ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1844

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SELECTIONS.

From the Pennsylvania Freeman. At the recent Antislavery Convention held at London, in June last, an Address was prepared and ordered to be directed to the respective Governors of the different slaveholding States of the American Union. It is in reply to this Address, we presume, that the following cavalierlike letter of Governor Polk, of Tennessee appears. We find it in the Globe of the 16th inst.

From the Nashville Union. REAL CAUSE OF ALARM.

We have seen in the office of the Secretary of State two communications from the World's Convention of Abolitionists, under the seal of the British and foreign Abolition Society, one of them FRANK-ED by S. M. GATES, A WHIG MEMBER OF CONGRESS, from New York, and both addressed to "His Excel-State of Tennessee. They are INCEN. and compremise? Would you disturb by this mode as any other. DIARY, or we would lay them before the fundamental compact on which the the public. We have permission, however to publish the letter of the Governor in reply to Gates, which is as follows:

NASHVILLE, (Tenn.) Oct. 2, 1840. TO THE HON. S. M. GATES.

Member of Congress from

the State of New York. Sin:-I have received, through the post office, a communication, under your official frank as a member of Congress, containing certain proceedings of a body of men styling themselves, "A Convention of the friends of the negro, assembled from various parts of the world, convened for the purpose of promoting hition of slavery and the slave trade."- see. This Convention, it appears, was holden at London in the month of June last .-The envelope covering the communicathe words, "British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society," The communication itself contains an appeal to the Governor of Tennessee to employ all the influence

and unconditional liberty to the slave." lent your official frank to this self-styled crops. "World's Convention of Abolitionists," as a means of enabling them to send their infamous publications in manuscript thro' the United States mails, free of expense, you countenance and approve the proceedings which you aid them to circulate. In a postscript to the communication bearing your frank, I am requested to acknowledge its receipt in a letter addressed to the "President of the Convention at London." This request I shall disregard. I can not recognize by any act of mine, official or otherwise, the right of foreigners to make an attempt, in itself so impertinent and impudent, to intermeddle or interfere with the domestic institutions of this State. But you, sir, are an American citizen, and by the part you have borne have made yourself equally criminal and responsible with the foreign agitators and fanatics with whose proceedings you have identified yourself. Were it not for the official station which you octreat the part which you have borne in night.

Will be published every Monday morning, in contempt which I entertain for the proceedings themselves, and which I am sure LETTERS FROM JAMES all patriotic citizens ardently attached to the Union, and desiring its preservation, pronounce upon your conduct.

It is to be regretted that the affected and hypocritical philanthropy of British and foreign abolitionists, with whom your official frank identifies you, had not been reserved for the suffering subjects of their own dominions, whose unremitting toil To THE EDITORS OF THE SIGNAL: even in seasons of profound peace is in many instances scarcely rewarded by the means of procuring wholsome food and decent raiment. Unacquainted as the different parts of the country, requesting to be Convention, whose proceedings you en- informed what are my opinions on several subdorse and circulate by your frank, seems jects of National policy that now interest the to have been with the peaceable relation of master and slave in the United States, their advice is as worthless as it is gratui-

The foreigner, in extenuation of his

crime, may plead ignorance of our form of government, but from you, sir, his Adesire to produce insurrection in the heart of a rival nation. But what apology have you, sir, for lending your official privilege attempt to produce anarchy and confusion in one of the constituent sovereignties of your own government? Have you seriously reflected upon the dangers of the crusade in which you are engaged-a crusade in alliance with foreigners, which not only threatens the peace and harmony of the Union, but may endanger its existence, if the wicked agitation to which you give your countenance, is persisted aid of your official privilege to countenance and abet foreigners in proceedings calculated to excite sectional jealousies and heart burnings-to divide the States by geographical lines-to array one section against another; and that, too, at the imminent peril of producing domestic insurrection and servile war? Have you vet to be informed that slavery existed in the colonies long before independence was achieved? Have you yet to learn that at the adoption of the Constitution, the adjustment of the slave question presented one of the chief difficulties to the forma-Union of the States rests? But I will not argue the question. It is not one

which these States became united. Your official frank covering these proceedings stands up in judgement against you, as a witness whose testimony is not to be im-

which is debateable.

The only farther notice which I shall eigners, with whom you stand associated, will be to expose them to the indignant the immediate, entire and universal abo. reprobation of the people of Tennes-

JAMES K. POLK. Lake Superior is four hundred and ninety miles in length and seventeen hundred in cirtion, which comes to me under your cumference, being the largest body of fresh under this influence. It has begotten in frank, is postmarked at the city of New water known. It contains many Islands, one York-is sealed with a stamp bearing of them, the Isle Royale, is one hundred miles the pictorial representation of a person in in length, and forty in breadth. Upwards of an imploring attitude, and encircled with thirty rivers empty themselves into the lake. The country, however, about the whole region is said to be poor and not very inviting ic the emigrant. The emigration and improvements now in progress on the borders of the great inland sea will at all events, lead to the and power with which Divine Providence establishment of a few towns and villages on has entrusted him, to secure immediate its borders. The land is not so good, it is true, as that on the other lakes, but it can them all equally entitled to its benefits. The fact is indisputable that you have be had cheap, and be made to yield fair To insist on a protective tariff, then

Hay Raiser .- A few days since, we had the pleasure of seeing a little contrivance known by the above name, in operation. It consists of a large fork, with four prongs, a of principles that lie at the foundation of and the presumption therefore is, that bout eighteen inches in length, about seventy our political organization. feet rope and two pulleys. The whole cost of one is about five or six dollars, and with it a boy and a man can unload more bay than ten men in the old way of lifting it off one fork full at a time. We are also informed by a successful farmer, who had recently purcha sed one, that although he had only procured more than double the price of it in advancing his hay haavest, so as to escape a heavy show-

> Tobacco is manufactured in all the States except Vermont and Wiskonsin. In this branch of business, 8,384 persons are employed, and \$3,437,101 of capital invested. The one half of which is in Virginia.

er of rain .- Newton (Pa.) Journal.

Worldly Justice .- A boy who stole a loat of bread in Liverpool has been transported for seven years. The wealthy merchant who secupy, I am free to declare that I should duced the boy's sister was imprisoned one

G. BIRNEY.

The following letters from Mr. Birney to Mr. Erreit, and to the Hartford Committee, will be ead with interest. We prefix the subjoined note which was addressed to us as explanatory of the reasons why the opinions of Mr. Birney on the subjects here discussed, had not been previously

Lower Saginaw, Mich. 7

Gentlemen .- Within the last five or six week have received letters from persons residing in public mind. On the Tariff, I had already com nunicated my opinion in a letter written in re-Pinsburgh, My opinions on a National Bankon the distribution of the proceeds of the Public

Lands, &c. &c. were given in answer to a writ

en request made by a Committee appointed

he citizens of Hartford, Trumbull County

merican aider and abettor, no such plea is Under the expectation that my letters would admissible. He may be actuated by the be published by the gentlemen to whom they were addressed, I referred all subsequent enquiers to them for my opinions. But not having seen them, or any notice of them, in the publi journals. I heathat you will give them an inseras a member of Congress to aid him in an uon in yours; and that you will send to each of the subjoined names one of the papers containing

> Very respectfully. JAMES G. BIRNEY.

[To Mr. Errett, of Pittsburgh.] LOWER SAGINAW, Mich. ?

August 5, 1844. DEAR SIR:-Your friendly letter of 12th July, reached me more than a week ago. Agricultural calls, particularly imin? Are you so deliberately reckless of perative on us here at this season of the consequences as to be willing to lend the year, have prevented my answering it till to-day. Their continuing pressure will compel me, now, in replying to your letter, to confine myself rather to a statement of the conclusions I have been brought to on the tariff question, than to insisting on the reasonings by which l have been led to them.

That our government will ever adopt direct taxation of any sort, as a permanen revenue-system, seems to me altogether improbable:-at least, too improbable, to serve as a basis to reason from. A commercial people, as we are, will draw their revenue from the Customs. They will tion of the Union which had to be en- believe-and rightly, as it strikes mecountered-and that it was ultimately set- that the proper objects of taxation may lency, James K. Polk, Governor of the tled on principles of mutual concession be as effectually and as equitably reached

A tariff for revenue to meet the ordinary expenditures of the government will have to be the rule. This once settled, should occasions arise demanding extra-It is a matter of sincere regret that any ordinary expenditures, the people will American citizen should be guilty of such cheerfully consent to higher duties to high treason to the first principles upon meet the exigency. But higher duties than are necessary for revenue will never, I apprehend become the permanent policy of the country. It would not be acquiesced in by a majority so largely preponderant as to produce even silent submission, much less cheerful assent to take of these nefarious proceedings of for- it, on the part of the minority. The moral influence of our political institutions forbids our looking for such a result. These institutions have impressed on us the sentiment, that any inequality of right to enjoy all the benefits flowing out of the action of the government is unjust. The existing generation has grown up them strong repugnance-nay, even a spirit of resistance to any and every thing that has even the semblance of immunity or privilege conferred on a particular portion of the community. Right or or wrong, they believe it savers of the Aristocratical, in the most odious sense of that word, as it is received-and naturally enough-by a people whose Constitution and form of government declares further than a revenue tariff can be made protective, is, as it seems to me, to op pose the natural-the constant and there fore, in the end, the irresistible influence

There are other circumstances too important to be passed by unnoticed. The uninterrupted peace that we have enjoyfor now more than a quarter of a cenhis the week before, it had already saved him tury—the nearness into which this happy relation, aided by the steam-engine, has sympathy and co-operation that this intercourse has already brought about

or Philadelphia, double price for articles be saved from loss. made in Birmingham or Lyons, merely to encourage, comparatively, a very few in our own country to engage in the competition to produce them. It is true, that these causes are almost imperceptible in their processes-but they are, on that account, the harder to be resisted .-They may be slow auxiliaries, but unless I am greatly deceived as to their power, they will be found sure ones, in removing the obstacles yet remaining in the way of LABOR every where receiving all that it can justly lay claim to.

The sentiments I have expressed above would not, I know, meet with acceptance in many parts of the country. Many, even of the most faithful of the Liberty party would probably dissent from them. have not been forward to publish them, lest, by doing so, I might, in some degree, contribute to divert our friends from our paramount object, the overthrow of the slave power; -and because I felt well assured, as I still do, that if the Liberty party come into power, the whole country will soon be brought into the most favorable circumstances for harmonizing all its apparently discordant interests, and for settling on their proper bases all the important existing questions of national policy. Now, the labor of the country is made up of two hostile parts-slave and for authoritatively deciding this and all such ques free. Irreconcileable in their nature, they can never be brought to operate harmoniously together under one system of legislation. Let no one, then, look for jarrings and dissensions to pass away from among us, till slave labor have passed itself; or, I should rather say, it can never su away, or be seen to be passing away, with a certainty of its speedy and entire

disappearance. The accession to power of the Liberty party implies-as I take it-the speedy extinction of slavery every where within our country; and, of course, the bringing of all its Labor into a homogeneous state. Till our labor be brought into this state, The late National Bank, with its branches exall legislation for its benefit must, necessarily, be, in a great measure, unavailing; and this can be done only by the extinction of Slavery. But you are ready to ask, how could

the Liberty party, if in power, extinguish slavery, seeing, as is admitted on nearly perfluous in me new to say. all hands, that the general governmentinstitution in the States? I reply-all ment to bring into its offices and stations of honor and trust and profit, thoughout the south, only such as are not slaveholders-only such as practically acknowledge, that all men are created equal and entitled to their lives and liberty .-No objection can be made to the constitutionality of such a course. It is as simple, too, as it is constitutional, and it will spirit and object would commend it to all, destructive of the government in a period of peace except the slaveholders themselves; for I have always found it true, that however slow a people may themselves be, to put away wrong from among them, yet when grounds, in time of peace. In both cases the rulers, the act never fails of receiving their heartiest sanction and approbation. The slaveholders would at first huddle together for their mutual defence. But it would be unavailing. They could no serted in the Declaration of Independence, and more withstand the influence of public opinion, now purified by an illustrious act of justice, and flaming on them from evthe next day's sun.

I have written you a much longer letter than I intended when I commenced writing. The use you may make of it is no terms of a "confidential" character. I entertain no opinions on subjects of general concern to which my fellow citare the offspring of the best data that I can command. As long as I believe them

be false, it costs me no struggle to disown without due process of law: - and this without the A single remark I beg to add to what ed with European nations, and that they I have said on the tariff. I am opposed have generally enjoyed among themselves to all rash legislation, or to violent persons eprived of their liberty? Yes. By due changes in the existing order of things process of law? No. Then why, it may be when lawful interests have become im- asked, are they not entitled to the benefits of the plicated with it. Were I now a member constitutional provision within the words and brought us and them-the constancy of of Congress, I should oppose the repeal of our mutual intercourse with them-the the present tariff, before it was fairly and fully tried. If it should be found to to its constitutionality-as simple as it is cons work well for the country, and the coun- tutional, and one that would prove as effectual a among the good and the learned among try generally were satisfied with it, I ourselves and in other countries, in the should continue to support it. In this value of the product is \$4,819,598, nearly pursuits of humanity, literature and case, my theory would be proved false by are not slaveholders. The justness and the proscience—the ties that if has created by facts—against which no theory ought to priety of such a course would be as unobjection marriages and in business of almost every be maintained. But should it work ill for ble as its other characteristics: for surely nothing name and description—ties that, under the country, and there should be a grow-could be more reasonable than to exclude from its influence, are multiplying & strength- ing discontent with it, I should favor its __from its offices and its honors_those whose ening themselves every day-all, all con- reduction to the revenue standard-but so whole lives are passed in open contempt of its tribute to arouse and foster our discontent gradually, that all the interests involved rundamental priniplest

at being compelled to pay, at New York in it might, in the highest possible degree

I am, sir, very respectfully. Your obedient servant, JAMES G. BIRNEY.

[To the Hartford Committee.] Lower Saginaw, Mich., } August 15, 1844.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 1st instar ame to handa few days ago. You do me but jus ice in according to me entire willingness to com nunicate the opinions that I entertain on subjecof national concern to such of my fellow citizens as feel enough of interest in knowing what they are, to make inquiry of me in relation to them. proceed therefore to answer your questions it except the first, relating to the Tariff. On this. communicated my views very recently to a gentleman in Pittsburgh. He will, doubtless, publish the letter in which these views are preented, if he has not already done so. To that letter I beg to refer you for my answer to your first interrogatory.

2. I am not in favor of distributing the pro ceeds of the Public Lands among the States, by handing over to each State its proportional share. in the Treasury of the United States.

ion to establish a National Bank. Opposite views of this power have been taken at different times by Congress. The constitutional point, Court-the tribunal provided by the constitution tions. That tribunal has decided in favor of the astitu ionality of a National Bank. In this decision I fully concur.

