

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

THE INVIOIABILITY OF INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS IS THE ONLY SECURITY TO PUBLIC LIBERTY.

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THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

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SIGNAL OF LIBERTY: Ann Arbor, Mich.

POETRY

From the Cincinnati Herald.

"TRY AGAIN."

Robert Bruce, stretched in a wretched hovel in Ireland, overcome by misfortune, had resolved to abandon his claim to the Scottish throne. All at once, he saw a spider in the act of trying to swing itself from one beam to another. Six times had it failed; as it was preparing for another throw, Bruce determined that he would be guided by the result. It reached the point, and forthwith he rose up, went forth, and perilled his all in the cause of Scotland. Liberty men! We have not yet come to the seventh trial.

The Ettrick Shepherd uses this incident to good purpose:

"Try again, little weaver,
Try again, try again!
Ere you yield hope forever,
Try again!
There's a tide in nature's law,
Man never, never saw,
And some blessed breeze may blow;
Try again, little hero!
Though you risk a deadly fall,
Try again!

"Do you ken, little hero,
Do you ken, do you ken,
Through a dream of chambers,
Do you ken,
That upon your effort good,
There depends a sea of blood
And a name that long has stood
Among men, little hero!
In the land of frith and flood,
Dell and glen?

"In my dear native land,
Far away, far away,
With my brave little band,
Many a day,
I tried and tried again,
In sorrow and in pain,
Our freedom to regain;
And like thee, I'll try again,
If I may.

"Swing! a king is on his knee,
Swing away, swing away!
To pray success to thee,
Swing away!
His monitor to be,
Here he takes thee solemnly—
'Thou art fixed! And so is he!
So huzza! little hero!
Now my country shall be free!
So huzza!

MISCELLANY.

From the Christian Citizen.

THE HEROIC AGE OF THE U. STATES.

The ten years that immediately succeeded the Declaration of Peace, constituted the heroic age of the United States. It was the age of military bands and bands; the great reign of cockades and epaulettes; when those who had been peaceful citizens in the war, became valorous soldiers, and charged the air with long undulating rows of bayonets, and scorched the trees and clouds and themselves with the villainous saltpetre. It was the great era of trainband chivalry, when every able bodied man was summoned to the parade, to charge his gun with powder, and himself with rum; when corporals and other distinguished men did doughty deeds on the village green, and captured hearts at the head of sections; when the whole village assembled with beating hearts, and mothers with infants in their arms, stood sweltering in the sun to see the trainers; when the rustic swain who had well nigh lost his suit in his Sunday clothes, became irresistible in his fair one's eyes when he donned the uniform of a trainband. There is no period of equal duration in our history, when so many influences co-operated to make the war spirit the mania of the people. It put old age, manhood and infancy under martial law. It turned the nursery into a little military camp, where the associations, impressions and objects of war were the first impressed upon the infant mind.

When the little thing nestled within its bulrush ark, and strained its eyes to see what kind of a world it was born into, to look for some object to love, its mother satisfied its yearning instincts with miniature instruments of war. Its constant companions were soldiers equipped in pastry; and squadrons of fierce looking troopers of sugar, guarded its cradle. As soon as the boy had donned the garments which were to distinguish his sex, his father celebrated that distinction by presenting him a wooden sword, with several inches of the point painted red to suggest its bloody design. At this point of his military education, he was pleased with a set of influences which have ceased to exist.

In every neighborhood there were always several Revolutionary soldiers, whose hearts burned within them while recounting from house to house, the thrilling reminiscences of that long struggle. And the little fellow stared with extasy at those strange stories. Holding on to grandpa's knee, he looked up into his face with startling interest, while the garrulous old man was recounting to a contemporary the dreadful *fatigue of Burgoyne*. How it fired his young heart to see the old man turn the right wing of the British army with his crutch, while the other limping veteran took them in flank with his staff, and routed them horse and foot over a single mound of hard cider.

He now begins to have a presentiment that he is to be a man. In his illicit explorations about the kitchen, parlor and garret, he has discovered his father's gun, his cartridge box, the red-tipped plume, and parti-colored coat. From that moment he looks with sovereign contempt upon his tin and pewter dragoons. He will be pacified with no compromise with his mother or sisters; he spurns with indignation all allusions to the shortness of his legs; he will not be bought off with any promise of larger troopers in wax or wood; he insists upon being led to the parade to see the *trainers*. His father acquiesces with an air of feigned reluctance; and his mother, charging him not to get before the guns, stands long in the doorway under pretence of reiterating that charge, but really to admire the martial bearing of her husband, who knows she is looking at him and wondering at the difference between a military coat and a farmer's frock. The boy comes home with eyes larger than his father's; and the visions of that day fill all his dreams for the next year. He ventures out into the street alone, and with the first boys he meets he forms a military association.

They march by sections or in *Indian file*, as they call it, to the same district school. The school-mistress makes them spell by platoons; and the boy that hits the target the oftener in the eye, she sends strutting home with a penny epaulette pinned to his shoulder. His exulting parents respond to this reward of merit, and give him a couple of India crackers or a copper. If the latter, a military fund is established, and the next day at noon, goose quills loaded with powder are shooting about the school house floor. More extensive operations in the fascinating combustible succeed. A contribution is levied upon all fusible things in the cellar, kitchen and garret; and the next week, when the first class of boys arise to read, every mother's son of them has a leaden plummet, a pewter button or the handle of a pewter mug in his pocket for some patriotic object.

After many mysterious givings out and givings in, a pewter cannon is added to the defenses of the country, and then comes the tug of war. On the next Fourth of July, our juvenile and honorable artillery company appear on the village green, and contend for the mastery of the village swivel; for then every village had a swivel, as much as a minister. Submitting to a subordinate capacity, they are content to bring turf and bricks to be rammed down the little rusty ordnance, and rum and sugar from the store to charge their parents with; receiving in return the sweetened sediments of a hundred glasses to inspire them on to manly daring and swearing. On that great day of rum and powder, the radix and tincture of American Independence; amid the boisterous revelry and wassail of those who swore terrible oaths and staggered home patriotically drunk for the defence of their country, those young minds entered upon another degree of their military education.

A week from land to land.—The rapid passages of the steamships are equivalent in a degree to the annihilation of so much of the ocean itself. The Banker-Hill Aurora notes the following remarkable incidents of the voyage of the *Britannia*: "The Britannia left Liverpool on Wednesday, Sept. 4th, and last night of land off Cape Clear, on Friday following; and on the next day, Capt. Hewitt made the coast of Newfoundland; thus having made the run from land to land, across the Atlantic, in one week."

DAYLIGHT FOR TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

One of the best investigators and discovery-makers of our country, is Mr. Cist, editor of the Western Advertiser. Here follows one of his *den tradous*, which, if realizable, will certainly be one of the greatest discoveries of the age:

GAS AN "OBSCURE IDEA."—In the Advertiser of the 4th September, under the head of "Important discovery," I announced the fact that a new species of light, far surpassing the Drummond in intensity, was about to make its appearance in our city, and would be submitted to the public inspection so soon as the necessary letters patent were obtained for the discovery. It was stated that a half light, of ordinary size for table use, had enabled print to be read at the distance of three hundred feet, the glass in this instance rendered *semipaque by grinding*. This had become necessary to reduce the intensity of light for practical purposes, the full brilliancy being equal to that of the sun at noon day. It was stated, also, that a tower two hundred feet high, or even less, would suffice to light the whole city, and that the tower when built could be lighted at an expense of three hundred dollars. Finally it was alleged that this discovery had been tested for the last five months. When I stated all this I was perfectly aware that the account would stir up a vast amount of incredulity. As my friend Wesley Smead, the banker says, and the remark evinces profound knowledge of temporal matters, "In the affairs of this world men are saved by faith, but by the want of it." Hence I was prepared to expect, and even to justify, the skeptical air with which many received the announcement, and the knowing look with which others quizzed me for being *sucked in*, as they phrased it, to usher it forth to the community.

I have now the pleasure to say that all this is true, and that, as in the case of the Queen of Sheba, the half has not been told. At that time I was not at liberty to say more, but now state—

1. That this light is magneto electrical.

2. That it is produced by permanent magnets, which may be increased to any indefinite extent. The apparatus now finishing by the inventors or discoverers in this case will possess twenty magnets.

3. That it supplies a light whose brilliancy is insupportable to the naked eye.

4. That a tower of adequate height will enable a light to be diffused all over Cincinnati, equal for all practical purposes, to that of day.

5. That this light, when once set in operation, will continue to illuminate without one cent of additional expense.

And, lastly, that the inventors in this process have nearly solved the long-sought problem—perpetual motion. They suppose they have accomplished this, which I doubt, although there is as much evidence for it as I conceive can be furnished to the existence of *Mesmerism or Animal Magnetism*—sufficient to convince others, if not myself.

I suppose this light will prove the great discovery of modern times. It is needless to add how much it gratifies me, that Cincinnati is the place, and two of its native sons, J. Milton Sanders and John Starr, the authors of the discovery. Mr. D. A. Sanders has gone to Washington for letters of patent, and on his return, public exhibitions will be made of its astonishing capabilities.