4. I am not in favor of creating a National Bank whilst slavery is continued in our country Slave Labor, on a large scale, can never suppor port the indolence and the prodigality, which never fails to beget in those who lay claim to its any considerable extent, befor the principal was discharged by the legal Bankruptcy of the debtors. tending throughout the South afforded great facilities to that insolvent portion of the country for possessing itself of the honestly carned, and ofen the hard-earned capital of the North .-I would not renew these facilities. What might be my views on this subject, if all the labor of the country were free, it would, perhaps, be su-

Commercial men of all parties speak favorably except as a war measure, to save itself of the present state of the Exchanges throughout has no constitutional power over that the country. As it has been brought about by the natural course of commercial dealings, it is, I think, more to be relied on, as a permanent that is necessary to be done, is, for the condition than if it had been produced by a

As to the safety and availability of a National Bank as a depository and fiscal agent of the government-I should think favorably of it, if the

5. My mind strongly inclines to the pointon that, if Congress can rightfully abolish slavery is time of war, it may also abolish it in time of neace. in the community generally, or in any part of it. be found as effective as it is simple. Its may as certainly, if not as suddenly become as us of war. The principle then, on which Congress might rightfully proceed to abolish slavery as a measure of relief and safety in war, might be equally applicable and imperative, on the same once justice is boldly done on it by their instant at which Emancipation would be ordered to take place would depend on the sound judge-

ment of the government. As a people, we have undertaken before God and the nations of the earth, to maintain in our political organization the principles of Liberty assubstantially incorporated into the Constitution der a guaranty, to purge our country from whatever is inconsistent with these principles. Noth ery side, than the snow drift of an April ing is more palpably so than slavery. We are another to abolish it: and in so far as our govern ment has permitted slavery to remain at ease proved recreant to its solemn undertaking-has brought on us, as a people, the charge of hypocleft entirely at your discretion. I impose risy and dishemored as before the heavens and the Persons of great experience and intelligence, vention-

as jurists, have satisfied themselves that the Con-

izens who feel interested to know them ment of this guaranty, by the government. Con are not perfectly welcome. My opinions gress, say they, has nothing to do with the relation of Master and Slave, Neither the relation itself, nor the parties between whom it exists are any where mentioned in the Constitution, whilst true, I respect them too highly to be at the same time (Amendment IV.) it declares ashamed of them. If I ascertain them to that no "person" shall be deprived of Liberty slightest reference to his being a native or a foreigner - a citizen or an alien-black or white. Those who are called "slaves" at the South are called "persons" in the Constitution. Are these spirit of which they are so expressly brought? But should the Liberty party be brought int it is simple, would, doubtless be adopted for the abolition of slavery. It is to confine the appointments to office under the government to such as all share in the administration of the government

omestic slave trade between the States under hat provision of the Constitution which gives i he power to regulate commerce among them .f it be said that. Congress has no power to obobstruct the transit or removal of persons from one of the States into another-it may be replied hat, if Commerce lay her hands on "persons" and transmute them into things to deal in, she orings herself by that not, and in relation to that natter, completely within the scope of the Con-

I ought not to conclude tihs reply to your con nunication, without stating, that all my views o nattors merely of policy are greatly qualified by preference of economy, simplicity, impartiality and directness, in the management of public of fairs, over what is prodigal or artificial or exclupopulation will not bear pariently with any other system of administration:—he who disregards o overlooks this truth, proves himself incompetent as a statesman, for the country and the times it which his lot is cast.

I remain, gentlemen, very respectfully JAMES G. BIRNEY. To Messis, Lucian C. Jones, Salmon N. Hart Robert M. Berbe, Committee &c.

For the Signal of Liberty. LENAWEE LIBERTY CONVEN-TION.

At a convention of the Liberty party of the ounty of Lenawce, held at Adrian, on Saturday the 11th inst., pursuant to public notice was called to order by nominating Henry Tripp Chairman, and appointing L. P. Perkins

Whereas, it was

Resolved, That the names of delegates om each town represented in the county be scertained. The following was the result: Adrian-S. G. Rice, L. P. Perkins, J. L. Peters, D. Barber, Comstock and others. Franklin-Tripp, Dudley, Beebe, A. Bee

e, Davis, Ball, Coleman, Barns, Hampden, John Whelan, Eli Whelan and Jennings. Blissfield-A. Wellman, A. Hayes, N

Ayres, J. H. Thornton, Harvey Tunis, F. North, D. Carpenter, J. Carpenter, J. C. Dickenson, M. Stone. Riga-H. Willey.

Palmyra-Jessee Williams, B. H. Lewis, Hocksey, Hocksey.

Rome-J. H. Parker and Newell. Ogden-E. C. Hubbard.

Madison-Stephen Allen, J. Gavett, G. L. Crane, J. Thomas, D. Porter, Ira Weight, J.

Woodstock-George K. McDiarmid. Raisin-Reuben L. Hall.

The above is simply the names of delegates that there were taken immediately after the

On motion, A committee of ten were appointed on ominations, consisting of B. H. Lewis, Wm. ime should ever come, when the general welfare B. Newell, J. M. Barrows, L. P. Perkins, J. Carpenter, He Willey, E. C. Hubbard, George L. Crane, George K. McDiarmid, R. L. Hall absence presented the following named gentlemen for officers, who were unanimously

> nominated by the convention-For Representatives-Stephen Allen, of Madison, Henrick Willey, of Riga, Reuben L. Hall, of Raisin, and N. B. Peterson, of

Associate Judges-Elisha C. Hubbard, of ogden, James H. Patker, of Rome. Judge of Probate-Lyman P. Perkins, of

Sheriff-David Carpenter, of Blissfield. County Clerk-Paul Geddis, of Cambridge. Register-Benjamin II. Lewis, of Palmyra. Treasurer-Thomas Tabor, of Adrian. Surveyor-George L. Crane, of Madison.

Coroners-Jesse Treadwell, of Madison Cresar Bradish, of Madison. On motion,

A committee of three were appointed, conisting of Stephen Allen, R. L. Hall and J. night can withstand the meridian rays of under a pledge, then, to the world and to one S. Kees, to present some plan of a more thoough organization of the Liberty party in Lenawee county, and some plan of raising much more to enlarge and imagnify itself-it has funds for the purpose of purchasing tracts, naving a lecturer, &cc.

The committee presented the following,

committee consisting of three, and a committee of one in each township-that we take neasures to sustain a lecturer and procure and distribute tracts, and to take all other useful means for the advancement of the cause thro'out the county and elsewhere.

A county corresponding committee was appointed consisting of Thomas Tabor, Solomon G. Rice and James Fields-also, a committee of one was appointed in each township: It was moved and carried.

That a subscription be circulated to see now much could be raised to sostain S. B. Treadwell, Esq. Something like thirty dollars was subcribed, besides funds were raised o pay for ballots.

The meeting was then addressed by Messrs. Joel Carpenter, H. Tripp and others upon the importance of Liberty men taking a decided stand, and supporting their own candidates. The meeting was also addressed by L. P. Perkins upon the importance of our sustaining a lecturer, and of raising a sufficient amount of funds amply to pay the same.

It will be sufficient to say that our convention was unusually large and interesting. H. TRIPP, Ch'n.

L. P. PERKINS, Sec'y. Adrian, Aug. 10th, 1344. VOL. 4, NO. 21. WHOLE NO. 177.

For the Signal of Liberty. COUNTY LIBERTY MEET-

ING. The friends of imparti I Liberty held a mass aceting in the Court House, on the 4th of Sept.

and temporarily organized by appointing the fol-McGee, Ira Watkins, and Wm. Bradford, Secetaries, Lonson Wilcox, Homer A. Hodge. S. B Treadwell, R. B. Rexford, Rev. Mr. lones. C. H. Fifield, and Mr. Keeler, were ap-

cointed a Committee to draft Resolutions exressive of the sense of the meeting. D. M. Bagley, N. Allen, H. Austin, F. Johnon, and D. Smalley were appointed a committee o report to the Convention a plan of organization

nd other business matters. The Convention adjourned to meet the Detroit Delegation, under the direction of R. B. Rexford as Marshal, assisted by Mr. Townsend, he officers of the Convention acting as a com nittee of reception. The Liberty men returned n procession to the Court House, and adjourn-

Convention met pursuant to adjournment.-Prayer by Rev. Mr. Munroe. Mr. Bagley trom the Committee appointed for the purpose, reorted the following plan of town organiza-

ed till half past 2 P. M.

It is well known that the Liberty Party has been greatly retarded in its progress by the abence of thorough organization, which alone ensures active and efficient co-operation. However small our beginnings, and however great may be the obstacles yet to be surmounted, it is now norally certain that our cause will speedily triamph if the friends of liberty continue to press orward. That they will do so, who can doubt? The indications from every portion of our country, where true hearted abolitionists are engaged n the work, are of the most cheering character. From the Atlantic to the Mississippt, our friends are making great sacrifices for the Liberty cause, and laboring with a zeal which it would be well for us to adopt and practice, if we wish to be found in the van of the contest. Jackson Counv.can poll 700 Liberty votes, if the proper means are used. Shall they be put in requisition? Or are we content to remain in idleness while others bear the heat and burden of the day? To alter is to ruin our cause-to advance is glorious iccess. Friends of Liberty: we ask your aid nd co-operation. Every citizen should take an efficent part in the Liberty cause, which is empartically the cause of the people. For the furherance of these objects, we recommend to the Convention the following plan of organization

1, That the Liberty men present of the several owns appoint a Central Committee of three persons for their respective towns, the town of Jackson appointing five on account of its size and

2. The Central Town Committee should call neetings of the Liberty men of their respective owas without delay. Let them form a town Liberty Association, and neighborhood Associations in every neighborhood containing Liberty men, for the purpose of frequently meeting to discuss our principles. A Vigilance Committee convention was organized. A good part came should be appointed in every school district where it can be done, who should report to the the Liberty cause in their respective neighboroods, that suitable measures may be adopted.

3. The Town Committee of each town should nake a list of all their voters with their political classifications, and forward a copy to the County Central Committee at the earliest opportunity. The committee retired, and after a short Doubtful votes should be placed in a separate col-

> 4. The Town Committees, aided by the Vigance Committees should see every voter in their towns, converse with them, and use all honorable means to induce them to vote the Liberty 5. Suitable measures should be taken by the

> Town and Vigilance Committees to ensure the ttendance of every Liberty voter at the polls. 6. When notice is given for addresses in any town, the Town Committee should give it as

> horough a circulation as possible to ensure a full 7. The Committees should endeavor to extend the circulation of the Signal of Liberty, and especially to obtain subscribers for the 12 weeks.

> ional, which is now offered for 25 cents. Report accepted and adopted. The Town Committees were afterwards ap-The Business Committee reported that \$13,-25 should be raised to pay, for printing election

and \$8 were pledged for the purpose. S. B. Trendwell from the Committee on Reslutions reported the following:

tickets, and the handbill calling this convention,

1. Resolved, That from the most humiliating et that slavery, as usual, has again forced upon us, a choice between two noted slaveholders for which was unanimously adopted by the con- President, and two well-known strong proslavery men for Vice President, (all of its choosines) we was more than ever confirmed in our long estabished opinion that the North, through the servile action of the rival pro-slavery parties for wer, is but a more tributary province to the rty originated from the very nature and necesity of the case, and is founded in wisdom, in jusice, & rightoousness to meet and overturn slavery and the Slave Percer .- and in this only way redeem the slave, and save the nation from the just judgments of Heaven on account of its great and

2. Resolved, That every new development of he published views of Henry Clay, and almost he entire portion of the Southern Whigs, as well as some of the Northern ones on the Texas quesion, but the more and more confirms us that we were right from the beginning, in declaring that Mr. Clay and the Whig party would be no more likely to prevent annexation of Texas to the U. S. than Mr. Polk, and the Democratic party, and that the last hope of preventing so fearful a colamslarge an expression as possible of the most deermined and principled opposition to slavery and Texas, in that MOST CONSISTENT, MOST APPRECIATED, AND MOST EFFCTIVE FORM OF THE LIBERTY PARTY.

3, Resolved, That while the whig party is suporting with an enthusiasm approaching to idolary, a notable slaveholder for President. & a strong pro-slavery man for Vice President, and while a Whig Senate confirmed by acclamation a large portion of the principal officers of the General

vernment, well knowing them to be not only playeholders, but strong advocates for the annex ation of Texas to the U. S., it is the very height of folly and presumption for any consistent lover of Liberty to trust in this party to abolish slavery or to prevent the ultimate annexatton of Texas, any more than in the democratic party, both of which we regard as decidedly proslavery in their character as national parties.

4. Resolved, That we should as soon think of elevating to the highest places of honor and power in the nation, horse thieves to abolish horse-thieving-drunkards to abolish drunkenness -or adulterers to abolish adultery, as to elevate slaveholders to abolish slavery, and it is asking of us too great a stretch of charity to believe that many INTELLIGENT persons can be acting very sincerely against slavery or the annexation o Texas in so doing.

5. Resolved, That while we know that Cassius M. Clay has often deeclared that for years pastboth of the pro-slavery party presses at the North and the South had refused his communications against slavery a place in their columns. proves conclusively that his views on slavery are far from being the principles of either of the pro-slavery parties, except voting for a SLAVE-

HOLDER "this once more!!!" 6. Resolved, That we totally deprecate the sentiment expressed by Cassius M. Clay in his published letter of Nov. 1843 "that human laws and Constitutions, even when they violated the dirine laso, must be held paramount to the Bible

7. Resolved, That those who can make no more significant manifestation of their devotion at Liberty's Sacred Altar, than the erection of an ash or hickory pole, betray the humiliating fact, that the impulses of such devotion are found no in their heads or hearts, and we regard it as a dictate of common sense, that such practices de grade us in the sight of surrounding nations, by evincing the fact, that the American constituency are more powerfully swayed by such causes, than by intelligent appeals to their judgment and rea son in political affairs.

8. Resolved, That a due regard for our liberties, should inspire us with greater zeal, and more effectually rouse our slumbering enegies, for the speedy triumph of impartial liberty in our land from the consideration that God has declared "With with what measure ye meet it shall be measured to you again."

9. Resolved, That while the leaders of the Whig party at the North EVERY WHERE de clare that slavery has almost every thing to dewith annexation, and Henry Clay in his 3d letter declares it has "NOTHING to do with it," we leave them to harmonize their flat contradictions at best they may, while we shall as usual move straight forward in the cause of true liberty for all the COLORED people as well as all the WHITE people of our whole country.

10. Resolved, That as a Liberty Party we will "mind our own business" in our own way, (not withstanding Henry Clay's "slaves are FAT and SLEEK') till the slave power shall no longer rule the freemen of this country.

11. Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be published in the Sigual of Lib

Resolution first was ably supported by Messrs Monroe, Stewart, Lightfoot and adopted. Resolutions 2d, 3d, and 4th were then adopted. Th remainder were laid on the table, and adopted a the evening session. Mr. C. H. Stewart, and Elder Monroe addressed the Convention in the evening.

It being understood that Mr. Barris, our can didate for County Register, was about to leave the county, Foster Tucker was nominated fo

Though but a small portion of the Liberty mer of the county were present, being busily engaged in their farming business, yet the Court House was well filled with true Liberty men. It was vention ever held in this place, and will tell powerfully for our cause in November next. Messrs Stewart and Monroe addressed the Convention in a powerful and convincing manner. Their speeches were responded to by the large assembluge in the most cheering manner. The proslavery men are surprised that a party so long proclaimed to be "dying away," should exhibit such ominous signs of vitality and increasing strength. They appeared to be struck dumb with astonishment. Jackson Coun y can and will show a largely increased vote in Novem-

L. Wil.cox. Secretaries.

DELICACY OF ELEPHANTS.

Of all animals, says Colonel Davidson, saving the Bondels goat, there is none that suffers more from change of climate than the elephant: of the numbers caught on the eastern fiontier, probably not one in four survives a journey to Delhi. Bred in the darkest and most gloemy forests, they are in a great measure sheltered from heat by the eternal moisture of the cool shady bower un- ing, ABSOLUTELY NOTHING, in comder which they rove; and are then expected to bear all on a sudden the most intense heat, acting directly on their jet black skins, when PATION." Mr. Clay to Mr. Mendenhall, Oct brought into the plains of Upper India .- 16, 1842. A very elever native told me he could make money by anything but young elephants .-Another curious fact relative to the elephant, mentioned in a subsequent chapter on the authority of Captain Broadwood, of the Madras commissaciat, is that both wild and tame elephants are extremely subject to a pulmonary disease, which proved on dissection to be tubercular, in fact consumption! It was found to yield, however, to copious bleedings; if taken in its early stages .- Blackwood.

CONSISTENCY &CC. 'What a beautiful sight it is to see an ABOLITIONIST worshipping at the feet of Henry Clay, who is both a SLAVE-HOLDER and a SLAVETRADER. This looks consistent, very. And it may be very honest too, but still, one is mighty apt to suspect that the man who is guilty of this honest consistency, is a rogue at heart, disguised in the stolen habit of a saint.' Mt. Vernon Banner-(a Democratic paper.)

If there is any 'sight' more 'beantiful' it is to see a DEMOCRAT worshipping at the feet of James K. Polk, a SLAVEHOLDER and SLAVETRADER. This looks consistent, very: And it may be very honest too, but still, one is mighty ant'to suspect that a man who is guilty of this honest consistency, is a rogue at heart, disguised in the stolen babit of a Democrat .- Cin Heruld.

Liberty Papers .- There are now thirty-five Liberty papers in the Union, three dailies and thirty-two weeklies. And a new paper starts up somewhere every week.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

INN ARBOR, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1844 THE LIBERTY TICKET.