The whale, that great sea lubber, has been blown out of the community by the hog, the great land lubber. Gas for public use has superseded both; alas for them all, when doomed to be reckoned among the things that were!

I have no time to specify the many uses to which light, independent of combustion, may be applied, and will merely suggest, as one, its perfect adaptedness to mining, in which respect it is very far superior in efficiency as well as security to Sir Humphrey Davy's lamp. Its aid to the Daguerrotype art alone is invaluable.

THE GOLDWATER CURE.

A Yankee patient at the Graffenberg Infirmary thus describes the Coldwater Cure. It does not appear to be of a very agreeable character:

"On the morning after my arrival Priessnitz called at my chamber, and first directed me to lay aside my flannel under-shirt and drawers for the future, which I have done without the slightest inconvenience. He then directed me to stand in the middle of my room without a thread upon me, the thermometer at 48, and my servant brought a large linen coarse sheet soaked in water at 44 deg., and dripping wet; after rubbing on my head, face and breast, they threw on my back and shoulders, rubbing me briskly, say 5 minutes; afterwards they dried me

with a dry sheet rubbed in the same manner. Then they put around my breast and abdomen a linen cloth, wet as before, in width about 15 inches, and about 8 feet long. This is taken off about four times daily, wet thoroughly and replaced. The next operation was when I awoke the next morning, my servant was pulling the bed clothes off. He told me to get up and take off my shirt. He then spread my thick blanket upon my bed, and on this placed the wet linen sheet. I got upon the sheet, and he enveloped me in it entirely, then brought the blanket close around me, then threw a feather bed over me, and after all my cloak, tucking them in so close as to exclude the air from every part of my body except my face and head. I was in appearance as regular a mummy as you ever saw. Here I lay an hour in which time I perspired much, and then was unpacked and went through the first operation with the wet sheet.—You would have thought there was a coal pit within the sheet, I smoked so furiously. And to these operations I have daily submitted 3 times. From being dreadful at first, they have become almost pleasant. Next I am to take a Douche bath, so called, in which a stream of water, the colder the better, about the size of one's wrist, falls from a height of nearly 20 feet upon you. This treatment is aided by copious draughts of cold water and much exercise in the open air. I walk regularly 4 miles before breakfast, and drink six glasses of water. Many do much more. In process of time all the bad humors in the system are stirred up and leave it in the shape of perspirations, biles, abscesses, tumors, diarrheas, &c., carrying off all the poisonous matter which, in the shape of drugs and otherwise, have been almost for years within. The tumors are hailed with joy as the harbingers of renovation. In the meantime the diet is of the very plainest, coarsest kind. No bread but rye—no coffee, no tea, but still plenty to eat—good appetites always, and good digestion waits on appetite, and the duties of the day in their performance guarantee sound sleep."

THE BATTLE OF ELEVEN HUNDRED HORSES.

Two of the (Spanish) regiments which had been quartered in *Funes* were cavalry, mounted on fine, black, long-tailed, Andalusian horses. It was impracticable to bring off the horses, about 1100 in number, and Romana was not a man who could order them to be destroyed. He was fond of horses himself, and knew that every man was attached to the beast which had carried him so far and so faithfully. Their bridles were taken off, and they were turned loose upon the beach. A scene ensued, such as was never before witnessed. They were sensible that they were no longer under any restraint of human power. A general conflict ensued, in which, retaining the discipline they had learnt, they charged each other in squadrons of ten or twenty together, their closely engaged striking with their fore feet, and biting and tearing each other with the most ferocious rage, and trampling over those which were beaten down, till the shore, in the course of a quarter of an hour, was strewn with dead and disabled. Part of them had been set free on a rising ground, at a distance; they soon heard the roar of the battle, than they came thundering down over the intermediate heights, and catching the contagious madness, plunged into the fight with fury. Sublime as the scene was, it was too horrible to be long contemplated, and Romana, in mercy, gave orders for destroying them; but it was found too dangerous to attempt this; and after the last boats quitted the beach, the few horses that remained were sent still engaged in the dreadful work of mutual destruction.—*Southey's History Peninsula War.*

ENGLAND AS IT IS.

We are accustomed to talk of the vast power of England, and its great property. Let us see where it lies. England, Scotland and Wales have a population of about twenty-four millions, divided into the following classes:—

1st. Nobility, Clergy, Bankers, rich Manufacturers, Military and Naval Commanders, and principal Merchants, *one million.*

2d. Lawyers, Physicians, Merchants, large Farmers, and persons with incomes, *two millions.*

3d. Boss Tradesmen, Mechanics, Non-commissioned officers, Traders, *one million.*

4th. Laborers in manufactories, mines and buildings, *eight millions.*

5th. Agriculturalists and working Farmers, *eight millions.*

6th. Peasants, &c., *five millions.*

The four millions of paupers are agrarians, tolerably well informed, and always ready to prey upon the rich; discontented with the government and their own condition. The eight millions of laborers in manufactories, have a hard fare in the mines, or in close workshops, earning a scanty subsistence, and always ready for any political change, which will better their condition. The mechanics, tradesmen, overseers, and men in the middle class, are men of activity and energy, and are foes to the aristocracy; so that the one million composing the upper and first class, actually rule the twenty-three millions of subjects and slaves, in India, and in every other part of the world. This vast power, is therefore wielded jointly by a single million filling the high places. Suppose any accident should befall this single million of prosperous leaders, who govern? Here we perceive that England is

within itself the elements of her own destruction, if they can be brought to bear on the great measures of the government. In a republic where all equally rule, these classes and divisions cannot exist.

SELECTIONS.

THE SUGAR TAX.

FACTS WORTH THINKING OF.

According to the New Orleans Price Current, the sugar crop of Louisiana last year, 1843, was one hundred and forty millions of pounds!

A letter to the New York Journal of Commerce, dated Baton Rouge, Louisiana, June 25, 1844, says: "If no accident happen to the growing crop, the yield will be this year, about double that of last."

We will suppose the crop of this year, in Louisiana, only equal to that of last, and estimate the crop of Florida 60,000,000 lbs.

This will give a total crop for this year, of two hundred millions of pounds!

The duty on sugar in 1842, under the Compromise Act, was 20 per centum ad valorem, amounting to most to three-fourths of a cent per pound. Before the compromise act, the duty had been specific, say 24 or 3 cents per pound. The Tariff of 1842 restored this specific duty & fixed it at 24 cents per pound.

The tariff bill introduced by Mr. McKay, and voted for by a majority of the Democrats in the present Congress, retained this specific duty, and fixed it at two cents per pound.

The Newburgh Telegraph, quoted by the New York Tribune, states the price of sugar in New Orleans, at 94 cents per pound in 1842, and 7 cents per pound in 1844.

Of this great rise, how much is attributable to the duty of 24 cents per pound on foreign sugars? We dare not say the whole, or even half, but to be entirely within bounds, will say a cent and a half per pound.

A cent and a half per pound on 200,000,000 pounds, is three millions of dollars.

The number of sugar plantations in Louisiana, according to the writer in the Journal of Commerce, is 702. Allowing one planter for each plantation, and estimating the number of planters in Florida at 298, we have a total of one thousand sugar planters.

Three millions of dollars tax divided among one thousand planters! Let the people mark the quotient. It gives, on an average, three thousand dollars a year, or half a United States Secretary of State's salary to each planter; as much, within 190 dollars, as the State of Ohio allows to her Governor, Secretary, Auditor and Treasurer together. Analmost equal sum, it must be noticed, is paid into the National Treasury, on foreign sugars.

This enormous tax is paid chiefly by the free laborers of this country. Every man and woman who uses a pound of brown sugar, pays a cent and a half towards it.

Against this enormous tax, which violates every principle of sound policy and political economy, neither tariff Whigs nor free trade Democrats, have dared to speak or mutter.

The Whigs aided by the Democrats, imposed the tax in the tariff of 1842. Such an imposed Whigs as Sidings and his sort, who can reconcile their elastic consciences to the support of Henry Clay, of course find no difficulty in voting for it. The Democrats, having a majority of 60 in the House of Representatives in 1841, did not repeal it. No Democrat in Congress ever entered a word against it. The bill of McKay, which was voted for by the anti tariff Democrats, and which proposed immense reductions of other duties, only proposed half a cent reduction of this, leaving it still a specific duty of two cents per pound, and heavy enough to produce all the effects of the other.

The Liberty men protest against this tax, and against all other taxes like it, disposed and calculated to enrich slaveholders out of the free laborers. All parties agree that Congress should lay a tariff for revenue, discriminating for the protection of industry. The Liberty party, alone insist that whatever discrimination is made should be in favor of free laborers. Which party will you, free laborers, support?—*Cin. Herald.*

THE SLAVEHOLDER-CONFOUNDED.