For President, JAMES G. BIRNEY, For Vice President, THOMAS MORRIS,

ELECTORAL TICKET.

ARTHUR L. PORTER, CHANDLER CARTER, JOHN W. KING, ERASTUS HUSSEY, CHESTER GURNEY

For Representative to Congress, FIRST DISTRICT. CHARLES H. STEWART.

SECOND DISTRICT. EDWIN A. ATLEE. THIRD DISTRICT.

WILLIAM CANFIELD. SENATE.

FOR SENATOR-FOURTH DISTRICT. SEYMOUR B. TREADWELL.

FOR SENATORS—SECOND DISTRICT. MUNNIS KENNY, FRANCIS M. LANSING.

FOR SENATORS—FIFTH DISTRICT, JOHN P. MARSH, JAMES L. BISHOP.

FOR STNATOR-SIETH DISTRICT.

JOHN C. GALLUP OAKLAND COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES, JAMES WILKINSON, GEORGE SUGDEN, MELVIN DRAKE, JOHN THOMAS. HENRY WALDRON, SEBRING VOORHEIS.

MACOMB COUNTY.

FOR REPRESETATIVES.
PLINY CORBIN,
CHAUNCY CHURCH.

JACKSON COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES. THOMAS McGEE, ROSWELL B. REXFORD, LONSON WILCOX

KALAMAZOO COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES, DELAMORE DUNCAN, HENRY MONTAGUE.

CALHOUN COUNTY.

POR REPRESENTATIVES, JOHN HARRIS, GEORGE INGERSOLL.

SHIAWASSEE COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE, ELIAS COMSTOCK.

WASHTENAW COUNTY. FOR REPRESENTATIVES. ROBERT POWELL,
GEORGE MILLERD,
IRA SPAULDING,
DARIUS S. WOOD,
ALVAH PRATT,
JOHN DIMOND.

HILLSDALE COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES. LEVITREADWELL, WILLIAM SAVAGE.

GENESEE COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE, JOHN PRATT.

WAYNE COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES. HORACE HALLOCK. JOSEPH D. BALDWIN, WILLIAM S. GREGORY, BENJAMIN STEVENS, WELLS HARTSOUGH, GLODE D. CHUBB,

LENAWEE COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES. STEPHEN ALLEN, HENRICH WILLEY, REUBEN L. HALL N. B. PETERSON.

"Now, great as Lacknowledge, in my opin arison with the FAR GREATER EVILS-WHICH WOULD INEVITABLY FLOW FROM A SUB-DEN, GENERAL, AND INDISCRIMINATE FMANCE

DALLAS ON ABOLITION.

"It should be recollected that the northern and central Democrats have maintained THE FIGHT AGAINST ABOLITION for years." my own part," I am ready for UNEXMITTING AND UNCOMPROMISING WAR against a principle. [Abolition] whose mere enunciation in this countr sounds in my ears LIKE A TOCSEN TO RE-BELLION, AND TREASON TO THE CON STITUTION."-Letter to J. Willis, Aug. 29.

Clay, Slavery, and Annexation!

"I HAVE, HOWEVER, NO HESITATION IN SAY-NG THAT, FAR FROM HAVING ANY PERSONAL-SHOULD BE GLAD TO SEE FT. WITHOUT DISHONOR, WITHOUT WAR WITH THE THAT THE SUBJECT OF SLAVE. RY OUGHT TO AFFECT THE QUESTION ONE WAY OR THE OTHER. WHETHER TEXAS BE IN-DEPENDENT OR INCORPORATED IN THE UNITED STATES, I DO NOT BE-LIEVE IT WILL PROLONG OR SHORT-EN THE DURATION OF THAT INSTI-TUTION. It is destined to become extinct, at some distant day, in my opinion, by the opoperation of the inevitable laws of population. IT WOULD BE UNWISE TO REFUSE A PERMANENT ACQUISITION which, will exist as long as the globe remains, ON ACCOUNT OF A TEMPORARY INSTI man must be sustained for office, all the offices fancy because they themselves are guided in their TUTION .- H. Clay's Letter, July 27.

Liberty Association.

A meeting of the Liberty Association of Ann Arbor will be held at the Mechanic's Hall, this Monday evening at 7 o'clock. A general attendance is requested.

J. CHANDLER, Sec'y. Sept. 16, 1844.

CASSIUS M. CLAY We were pleased when we heard that this ger deman was about to visit Michigan. We had read various letters and speeches of his in behalt of human liberty, abounding with eloquence and fervor. Besides, he now sustained a double relation in political matters. On one side, he was attached to the Whig party, and was determined to vote for another slaveholder for this once; & or the other hand he had expressed at various times, the most frie d'y interest in the Liberty par y, the highest respect for its principles, and the strong-

est wishes for its success.

At the same time, it was also evident tha the Whigs of Michigan anticipated from his high reputation among Liberty men, that he would exert a mighty influence in bringing them over to the support of the Whig slaveholding candidate In this vicinity, exertions were made to get out all the Liberty men possible; and a considerable number were present at Ann Arbor, on the 7th We also attended, because we wished to know whether Cassius was really for or against us, and we thought by hearing him talk a couple of hours, we could obtain some data on which to base an opinion. We took some notes of the substance of his arguments, which we have thought might interest the reader.

Mr. Clay commenced by referring to Slavery

and Liberty as the two great principles which have been struggling for supremacy since the origin of our government. One or the other mus triumph. Both had arrayed their forces in the two great opposing parties. On the one side Slavery, under the name of "Democracy", was contending for the Annexation of Texas, the exension of the institution, and the dissolution o the Union, and the formation of new slave States from the territory of Texas. To prove this, he nuoted from Calhoun, Rhett, Benton, &c.

On the other hand, to resist this foul conspira cy for Annexation, more Slavery, and Disunion, and to defend the cause of freedom, Henry Clay and the Whig party stood arrayed. Mr. Clay said that he had no doubt that Henry Clay was at kart opposed to Southern Slavery; and Mr. Wickliffe and others in Kentucky had objected to o him as being strongly northern in his feelings. and favorable to Abolition and northern interests. In some further remarks, Mr. Clay argued that the Democratic was the party through which the Slave Power now acted, and sought to act, while the Whigs acted, and would continue to act as a Liberty party in defeating their nefarious de-

Mr. Clay spoke of the constitutional provisone on slavery, and contended that the clause declaring that no "person" shall be deprived of liberty without due process of law, applied to all subjects of the government, whether black or white, slave or free; and yet the Democrats proposed practically to nullify this constitutional provision in Texas. But war would probably follow the act of Annexation, and the Democrats yes and the Liberty men too, must shoulder their muskets, and fight under the black flig of slavery for the extension of this curse over a foreign and! There would be no "abstraction" abou this! The orders to march would be imperative and must be obeyed. And could we ask the bles sing of God on such a cause? Could we ask him to give success to our arms in such an enterprize? He, certainly, could not; nor could be be induced to enlist in such an expedition, although he considered himself as brave as the generality of men. Now how was this calamous state of things to be prevented? The only way was to vote for Henry Clay! It could not be done by voting for Polk, who was the tool of Calhoun through whom it was to be effected .-Nor could it be done by casting your votes for Mr. Birney, however estimable or well qualified he might be; and Mr. C. said that he, certainly, was not the man who would wish to detract in the least from the merits ascribed to that gentlenan. But it was an acknowledged fact, that he could not be elected; and this was conclusive .-Henry Clay was the only man who could be elected who would prevent Annexation, and properly def end the interests of Free Labor and Northern Rights. Henry Clay had ever advocated a National Bank, Tariff, &c. against the proscriptive and exclusive policy of the South .-He had opposed, and would forever confine to oppose this scheme for the Annexation of Texas He had given ample pledges to this effect in three letters. The third letter was just like the others, only it gave stronger guaranties against Annexation. He challenged any one to find the slightest discrepancy between them. The reasons he had assigned were four: Texas would co.t soo much, it could not be had without war, nor without a violation of trenties, nor without the common consent of the Union, which could nev er be obtained. This last pre-requisite was ar mpassable barrier to the scheme. Should even one State refuse consent, according to the tenor of these letters, Heavy Clay would also refuse his assent. [This is not so] Finally, he concluded his review of the letters, by declaring that Henry Clay had given pledges to as great an exteht and of as much binding force, as any Yankee schoolmaster could write on parchment in ten days! He asked if the path of duty, then, was not perfectly plain-to vote for Henry Clay? But some people, it seemed, were so very con scientious that they could not vote for Mr. Clav because he was not parfect-for the objection to his character, when fully carried' out, amounted to this. But was this a valid objection? Where could we find a perfect man? And if we could find one, was it certain that he could be elected; and if not elegted, he could not defeat the project of Annexation. That Mr. Clay was not sinless he admitted: but was it true that he was so addiced to vice as had been represented? We had ample evidences of the purity of Mr. Clay's character. Of these he cited three. The first was the certificate of Rev. Mr. Bascomb, the sub-

stance of which he stated, and asked whose char-

acter had stood higher for 20 years? A second

proof was found in the fact that he was selected to

preside at a theological discussion between cer-

tain Campbellite and Presbyterian Ministers .-

Would they have selected a man of impure char

acter? No! A third evidence was the popular-

ity of Mr. Clay at home: for in the county in

which Henry Clay resides, the Wing majority

was 111 greater at the recent election: than was

Harrison's majority in '40! Was it to be presumed

that he would have received this majority among his neighbors who had known him intimately fo many years, had he not been pure in his character But apart from the evidence of the talsity of hese charges against Mr. Clay, consider further the nature of the objection itself. If no sinfu

mend; and over 17,000 000 of freemen would de energie into 17,000,000 of independent sava es

But further: we had not only no warrant from Reason or Revelation for excluding men fro office because they were not sinless, but the De ity himself discountenanced it by acting on a verifferent principle. He employed sinful men to complish his holy purposes. As an instance. he cited the case of Cyrus, who was specially selected and called a! God to effect the restorat of the Jews. Yet Cyrus was an idolater, and poued out liberations to the heathen deities, before h started on his warlike expeditions. The principle in question was opposed to reason and com-

But again, Mr. C. said that if we could not b estrained from dragging the characters of other before the public with a ruthless hand, a conscious ness of our own imperfections ought to be sufficient. Which one of us was perfect? Who had character that was entirely faultless? He had heard that there were some who had said that they would not vote for Mr. Clay if they knew that by his election every slave would be immedi ately set free. He hoped before the God of Heaven that there were no such persons in tha assembly, and he expressed the greatest horror a

the sentiment.

Mr. Clay suid that he ever held himself ready answer all inquiries that might be addresse to him in courteous terms; and since he had ar rived in Ann Arbor, a note had been put in he hands, signed by some of the Liberty men o Washtenaw, the purport of which he stated .-The reading of the letter, was called for, but Mr Clay replied that it was unnecessary, and he did not read it. As considerable curiosity has been expressed to know the precise contents of the let ter, we subjoin a copy of it as follows:

ANN ARBOR, Sept. 6, 1844. Hon. C. M. CLAY: The undersigned, members of the Liberty Par of Washtenaw County, entertain feelings of high respect and esteem for yourself, as a Ph authropist, and afriend and advocate of Huma Freedom. But it is with deep regret that have learned from the public prints, that you have used the influence you so deservedly posses Henry Clay for the Presidency, basing your argument chiefly on the ground of his opposition to the Annexation of Texas. But as that gentleman is now avowedly favorable to Annexation, on cer-'It would be unwise to refuse a permanent acon sition, (Texas) which will exist as long as the globe remains, on account of a temporary in stitution," (Slavery) destined, as he suppose

to become extinct only "nt some distant day, that reason can no longer exist. We have understood that you are to address : large Whig meeting in this place. Many members of the Liberty party will be present to heavour; and you will gratify the n, as well as some thousands of the voters of that party in Michigan if you will state distinctly, whether you still adhere to the opinion that it would be to se and judicious in Liberty men to abandon their own organization, and vote with the parties to which hey were formerly attached—especially with the Whig party-and if so, will you please to state the reasons for such opinion?

We are aware that you are a guest of the Whin

party, but we trust the as you have heretofore expressed a high esteen, for the principles and char acter of the Liberty party, you will not deed appropriate to this occasion, frankly and freely respond to their wishes Respectfully, your obedient servants, and co-

workers for Liberty, Theodore Foster, John Chandler, Geo. W. Jeweit, C. J. Gurland, Wm. Kinsley. Geo Hill. Sabin Felch,

James Gibson, Mr. Clay said it would be presumption in hi advise any man, or association of men as beir political course. But he had his opinio which he would freely express. He believe that the Annexation of Texas was a scheme de signed by its originators for the perpetuation and aggrandizement of Slavery: he believed if success ful, it would have this effect; he believed it was to be accomplished through the election of Mr. Polk, if at all: he believed it was the dary of eve ffectual means in his power. He did not know what was the influence of the Liberty party in the community, nor its relative standing with other parties, nor the agencies which it might bring pear through its separate organization again; this project; and consequently he could not ad vise Liberty men in this respect. It must be left to their own judgments. But this he would save bat he believed, as an honest man before Gud hat the highest and best interests of the seventer nillions of people in the United States, boil black and white, imperiously demanded that HEN RY CEAY should be elected President of the Un

red States. This announcement was receive with much applause. Mr. Clay spoke nearly two honrs. He write setter than he speaks: but we were more disapointed in the matter of his discourse. hink we can appreciate high intellectual and mor il exce lence in any man, without reference to hi political or social relations to us. But we mus say that, although prespossessed in his favor, this speech of Mr. Clay lowered him in our estima on very much The utter absence of enlarge and comprehensive views of the points on which he treated-his ffirmey and sophomoric attempt to defend, or rather to keep out of eight, the of ectionable traits of Henry Clay's character-h efforts to make an issue in which the Whig party should appear as a Liberty party, carefully pass ing over all their instances of servility and su' ction to the Slave Power, and the merely part an character of the whole discourse, the be ginning, middle, and end of which seemed to b the glo ification of Heavy Clay-all conspired lessen our estimation of the man. That frank and manly way of meeting the objections of op onents we had anticipated from his letters, wa not displayed on this occasion. Some points it his argument were so perfectly aboutd and pue ile, that we were astonished he should presen them as specimens of sober reasoning. For indates in Mr. Clay's county received 111 greate najority than Gen. Harrison, therefore the chages against Mr. Clay's moral character were al fulse! The votes given for State or Count Whig candidates were evidences of the excelence of Mr. Clay's character! What could be nore absurd! It is worthy of remark that Cassius did not himself vouch for the excellence of Henry Clay's merals from his own persons knowledge, but chose to argue it from other ources. As Cassius is a near neighbor of Henry Clay, a frank statement of what he knew of him personally would have had great weight with

the a idience. But none such was made Cassius is but a distant connection of Honr Clay. He is a good looking man, about 35, ev dently possessed of considerable abilities; with a good opinion of himself, and withal quite ambitious, and perfectly fearless. We believe he i not connected with any religious denomination We trust that he will be eminently useful in th anti-slavery career which he has so honorab commenced. As he is a co-worker with Abolionists, they should, however be careful to s he right estimate upon him. They should n

mough for any office whatever. The result with him. He may be henorable in his interourse with men, philanthropic in his sentiments nd useful in his life; but, if we might judg n Michigan and elsewhere, we should say that nen as Birney, Lovejoy and Dr. Nelson, can spring only from rigid Christian principle. It pose conformity to popular opinion, nor wil allow those who are swaved by it to make artin and labored apologies for vice or error.

The visit of Mr. Clay to Ann Arbor has no njured the Liberty party in the least. The im ression made upon the mind of every Liberty nan with whom we have conversed, was simi our own: and this general coincidence of judg nent has induced us to express our convict oncerning Mr. Clay, with more confidence the we could have derived from our individual opin

For the Signal of Liberty. LETTER FROM ROBERT ED-MUNDS .-

MESSRS. EDITORS:-Since you have of well doing. een fit to publish a note of mine not deigned for publication, and to comment freely on the same, though in a liberal and becoming manner, justice seems to call for some reply on my part, and I hope you will do me the favor to permit me to reply through the columns of the Signal that your readers may judge whether I have any reasons to advance that will justify me in the course I am pursuing.

In your strictures you say, "But now

what course he intends to" "pursue to

accomplish the liberty of the poor slave:" "if our course is not judicious it devolves on him to show us a better one." This better way, by the help of God, I will now endeavor to show. Slavery is an evil, and if an evil, then it is wisdom on the part of those who would abate or rowest possible limits. Now slavery exists in the United States under the fostering care of our Government: To annex Texas to this nation would be very greatly to enlarge the borders of slavery unment. For the liberty party to vote enmasse for Mr. Birney, is to increase the chances for Mr. Polk's election, and the 46 cut of 52 members of the House were consequent annexation of Texas, war of that party; and it is stated that in evewith Mexico, and very probably with ry district whence the six Whig members England, bring a debt of untold millions upon our Treasury, to be paid three fourths of it out of the pockets of free labor, and bring down the frowns of a civ- political character of any State, when ilized and enlightened world, and the thus established by permanent majorities judgments of a righteous God upon our in every representative district, will be hypocritical nation. But Mr. Beckley changed in twelve months without some says, "as we do not favor the election uncommon cause. Sensible Whigs do of Polk, we do not favor the consequent evils which he would perpetrate." Let that the State is as sure for Polk and Slaus see whether it is true that Mr. Beckley in the course he is pursuing, does not Now if we take 25,000 of this number to balancing those drawn from the support will help elect him. Well, how will you of Mr. Polk, diminishing the chances of help? "Why, I will vote for him." Do Clay's election, and increasing the chan- not you see that your vote will count ces for Mr. Polk's election to that amount. nothing unless he gets a majority in the Clay who says he has 'personally no ob- very far from being probable. Hence jection to annexation,' will oppose it po- you leave the Liberty party, and yet do remark, that Texas is not now a member of this union and for this happy circumstance we are indebted, not to Mr. Polk Polk as much as a vote for Birney: in or the loco focos, but to the whigs, the all probability, in Michigan, neither will staunch friends of the Constitution, and if help or hinder his election. Texas does not become a member of this union it will be owing to the exertions of the same party. Now if Mr. Clay personally was ever so much in favor of annexation, with a party in power that must come in with him, he could do nothing towards accomplishing that object so much desired by the slaveholders of the South and loco focos of the North, to their shame be it said. Mr. B. further says, "Mr. Edmunds

virtually proposes to us the immediate dissolution of the Liberty party as the best method of subserving the Anti-slavery cause." On this assertion it is only necessary for me to say that the whole stress is laid upon the adverb "virtually," and all that he has drawn from it is a creation of the brain of the Editor, as 1 have never advised any such thing, nor have I written any thing to justify the assertion. As to what Ar. Beckley has said of the Robert Edmunds of 1843 appearing to be a very different person from the Robert Edmunds of 1844, and his being drummed up to vote as he formerly did, instead of voting for righteous liberty and all that kind of stuff, it seems to be a very good natured play and sport of the Editor upon the words of an unpretending Jerseyville, via Chicago. farmer, and I will receive it in the same must be left vacant. On this principle, the political acts only by principles of stern moral good natured way. At the same time I

purest clergyman among us would not be good prectitude, that these are the motives that operate | would assure the Editors that my views are unchanged. I have the same unutterable abhorrence of slavery, and all ause from the impulse of strict moral principle ties will obtain the power of the Govern- slavery, and if elected, will doubtless be s not the result of political expediency, or of a evils that will follow that event, I greatof its oltimate Abolition, by the spread of the votes of free men. Liberty principles, and the action of the Liberty party, whose ultimate triumph des Freeman, a Liberty paper, with the folpends on the righteousness of their cause, lowing communication in it. Let every and to whom I wish success in the ways

> ROBERT EDMUNDS. Union District, September 2, 1844.

REMARKS .- We have given the reply Mr. Edmunds an insertion, although we are crowded for room. It will be seen that while he acknowledges both parties to be "pro-slavery," he is quite nxious that one of them should succeed n preference to the other; but he reiterates the assertion that every vote for Birnev favors the election of Polk. New let us turn to Mr. Edmunds and ask him we will join issue with him on this propo-

> DE Every vote given for Mr. Clay in Michigan favors the election of Polk as much as every vote given for Mr. Bir-

party will not be elected in November, Governor: each of their candidates for Congress was elected by an average manearly a thousand average majority; and were returned, there was a Democratic majority for Governor and Congressman. Now, it is not to be supposed, that the not expect any such thing. They know

very as New Hampshire. Well, this being the case, it follows favor the election of Mr. Polk. The that if 20,000, or any other minority of ties they had formed, and from the com-Liberty party, at the head of which in Whig votes were given for the Whig paratively easy condition, which agricult this state Mr. Beckley stands, is com- electors, it will not help the election of tural labor affords, and driven by white posed of men drawn from the Whig and Clay in the least. But, says the Whig, men, with liberty and equality in their Loco Foco parties in the proportion as does not every vote count one towards mouths, to a distant and unhealthy counevery sensible man knows of three from Clay's election? No, friend, it counts try, to perish in the sugar mills of Lour the whigs to one from the loco focos .- nothing at all onless you have a majorny. isiana, when the duration of life in a su-Now it is reasonable to suppose that with When you vote for Governor, every gar mill slaves does not exceed 7 years. the usual increase of the Liberty party, vote tells one against an opposing vote: Forty-three of these unfortunate beings their vote next November will be 100 .- when you vote for President, 20,000 votes had been purchased, I was informed, of 000 in the United States, 75,000 of which will count nothing unless they are a ma- the Hon. JAMES K. POLK, the present will be drawn from the whig ranks .- jority. Do you perceive the difference? Speaker of the House of Representatives;

offset against the 25,000 drawn from the munds, and those Liberty men who may IRON, with the initials of his name loco foco ranks, we have 50,000 with be seduced to vote for Mr. Clay. They on their shoulders, distinguishing drawn from the support of Mr. Clay after say, they want Mr. Clay elected, and we THEM FROM THE REST." Mr. B. further says, "is it certain that State-an event which, if possible, is vet litically with any great warmth or per- not help in the least to accomplish the is well adopted for general attendance by all severance?" On this question, I would purpose for which you left it! Is this wise?

Hence the truth of our proposition, that a vote for Clay favors the election of Mr.

It will be seen that our remarks apply to Michigan only. We do not argue hat Mr. Clay will not be elected-for vé consider his chances to be about on a par with those of Polk. We only say hat he will not get the electoral vote of Michigan; and every vote given for the Clay electoral candidates, so far as that object is involved, will be thrown away.

MR. BIRNEY'S LETTERS. On the first page will be found two letters from MR. BIRNEY, expressing his views on the Paoff, on a National Bank, and on the Distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands. On each of these subjects, we think his opinions will be ound to harmonize with the great majority o he Liberty party, and in our judgement, they ndicate a course which, if carried out, would nighly benefit the whole country. Especially do e concur in the view of the great evils resulting om sudden and important changes in the finan al policy of the government. We commend the prinions here advanced to the candid considera ion of our Whig and Democratic readers.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

The subscriber would gratefully acknowldge the reception of a valuable box of Cloth ng through Chas. H. Stewart, Esq. of Detroit, from Jerseyville, Jersey county, Illinois, for the Canada Mission, sent by Mr. Burke, of

HIRAM WILSON. Dawn Mills, West Canada, Sept. 4, 1844.

JAMES K. POLK. The Democratic papers will have if that this gentleman is to be our next the concomitant evils attending it that I President. We should regret to have ever had. Perceiving that it is morally him for our chief magistrate. He is evicertain that one of the pro-slavery par- dently a bigoted devotee to the system of ment, and the exaltation of the loco foco under the government of such politiciaus party to power will be followed by the as Calhoun and McDuffie. As our readannexation of Texas, and all the train of ers are but little acquainted with the senly prefer the elevation of Mr. Clay and the first page a letter from him to Hon. the Whig party, fully believing that in Seth M. Gates, then a member of Concase of their elevation, annexation will gress from New York now a member be prevented with all the evils that will of the Liberty party. Let every body follow in its train-Slavery under the read it; and then ask themselves if a man protection of our Government be confin- displaying such a narrow and illiberal ed to the present limits of the United spirit towards the cause of human free-States, no obstacle be thrown in the way dom, in all its aspects, can be worthy of

The last mail brings us the Syracuse "Democrat" read it!

From the Democratic Freeman. Mr. Editor:-Will you have the goodness to insert in your paper the folowing extract from Roerbuck's "Tour through the Western and Southern states in 1836." This work has received the approbation of every American critic, not only for its graphic descriptions of scenery, but for its candid and impartial remarks on men and manners. Amidst the present turmoil and fanaticism of politics. would furnish a statement made before the contagion reached us, when there could be no inducement to disguise the frath or publish a falsehood:-"Just as we reached the Duck River in

the early grey of the morning, we came up with a singular spectacle, the most striking one of the kind t have ever wit-Do you ask why? Because it is a fact nessed. It was a camp of negro slave conceded by sensible men of all parties drivers, just packing up to start. They abolish that evil to confine it to the narwho had bivouncked the preceding night We need not argue the case. The Dem- in chains in the woods; these they were ocratic majority last year was 6,407 for conducting to Natchez, on the Mississippi river, to work upon the sugar plantas tions in Louisiana. It resembles one of der the protection of the same govern, jority of 2,208: every Senator in the Legislature was a Democrat, elected by Park, except that they had a caravan of nine wagons and single horse carriages for the purpose of conducting the white people, and any of the blacks that should fall lame, to which they were now putting their horses to pursue their marche The female slaves, were some of them, sitting on logs of wood, whilst others were standing, and a great many little black children were warming themselves by the fire of the bivounc. In front of them all and prepared for the march, stood in donkle file about two hundred male slaves, manacled and chained to each other. I had never seen so revolting a sight before! black men in fetters, torn from the lands where they were born, from the Now see how inconsistent is Mr. Ed. THE MARK OF THE BRANDING

State Liberty Convention.

In another column will be found a call of the Central Committee for a State Meeting at Ann Arbor, on the ninth of October. It is is expected that this will be the largest Liberty meeting ever held in Michigan.

THETIME

classes. The pressure of agricultural business will then be past THE PLACE:

s convenient for a full assemblage from all quarers. The railroad affords the best possible facily

ties for travel from the East and West, while Ann Arbor is the centre of the most populous portion of the State. THE SPEAKERS will be numerous, and the best that can be procured in the State, or out of it.

should be sent from each county, town; and neighborhood. A little concert of purpose and action among those wishing to attend from the some vicinity, will enable them to come with more ease, pleasure and economy.

DELEGATIONS

The Ladies are expected to attend, to enlived nd encodrage by their presence. The hospitality of the Liberty men of Ann Arpor will be extended to all the friends who may

attend. LET THEM ALL COME! IF A friend returning from a visit to St he pay, and adds: "I find Barr Oak, where I spent only two days, wide awake on the subject human liberty. We have many staunch friends here, and some that have never yet voted the Liberty ticket say that Birney must have their ote this fall. You may look for a large increase

n St. Joseph county." Mr. E. W. Shaw, our agent for Jackson Co., vill call on all the subscribers of the Signal in hat county immediately. Those who are in arrears will greatly oblige us by adjusting their aconnt with him.

The official vote of Indiana shows a Demperatic majority of 2,129; but the Whige have a najority in the Legislature.

The notice of the discussion at the Liberty Hall, in Detroit between C. H. Stewart and

C. M. Clay, shall appear next week. term the part which you have borne ALL HAIL ILLINOIS!

We have returns in the Western Citizen in part which show that Liberty men are gaining on their enemies as usual.

The following is the Liberty vote of the several Districts, as compared with last year: 1843 1844 177 187 First District, 1174 1882 Fourth do 230 315 Fifth do 255 Sixth do 506 Sevith do 135 259 1971 3149 The following is the official vote the Four District: 1843 1844 9,516 7,552 5.943 5,910 Whig,

14,669 17,308 In the Fourth District, every ninth voter is Liberty man. But we shall beat that iff the Second District of Michigan

1,882

1,174

Liberty,

Now turn to the East, and listen to the NEWS FROM VERMONTH The following partial returns of the Liberty vote are from the New York Tribuner

Windsor Co. Orange Co. Wash on, 12 's Caledonia, 15 t's Windham, 17 t's Chittenden, part Bennington, p't Rudand, II t's Addison, 6 t's Total, so far, 120 2119

The G. M. Freeman 6 vs. that "If those towns not heard from have done as well, our whole vote in the State will be between six and seven thousand. Last year it was 3826. This we think is doing well, considering the circumstances in which we have been placed-very well indeed. The Whigs have made a desperate effort. Their candidate, Hon. Wm. Slade, was better calculated than any other man they could have selected to draw away liberty votes. Indeed, there is but little if any doubt that he was selected for this very purpose, and it is possible that by the cry about alinexation, Mr. Slade's abolitionism, &c., together with the decrease of the democratic vote, he is elected by the people, though that is yet prepared by the committee appointed for quite uncertain.

Vermont will do better than this at the Presidential election. Next week you will hear of a large increase in the Liberty vote of Maine!-Not a State will retrograde this year.

Our Paper .- The pressure of political matters will compel us to dispense with our usual variety of reading for a few weeks .-The reader will bear in mind, that this is the only Liberty paper in the State, and that it must contain the addresses, resolutions, no tices, and proceedings of the Liberty men in thirty counties, besides as many communications as we can find room for. It is also important that the great antislavery truths for which we contend be kept constantly before the mind, while such persevering efforts are made to delude and bewilder. After the election, we shall devote a large portion of our columns to general and miscellaneous reading of such a character as we trust will be both pleasing and instfuctive to the whole family

AN HONEST DEMOCRAT!

A. C. Stone, for half a dozen years a Justice of the Peace, in Smithfield, Madison co. is out with a circular, repudiating Polk and is, READ! Read!! slavery, and avowing himself a Liberty man We shall publish his manly expose of position fiext week. Mr. Stone is not alone in this move. Not a few of his old Democratic as sociates in Madison county, will give their vote: for Jumes G. Birney, in Noven 5 next - Lib. Press.

ANN ARBOR, Sept, 14, 1844. Wheat buyers to-day offer from 58 to 621 cts per bushel, according to the quality. Michigan Flour in New York was worth \$4,12 to \$4,1 on the 4th instant.

WAYNE LIBERTY CONVENTION.

A convention of delegates of the Liber ty party of Wayne county met at the village of Wayne on Monday, August 26th, at 11 o'clock, A. M. The convention was organized by calling to the chair Harvey S. Bradley, of Plymouth, and appointing S. M. Holmes and J. D. Baldwin, of Detroit, Secretaries.

A committee of three, consisting of S. Zug, L. L. Dennis and Rufus Thaver were appointed to examine the credentials of the delegates. After the examination the chairman reported the names of the following gentlemen as delegates: City of Detroit, 1st Ward-Samuel

Zug and Charles H. Stewart. 2d-S. M. Holmes, W. B. Noyes, and J. T. Birchard. 3d-A. L. Porter, H. P. Hoag. 4th-Wm. E. Peters and Martin Willson! 5th-John Sands and J. D. Baldwin!

Redford-J. W. Sowl.

Van Buren .- John Conant, C. W. Clark and Chas. S. Moon.

Livonia-J. L. Dennis, Elon Durfee Daniel Barlow, Daniel Hallock, Worthy Blanchard and A. N. Curtis.

Plymouth.-Harvey S. Bradley, W S. Gregory, Rufus Thayer, T. T. Lyon,

and S. P. Mead. Huron.-E. Palmer.

Brownstown .- E. Hall.

Nankin .- G. W. Swift and O. Swift. be supported at the next ensuing election. The following were appointed:

City of Detroit, 1st ward, Samuel Zug; 2d ward, Wm. R. Noyes; 3d, A. L. Porter; 4th, Martin Willson; 5th, John Sands; 6th, Chas. H. Stewart in place of J. D. Baldwin, acting as one of the Sec-

I. L. Dennis; Plymouth, Rufus Thayer; and security to all the great interests of our The Liberty Party alive, and doing better than Huron, E. Palmer; Brownstown, E. country. Hall; Van Buren; C. W. Clark; Nanas follows, which was unanimously adop.