The Lynn Washingtonian contains an interesting account of a meeting held recently in Portland. A young man named Tilghman of Maryland undertook to reply to Garrison's remarks upon the imprisonment of C. T. Torrey. The editor who was present says:

"Garrison discussed matters with him in the most cool, dignified, and powerful manner. One by one his sentiments and sophistries were taken up and examined by the light of anti-slavery truth, and in the most thorough and convincing manner, and I think the young man 'went away sorrowing.' By the way, he didn't like the term *thief*, as applied to the slaveholder, at all; and at one time he asked in a most triumphant tone, 'When you tell me when the last act of theft was committed by the Southern slaveholder?'"

"The theft is going on every hour and every minute," said Garrison. Gen. Fessenden here rose; and I shall never forget the effect his majestic mien and words had upon me, as he turned his noble form upon the young man and said, 'Sir, the last theft was committed when the last child was born of the slave mother, and appropriated as a chattel!'"

Poor Tilghman! he was utterly confounded. The truth seemed to be coming down upon his poor head like an Alpine avalanche. I doubt if it had ever occurred to him with much force before, that it was

as much an act of theft to steal a human being as it was to steal a sheep.—The proposition seemed to stagger him. It was beyond the reach of his ethics, and his theology had not provided for it! He really believed the lie of Henry Clay, that "what the law makes property is property," and was quite astonished, even in New England, to hear that "you might as well attempt to convert God himself into a chattel, as any one of his children."

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1844.

One Dollar a Year in Advance.

IN THE SIX FOLLOWING TOWNS OF WASHTENAW COUNTY, the votes given for Mr. Birney for Governor, in 1843, were as follows:

Lima	9
Manchester	4
Friedfield	14
Saline	15
Sharon	1
Sylvania	17
Total, in 1843,	63

Some three months since, the Whigs obtained the names of twenty-six persons in these six towns, who declared themselves "Members of the Liberty Party," and published their determination to support Mr. Clay. Thus "Rooback" document, headed by the name of Robert Edmunds, travelled through all the Western Whig papers, as far East as Maine, and as far South as South Carolina, and much reliance seemed to be placed upon it as an indication of the defection of the Liberty party, and a sure prelude of the general support of Mr. Clay by the Liberty men.

It was, indeed a serious matter when half the Liberty party in these towns went over to the Whigs in a body! Well, the result is that although the Whigs obtained 29 Liberty men, as they affirmed, where there were only 63 in all, yet we have now just 90 remaining, as will be seen by the following statement of votes given for the Liberty Presidential Electors. It is from the official canvass:

Lima	10
Manchester	5
Friedfield	24
Saline	28
Sharon	7
Sylvania	16
Total, in 1844,	90

Such is the result of Whig exploring. We began the year with 63 votes; lost 23 of them, and ended the year with 90! Wonderful the Whigs will not feel encouraged to try the same game over again next year!

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE IN MICHIGAN.

It is about fifteen years since the organization of Temperance Societies became general in the interior of Michigan. Those first formed were organized on the old pledge, which allowed Ale, Beer, and Cider to the laborer, and the best of Wines to the gentleman.—The folly of pledging one's self against one kind of intoxicating drink, while indulging freely in others, was soon discovered, and many of the local Societies altered their constitutions. About 1835, an attempt was made to organize a Young Men's State Temperance Society. A Convention for this purpose met at Ann Arbor, in which Dr. Houghton, the present State Geologist, was President. It split on this question, and the Society soon died. In 1836, if we remember rightly, a State Total Abstinence Society was formed, which has since maintained an existence. Many of the best and most prominent citizens of the State have taken an interest in it. In 1839 and '40, earnest applications were made to the Legislature to revise the licence laws, and diminish or suppress the traffic. But owing to the want of united and efficient action among the friends of the measure, and other causes, it utterly failed.

In 1842, the Washingtonian movement made its appearance among us, and swept all before it. Its prominent principle, as held out by many, was in substance, that all men might be reclaimed from intemperance by moral suasion, and all interference with the provisions of the law deprecated as unnecessary and injurious to the cause. The old fashioned Temperance men were silent, or joined the popular movement. It has had its day, and is no longer operative on the community. While it has accomplished good, it has left much evil unremoved. Drunkenness still prevails; and many hundreds are engaged continually in dealing out the destructive liquids, under the safe and honorable sanction of the Law. The efforts to counteract intemperance, in our opinion, by lectures, tracts, papers, &c. are not sufficient to remove the evil. Taking the whole community through, we judge that intemperance is not receding. Moral Suasion, formerly so powerful, is now scarcely any thing more than a defensive weapon, and Temperance men are therefore compelled to wage an injurious and unprofitable campaign, with the certainty that without some new resource, the enemy will still maintain his ground from year to year.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE?
Various responses are made to this interrogatory, which it may be well to consider.

The answer comes up from a large portion of the moderate friends of the cause, and is—

"Let us proceed as we are. We have done well so far. The same truths will be equally effective in future. Let us do all the good we can in the old way. Innovations are dangerous. Let the licence laws alone. If people will sell, let us persuade their consciences not to purchase liquor of them. Perhaps we may not thus be able to extirpate the evil from the community, but we can keep it in check, and have thus a certainty of doing some good, while we shall do no hurt."

The most moderate and least zealous portion of the Temperance men—the politicians, judges, senators, prominent preachers, and some of the Washingtonians, are found among this class. They have no objections to good lectures and meetings, but are opposed to all innovations, especially to any which look, in the slightest degree, towards

LEGISLATIVE ACTION.
This class are against all alteration of the Licence Laws, unless it be a great while hence. But all other Temperance men are in favor of some kind of legislative action, although they widely differ as to what that action shall be. There are three opinions on this subject.

The first is, that all laws respecting the sale of intoxicating drinks should be prohibited, and every one be left free to sell without restraint. It is enough to say, that such a state of things could never be sanctioned by our Legislature. The people feel the curse of the present system too deeply to augment it by potential influences a hundred fold. Nor could the mass of Temperance men be induced to countenance such legislative action.

The second opinion is, that there should be a law positively prohibiting the retailing of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, under sufficient penalties to secure obedience to its requirements. To this it is objected, that a prohibitory law would in itself be odious; that it would be difficult of execution while it contravened the long established habits of a considerable portion of the people; that the legal profession, few of whom are temperance men, would interpose every obstacle to annul and obviate its penalties; that similar legislation in other States have not met the expectations of those who advocated it, or it has proved wholly abortive; and that all attempts to compel obedience to even a salutary law, will be met by a strenuous resistance on the part of those whose interests are injuriously affected by it.

Some of these considerations possess considerable weight. The presumption to our own mind, however, is that a prohibitory law, if once enacted, would be generally sustained by the people, and would be preferable to the present system. In many localities it might remain, to a considerable extent, a dead letter; but it would withdraw the countenance of the Law from the Traffic, and would render it disreputable. No respectable public house would keep it openly for sale in violation of the Law.

A third proposition is, that the law shall be so amended, that at each town meeting a box shall be provided, into which each elector who pledges may drop a ballot entitled, "Licence," or "No Licence." These ballots to be counted by the inspectors. If those entitled "Licence" be the most numerous, the Town Board, which consists of the four Justices, Town Clerk and Supervisor, may grant as many licences as they please; but if there be a majority for "No Licence," then no licence to retail intoxicating liquors shall be granted by the Board for that year. The decision of the voters shall be binding on the Board.

This proposition was fully discussed at the last Anniversary of the State Society. In support of it it was urged, that such action of the people as is here contemplated would do away the objection to a prohibitory law, as the Legislature would only refer the subject back to the people; that the voice of all the electors might be thus secured, independent of party; that each town would thus determine for itself, without dictation from others; that in those towns where the majority were for licences, the Temperance men would have something definite and tangible to contend for, and thus it would prove a spur to their activity and zeal; that rum-sellers would be less disposed to resist the voice of a majority of their own townsmen, thus clearly expressed; than they would the mere requisitions of a general prohibitory law; and that the people, by being accustomed to examine the subject from year to year, and determine upon its merits, would thereby prepare themselves for any further ultimate action through the Legislature which might be deemed advisable.

This view of the matter met the minds of most of the Convention, and petitions to the Legislature to this effect were drawn up and circulated. But the session being far advanced, no report was made upon them.

Thus the Temperance Cause stands in Michigan. The question presents itself to its friends, "What shall be done?" Shall any kind of Legislative action be solicited, and if so, what shall it be? Whatever be determined on, a union or error is indispensable. If no legislation be deemed requisite, then let none be asked for, and let all diligence be applied to the old agencies. But if an alteration of the law be necessary, let all agree to ask for the same thing.—If the friends of Temperance cannot agree upon what legislation is necessary for the promotion of the cause, it is not to be supposed that its enemies will be forward in acting for it. We have been connected with the cause in this State for many years, and have watched the phases of public opinion with attention and at no time has there been such an opportunity for obtaining favorable legislative action as at present.

But the requisite means must be used.—The Executive, Senators and Representatives will not be in the least disposed to alter the licence laws, unless the alteration be imperiously demanded by the people.

The whole Press must be enlisted. We have some 35 or 40 papers in the State. But says one, "are not all these favorable to Temperance?" We presume they are; but can you find any three of them that will advocate the principle of moral suasion? We are not aware that any one of them has done it; nor do we believe they will do it unless it

The most moderate and least zealous portion of the Temperance men—the politicians, judges, senators, prominent preachers, and some of the Washingtonians, are found among this class. They have no objections to good lectures and meetings, but are opposed to all innovations, especially to any which look, in the slightest degree, towards

LEGISLATIVE ACTION.
This class are against all alteration of the Licence Laws, unless it be a great while hence. But all other Temperance men are in favor of some kind of legislative action, although they widely differ as to what that action shall be. There are three opinions on this subject.

The first is, that all laws respecting the sale of intoxicating drinks should be prohibited, and every one be left free to sell without restraint. It is enough to say, that such a state of things could never be sanctioned by our Legislature. The people feel the curse of the present system too deeply to augment it by potential influences a hundred fold. Nor could the mass of Temperance men be induced to countenance such legislative action.

be urged on the attention of the Editors, and the arguments in favor of it presented to them for publication. A blank form of Petition should be published in every paper, and be followed up by weekly editorial arguments in its support, and intreaties to circulate it. A united and energetic action of all the friends of Temperance in the State will secure the desired action this winter; but a few, feeble, scattering petitions will have no other effect than to show that Temperance men are sensible of the existence of the great legalized curse which weighs down community, while they are too indolent to labor energetically for its removal.

Much may also be done by using personal influence with our Legislators. Eight tenths of them, we presume, are practical rum drinkers or rum-sellers; but the greater portion of them will be willing to legislate any way to please their constituents. The difference between the action asked for, and a prohibitory law, should be clearly pointed out. Nothing can be more Democratic than to let all the people say whether a particular act by which the interests of all must be affected, shall be done or not.

NATIVE AMERICANISM.

The following notice from the Pittsburgh Gazette, a prominent Whig paper, exhibits the state of mind of a considerable portion of the Whig party throughout the country.—They are determined on adopting the Native American doctrine as their main issue, but cannot agree whether it will be better to engraft it on the old creed, as a new Whig principle, or to throw up the old organization, and commence anew under the name of American Republican. There are advantages and disadvantages both ways. Our opinion is, that it would be better for them, as a party, to retain the old appellation of Whig, and under that cherished designation considerable numbers, who would not join a Native American party, can be gradually induced to support its narrow and hateful views. They will support the doctrine as a part of Whiggery, but not as a distinct system of politics. As a separate organization, its "Native" ugliness will be too apparent. The Whigs can take a lesson profitably from their political opponents. Under the name of "Democracy," that party is made to shout almost unanimously for "Texas," when one half the Democratic party would instantly bolt, were they required to vote and shout for the same scheme, if labeled according to its true character, "A project for the aggrandizement and perpetuity of Slavery." There is much in a name. But to the extract:

"AMERICAN REPUBLICAN PROGRESS.—The progress of the principles of the American party are without a parallel in the history of any party in the country. The North and South, the East and West, are all rushing to the rescue of the country, from the domination of unprincipled foreigners. The Boston Courier and Atlas; the Providence Journal; The Albany Advertiser and Citizen; the Rochester Democrat; the Commercial; the New York American, Advertiser, and Courier and Enquirer; the Richmond (Va.) Whig; the Washington National Intelligencer; the Philadelphia North American and Clipper; and many others, all over the republic, have unfurled the banner of the country—the American flag.

The only difference of opinion seems to be, whether it is best to throw up our present name and organization, and form a new one, or cling to those which have done us such good service. As far as we understand the tone of the press, it is for holding on to our present organization. As to the principle there is no disagreement. All go in for a change in our naturalization laws."

Many of the Whig papers, which before election were professedly very zealous for anti-slavery, are now deciding the Liberty party as already dead. The Rochester Democrat, a Whig paper, edited by Geo. Dawson, formerly of the Detroit Advertiser, now copies the following from the True Sun, as "found on reason and good sense:"

"We consider therefore the Abolition movement dead. We shall hear but little more of it. Its leaders may petition till they are black in the face, they will produce no results. Neither party will have any thing to do with them. The foolscap they have resolved to deluge with ink, they may as well place upon their head."

AWFUL CONFLAGRATION—DEXTER IN ASHES.

A most destructive fire occurred in the village of Dexter on Sunday last about noon.—It broke out in Vinkle's cabinet shop, situated on the brow of the hill on the north side of the street, and swept the entire block of buildings, ten in number. The buildings were principally occupied as stores and mechanic shops.—The total amount of property destroyed we have not been able to ascertain. It will amount to some thousands of dollars. The property insured, was principally by Kalamazoo and Marshall Mutual Insurance Companies.

The heaviest losses are sustained by D. C. Whitwood, Dry Goods Merchant, and Thomas Alexander, Grocery and Provision dealer; the former about \$2,000 and the latter \$1,800.

One thing is very singular in relation to the above fire. A rumor was current in Ann Arbor on Saturday evening, that this same block had been burnt that evening, and that the fire commenced in Vinkle's shop.—State Journal.

The Monroe Advocate asks: "Would it not be well, so to amend the Constitution, that the people shall vote directly for the President and Vice President, without the intervention of electors?"

We think it would be well so to amend the Constitution; but we do not see how it can be done till slavery shall be abolished. There is a Democratic Slaveholder (?) in Virginia who owns one slave. Will the Advocate tell us by what contrivance the slaveholder can give his own vote for Polk, and three-fifths of another vote, for his slave?

Last Proposition!

We want immediately a thousand more subscribers to the Signal, and arrears unpaid. One Dollar in advance from each of our present subscribers. To do away with all excuses, and place the Signal within the reach of every person, we offer to take the following articles of Produce in payment, at cash prices, if the article be of good quality, and delivered to us in Ann Arbor: Wheat, Pork, Butter, Cheese, Wool, Beeswax, Corn, Oats, Flax seed, Tallow, Hides, and Maple Sugar.

This is our last proposition. We have presented the highest possible inducements for prompt payment, by making the amount and the conditions as easy as possible. Will not the friends of Liberty in every town now try to double the circulation of the Signal? There is no way in which they can so rapidly and easily advance the influence of Liberty principles.

SLAVE LAWS NOT OBLIGATORY.

I allow not to human laws, be they primary or secondary, no matter by what numbers, or with what solemnities ordained, the least semblance of right to establish slavery, to make property of my fellow, created equally with myself, in the image of my God. Individually, or as political communities, men have no more right to enact slavery, than they have to enact murder, or blasphemy, or incest, or adultery. To establish slavery is to do wrong, to trample on justice, the only true foundation of governments which exist not for the destruction of liberty, but for its defence; not for the annihilation of men's rights, but their preservation. Do they incorporate in their organic law the element of injustice?—do they live by admitting it in practice? Then do they destroy their own foundation, and abolish all men from the duty of allegiance. Is any man so besotted as, for a moment, to suppose that the slaveholder has an atom of right to his slave; or that the slave has resting on him an atom of obligation to obey the laws that enslave him, that rob him of everything—of himself? No one—else why do all just men of all countries rejoice, when they hear that the oppressed of any land have achieved their liberty, at whatever cost to their tyrants? On this ground, were there no other, I should say, we cannot receive Texas as a slave territory. We have no right to continue chains which we have no right to forge or impose.—Birney's Letter to the Pittsburgh Committee, 1844.

Efficient measures are now in progress for bringing to the light the originators of that Garland forgery.

Some of the Whig papers seem to feel bad because it is alleged as probable that John C. Calhoun will be Secretary of State under Polk. This result they attribute to the Liberty party, because they would not vote for Clay.—But they are a little too fast. Who appointed John C. Calhoun to his present situation as Secretary of State, unanimously, without referring it to a committee? The Whig Senate. In case of his nomination by Polk, who will confirm it? If confirmed at all, it will be by a Whig Senate! The Whigs seemed determined, if they can, to make a scape goat of the Liberty party to bear the responsibility of their own wilful sins.

Our Agent, Mr. D. L. Latourette, is now visiting the northern Counties of this State. Our friends in those Counties are requested to settle arrearsages with him, as far as possible, and commence on the new plan at One Dollar a year. We hope they will also give him every possible assistance in extending the circulation of the Signal in their vicinities. The present is a favorable time to effect this.

The Detroit Advertiser speaks of "the cunning Editor of the Signal"—"the wild editors of the Signal of Liberty," &c. and would make its readers believe that some profound and sagacious Machiavel or Ahtopel was its presiding genius. The conductors of the Signal profess to be only plain, common sense men, with honesty enough to adhere to their own principles, & sagacity enough to discern and reprobate some of the Whig falsehoods and forgeries, without fear or favor. Hence the Advertiser feels bad because we will not suffer ourselves to be made a mere instrument of Whig plans and purposes.—As to the charge of "duplicity," it does not apply to our course, which has ever been open, frank, and straightforward.—Can the Advertiser give an instance of duplicity in the Signal, chapter and verse?