> Sheriff .- Harvey Durfee, of Livonia. County Clerk .- Silas M. Holmes, of

Register .- Martin Willson, Detroit. Treasurer .- William Barnum, Detroit. Judge of Probate. -- George F. Porter, of Detroit. Coroners .- Isaac L. Dennis, Livonia;

Cullen Brown, Detroit. Surveyor .- Theodatus T. Lyon, Plym-

Representatives .- Joseph D. Baldwin, Horace Hallock, Detroit; William S. Gregory, Plymouth; Benjamin Stevens, Livonia; Wells Hartsough, Redford; Glode D. Chubb, Nankin.

Associate Judges .- Harvey S. Bradey, Plymouth; Matthew W. Burchard, Detroit.

Auditors .- John W. Conant, Van Buren; Hiram Betts, Redford; Cyrus Fuller, Livonia.

Delegates to the Senatorial Convention were then appointed.

On motion, it was resolved that a counfollowing persons were chosen as said Britain from this country. committeet

A. L. Porter, H. Hallock, S. M. Holmes, Harvey S. Bradley, and S. P.

an address to the Convention. C. H. posed for discussion at the last meeting: Stewart, S. M. Holmes, and I. L. Dennis, were appointed said committee.

The Convention then adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The Convention met at 2 P. M. pursuant to an adjournment to hear the address that purpose. The address was then read by Mr. C. H. Stewart and was unani-Bradley, S. M. Holmes, and E. Hall. A unanimity of feeling was manifested. duing the convention and fixed determination to maintain our organization and re-

S. M. HOLMES, Secy's.
J. D. BALDWIN, Secy's.



ANOTEER LETTER FROM HENRY CLAY!--CASSIUS AND ANTISLAVERY RE-PUDIATED.

The following letter from the Lexing ington (Ky.) Observer, was received just as our paper went to press. We have no room for comment. All we have to sa

ASHLAND, Sept. 2d, 1844. Mr. Wickliffe:-The editor of a neigh boring print, (the Kentucky Gazette, of Lexington) calling my attention is a letter of C. M. Clay, Esq., under date the 10th July, 1844, and addressed to Col. J. J. Speed of Ithaca, has appealed to me, with so much earnestness, and with a purpose of such unaffected sincerity, to say whether I approve or disapprove of that letter, that I have not the neart to deny to that editor the very great gratification which he will derive from the peusal of this note, especially when it gives me so little trouble to write it.

MR. C. M. CLAY'S LETTER WAS WRITTEN WITHOUT MY KNOWLEDGE, WITHOUT ANY CONSULTATION WITH ME, AND WITHOUT ANY AUTHORITY FROM MR. I never saw it until ! read it in the public prints. That gentleman is an independent citizen, having a perfect right to entertain and avow his own opinions. I AM NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR THEM, AS HE IS NOT FOR MINE. SO FAR AS HE VENTURES TO INTERPRET MY FEEL-INGS, HE HAS ENTIRELY MISCON CEIVED THEM. I BELIEVE HIM TO BE EQUALLY MISTAKEN AS TO THOSE IN THE CIR-CLE OF MY PERSONAL FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS,

In my speech, addressed to the Senate of the United States, and in resolutions which I offe ed to that body, in my address to Mr. Mendenhall, about two years ago, and on various other public occasions, I have fully, freely, and explicitly avowed my sentiments and opinions, on the subject of the institution of short, the same ability to act suitably slavery and abolition. P ADHERE TO every situation in which she may be placed. THEM, WITHOUT ANY RESERVA-TION. I HAVE NEITHER ENTER-TAINED NOR EXPRESSED, PUBLICLY OR PRIVATELY ANY OTHERS. And my friends and neighbors generally, so far as I have interchanged sentiments with them, coincide entirely with me.

The sentiments and opinions, so expressed by me may be briefly stated to be: 1st. That Congress has no power or authority over the institution of Slavery. 2d. That the existance, maintenance and continuance of that Institution depend exclusively upon the power A committee of one from each Ward and authority of the respective States, within from the city, and one from each town- which it is situated. And 3J. That Congress ship was appointed to nominate a ticket cannot interfere with Slavery in the District for county officers, and representatives to of Columbia, without a violation of good faith to the State of Maryland and Virginia implied, if not expressed, in the terms, objects, and purposes of the grant of ten miles square to the General Government.

So far from the success of the whig cause having any injurious tendency, as has been alleged, I believe it will have a powerful effect in tranquilizing and harmoniz ning all parts of retaries; Redford, J. W. Sowl; Livonia, the Union, and in giving-confidence, strength, gradually and steadily forward, without injury in

I hope that your editorial neighbor will be kin, G. W. Swift. The committee re- now satisfied. And, as I trust that I do not tired and subsequently submitted a report exagerate the pleasure which this renewed expression of my views and opinions will give him, is it too much to anticipate that he will forthwith renounce the error of his ways, and come straight out a staunch and sterling

> Yours respectfully, H. CLAY.

General Entelligence.

The Changes in China .- The Rev. Dr. Abeel says. 'The China I knew a few years ago is not the China in which I am now residing. We can no longer say to the church es at home, 'ye are straightened in us.' The fields, the villages, the junks, the shops, the crowded streets, the numerous temples are all open to us. Hundreds of thousands are accessible. We can with difficulty escape them. If we have no leisure to visit them, hey come to us. Many a time have I retired wearied and exhausted, but their voices have rung in my ears and I have found little or no relief.' And yet he fears the hearts of the churches are not prepared to send the men and means necessary.

A new Article of Export .- One hundred bales of North River hay have been purchased in New York for shipment to Great Britain. This, says the Shipping List, is, we believe, ty committee of five be appointed; the the first shipment of hay ever made to Great

Ann Arbor Debating Society. This Socie y will meet this Saturday evening (September 14.) in Ormsby's block, third A committee was appointed to present story. The following resolution was pro-

> "Resolved, That we ought to encourage the emigration of foreigners to the United States.' Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to attend.

E. R. POWELL, Sec'y.

MONROE ANTI-SLAVERY CONVEN-TION.

A County meeting of those opposed to the in titution of American slavery will be held at Dundee, on Tuesday the 8th day of October next, at mously adopted. The Convention was I o'clock P. M. The attendance of all antiaddressed by Chas. H. Stewart, H. S. slavery men in the county is earnestly requested. as the formation of a county anti-slavery Society will at that time be proposed.

> S. R HATHAWAY, LEWIS LAMBERT. gept. 5, 1844.

PROSPECTUS OF THE ANN ARBOR FEMALE SEMINARY.

In every effort in behalf of mind, two question rise, —is the proposed object desirable? are the neans adequate to its attainment? Every realmefactor of mind looks, not only, to direct and diate, but to ultimate results; he scans the prings of human action, and discovers where to ouch the chords, which vibrate to other chords, id those again to others, on through life, har-

The relation betw en cause and effect is sunused to be not less uniform in the intellectual han in the natural world. The moral causes which act on the mind in early life, ordinarily determine the fature character. Education does not consist MERELY in acquiring knowledge, or owers, or in forming the manners; but, in the n rendering "the mind the fittest possible instru-nent of discovering, applying and obeying the ews under which God has placed the universe either of these objects be pursued exclusively he nice proportion will be lost, and the characte ail to be well balanced.

The object of this Institution is, to aid young adies to educate themselves to answer the grea end of their being—to enjoy and impart elevated suppriness. The establishment of right princiue proportion, and the storing of the mind wit seton truths, are objects, which here are happy y advanced together; each stimulating, and giv-ng direction to the mind, in pursuit of the oth In every case, the degree of attainm which the pupil is animated to aspire, is deternined solely, by the extent of her own capacity By comparing her own progress with that of he ompanions in study, she is essentially aided in idging of what she can do; but as the hope of nted as an impelling motive, so, the attainme first. The legitimate tendency of constant measurement, by the standard of individual ca oncity, is to produce increasing effort in propor-ion to the increase of means, and to the con ciousness of increased mental power.

Whatever be the station of an educated ladv ner own happiness will in a great measure depend on her capacity for diffusing happiness around-ner; and for this, she will always find ample oportunity. Wherever she be thrown, she w ot, cannot fail of coming in contact with youth and children, and to a greater or less extent, laying the foundation of the future character many. She throws her golden chain around them, and binds them more and more closely perchance, to high and honorable action. In al-most every situation she will have use for the same aptness to teach; -the same control over ner own spirit; -the same cultivation of her social feelings;—the same refinement and grace of and self-denial;—the same universal comformity to the principles of moral right;—the same knowl edge of the laws of the human mind;—the sam-just development of all her own mental powers Premature talents are not desirable. Plants are nuch more strong & healthy, when they gradually unfold themselves to the genial influence of the sun, the air, and the rains of heaven, than when reed into maturity by the skill of the gardener The fosterer of a precocious genius is almost sure to pave the way to disappointment, and that too from physical causes. On this principle, it is no the design to press forward those little Misses tion, to the last degree of which they are capable

but, to give them sufficient employment, and train them to bring out the assigned portion well, w-ry well; and when the physical system an mental powers are more fully developed, then to press them on, and their minds will sustain no njury. We wish no prodigies, which shine ou prilliantly for a brief space, dezzling and eclipsing all around them, and then sink under a cloud nental inaction and even imbecility, from which hey never emerge

GOVERNMENT.

This may be styled a system of self-govern tent, induced by the principles of moral recti ude r. by the sway of public opinion in school, thich is almost uniformly in favor of order an propriety. The interests of the teachers and pu ils are one and the same, and the co-operation f both to promote the general good, renders the isiness of study and of communicating and reeiving instruction peculiarly delightful.

evelopments its motives to action, and the nanner in which it may be brought safely, yet

the alter stages of its progress, to its varied powers. In its general features, it is suited to any themes, and such other occasional exercises as and where human nature exists; in its partieuwn out to meet the wants of this particular eminary and region of country.

It needs only to be known to be admired. It

s believed, with the aid of patrons, to be ade-That judicious arrangements, order, and obe-ence, as necessary to that order, must be deep interwoven with every public institution, i law is written on every page of the Universe.— The constitution and course of nature according the inimitable Butler, is "one and of a piece," bject to certain laws. Indeed the whol und of physical science pursued in our institu-ons, is but the discovery of physical laws; even he wonders of Chemistry, Gal enism, Electricity, Magnetism, and varied Philos phy, leave the raptured student of many years, the impres he grasps a golden chain, of which, only now and then, a curious link is visible.

COURSE OF STUDY.

It is a leading object of this Institution to make be best provisions for aiding young ladies in the equirement of a thorough, well balanced, Enstudies has been adopted, and is here presentd to the public, and commended to the partier attention of our patrons. It any of our friends hould deem this course too limited, we answer, not studies not embraced in this course will be aught to any who desire it. Also arrangement aught to any who desire it. Also arrangements will be made, as are needed, for teachers in Latin and French, and perhaps German and Italian, hough these of course, will not be included in the regular English course. On the other hand, f any should deem the course too extensive, be-ause not brought within the reach of every one or its various branches unnecessity to be known by a lady; if it should be said that the knowledge of making good bread, or puddings more necessary, we say it is very necessary ut we sak, does the knowledge of the composin of that bread, or of the curious chemical ac tion in its formation, prevent her from furnishing her board with that which is most exquisite?— Would not this knowledge with that of a few principles of Physiology, which may be known vevery one, most effectually prevent her from ting before her friends the unpalarable loaf? Does the knowledge of plants, or the name their growth, prevent her from superintendin

and neatly arranging her garden, with an eye outh to utility and beauty?

Is she less interesting or useful, as a daughter, sister, or friend, because she has refined and strengthened her native powers by the study of

itelectual and moral Philosophy?
Has it diminished the softer, gentler virtues of her sex, that she is able, not only to follow ut richly to enjoy a long and abstruse problem in the higher Mathematics?

Has it rendered her less efficient in her pec r sphere, that she can relish a "Virgil's lay, Livy's pictured page' in the original, as well as the softer accents of Mohere and Racine? Lectures, Orations, Sermons, and the publi peaker's of the day, she does hear; and is she ess worthy as a lady or friend, because she is of diction, simplicity of language, chastenes erspicuity, and purity of style

HEALTH. This institution is located in one of the most earlthy situations in the West, and beside location, the entire arrangements both general and particular, are conducive to health. Experie application, do not NECESSARILY induce delicat ealth. And at the present day, no one wi tamely question the position, that a lady needs health. The time is gone by, for pale cheeks, wasted energies, and a sickly countenance to be considered a necessary appendage to a faithful, indefinigable student; for if self-induced, she is rather to be considered a moral, or intellectual suicide, than the darling creature of sympathy.

Patrons, who wish to select for their daughte a pleasant, and healthy residence. during the ho nths of summer, and yet retain them at school, will find them well cared for in Ann Arbor.

TEACHERS. After all that can be done in the way of syskind, still, much, very much depends on the ma-tive talent. skill, and originality of the teacher act in eliciting the peculiar characteristics of channel,-and especially, in creating a and ardent love of study for its own take where a shadow of it does not exist. To use the words of a late, admired author, "the office of a teacher is the noblest on earth." It requires the highest trates farthest into human nature, comprehends the mind in all its capacities, traces the laws of hought and moral action, and knows how to reumstances exert on the vonthful mind Difficult, as it may be, to obtain and retain thoroughly qualified teachers, yet our patrons may rest assured, that as additions are made to our board of instruction, from time to time, none will be added, but such as combine, in a high degree, the varied and extensive attainments, and excellent characteristics, necessary to sustain with

onor and ability, so important and responsible a station. CLASSIFICATION. There will be an extensive and systematic Enn the regular classes, denominated Junior, Mid-

PRIMARY STUDIES. Studies. Text Books Colburn's. Adams'. Mental Arithmetic, Santa Written Arithmetic, Eng. Grammar, Modern Geography, History of the United States, Gaodhich's Compend of General Whelpley's History.

JUNIOR CLASS. I. Watts on the Mind. 2. Ancient Geography. 3. Introductory lessons in Botany. 4. Political Economy.
Philosophy of Natural History—Smellie's.

English Grammar:—Exercises, analyzing, critical reading of the difficult poets, with transposi ion, parsing, &c. Algebra, Rhetoric commenced, Newman's,
Ancient and Modern History:-Worcester's Elements of History, with Goldsmith's Greece Rome, and England, and Grimshaw's France.

MIDDLE CLASS. Naturni Philosophy, Olmsted's. Geology, Hitchcock's Astronomy, Botany-Natural System, Beck's. Physiology, Evidences of Christianuy Lee's.

Ecclesiastical History, SENIOR CLASS. Marsh's. Euclid finished. Botany continued. Rhetoric concluded. Whateley's. Mental Ph'losophy, Upham, 2 vo Logic, Moral Philosophy, Whateley's. Wayland's. Paley's. Natural Theology. Milton's Paradise Lost. Anaogy of Natural and Reveal-ed Religion.

Butler's. The studies of each class are designed for ar, though the pupils will be advanced fro class to class according to their progress, without reference to the time spent in the Instituon the English studies of the Junior Class. Besides, the study of Latin is earnestly rec ommended, as important not only for the that have them, loaded with your neighbors knowledge itself, but also as a means of mental of all parties. White and Democrats. liscipline. Much time might profitably be spe on Latin in connection with the Junior studies. The text books for beginners in Latin are, An

Andrews' Reader. When thoroughly prepared he young ladies may proceed to the commo classical works used in other institutions. It is not expected that all, who enter this in stitution will pursue the regulor course. Those cited. who design to continue members no more than one year, may either pursue the regular course e principles of the human mind, in its various gain a thorough knowledge of such branches as may seem best suited to their individual im

rews' and Stoddard's Latin Grammar, an

Reading, spelling, (till the pupil proves her-

Physical, and Polite education, will receive par-ticular attention during the whole course. There will be occasional exercises in Vocal

Arrangements will be made for the classes in STATE LIBERTY CONVENTION,

lar classes none can be admitted to the Junior class vithout passing a good examination on all the may be admitted to the Middle, & Senior lasses, by passing a good examination on all Classes, by passing a good examination on an the preparatory studies, and on as many branches of the course as shall be equivalent to a full preparatory presence on the occasion. It will doubtless aration. A good knowledge of Latin will be conside ed an equivalent for some branches. Those, who in addition to the other studies. have made themselves well acquainted with the

studies of the Senior Ciass, will receive at the close a Testimonial of having completed with honor the course of study in this institution.--Certificates will be given to the Seniors at the Anniversary in April. TERMS AND VACATIONS. In this Institution, the year is divided into two lessions of 22 weeks each. The summer, sesion commences on the 2d Monday in May, and

ontinues 22 weeks. The winter session com-nences on the 2d Monday in November and continues 22 weeks. A thorough examination at he close of each se

For studies of the Primary Class, \$6, per session " Junior Class, \$8, " " ors in the department of instruction, the TREAS URER, Col. Thomas Moseley, will take the entire charge of the pecuniary affairs of the Insti atton, such as collecting bills, &c. &c. Those upils, who wish to be members of the school he winter session, are requested to have their possible. As the number will be limited ise, who enter their names first, will have th ight to be members of the Institution, to th exclusion of those who enter their names after the lists are full. Applications for admission may be made to either of the Principals of the Seminary or to the treasurer, directed to Ann

BOARD OF VISITORS. Rev. O. C. Comstock M. D. Superintenden

Prot. Douglass Houghton, M. D. Prof. Joseph Whiting, M. D. Prof. George P. Williams, M. D. Rev. Marvin Allen. Rev. Henry Colclazer. Rev. Charles C. Taylor. Hon. S. W. Dexter.