We mentioned last week, that nearly one hundred persons in Oakland County, who voted for Mr. Birney, gave their suffrages for Wisner, the Whig candidate for Congress. We are informed that most of these supported Wisner, not because they had any objections to Mr. Canfield, or because of personal attachment to Wisner, or on account of friendship for Whig principles; but because of a local interest respecting a contemplated Canal, for the completion of which Wisner had promised his influence.

The Liberty vote of New Hampshire was 4054. The Garland forgery did us much injury there.

The Liberty vote of New York, according to the Evening Journal, is 159,533—about the same as last year.

MICHIGAN ELECTION.

We extract the following table from the Free Press entire, as it will be found convenient for future reference:

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

The following table giving the vote cast in the several counties of this State, for President and Vice President, at the late election, is made up from official returns received at the Secretary of State's office. The only exception is Chippewa, of which we give the reported majority.—We also include in our table the Presidential vote of 1840 in the same counties:

Table with columns: County, 1840, 1844, and sub-columns for Har., V. B., Polk., Clay., Bir. Includes counties like Allegan, Barry, Berrien, Branch, Calhoun, Cass, Chippewa, Clinton, Eaton, Genesee, Hillsdale, Ingham, Ionia, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Kent, Leapeer, Lenawee, Livingston, Macomb, Mackinaw, Monroe, Oakland, Ottawa, Saginaw, Shiawassee, St. Clair, St. Joseph, Van Buren, Wayne, Washenaw.

Whig maj. in 1840, 1787; Democratic maj. in 1844, 3465; Dem. gain, 5283.

Aggregate vote in 1840, 44,411; " " 1844, without Chippewa 55,558; Increase, 11,147.

Abolition vote in 1840, 294; " " 1844, 3,652; Increase, 3,358.

The vote for Governor last year was as follows: Barry, 237; Pitcher, 260; Birney, 3.

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SHIWAASSEE & CLINTON—ROBERT R. THOMPSON.

Genease—George H. Hazleton. Saginaw—Charles L. Rickman. Mackinac—Wm Norman McLeod. Chippewa—Peter B. Barbeau. Democrats, 46; Whigs, 7.

RECAPITULATION.

Table with columns: Senate, House, Democrats, Whigs. Senate: Dem 18, Whig 0; House: Dem 46, Whig 7.

Democratic maj. 57 on joint ballot.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

Two years since, the St. Clair Banner wished us to take notice, that not a single voter could be found among the "shingle-seekers" who would support abolition, and the editor requested us to send him a pair of gloves or a pair of tongs to handle our paper with, if we would persist in sending it to him. This year we have quite a number of subscribers in that County, and Birney received twenty-seven votes among the hard-fisted "shingle-seekers!" Next year we shall have a single Liberty organization in that County.—"CITIZENSHIP DEMOCRACY" will yet beat a discount there!

WAYNE COUNTY.

The vote for Birney in the several towns of this County was as follows: Detroit, 39; Brownstown, 6; Van Buren, 6; Huron, 1; Sumpter, 4; Nankin, 13; Livonia, 48; Canton, 7; Plymouth, 58; Redford, 14; Total, 192.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

The Liberty vote last year was 57. This year it is as follows in the several towns: Green Oak, 55; Brighton, 2; Hartland, 7; Tyrone, 7; Deerfield, 7; Oceola, 7; Genos, 2; Hamburg, 2; Putnam, 11; Marion, 11; Howell, 6; Tuscalo, 1; Conway, 1; Handy, 1; Isoco, 1; Unadilla, 1; Total, 109.

BRANCH COUNTY.

The Liberty vote for President in the several towns of Branch County stood thus: Alganssee, 11; Bethel, 5; Butler, 5; Batavia, 5; Bronson, 1; Caldwellwater, 1; Girard, 1; Gilead, 1; Kinderhook, 7; Matteson, 1; Quincy, 1; Sherwood, 6; Union, 53; Total, 89.

The vote of the Whigs in the County was 644; of the Democrats, 223.

LENAWEE COUNTY.

The following is the Liberty vote of the several towns in this county, on electors: Adrian, 45; Blissfield, 10; Cambridge, 10; Dover, 10; Fairfield, 31; Franklin, 6; Hudson, 6; Madison, 21; Macon, 13; Medina, 10; Ogdun, 5; Palmyra, 14; Riga, 6; Raisin, 22; Rome, 6; Rollin, 11; Ridgeway, 2; Seneca, 10; Tecumseh, 10; Woodstock, 10; Total, 228.

HILLSDALE COUNTY.

The following is the Liberty vote of the several towns in this County for Sheriff. Allen, 10; Rhoads Island, 4; Adams, 45; Cambria, 3; Camden, 2; Fayette, 2; Florida, 10; Litchfield, 10; Massachusetts, 10; Vermont, 6; Delaware, 4; Kentucky, 12; Tennessee, 12; Georgia, 10; Mississippi, 6; Arkansas, 5; Louisiana, 6; Total, 208.

We shall publish a full list of the Liberty vote of all the States as soon as it can be ascertained.

It is suggested that Daniel Webster will shortly be elected a Senator for six years from the 4th of March next, by the Legislature of Massachusetts.

Both Whigs and Democrats claim Tennessee; but nothing can be known with certainty until the official returns are received, as the majority will not probably exceed 40 or 50.

NO SLAVEHOLDER SHOULD BE APPOINTED TO OFFICE.

The national legislation ought to go to the very verge of Constitutional power in favoring and exalting our free institutions. And this, not only because in itself it is right to do so, but because it tends to weaken and destroy slavery. For the Legislature equally to respect free and slave institutions, is to confound all distinction between right and wrong—to call evil good and good evil. With the same reason might it equally respect the obsequies of Paganism and the decencies of Christianity. The natural equality of man—justice—liberty—are the basis of our government. In adopting this basis, we voluntarily gave to the world, a guaranty that slavery, the most nefarious adversary of Equality, Justice and Liberty, that had ever appeared, should not only meet with no favor, but that it should be extinguished, and of this course, in a reasonable time. That we have not, as a government, taken the first effectual step towards the performance of this guaranty—toward the redemption of this pledge—but that, on the contrary, we have permitted the slave interest to override every other interest, and usurp the administration of our affairs, is fast making us—has already made us—a hissing and a by-word among the nations of the earth. What a burning shame it is to the North, possessing so large a preponderance of intellect, of education, of capacity for business of every sort, with so decided a numerical majority, giving her the legitimate constitutional power to control the government, with a view to securing the blessings of Liberty to all the inhabitants of the land—that she should have suffered the helm to be taken from her—the stately vessel to be turned away from its illustrious destination, and given up to the despicable and dirty uses of the slaveholder and pirate! Do the free States deplore the existence of Slavery and wish for its extinction without violence to the Constitutional rights of the slaveholders? Let them prove their sincerity,—let them demand of the APPOINTING POWER that no slaveholder be henceforth put into any office under the government. Why should he not? Has he not disqualified himself for office in a government, whose great aim is to secure the blessings of Liberty—just as certainly as the infidel debauchee has disqualified himself for ministering at a Christian altar, or for practically commending the excellence of Christian morals. If slaveholders were treated as wholly unqualified for office under the government, we should soon witness the extinction—the constitutional extinction of their iniquitous system.—J. G. Birney.

MR. BIRNEY AT SYRACUSE.

We alluded in our last to an "awful disclosure" that was threatened Mr. Birney by certain "gentleman of property and standing" in this city.—We might have added that it was reported that there was a gentleman in town who knew all about the matter of which the latter treated; and different persons were solicited to go up with him to Chittenango to confront Mr. Birney. Well, at Syracuse an unknown gentlemanly appearing man, soon after Mr. Birney's arrival at the American Temperance House, called on Mr. Chase and requested to see Mr. Birney alone.—Mr. Birney was sitting in the parlor with several friends who had met him at the Depot; and when informed of the desire of the visitor, went below into a room with the gentleman, when the following conversation substantially took place: "Stranger.—Do you know me, Mr. Birney?" "Mr. Birney.—I do not—though I think I have seen you before. What may I call your name, Sir?" "S.—That you shall have in due time. Mr. Birney, you are going through the country trying to hunt Mr. Clay. I have your biography, and unless you desist, I shall expose you before the people and hold you up to public contempt." "Mr. B.—I shall pursue my own course, regardless of threats. There is nothing in my life but what I feel willing to meet on all occasions." "S.—Well, Sir, I shall confront you at your meeting this afternoon. You will then know who I am." The stranger left, and Mr. Birney returned to his friends. Mr. Birney attended his meeting as though nothing had happened, during which he reviewed the public acts of Mr. Clay in connection with slavery, placing it in its own dark and disgraceful light. When he had done, he stated there was a "personal matter," concerning which he felt bound to speak. He then related his interview with the stranger in the morning; and in connection gave the outline of his early education and habits. He claimed for himself no particular virtue, and admitted in particular his sins of omission and commission to the slave—but challenged any man to point to a dishonorable act in his life, or to a period in which he had not met fairly and honorably the obligations and duties which he owed to his equals. He called on the stranger, if present, to stand forth and accuse him!

After a pause of a few moments, and no reply, the clapping commenced! The applause of the multitude broke forth to the no little chagrin of the sons of Roorbach, assembled on the occasion.—Lib. Press.

THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

The following is supposed to be a correct statement of the result of the Presidential Election:

Table with columns: Clay States, Polk States. Clay States: Connecticut, 6; Rhode Island, 4; New Jersey, 7; Maryland, 3; Ohio, 23; North Carolina, 11; Massachusetts, 12; Vermont, 6; Delaware, 3; Kentucky, 12; Tennessee, 12; Georgia, 10; Mississippi, 6; Arkansas, 5; Louisiana, 6. Polk States: Maine, 9; New Hampshire, 6; New York, 36; Pennsylvania, 26; Virginia, 17; Indiana, 12; South Carolina, 6; Alabama, 9; Illinois, 9; Missouri, 7; Michigan, 5; Wisconsin, 10; Missouri, 5; Louisiana, 6.

Total, for Clay, 105; For Polk, 170.

The Louisville Courier comes out for Nativism as follows: "Our former political opinions and prejudices have been thrown aside, and we now go heart and soul for American Republicanism. In future canvasses we will most heartily support those men who are in favor of American Republican principles, to matter to which of the two great political parties they belong."

New Hampshire.—The complete vote of New Hampshire gives Polk 27,165; Clay, 17,935; Birney, 4116. Polk's majority over both, 5,114.

RESULT OF THE ELECTION.

In another place will be found the official returns of the Presidential vote in Michigan. From them it will be seen, that the Whig vote is 1,282 larger than in 1840; the Democratic vote is 6,538 larger than in 1840; and the Liberty vote has gained in the same time, 5,304; making an aggregate increase on the vote of 1840, of 11,127. So far as we have heard, there was a general attendance at the polls.

The Liberty vote in 1840 was 528—last year, for Governor, 2,775; this year, for Birney, 3,832, being an increase on the vote of last year of about 50 per cent. This is not quite as large as we had hoped; but when the fierceness of the political contest is considered, and the unscrupulous frauds, falsehoods and forgeries which were brought to bear upon Liberty men by a powerful and desperate party, it is as well as could be expected. Small as have been our gains since 1840, a proportionate increase for four years more will give us 39,000 votes in 1848—more than a majority of the whole. There are 31 organized Counties in the State, and all but two of these, (Mackinaw and Chippewa) gave Liberty votes. To those who are again prophesying the death of the Liberty party, we would commend this single fact—that the election has resulted in an increased Liberty vote in every County but one. This general and uniform increase in all parts of the State, in the midst of the strenuous efforts which were made to seduce each individual voter, is to us convincing evidence of a general increase of interest in the anti-slavery cause. The number of Liberty men in Michigan has multiplied 11 times in four years. In 1840, only one in 135 was found who would bear witness to his principles at the polls; in 1844, every fiftieth voter was found immovably fixed in his principles.

The several trials to which Liberty men have been subjected will tend to give them that faith and confidence in each other, which is indispensable to organize an efficient action. We shall also be less subject to temptation from the other parties in reference to the "other great interests," and can move forward harmoniously and efficiently towards our common object.

We can assure our friends and enemies, that we are encouraged by the past to enter on another four years' campaign with renewed resolution and order. It matters little to us under what names our opponents may rally. We shall neither seek alliance or make a compromise, with any party whatever, but shall labor for the overthrow of the SLAVE POWER which now rules this nation; and shall account and treat as Proslavery every party that interposes between us and the accomplishment of our object.

IOWA.

The Convention to form a Constitution for the State of Iowa have closed their labors.—The Iowa Standard gives a summary of the provisions of the New Constitution.

The Legislature to consist of 17 Senators and 39 Representatives, biennial, pay for first 60 days \$2 a day; for any longer time, \$1 a day.

The Executive, Governor for the term of 2 years, salary \$200, to have a veto. Secretary of State, 2 years, \$500. Treasurer 2 years, salary \$300. Auditor 2 years, salary \$500. All these to be elected by the people; and their salaries not to be increased for 10 years.

The Judiciary, Supreme Court, 3 judges elected by joint ballot of the Legislature, term 4 years, salary \$300. Three District Courts, Judges to be elected by the people, term 4 years, salary \$300. Prosecuting Attorneys elected by the people for two years.

A Superintendent of Public Instruction to be appointed by the Legislature.

Legislative elections viva voce, and a plurality elects.

Corporations limited to 20 years, unless re-enacted. Stockholders individually liable, the Legislature to have the right to repeal, but the State to be a stockholder. No Bank to be established unless the charter is submitted to the people and approved by them.

Laws to embrace but one subject which shall be expressed in the title. Not to be in force until published in the counties. Laws to be passed early, to prevent black and mulatto persons from settling in the State.

Lotteries and the sale of Lottery Tickets prohibited.

Amendments may be proposed in the Legislature, approved by the second, and then if adopted by the people to become a part of the Constitution. Revision by a Convention called by a vote of two-thirds of the Legislature if approved by a popular vote.

It is stated that a new paper is soon to be established in Detroit, to be called the "American Citizen."

Louisiana is said to have gone for Polk by a small majority.

The Liberty vote in Pittsburgh was 450—a gain of 70 since the State election.

The Liberty vote of Ohio is 3,650; for Governor, in October, 3,411; loss, 261.—The Whigs have lost in Ohio, since 1840, 29,963.

A friend writes us from St. Joseph County, Nov. 20: "I regret to say our Liberty vote has fallen off, in consequence of the reckless falsehoods and forgeries, published against Mr. Birney just upon the eve of the election, from 106 last year, to 84 this year. But we feel encouraged to go ahead, under the assurance that the falsehood and forgery will eventually rebound upon the heads of the infamous calumniators."

ANN ARBOR, Nov. 29, 1844.

Winter has come upon us in earnest, after a mild and pleasant autumn. The ground is considerably frozen, with a sprinkling of snow upon it.

The Wheat Market continues without variation, buyers offering 68 cents. At Monroe, Nov. 21, Wheat was worth 75 cents. In New York, Nov. 16, Michigan Flour was quoted at \$4.20 to \$4.30.

NEW SLAVE STATES.

Congress have exercised the power to admit slave states into the Union. They may be said to possess it, because, according to the form of the Constitution, there is no remedy when the deed is done. But the admission of Slave States is an abuse of power as well as of confidence. Such was the state of public sentiment in regard to slavery, at the time the Constitution was made, that no one felt any apprehension that such an evil would befall us. The Convention did not suppose that any Congress would prove so treacherous to the principles avowed in the Declaration of Independence, and to the great object of the constitution itself—the securing of liberty to all within its scope—as to admit a new Slave State into the Union, when to admit it or not, was left wholly at its discretion. If the first application of such a State for admission had been rejected, the country would not be encountering the dangers and suffering the agitations through which it is now evident it will have to pass before the Abominations of slavery can be wholly cast out. Congress abuses its power when it legislates for the promotion or maintenance of slavery in any way or in any place. Slavery, so far from promoting any of the objects of the Constitution, is opposed to every one of them; to union—to justice—to domestic tranquility—to the common defence—to the general welfare, and to the security of liberty.—J. G. Birney to B. F. Hoffman, May 8, 1844.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

HONOLULU, July 1.—The cause of temperance is flourishing, so that liquors cannot be sold. The "Friend of Temperance," July 1, has the following: "To Temperance.—\$5 from Sir John Byng, in testimony of the baronet's deep sense of the drugged condition of the brandy market at Honolulu. June 1, 1844."

"Sir John Byng" of Polynesia, is a brig from Sydney, with a cargo of French brandy. This brig arrived in this port a few weeks since, having on board 2800 gallons of brandy, and sailed in a few days, minus only twenty-five gallons. Just before sailing, the supercargo called and left the sum of \$5 for temperance, which he desired should be acknowledged with the above card.

A tea party was given on the 18th of June, by George Brown, Esq., U. S. commissioner, to which all the missionaries, with their wives and children, were invited, and a very pleasant holiday is said to have been spent with the worthy host.

The general meeting of the American missionaries, closed at Honolulu on the 1st of July. The Friend says, "This annual gathering of the missionaries is almost the only event which diverts their minds from an unintermitted series of labors among the native population. At this meeting they spend a few days in reviewing the past and planning for the future. Reports are read and statements made in regard to every department of missionary business. It is customary for most of the missionaries to come accompanied with their wives and children.—This affords a good opportunity for the families situated in the different islands to cultivate a more intimate acquaintance, and keep alive those social, kindly, and Christian feelings which so happily exist among them.

It may be interesting to state that the first missionaries to the Sandwich Islands, sailed from Boston, in October, 1819. They arrived at Hawaii in March, 1820. In April, 1820, the king and chiefs consented to their landing. Since that time, 61 males and 67 females have joined the missions from the United States.—The amount of money paid for the support of these missionaries has been \$903,925, and all by the American branch of foreign missions, except \$50,000 by the American Bible Society and \$19,565 by the American Tract Society.