Hon. Alpheus Felch.

Munnis Henry, esq. Dr. Caleb N. Ormsby Secretary and Treasurer, COL. THOMAS MOSELEY. Teachers.

MISS LEVINA MOORE, Principal MISS ELIZA PAGE. Principals
Miss Lucy I. Chanwick, Music.
Miss. Resecca Hughs, Drawing and Painting MR. ADONIJAH S. WELCH, Mathematics an

What then, are the friends of Female Educaon prepared to do, for, with them mainly rests the success of this enterprise. Do they meter educating their daughters or, are they ready to ter & sustain in their mids, an institution, wh or thoroughness and extensive attainments sho t be behind the best New England institutions Under such influences, may there not even here in our young and rising West, where the pierce ones of the forest's wildest inhabitant have bu ust died on the ear, and the track of the mocca sin has but just disappeared, may not here an in-stitution be planted, which, permanent in its char-acter, shalf send its healthful influences through

A discriminating father distinguished for classical atta nments, as well as refined feeling, has said, that if there be any feeling in the human heart nore pure, more noble disinterested, more than all others, it is the father's affection for his daughter. If this be at all true, should not this impulse be met by corresponding effort. And how kindles the patriot father's heart, when looking on his de for our sons? to Missouri's angry stream, the answer come from many a temple of science, from many a class lend and modify the influences, which outward sic hall, that neither time nor money has been vave, the first such temple pointed its spire theaven, but, when the sense, fond father asks where are the institutions for our daughters?-The ready answer comes, they are not; or, lik angels visits, they are few and far hetween; only here and there one has any permanency, to-day they bask in sun-light, to-morrow, where ar

What then can be done?

DIED,

In the village of Manchester, Washtenaw Co. n Tuesday, the 10th inst., CATHERINE, wife of LEROY PERKINS, in the 21st year of her age, o quick consumption. The deceased was the daughter of Samuel and Rhoda Dorrance, of Orange County, N. Y. She has left a husband ad child about 3 years of age, and a numerou ircle of friends to mourn her untimely loss .-She was a member of the M. E. Church, and manifested a full reliance on the merits of he Redeemer, and a firm hope of a happy immor tality beyond the grave.

BRANCH COUNTY CONVENTION. A Convention of the Liberty Party in Branc County, will be held on Friday, the 27th of September, at I o'clock, at Umon City, to nominate candidates to be supported at the ensuing elecion for the several county offices. By order of Cor. Committee.

Union City, Sept. 9th, 1844.

LIBERTY MEETINGS.

S. B. TREADWELL, Esq. of Jackson, wi lecture on the principles and claims of the Liberty party to the support of the American people as follows:

At Rome Center, September 16, at 7 P. M. Jackson's Mill, Rollin, " 17, " "
Lanesville, " 13, " " Lanesville, 13, a 19, Medins, 46 Blissfield, 20 a 21 " Adrian,

Commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the Court House, and to continue the same, during the day and evening in the form of a county Mass Meeting, to be addressed by S. B. Treadwell and others. Chas. H. Stewart, Esq. of Detroit, may be expected.

Friends of Lenawee! Come OUT on that day to a man. Come with your teams, you of all parties, Whigs and Democrats. Come Humbug shown up in its true light.

State, of all parties is most respectfully soli-By order of the Committee.

THOMAS TABOR, S. G. RICE. JAMES FIELDS.

Adrian, Sept. 9, 1844.

State Liberty Convention.

In compliance with the earnest request of many of the most spirited friends of FREEDOM in different parts of the State, whose necks Music.

Instrumental Music, Drawing, and Painting free from CLAY, there will be a are free from POLKS, and whose eyes are

Chemistry and Natural Philosophy to witness a held at the Court House in Ann Arbor, on all course of experiments, belonging to their Wednesday, the 9th day of October, commen-On being examined for admission to the regularing at 10 o'clock A. M. Let all men, and all women in the State who think more of the reparatory studies, whatever may be their at support in other branches. But individuals than of the compression of 3.000,000 of their fellow beings, But individuals than of the comparatively trifling difference in the issues between the pro-Slavery parties, be much the largest Liberty Convention ever held in this State, as we are informed there will be a large turn out from many counties.

Two thousand true Liberty men and women thus assembled, would of itself make 500 or 1,000 Liberty voters more in Michigan.

A number of noted speakers, full of the soul-inspring spirit of Liberty will be there. Our well known Ann Arbor friends assure us, they shall receive all their distant friends with pen hearts and open houses.

Comfortable seats will be reserved for the ladies, and no pains shall be spared to render their attendance pleasant for them.

We have learned with much pleasure, that such is the spirit among some of our esteemed Lilerty ladies in many towns, that they are getting up LIBERTY BANNERS for the noble BIRNEY and MORRIS, to present to the LIBERTY MEN for these public occa-

sions-for the cause of suffering humanity. S. B. TREADWELL, L. WILCOX, J. M. DIMOND, A. L. PORTER. N. M. THOMAS, State Central Committee of Liberty Party.

LIBERTY MEETINGS.

S. B. TREADWELL, Esq., will lecture on the principles and paramount claims of the Liberty party at the following times and places :

At Lyndon, Sept. 80, at 8 P. M. " Sylvan, Oct. 1, at " "
" Sharon, " 9, at " 4 " Manchester," S, at " " " Bridgwater, " 4, at " " " Freedom, " 5, at " " 7, at 46 00

. Ann Arbor, " 8, at " The friends in the above places are at libery to make the appointments in any part of the town they may deem proper, and are request ed to make all proper arrangements necessary for full meetings. This is no time to slumber-up, friends, and let us be doing in Free dom's holy cause !

A Mass Meeting of the Lib-

erty Men of Oakland, Livingston, Shiawassee, and Genesee Counties will be held at Fentonville o Thursday the 26th of September next, at 10 o'clock A. M. C. H. Stewart of Detroit, and General Wm. Canfield of Mount Clemens, are expected to address the meeting, arrangem to this effect having been completed, -It is ex pected that every Liberty man in the above nam ed counties will immediately set apart the 26th September, to be devoted exclusively to the caus of Freedom. Our friends in Fentonville kindly

offer gratuitous entertainment to all. WILL WM. CHAMBERLAIN, D. W. C. LEACH, J. C. GALLUP.

Fentonville, Aug. 24th. 1844.

POLLARD TEMPERANCE MOUSE. BY L. D. & O. WEYBURN, Near the Steamboat and Packet Landing,

Buffalo. THIS establishment has, during the past win ter, been considerably enlarged, and impro ved with new furniture, etc., and is now read to make the Travellor at home, at the moderate charges of 25 cents per meal, and 371 per day —passengers and baggage conveyed to and from the House free of charge.

N. B. Passengers from the East will find

Sign for the House, in the Depot, under which to place their buggage

We, the subscribers, take pleasure in recommending the above house to the friends of the

H. MILLARD, Sec'y do do do E. D. ROBINSON Pres't Y. M's T. S. D. A. FOBES, Sec'y do do Buffolo, July, 1844. 21-8w. SINCLAIR & CHASE ATTORNEYS AND COUNSEL-

LORS AT LAW. (OFFICE LOWER TOWN, ANN ARBOR,) Will trend o all business in their professio ith afidelity and despatch. Paricular attention will be given to collec-

March 20, 1844. 48-1y. L. B. WALKER'S PATENT

SMUT MACHINE. THE Subscribers take this me had of informing all such as are engaged in the Milling business in the State of Michigan, that they are now manufacturing in Ann Arbor, Washienaw County, Michigan, L. B. Walker's

Patent Smut Machine, ich they would recommend to take the Smu achine. This machine is a horizental machi —it retains all the friction of the wheat, and uni-ting simplicity with durability, it combines the beating, scouring, and blowing principles, dis charging the dust and smut as fast as separate rom the wheat. This machine is perfectly secure from fire, and runs much lighter than any her machine in use. For farther information see large bills. Shop in Lower Town. Prices o agree with the times. All orders for Mahines will be promptly attended to.

Address, E. O. & A. CRITTENDEN.

Ann Arbor, Washtenaw Co., Mich.

July 8.1844.

WRIGHT'S ANTI-INFLAMMATORY AND RHEU MATIC PLASTER,

N efficient remedy for Rheumatism, Sores, White Swellings, Felons, I out, we say and hear the GREAT PEXAS weakness in the Back, Breast, Side or Limbs Burns, Bruises, Cramps, Chilblains, Liver an Lung affections. Indolent Tumors, Spinal affect A general attendance not only from this tiosn, Inflamed Eyes, &c. &. It is unsuspass county, but from others and all parts of the in all Inflammatory diseases, either Chronic Acuse, as it operates by counteracting and redu ing Inflamation, allaying Pain, Sweating the parts affected, and by its streng hening and Ano-dyne properties giving speedy relief. Also invalable as an anti-mercurial plaster.

Price 25 cents per Box.—For further particulars, see circulating Pamphlet.) For sale at Moseley's Bookstore, Ann Arbor, and J. T.

Moseley's Bookstore, Ann Blookstore, Stocking, travelling agent for Michigan.

16-1y

ANN ARBOR OIL MILL. THE subscribers would give notice that they are engaged in manufacturing LINSEED Of it, and are prepared to form should of the best quality to their hants and painters, cheep as it can be obtained from the East. Oil exchanged for Flux seed at the rare of a gallon of soil for aushel of Flax seed. Cash at all times paid for

lax seed.

PULCIPHER & JUDSON.

Ann Arbor, (Lower Village,) Sept. 6, 1841.

20-1y.

WRIGHT'S POOR WAN'S PILS.

n excellent vegetable family Medicine, in ca-ses of Indigestion. Dyspepsia, Liver Comongue, Sickness at the Stomach, Sick Head-che, Remittant and Intermittent Fevers Coughs, tolds, Catairth, &c. &c. Entirely vegetable,

NATURE'S PRIEND:

onducing to health and counteracting disease y purifying the blood; cleansing the system of iniated humors, removing obstructions, stimuating the organs of secretion, mingling with the food and acting every way in harmony with the

system.

For Inflamatory diseases used in connection with the "Rheumstre Plaster" they will be found greatly to aid in the removal of diseases for which the Plaster is above recommended, and particularly are they calculated for all derange-ments of the Digest ze and Diliney Organs, the

primary origin of a multitude of diseases.

Price—25 cents and 50 cents a Box.

For sale at Mosely's Bookstore, and by J. T.

Stocking, Travelling Agent for Michigan.

16-1y

Certificates.

Woodsrock, Lenawer Co., Aug. 20, 1843. For twelve years I have been troubled w rheumaric affection in my back, so that I have hardly ever been tree from pain during the whole time, and within twelve hours after I had sp-plied some of Wright's Rheumaric Plaster, I was perfectly easy, and have had no pain since STEPHEN CARY.

JACESON CO... COMMIA, Aug. 25, 1844.

This may certify that I kave used Wright's Pills in my family in violent attacks of chill and pillions fever, and have found them to be the best Pills that I ever used, and would recomnend every family to keep them on hand.

JAMES AWARTOUT.

THOM: SON, GEAUGA Co., OHIO, ? April 28th, 1814. }
This may certify that I have used Wright's This may certify that I have used to may Poor Man's Pills and Rheumatic Plaster in my practice, and would say to the public that they practice, and would say to the public that they can rely upon their recommendation with the atmost confidence; in short, they only need try-

atmost confidence; in short, they only need trying to recommend themselves.

REV. R. R. SCOTT. M. D.

LORAINE Co., GREEN, May 15, 1843.

This may certify that I have used Wright's Poor Man's Pills in my practice, and find them to be one of, if not antirely, the test pills now in use; and would recommend every family to keep them on hand, especially those who live near low, marshy land, or mill ponds, or in an unhealthy climate.

JOSHUA BASCOMB, M. D.

Without adding most test of the property of the proper

Without adding more testimony of the efficacy of the above mentioned medicine, we do not hes-itate to say that we are not afraid to have its virues tested by the side of any other of the kind hat ever has been offered to an American pub-For sale at Mosley's Bookstore, Ann Arbor. By Kellogg & Brothers, White Pigeon, R. Williams, Jr., & Co., Sturges Frairie.

Simeon Gaget, Quincy, Branch councy.
A. K. Hall, W. A. Bliss, Jamestown, Ind. Elisha Steer, Angola, "Chester Moss, Albion, Michigan.

Mann & R. Sibley, Marshall, Mich. A. Callender, E. Packer, Battle Creek, C. W. Vining, Galesburgh, Capt. Brown, Prairieville, D. H. Medwood, Adrian Quackenboss, & More, Tecumseh

S. A. Rowley, Jonesville, H. Oilbert. Manchester, W. H. Patterson, Saline Pierre Teller, Wholesale Agent for Detroit. Geo. P. Wright & Co., sole proprietors for the United States, and Upper and Lower Crnada. All orders and business letters for the present,

may be directed to Geo. P. Wright, Columbia P. O., Jackson Co., Mich. It is for sole also at Moaros, Mt. Clemens, Utica, Pontiac, and by Dubois & Wright, Jeffer-son, Agents for the State of Michigan.

Kilgore. Carrol Co., Ot. Jan. 25, 1841. Ten years since, I was taken with the Scrofu-, so that I had no relief day or night, my limbs eing much swelled and covered with Ulcess, my reast and back in great pain, and nerves much breast and back in great pain, and nerves much shattered. I applied to different Physicians, all of whom said there was no help for me, and all the remedies Liricd proved unavailing until I made use of Wright's Anni Inflam, and Rheum. Plaster, which reduced the inflamation, healed the ulcers brought the skin to its natural color, and relieved the pain. I would recommend it to all similarly afflicted, and an sure they will be satisfied after giving it, a few raid. be satisfied after giving it a fair trial.

CATHARINE ALLENSWORTH.

Thomeson, Genuga Co., Ohio, { April 20: 1843. I certify that my little bay put his arms into boiling water, nearly to the ellow, so that when the dress was taken off the skin came with it; atter applying several remedies to no purpose the arm becoming much swellen and the child in great pain. I applied "Wright's Ann Inflem-matory and Rheumatic Plaster," and within two hours he was perfectly easy, and went to skep. pplied another, and when that was removed the ing which was soon well. I believe it to be the best article for a burn that can be produced, and would recommend all to keep it on hand in case

of accidents.

ELIZABETH BROUGHTON. ELIZABETH BROUGHTON.
NERVOUS DISEASES are greatly benefitted by the use of these pills;—as Nervous Headache, Tic Doloroux, St. Vitus' Dance. &c.,
their tendency being to soothe the irritability of
the system, allay pain, and induce quest and repose. Those afflicted with Coughs, Colds, Inmenza, &c., will find relief from the nee of these e skin, checks perspiration, retards the circuation, and produces various inflammatory diseases. Does any one perceive a cold coming upon him? Let him on going to bed, take sufficient to operate smartly, and then every night, take enotion to produce a mild operation till the disease abates. In case of Worms let a tea of Pink be taken freely for 12 hours, and then administer Pills sufficient to produce a brisk catharic operation.

Feathers & Paper Hangings THE subscriber will keep a supply of Geese Feathers constantly on hand. Also an assort of Paper Hangings. Borders. Fire-board Pa-pers. &c. W A RAYMOND W. A. RAYMOND, 148 Jeff. Avenue, Detroit.

JEROME M. TREADWELL, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, · And General Land Agent.

WILL attend to the sale and exchange of Lands, payment of Taxes, and redemption of Lands sold for Taxes in lackson and adidining counties, examination of Titles, Convey-ancing, and all business pertaining to Real Es-taie. Office in the Court House.

17-tf.

Seeds. WANTED -The following Sceds, to be de-livered before the 1st October next, for which a fair price will be paid in Fruit Trees, Shrubbery or Goods: Cucumber

lbs. Mask and Watermelon do do Red and Blood Beet do do Red and White Onlon do 20 do Cabbage 5 bush. Early June 3 do Early Marrow at

2 do Large

S. B. NOBLE. Ann Arbor, Aug. 19, 1844.

VST received at the General Depot, for the sale of Clothiers Stock, Machinery, Dye toffs, &c. &c., No. 139, Jefferson Avenue, rort, the following large, well assorted, and sarefully selected stock, viz:

100 bbls. St. Domingo Logwood, Cut, 5 Tons "150 bbis. Cuba Fustic, Cut,

5 Tons " "
50 bhls. Nic. Wood, Chipped,
50 " Lima Wood,
30 " Red Wood, 12) " Ground Camwood, 10 " Quercitron Bark,

500 lbs. Nutgalls, 10 Cases Extract of Logwood,

300 lbs. Lac Dye,
2 Ceroons Spanish Indigo,
300 lbs. Sumae Sicily,
3 Casks Madder,
3 Casks Blue Vitriol,
5 Casks Alum 5 Casks Alum, 2 Barrels Red Tartar. 2 Barrels Cream Tartar, 3 Carboys Aqua Fortis, 5 "Oil Vitriol, 3 "Muriatie Acid,

500 lbs. Virdigris,
50 "Block Tin,
Teasels, Twine, Copper Kettles, all sizes,
Parson's Shearing Machines,

Curtis'

Screws and Press Plates,
Cranks, Press Paper, Steel Reeds,
Worsted Harness, Tenter Hooks,
Emery, all No's., Olive Oil,
Clothiers' Jacks, Sattinett Warp,
Clothiers' Brushes, Shuttles,
Pickers, Card Cleaners, &c. &c.

The above, with a variety of other articles be-longing to the trade, have been purchased this summer by the subscribers from Manufacturerand First Hands in the New York, Philadelphia, utmost confidence offer them to purchasers as the best and most complete stock in the country; and as it is his fixed determination (by the low rates at which he will sell) to prevent the necessity of our Clothiers and Manufacturers leaving the State to make their purchases, he would merely say to the trade, CALL, examine the goods and ascertain prices before you say you can buy cheaper any where else.

He is also prepared to contract for CARDING MACHINES made in this State or East. PIERRE TELLER, Sign of the Golden Mortar, 139, Jefferson Avenue,

DRY GOODS. DRY GROCERIES, Feathers, Paper Hangings, BASKETS, &c.

MAY be found at the lowest cash prices, at RAYMOND'S CASH STORE, 143 Jefferson

Avenue. Derroit.

The undersigned has just received a full stock of SPRING GOODS, of the most desirable styles and patterns, suitable for city or country AMONG WHICH ARE:

French Lawns, Gingham Muslins, Muslin de Laines, Balzarines,

Balzarine Muslins. Striped Swiss Muslins, Rich Calicoes, of all qualities, colors and pat terns. Pantaloon and Coat stuffs, such as

Gambroons, Swedes Cassimeres, Fancy Drillings, Linen Checks, Plaid Swedes.

Fancy English Cassimeres, Broad Cloths, Kentucky Jeans, &c. -ALSO-Blue Drills,

do Linens, Fustians, Tickings, Linseys, Burlaps,

Canvass Brown Sheetings and Drillings, Bleached Cotto

Swiss, Jackonet. Book & Barred Muslins, Wide Luces and Lace Edgings, of every

Vestings, Bonnets, Ribbons, Linen Cambrio, Hankerchiefs, Cravats, &c. &c. &c.

Persons trading in the city are invited, at least, to call and look at this stock, and if the prices are not as low as elsewhere, patronage is W. A. RAYMOND. 148 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit.

May 20, 1844. To Clothiers, Manufecturers and Merchants.

THE subscriber is now receiving at his stores, 188 and 190 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, the following carefully and well selected stock of DYE WOODS, DYE STUFFS end WOOLEN MAN-WEACTURER'S MACHINERY. 55 tons Fustic, Cuba, Tobasco, Tampico'and Carthagena.

10 tons Logwood, Campeach, St Domingo and Honduras, 6 tons Nicaragua, Bonair, Coro, Hache and

3 tons Camwood, very choice, 180 barrels Logwood, cut and ground,

Red Woods, " Camwood, Querecitron Bark, Allum,

Copperas, Blue Vitriol Madder, Ombre, and Dutch crop, Cream Tarter, Nutgalls.

3 cases Indigo, Bengal, Manilla and Gua Lac Dye, ext. Logwood,

2 "Grain Tin, 300 pounds Verdigris, 15 Carboys Oil Vitriol, Spirits Sea-Salts and Nitrie Acid. ALSO, Copper Kettles and Clothiers' Screws, Tenter

Hooks, Jacks and Brushes, Press Papers, Card Cleaners, Weavers' Shears, Nippers and Bur-ling Irons, Comb-plates, Pickers and Bobbins, Wire. Worsted and Cotton Harness, Steel and Cane Reeds, Broad Power, Hand Looms and Fly Shuttles, Steel and Copper Mails, Emery, Pasons' Shearing Machines, 4, 6, and 9 blades,

Allen's double and single Carding Machines. Machine Cards, Leicester,

The above goods have been recently purchased directly from the importers and manufacturers, Exclusively for Cash, and will be sold at the New York jobbers' prices, adding transportation only; and in consequence of the decline on many of the American manufactured articles. in many cases, be sold at FIFTEEN PER CENT LESS THAN FORMER PRICES. Thirteen years experience in the Dye Wood business enables the subscriber to say to his customers that he is prepared at all times to WARRANT his goods of superior quality.

THEO. H. EATON.

Dye Wood and Dye Stuff Warehouse 188 and 190 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit.

The Ann Arbor Journal, Ypsilanti Sentinel
Pontiac Gazette, Flint Democrat, Adrian Expositor, Marshall Statesman, Niles Courier and Republican, Gazette, Michigan City (Ia,) and the Enquirer, London, (Canada,) will each publish the above notice inside, to the amount of uree dollars, and send copy of notice with bills to subscriber for payment. 17-tf.

BASKET WARE. RAVELLING BASKETS, &c.-at RAYMOND'S CASH STORE,

DR. SMITH'S VERSITY PILLS

THESE Pills are prepared by Wm. M. Smith, M. D., late Professor of Materia Medica an Pharmacy in the University of Lake Erie. Ohio. Dr. Smith would say to the public, that in offering them this Pill, he presents no quack nostrum that will by its irritating effects upon the stomach and bowels create disease where there was little or none before, but one that is safe

mild, salutary and unitorm in its effects upon the whole system.

He would say that he has now spent 20 years in research and investigation, directed to the Pa tholigy of discuse, and the properties of medicinal substances, and their adaptation to the remova of the maladies to which firsh is heir. As the result of these labors, he is now able to give to the public a combination of medicinal vegetable substances, which is as near perfection, as care outdy and close investigation, tests and experiments, can bring it. He would say to Physicians

es well as others, try this pill; it will not deceive you.

It is peculiarly adapted to the removal and prevention of the following diseases: Bilious, Intermittant, and Remittant Pevers; Fever and Agne, Cough, Liver Complaints, Sick Headach, Passive Dropsy, Rhen astism, Enlargemet of the Spicen, Internal Piles, Colic, Acidity of the Stomach, Incipient Distribute, is needed. They are mild, yet certain in their operation, producing mether reuses, sriping, nor debility. The agents of these Pills are instructed, is case full satisfaction is not given to any person who may purchase them, that they shall have user money refunded. meir money refunded.

TESTIMONIALS IN FAVOR OF DR. WM. M. SMITH'S UNIVERSITY PILLS.

TESTIMONIAL OF DR. LANDON.

Monnoe, Michigan, June 12, 1844. Dr. Smith-Dear Sir. —I take much pleasure in giving my testimony in favor of your valuable UNIVERSITY PILLS. I most cheerfully recommend them to the public as a safe, easy, and efficient cathartic for most of the diseases incident to this region of country. I have made extensive use of them for four years in my practice, and I believe them to be the BESTS Act this Country. and Boston Markets, and every thing having rest the BEST Anti-bilious Cathartic or Aperient medicine ever combined and offered for gen ceived his personal inspection, he can with the eral use.

Yours, &c. GEORGE LANDON, M. D. TESTIMONIAL OF DR. TELLER.

MASILLON, Ohio, May 1st, 1844. Dr. Smith Sir, I take much pleasure in bearing testimony to the efficacy of your Pills in removing bile from the stemach, deterging the Liver, and in all complaints emanating from that source. J. V. C. TELLER, M. D.

TESTIMONIAL OF. F. L. WELLS.
WATERKOO, Mich., March 10, 1844. To Dr. Smrn-Sir, For upards of six manths I was cruelly afflicted with Feyer and Ague, and during that time could find nothing that gave me permanent relief; at length however your University Pills were recommended to me by one of the best Physicians in these parts; and I am happy in being able to say, that from the use of one box I was permanently cured of my ague; since then a number of my family have been as signally benefitted.
Yours, Respectfully,
F. L. WELLS.
TESTIMONIAL OF DANIEL GOODNOW.

MOTROE, Mich., June 1, 1844. I bereby certify that Dr. W.m. M. Smith has been my Flamily Physician for four years last past; that he has used his University Pills in his practice in my family with unparalleled success; and I think them preferable to any pill for bilious affection in the world. DANIEL GOODNOW, Innkeeper, Mucomb-St. House.

TESTIMONIAL OF D. S. PARSHALL. Dr. SMITH-I am happy to give you my cordial approval of your University Pills. I am able to keep off Fever and Ague, and Fevers to which all of us are subject in this Western Country, by the timely use of your University Pills. Send an Apent this way as soon as possible, for we are all out. Yours, &c. D. S. PARSHALL.

TESTIMONIAL OF MESSRS. NOBLE AND FYFIELD.

We certify that we are and have been personally acquainted with Win. M. Smith, M. D., and know that he is a man of eminence in his profession—and that for four years he filled the chair of Materia Medica and Pharmacy in the Willoughby University of Lake Erie, with honor to himself and satisfaction to the Trustees and Facuity, as well as to the Students of the above University. As for his Pills, they are 'par excellence.'

CHARLES NOBLE. B. F. FYFIELD. TESTIMONIAL OF RIAL B. CHASE.

This I certify, that in the month of September last, I was attacked with Billious Fever (while away from home at Owasso to build a water wheel) and with one dose of Smith's U niversity Pills, I broke it up; and as many others were sick at the time, I administered these Pale to them, and in all cases it broke up their fevers. I have used them many times since, Pale to them, and in all cases it bloke up that the best pills Lever used.

and with great success. They are the best pills Lever used.

RIAL B. CHASE, Millwright.

Shiewassee Town, Mich. Jone 1st, 1844. TESTIMONIAL OF MRS, ABIGAIL C. WRIGHT.

This may certify, that three years ago I was attacked with Liver Complaint so severely that I could scarcely turn myself in bed; I used many specifics and remedies, such as Brandreth's, Resurrection, Oriental, and other pills, but with hitle or no effect. One year ago, my friend Dr. Smith called on me on his way to Boston, when he gave me a box of his University Pills, which perfectly restored me, and my health has no ealth has not again suffered ABIGAIL C. WRIGHT.

Rochester, N. Y., No. 18, Franklin Street, June 25, 1844.
TESTIMONIAL OF JOHN W. MILLER.

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DEAR DOCTOR-Justice requires me to state, that I have sold your University Pulls for one and a half years last past, and that I can sell no others while I have them on hand. They have superseded the sale of all others-their effect is truly wonderful JOHN W. MILLER, Druggist.

Monroe, Mich., June 12, 1844. For Sale by J. H. LUND, Lower Town, and WM. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, Upper

> May level. 2 from 988 0 and o New Jefferson **F** 0 York and 0 1 360 Spring S Boston 1 AP venue Stock 1 consistin Corner The state of the s (Re) an part 5 1908 90 Groceries of the foll ales 0 following: street, 1000 Frealley and ome

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R. & J. L. DAVIDSON, Ann Arbor, Lower Village.

■UST received at the above establishment, a complete assortment of

Groceries, Crockery, Shelf Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Tescan and Shaw Bonnets, Flowers, &c. &c., all of which will be so das cheap as they can be bought at any other store in Michigan. The above Goods were selected with great care, and we teel assured that we can convince purchasers of the truth of what we say. The highest price will be paid for Wool. We will also receive all kinds of produce in exchange for Goods at the highest market price. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine for

Ann Arbor, May , 1844.

TAMES GIBSON takes this method of informing his friends and old customers that he has again entered the Mercantile busitess, and is now opening a general and splendid

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, CROCKERY, SHELF HARDWARE NAILS, &C. &C.

all of which will be offerred to the public as cheap as the cheapest, for Cash or Barter. Wool and most kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE

will be taken in exchange for Goods. Take no man's word, but examine for yourselves at No. 5, Huron Block, Lower VIllage..

Ann Arbor, May 15, 1844.

NEW BOOT SHOE, AND LEATHER

STORE,

ANN ARBOR, LOWER TOWN.

S. FELCH has removed his establishment from the opposition of the Village, No. 4, Huron Block, where he holds himself in readiness to 'dress Woman and Child who will give him FELCH has removed his establishment from the Upper to the Lower the "understandings" of every Man, Woman, and Child who will give him a call, in the neatest, cheapest, and best manner that can be done in Mich-

LEATHER and FINDINGS of all kinds constantly on hand.

WANTED,

CASH and HIDES, in any quantities, for which the highest prices will

Let none purchase until they have called at Felch's, No. 4, Huron Rlock.

Ann Arbor, May 4, 1844,

Notice to Merchants. THE Subscribers encouraged by the patronholesale department of their business, will the rst day of May next, open the store now occu-ied by Geo. Grenville, fronting on Huron

street, and connecting with their present store in the rear, exclusively for a WHOLE SALES ROOM, where they will keep at all times a full assort-

Dry Goods. Boots, & Shoes Carpeting Hats, Caps, Paper Hangings, Bonnets, Crockery by the Crule,

Hardware and Groceries, Sc. Sc. Sc.
all of which will be sold on as good terms as at any point this side of New York City.
G. D. HILL & CO,
Ann Arbor, March 26, 1844.
48tf.

New Establishment. THRESHING MACHINES.

nd generally preferred to any other Machines. nich they intend to sell at such prices and on uch terms as cannot fail to give satisfaction-hey are determined not to be outdone by any milar establishment either in price, style or

ality of work.
"Competition is the life of trade" and all they isk of the Farming community is to patronize hem so far as to give them an opportunity of supplying a part of the Machines that may be wanted. They are prepared to repair old Machines. Their shop is in the basement story of H. & R. Patridge & Co's Machine shop, where they

KNAPP, HAVILAND & CO. W. W. KNAPP. T. A. HAVILAND,

J. E. MC LAIN. Ann Arbor, April 29, 1844.

WRIGHT'S Medicated Plaster, spread for immediate use.

PRICE ONLY ONE SHILLING, IN ORDER TO PLACE THEM WITHIN THE MEANS OF ALL. IN slight ailments, or where the patient prefer a less expensive article than the "Anti-in flamatory and Rheumatic Plaster," these will be found highly beneficial. Being already spread for immediate application, they will be foun very convenient for WEAK BACKS, Pain of Weakness in the Side, Breast, Stomach, be-tween the Shoulders, or wherever there is Pain or where a Plaster is needed. They may be ren dered more serviceable by pasting a piece of sloth on the back of them before they are ap-plied. Multitudes have been relieved of pain and suffering by these Cheap Plasters.
For Sale at Mosely's Bookstore, and by J. T. For Sale at Mosely's Bookston, Stocking, Travelling Agent for Michigan.