FROM OREGON.

The Western Expositor announced the arrival of Mr. William Gilpin, from Oregon.—Mr. Gilpin passed the winter among the American settlements of the Wallamette and the adjacent sea coast, and he describes them as enjoying prosperity when he left them in April last.

The emigrant party of 1843, which he accompanied, arrived at their destination in November last, (after having braved and overcome unparalleled dangers and difficulties from savages, from thirst, from hunger—crossed parched, treeless plains—ferce, angry rivers, and forcing their wagons through a thousand miles of mountains, declared impassable by the most experienced guides and voyagers."

This accession swelled the population of Oregon to upwards of 2000, and they had framed a government, elected officers, established courts and a record of land titles.

Cattle and stock of all kinds are accumulating and rapidly increasing under a mild climate and unfailing pastures. Provisions of all kinds are abundant, of the most excellent quality, and moderate prices.

Mr. Gilpin passed the trading fort of Bridger and Vasquez, on the 19th of August.—This fort is 100 miles west of Green River, and half way from Independence to the Wallamette.

The American trappers, scattered among the mountains, had there collected to meet the emigrants of last spring, an advanced party of thirty of whom with their wagons and cattle, passed on the 17th, two days later than the emigration of the preceding year.

Two larger companies behind, under General Gilliam and Col. Ford, passed subsequently, and all in good time, to reach the settlements before the setting in of winter.—St. Louis Republican, Oct. 31.

ATTENTION CLOTHIERS!

JUST received at the General Depot, for the sale of Clothiers Stock, Machinery, Dry Goods, &c. No. 139, Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, the following large well assorted and carefully selected stock...

TO THE VICTOR BELONG THE SPOILS!

ALTHOUGH many preparations in the form of "POPULAR MEDICINES" have been before the public...

"COUGH LOZENGES"

THE most obstinate cases of Cough in a few hours. They have cured a large number of persons who have been given up by the physicians...

"WORM LOZENGES"

have been proved in more than 400,000 cases to be infallible, in fact, the only certain worm destroying medicine ever discovered.

"CAMPBELL LOZENGES"

relieve Headache, Nervous Sick-headache, Palpitation of the Heart, and sickness in a very few minutes.

"POOL MAN'S PLASTER"

is acknowledged by all who have ever used it to be the best strengthening Plaster in the world.

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DR. SMITH'S UNIVERSITY PILLS

THESE Pills are prepared by Wm. M. Smith, M. D., late Professor of Materia Medica and 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...

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

TESTIMONIAL OF DR. LANDON.

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.

TESTIMONIAL OF DR. TELLER.

DR. SMITH—Sir—I take much pleasure in bearing testimony to the efficacy of your Pills in removing bile from the stomach, deterring the Liver, and in all complaints emanating from that source.

TESTIMONIAL OF F. L. WELLS.

DR. SMITH—Sir—For upwards of six months I was cruelly afflicted with Fever and Ague, and during that time could find nothing that gave me permanent relief.

TESTIMONIAL OF DANIEL GOODNOW.

I hereby certify that Dr. Wm. M. Smith has been my Family Physician for four years last past, that he has used his University Pills in his practice in my family with unparalleled success.

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.

TESTIMONIAL OF MESSRS. NOBLE AND FYFIELD.

We certify that we are and have been personally acquainted with Wm. M. Smith, M. D., and know that he is a man of eminence in his profession.

TESTIMONIAL OF RIAL B. CHASE.

I certify, that in the month of September last, I was attacked with Bilious Fever (while away from home at Owasco to build a water wheel) and with one dose of Smith's University Pills, I broke it up.

TESTIMONIAL OF MRS. ABIGAIL C. WRIGHT.

This year, 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.

TESTIMONIAL OF JOHN W. MILLER.

DEAR DOCTOR—Justice requires me to state, that I have sold your University Pills for one and a half years last past, and that I can sell no others while I have them on hand.

TESTIMONIAL OF JOHN W. MILLER, Druggist.

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

DETROIT CHEAP CASH STORE, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY ARBOTHY & BECKER. At No. 144, Jefferson Avenue, Corner of Bates street, Detroit. May be found a large and complete Spring Stock of Dry Goods, and Dry Groceries and daily additions made from New York and Boston markets, consisting in part of the following:

Notice to Merchants.

THE Subscribers encouraged by the patronage they have hitherto received in the wholesale department of their business, will the first day of May next, open the store now occupied by Geo. Grenville, fronting on Huron street, and connecting with their present store in the rear, exclusively for a

WHOLE SALES ROOM.

Dry Goods, Boots, & Shoes Carpeting Hats, Caps, Paper Hangings, Bonnets, Crockery by the Crate, Hardware and Groceries, &c. &c. &c.

all of which will be sold on as good terms as at any point this side of New York City. J. H. HILL & CO. Ann Arbor, March 26, 1844.

THE following indispensable family remedies may be found at MAYNARD'S Drug Store, in Ann Arbor, where none will be sold unless known to be the best kind and no counterfeit article ever offered, patent medicines invariably procured of the original inventor or his regular successor.

BALDNESS.

Balm of Columbia, for the Hair, which will stop it if falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on children make it grow rapidly, or on those who have lost the hair from any cause.

PILELS, &c.

are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the only true HAY'S Pilels, from Comstock & Co. All SORES, and every thing relieved by it, admits of an outward application. It acts like a charm. Use it.

RHEUMATISM AND LAMENESS positively cured.

all shriveled muscles and limbs are restored, in the old or young, by the Indian Vegetable Pills, and some Liniment—but never without the name of Comstock & Co. on it.

KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE will eradicate all WORMS in children or adults with a certainty quite astonishing.

TOOTH PAINS—Cures effectually.

Ann Arbor, Feb. 15, 1844. 41

WRIGHT'S Medicated Plaster, spread for immediate use.

PRICE ONLY ONE SHILLING, IN ORDER TO PLACE THEM WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL.

It might almost be said, of where the patient prefers a less expensive article than the "Anti-inflammatory and Rheumatic Plaster," these will be found highly beneficial. Being already spread for immediate application, they will be found very convenient for WEAK BACKS, Pain or Weakness in the Side, Breast, Stomach, between the Shoulders, or wherever there is Pain, or where a Plaster is needed; they may be rendered more serviceable, if before they are applied, the back of them be pasted on any other plaster. Multitudes have been relieved of pain and suffering by these Cheap Plasters.

For Sale at Mosely's Bookstore, and by J. T. Stocking, Travelling Agent for Michigan. 10-ly

L. B. WALKER'S PATENT SMUT MACHINE.

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

Patent Smut Machine,

which they would recommend to take the Smut out of wheat as better than any other machine. This machine is a horizontal machine—it retains all the friction of the wheat, and uniting simplicity with durability, it combines the best of the old and new, and is perfectly adapted for the purpose. It is perfectly adapted for the purpose. It is perfectly adapted for the purpose.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at \$8 per dozen, or \$1.00 each, by A. McArthur, Bookseller, Detroit, and by BECKLEY & HICKS, Ann Arbor, Nov. 1, 1844. 28-ly

The Birney Portraits.

THE Subscribers have on hand a quantity of these large and splendid engravings, beautifully executed on steel plates by an excellent artist, from a painting by E. W. Goodwin Esq., of Albany, N. Y. They are a striking likeness of Mr. Mass, and make an elegant ornament for the parlor.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at \$8 per dozen, or \$1.00 each, by A. McArthur, Bookseller, Detroit, and by BECKLEY & HICKS, Ann Arbor, Nov. 1, 1844. 28-ly

WOOL! WOOL!

CLOTH! CLOTH!

FULLED CLOTH,

at their Manufactory, two and a half miles west of Ann Arbor, on the Huron, on the following TERMS.

Until the first day of November, A. D. 1844, the price will be 37 1/2 cents per yard, or half the cloth the wool will be referred to the first of November to the 15th of May, 1845, the price will be 39 cents per yard, or nine twentieths of the cloth the wool will make, that is, 45 yards out of 160 manufactured. The wool will be manufactured in turn as it may come into the factory, as long as it will refer to the first of November. Any person who will furnish one or more parcels of wool from 80 to 100 pounds of one quality can have it manufactured by itself. Wool will be received at Scio. Wool sent by Railroad will be attended to in the same manner as if the owner were to bring it to the factory. The wool should be carefully marked. We have manufactured cloth during the past year for a very large number of customers, to whom we believe we have given very general satisfaction. With these facts and the advantages offered by the low price which we offer to manufacture cloth, we hope for a large share of patronage.

SAMUEL W. FOSTER & CO. Scio, Washtenaw Co., July 25, 1844. 3-ly

CAN'T BE BEAT!

NEW BOOT, SHOE AND LEATHER STORE.

Ann Arbor, Lower Town.