16-ly

WOOL! WOOL!

CLOTH! CLOTH!

THE Subscribers would inform the Public L that they will continue to manufacture goo FULLED CLOTH, at their Manufactory, two and a half miles wer of Ann. Athor, on the Huran, on the following

TERMS.

Until the first day of November, A. D. 1844 the price will be 374 cents per yard, or half the cloth the wool will make. From the 1st of Nov ember to the 15th of May, 1845, the price wi be 30 cents per yard, or nine twentieths of the cloth the wool will make, that is, 45 yards out of 100 manufactured. The wool will be manufactured in turn as it may come into the factory, as near as may be with reference to the differen NAPP, HAVILAND & CO. would respectfully inform the farmers of Washtenaw and the surrounding counties that they have esand the surrounding counties that they have es-ablished themselves in Lower Town, Ann Ar-by Railroad will be attended to in the same manor, for the purpose of manufacturing Threshing ner as if the owner were to come with it-is should be carefully marked. We have manufacturing threshing and the should be carefully marked. Having been for many years engaged in this usiness in Ohio, they feel that they can with onfidence recommend their work. They are making the Burrall & Cadiz Machines and these facts and the advantages offered by the low lorse power; also Eastman's planatary power, price at which we offer to manufacture cloth, we ifferent from any other made in this country SAMUEL W. FOSTER & CO.

Scio, Washtenaw Co., July 25, 1844. 3-1

New Hat Store. TAMES G. CRANE would respectfully in form the Public, that he has opened a fine

Hats, Caps, Stocks, Cravats, Scarfs, Collars, Umbrellas and Gloves, t No. 105, Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, nearly pposite the U. S. Court Room and Post Office hero he will be happy to see his friends and supply them with as good an article in his line as can be procured, either here or at the east

nd as cheap.

Gentlemen in the interior, wishing a first rate ashionable article of Hats or Caps, can be sup-died by sending their size or have any style furished to order in a few hours, and warranted to suit. Call and see-it may save you a dollar. JAMES G. CRANE. Detroit, July 12 1844.

I INEN SHEETING, two yards and a quar RAYMOND S CASH STORE. 148 Jeff. Avenue, Detroit.

Whigs! Whigs!! DEFENCE of the Whigs, Whig Almanacs, Whig Songs, and Life of Henry Clay by Surgeant. For sale at Ferry's Book Store. May 23 1844.

FIRST rate Tea, Sugar and Coffee, at the lowest market price RAYMOND'S CASH STORE, 148 Jeff. Avenue, Detroit.

THE MISSES CLARKS Young Ladies' Seminary, ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN.

MARY H. CLARK, Principal. CHLOE A. CLARK, Vice Principal MISS WEST, Teacher in Music.

H. F. SCHOFF, do of Classics. do in French. F. MARSH, Teacher of Mathematics. RHOBY E. CLARK, Tencher of Juvenile Dept

THIS Institution has been in operation since A November 18, 1839. The scholastic year embracing forty-eight weeks, two terms, comprising two quarters each—twelve weeks in a quarer-a general examination at the close of each rm-in February and August.

The last quarter of the present term com-

menced May 20th. After a month's vacation, at the close of this quarter, which ends the scho-astic year, school will be again resumed the first YELMS OF TUITION.—For the English branch

s, \$2,50 to \$5 per quarter. No reduction made or absence, except in case of sickness and no upil taken for less than a quarter. Extra char ges are made for masic on the Piano, with the

ment.

With a deep sense of religious responsibility, they would give such a tone to character, as shall cender it practically fitted for every station—yielding to duty but firm to principle.

Among the books used in the school are, Abercrombic on the Intellectual and Moral Powers Claments of Criticism—Wayland's

-Kane's Elements of Criticism-Wayland's Moral Science-Newman's Rhetoric-Hedge's Moral Science—Newman's Rhetoric—Hedge's Moral Science—Newman's Rhetoric—Hedge's Logic—Paley's Natural Theology and Evidences of Christianity—Comstock's Chemistry and Natural Philosophy—Combe's Physiology—Mrs. Lincoln's Botany—Eaton's Manual of Botany—Burritt's Geography of the Heavens—First. See end and Third Books of History—Mrs. Williard's Republic of America—Phelps' Legal Classics—Playlair's Euclid, and Davie's Algebra and Arithmetic—Parker's Natural Philosophy.

The Misses Clark have taught a Young Ladies School for several years in the City of New York, and are furnished with testimonials from Rt. Rev. Benjamin Onderdonk. D. D., and John M. Griscon, M. D., of New York, Rev. J. L. Blake, of Brooklyn, and Mrs. Emma Willard, oh Troy, N. Y.; also, reference is made, by permission, to the following gentlemen: Rt. Rev. S. A. McCoskry, D. D., Rdbert Rumsey and L. B. Misner, Esqrs., Detroit; Rev. Isanc S. Ketcham, Centreville; Rev. J. Hudson, White Prgeon, Rev. J. P. Cleveland, and Geo. Ketchum, Marshall; Hon. Wm. R. Deland, Jackson; 2nd B. Ring, Michigan Centres: E. H. Willer, 2nd B. Ring, Michigan Centres: E. H.

Prgeon Rev. J. P. Cleveland, and Geo. Ketchum, Marshall; Hon Wm. R. Deland, Jackson: Paul B. Ring, Michigan Centre; E. H. Winan, Adrian: Daniel Hixson, Cluton: Gardine. Wheeler, M. D., Howell: Rey. F. H. Caming, Grand Rapids, Rev. H. Colelazer, Rev. A. M. Fitch, S. Denton, M. D., P. Brigham, M. D., Hon, Wm. A. Fletcher, Hon. Wm. R. Thompson, E. Mundy, Esq., John Allen, Esq., Geo. W. Jewett, Esq., Col. Thomas Mosely, Capt. J. Perkins, Thomas M. Ladd, F. Sawyer, Jr., Fsq., Jate Superintendent of Public Instruction. Professors Whiting, Wiffams and Houghten, of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor: James the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor: James Birdsall and Rev. John Beach, Flint; Amos Mead, Esq., Farnington.

The following gentlemen, Rev. H. Colclezer Rev. O. C. Comstock, Rev. A. M. Fitch, Rev. Mr. Curtiss, Professors Whiting and Williams of the University of Michigan, and F. Sawyer, Jr., late Superintendent of Public Instruction, have consented to act as a visiting committee of the school to be present when the weekly studies are reviewed; but especially to attend during the emi-annual examinations.
September 4, 1843.

HELP MEALONG IN THE WORLD.

Help those who strive to help themselves by Honest Industry.

The continuation of "Hard Times" urges the subscriber to cry out for help, and to inform all those who are desirous to Economize, that he has opened a New and Second Hand

Clothing Establishment. On Woodward Avenue, next door to Hyde & Wilder's Scale Factory, between Atwater and Woodbridge streets, where he will self clothing tittle Cheaper than the Cheapest for Cosh. He will also continue in carry on the

TAILORING AND CLOTHES CLEANING BUSINESS. All persons desirous of having trease, paint of, pitch, tar. &c., removed from their clothing would do well to call on him; as his mode dearing is by a process of steam, he warrants to completely renovate the garments, and give the he appearance of NEW, without doing into o the cloth in form or durability. Collars an Breasts of coals warranted to be kept in perfect shape. Any kind of clothing aftered and reparted in the neatest style, and on terms to correspon with the reduced prices in other business. He respectfully returns his sincere thanks the citizens of Detroit, and the public in generating for their very liberal patronage that he has here-tofore received, and hopes that by a constant ex-ertion and strict attention to business, to meri-

age to help him along in the WORLD.

WM. LAMBERT. N. B.—New and second hand clothing bought. old, exchanged, or taken in payment for cleanng or repairing. Orders attended to in any part of the city. All of which is respectfully sub-

and continue to receive a share of public patron

Don't forget that Lambert's Tailoring and Clothing establishment is on Woodward Avenue, next door to Hyde & Wilder's Scale Factory, between Atwater and Woodbridge streets. Come Lawyers, Doctors, Farmers and Merchants

Come bring your old garments and have then DR. OSGOOD'S

INDIA CHOLAGOGUE. A MONG the most valuable qualities of this medicine, is its restoring influence upon constitutions impaired and injured by previous

constitutions impaired and injured by previous attacks of billious lever, or lever and ague; of by a long residence in those climates which produce them. There are many constitutions which become gradually undermined by a missinal inuence, without even a day's actual confinement In such cases, the Cholagogue acts like a charm—the sallow complexion, loss of appetite, languor, weariness and depression of spirits, with ther unpleasant symptoms which render life a urden, all yield to this remedy when faithfully according to the directions of the accompa nying pamphlet. It is entirely a vegetable prep aration, and may be taken with perfect st fety under all circumstances of the system.

For sale by

W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, sole Agent, for Ann Arbor and vicinity

CHARLES H. STEWART, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

JEFFERSON AVENUE DETROIT.

"Improvement on the march!"

DOCT. G. BENJAMIN SMITH'S "Sugar Coatet, or Improved Indian Vegetasty the New England States the past season, are now making their appearance among us, emanating from the N YORK COLLEGE OF HEALTH." nating from the N York COLLEGE OF HEALTH," and being compounded by perfect machinery of the finest qualities, from the VEGETABLE KINGDOM, have gained that popularity and celebrity among the Physicians of New York, that the Sugared Isdians of New York, that the Sugared Isdians Vegetable. To substantiate this, we refer our readers to the columns of the New York Free Press, which is distributed gratuitously by all the agents. Certificates, &c., may be seen of great importance, from celebrated Physicians, among whom is Doct. Randerhe, second to none in the city. "Four great principles involve the action of these Pils:

1st. They are Diurretic, and promote the required in disparage of wines." les involve the action of these lins:

1st. They are Divircite, and promote the reguar discharge of wrine. 2d, Expectorant, and by

for absence, except in case of sickness and no pupil taken for less than a quarter. Extra charges are made for maste on the Fiano, with the use o'the instrument, \$3.00.

French, \$3.00
Latin. 3,00
Drawing and Painting. 5,00
Fancy Work. 3,00
Board, including washing, lights, &c., \$1.75
Der week if yaid in advance, or \$2,00 per week paid at the close of the quarter.

Parents and guardians are invited to visit the school every Friday, when the studies of the services are not possessed by any other repugnance felt at the sight of other Pills, because they are coated with refined sugar, and operate as a general cathartic, and purily the blood, life cases of Worms they are successfully used, also by females into delicate state. Board, including washing, tights, we, 2177 cause they are coated with refined sugar, and operweek if yaid in advance, or \$2,00 per week found at the close of the quarter.

Parents and guardians are invited to visit the also by females into delicate state. We do not also by females into delicate state. We do not also by females into delicate state. Parents and guardians are invited to visit the school every Friday, when the studies of the week size reviewed—also semi-hunthly on Wednesday afternoon, at reading of the weekly compositions.

Young ladies desirous of entering the school and pursuing the regular course of study, would do well to commence at the beginning of the term.

Having purchased a healthy and commedious building in a pleasant and convenient part of the village, no pains or expense shall be spared to facilitate the studies and render the situation of the voong ladies profitable and agreeable.

Belonging to the school are a Library of berween three and four hundred volumes, and Phisosophical Apparatus Electrical Machine, Globes, &c Scientific lectures are delivered before the school at proper intervals.

The Misses Clark will endeavor, not only to promote the intellectual culture of their pupils but will attend strictly to their moral deportment.

With a deep sense of religious responsibility, they would give such a tone to character, as shall render it prantically fitted for every station—yielding to day, but from to principle. draw off the gross humors that clog the vessels, and prevent the free circulation of the blood—and give vigor and activity to all the functional move-

MOTHERS!!-MOTHERS!! To you this medicine is of GREAT VALUE. You will esteem it as thousands now do, in New York, for its having snatched, as it were, from the grave, their suffering children. Dr. Smith's SUGAR COATED PILLS" have displayed their great powers as much, if not more in the their great powers as much, if nor more, in the TOTAL EXTLEMINATION of WORMS, then any other disease. They are in their adaptation a deadly enemy is these detestable vermin. We call upon mothers, and all who have the care of children, to examine the merits of this great WORM MEDICINE. [See—the certificate of Largh Carlock Fee. 2012. Jacob Carlock, Esq., one of our most worthy cuizens.] Children will take them, and the happy effects will soon be realized.

CERTIFICATES. We are not in want of certificates of a high haracter, coming from the most respectable sources.

[From a Nephew of the late Judge Thompson.] Dr. Sairh's Improved Indian Vegetable Pills' have proven it valuable to myself and family, in have proven it valuable to myself and family, in the care of violent meabacits, pain in the side and stomach. For children, no better medicing can be produced. In the case of our little girl, two years old, the most happy effects have resulted from their use: I have never known a medi-cine which I could so confidently recommend as

these pills. R. THOMPSON, 56 Northmore St. The following lady is too well known in New York for her intelligence and philanthropy to be

[From the MATRON of the U. S. NAVAL HOSPI-

Accustomed as I am to administer to the sick, I can appreciate a valuable me licine. If there be a medicine adapted to the numerous ailments mankind, it is Dr. Sarra's Sugar Pills. I ha sed them and seen them used with the most asnishing results, in several instances within my knowledge, restoring the patient from extreme lowness and suffering to strength and health.— Por ladge during pregnancy, these pills are occreign balm. I recommend them to all says

aluable Family MEDICINE.
SARAH A. GOULD, Matron of the U. S. Naval Hospital .. Brooklyn, June 10th, 1844.

[From the Deputy Sheriff of New York.] Dr. SMITH'S "Sugared Indian Vegetable Pills" have been used in the Eldrigde-St. Debtors' Pri-son with uncommon satisfaction. I have never heard a medicine spoken of with more interest by the sick who have taken these pills. JAS. J. BEVINS,

Deputy Sheriff. [AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE.]

I have to record an instance of upparalleldd suf-fering, which must have terminated my exist-tence, had not Dr. Sarru's "Sugared Indian Vegetable Fills" come to my rescue. In the fall of 1843, I had a scrottlous affector, which nearly civered my body with sores, and rendered me un-lit for life. In the course of two months I was titacked with fever, which raged with great vioence: I took many prescriptions, but without clief. Mr suffering was great. Mrs. Gould (whom I shall ever remember with esteem) advised me to use these Sugared pills, which I took in large doses a few days, when the fever and pain abated. I continued these pills in small doses, about five weeks, when my fever and scro-fula were cured, my blood completely purified, and my general health improved. I am certain I owe my life, under Providence, to the use of these pills. E. M. PARK, New York. From Jas. M. Turner, Esq., lute of the U. S.

I have been afflicted several years with a weakless in the breast, costiveness and a difficulty ness in the breast, costiveness and a difficulty of breathing. I was lately more than ever troubled, though I had taken many prescribed remedies.—
Through the advice of a friend, I procured Dr. Smith a Patent Sugard Pills, which I used, and the threather than the second of the seco they have not only relieved, but entirely cured my complaints. My wife has also used them with the most happy effects, I believe them the best medicine in the world.

JAMES M. TURNER.

7581 Greenwich St., N. Y. Refers to Hon. Silas Wright, U. S. Senate. PERFECT CURE OF WORMS.

Our little girl, 6 years old, has suffered all the worst stages of worms; and we have never found an effectual cure, until we administered Doct. without the least resistance, in doses of two at a time; and we never witnessed such a change in so short a time. The pills brought away a mass of worms, and she at once improved. She is now in joyous health. We have also found the

greatest benefit from their use JACOB CARLOCK, S.Staple st., N. Y. We have many certificates of cures in case of WORMS.

[From a lady well known in New York,] I have been troubled for years with dizziness and pain in the head, attended with depression, dimness of sight, &c., which have been entirely cured by Dr. Smrn's "Sugared Indian Vegetsble Pills." I prize this medicine above all others.

SARAH DOUGLASS, [Coner of Ludlow and Walker-St. For sale by G. & J. G. Hill, Detroit; Thos. May, Jr., Plymouth: Perrin & Hall, Northville; Lund & McCollum, F. J. B. Crene, and W. S. & J. W. Maynard, Ann Arbor; also in Ypsilan-

ti, Dexter, and throughout the United States.— Office devoted exclusively to these Pills, 175 Greenwich-St., New York. CAUTION .- Beware of imitations.