S. J. ELCHER, removed from his establishment in the Upper to the Lower Village, No. 4, Huron Block, where he holds himself in readiness to dress the "New Style" of every Man, Woman and Child who will give him a call, in the nearest and best manner that can be done in Michigan. LEATHER and FINDINGS of all kinds constantly on hand.

WANTED, Cash and Hides, in any quantities, for which the highest prices will be given. Let no opportunity pass to send your Hides and take her away. IRA BECKLEY. Ann Arbor, October 7, 1844. 3-ly

CAME into the enclosure of the Subscriber on or about the 20th of September last, a dark red heifer, about three or four years old.

Let no opportunity pass to send your Hides and take her away. IRA BECKLEY. Ann Arbor, October 7, 1844. 3-ly

WOOD WOOD!

WE want some from subscribers immediately. Oct. 12, 1844.

New Hat Store.

JAMES G. CRANE would respectfully inform the Public, that he has opened a fine stock of Hats, Caps, Stocks, Cravats, Scarfs, Collars, Umbrellas and Gloves, at No. 105, Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, nearly opposite the U. S. Court Room and Post Office, where 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, and as cheap.

Gentlemen in the interior, wishing a first rate fashionable article of Hats or Caps, can be supplied by sending their order or have any style furnished 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. 13-6m

ALWAYS ON HAND.

THE subscriber has removed his Shop to Main Street opposite H. Beckley's Brick Store, where he may be found ready to wait upon all that may give him a call.

Having just received direct from New York an elegant stock of

JEWELRY,

and Fancy Articles, which he intends to sell lower than has ever been sold west of Buffalo for Ready Pay Only. Among which may be found a good assortment of Gold and Common Watch Keys, Gold Finger Rings and Diamond Pins, Guard Chains, Silver Tea and Table Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Butter Knives, Silver Pen Cases, Silver and Common Thimbles, Silver Spectacles, German, Do. Steel, do. Hair Brushes, Clothes, do. Tooth, do. Lather, do. Fine Razors and Pocket Knives, Fine Shears and Scissors, Lather Boxes, Razor Straps, Wall Lamps, Purses, Violins and Bows, Flutes, Violin and Bass Viol Strings, Clarinet Reeds, Percussion Cases, Pocket Pistols, Britannia Candelsticks, Watches, Letter Stamps, Steel Pens and Tweezers, Smell and Tobacco Boxes, Pine Combs, Dressing, do. Side, do. Back, do. Shell, do. Needles and Cases, Water Paints, Toy Watches, Kid Dolls, a great variety of Toys too numerous to mention, Beads, Necklaces, Fancy Boxes, &c. &c.

Clocks and WATCHES of every description repaired and warranted; also, Jewelry repaired on short notice. CALVIN BLISS. N. E. CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER. C. B. Ann Arbor, Oct. 24, 1844. 28-ly

LOST.

ON the 27th of Sept. last, between Ann Arbor and Whitmore Lake, a Lady's brown medicine cask. The finder will be compensated by giving information at this office. Nov. 4. 28-4w

Black Salts,

WANTED by BECKLEY & HICKS, Ann Arbor, Lower Town. 26

Liberty Almanacs for 1845.

FOR sale by BECKLEY & HICKS, Oct. 4, 1844. 24-ly

Grass Seed!

WANTED by BECKLEY & HICKS, Ann Arbor, Lower Town. 26

SINCLAIR & CHASE, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

(OFFICE LOWER TOWN, ANN ARBOR.) Will tend to all business in their profession with fidelity and dispatch. Particular attention will be given to collecting. ROBERT P. SINCLAIR, EDWARD R. CHASE. March 20, 1844. 48-ly

ANN ARBOR OIL MILL.

THE subscribers would give notice that they are engaged in manufacturing LINED OIL, and are prepared to furnish oil of the best quality to merchants and painters, cheap as it can be obtained from the East. Oil exchanged for Flax seed at the rate of a gallon of oil for a bush of Flax seed. Cash at all times paid for Flax seed. PULCHER & JUDSON. Ann Arbor, (Lower Village), Sept. 6, 1844. 20-ly

THE TRUE PAIN EXTRACTOR SALVE

WHICH cures like a charm all BURNS by fire or water, and every external SORE, PAIN, INFLAMMATION, ACHE or ITCH, ever yet found upon the human family. It has been tried and approved by the most genuine from Comstock & Co., of New York, or their authorized agents. All are cautioned against any spurious articles, which may be avoided by knowing the one you buy comes from Comstock & Co., who are now sole proprietors and manufacturers. Inquire for Comstock's, which is warranted to do all it ever would when called by any other name, or the price shall be refunded in any case if it does not please.

To place it within reach of all, the price has been reduced more than four fold, and is now only 25 cents per tin, the quantity being too enormous. The 50 cent size now contains four times as much as the former, and the \$1 size near ten times as much.

No family that has any title to humanity, will fail to have Comstock's Pain Extractor Ointment always at hand, to save life, all ears, and reduce all agony from any burn in five minutes, provided they have used it, and will believe those who have used it.

COMSTOCK & CO. 21, Courtland Street. BE SURE, therefore, and ask for Comstock's, as our plate with Dally's name on it has been stolen, and the spurious may appear with the name of Comstock & Co., which it comes directly from Comstock & Co., or their agent.

WM. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, 36 Agent for Ann Arbor.

"Nature and Experience our Guide."

THE extraordinary and well authenticated cures wrought by the celebrated Sugar Coated Pills, of Dr. Smith's Improved Indian Vegetable Pills, have naturally drawn public attention to them. Perhaps in the history of Medicine, from the time of Hippocrates to the present day, there is no instance of a medical compound obtaining equal celebrity in so short a time, which has never a medicine recommended by such high authority, as Dr. Smith's Pills. Besides their great curative properties, (possessing, as they do, such astonishing power to open all the natural drains of the body, viz. the Lungs, Kidneys, Skin, and Bowels,) they are, unlike all other cathartics, perfectly free from any use of sugar, and as they do not grip, nor produce nausea, or any other unpleasant consequences, they have become very popular for Dyspepsia, Head-ache, Costiveness, Bilious complaints, Puff Swellings, Fevers, Worms, Want of Appetite, Impurities of the Blood, Obstructions and Female Complaints generally, Colds, &c. One of the most influential and benevolent ladies in New York, Mrs. S. A. Gould, Mother of the U. S. Naval Hospital, says, "There is no medicine in her knowledge so well adapted to the numerous ailments of the human system, as Dr. Smith's Sugar Coated Pills." She especially recommends them to ladies. Read her certificate in the pamphlet. Office devoted exclusively to the sale of these Pills, 179 Greenwich Street, New York.

For sale by W. S. & J. W. Maynard and Land & Collum, Ann Arbor. 28-4w

WOOD WOOD!

WE want some from subscribers immediately. Oct. 12, 1844.

THE MISSES CLARK'S Young Ladies' Seminary,

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN. MARY H. CLARK, Principal. CHLOE A. CLARK, Vice Principal. MISS WHEAT, Teacher in Music. H. F. SCHOFF, do in Classics. do do in French. F. MARSH, Teacher of Mathematics. F. R. MARSH, do in French. F. R. MARSH, do in French. F. R. MARSH, do in French.

THIS Institution has been in operation since November 1st, 1839. The scholastic year embracing forty-eight weeks, two terms, comprising two quarters each—twelve weeks in a quarter—a general examination at the close of each term—in February and August.

The last quarter of the present term commenced May 20th. After a month's vacation, at the close of this quarter, which ends the scholastic year, school will be again resumed the first week in September next.

Terms of Tuition: For the English branches, \$5.00 to \$5 per quarter. No reduction made for absence, except in case of sickness, and no pupil taken for less than a quarter. Extra charges are made for music on the Piano; with the use of an instrument, \$3.00. French, 3.00. Latin, 3.00. Drawing and Painting, 5.00. Sewing, 3.00. Board, including washing, lights, &c., \$1.75 per week if paid in advance, or \$3.00 per week if paid at the close of the quarter.

Parents and guardians are invited to visit the school every Friday, when the studies of the week are reviewed—also semi-monthly on Wednesday afternoon, at reading of the weekly composition.

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 commodious building in a pleasant and convenient neighborhood, no pains or expense shall be spared to facilitate the studies and render the situation of the young ladies profitable and agreeable.

Belonging to the school are a Library of between two and four hundred volumes, and Philosophical Apparatus, Electrical Machines, &c. &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 dispensation of religious responsibility, they would give such a tone to character, as shall render it practically fitted for every station—yielding to duty but firm to principle.

Among the books used in the school are, Abbot's Elements of Grammar and Moral Philosophy—Kane's Elements of Criticism—Wayland's Moral Science—Newman's Rhetoric—Hedge's Logic—Paley's Natural Theology and Evidences of Christianity—Comstock's Chemistry and Natural Philosophy—Comstock's Physiology—Mrs. Lincoln's Botany—Eaton's Moral Botany—Bartlett's Geography of the Heavens—First, Second and Third Books of History—Mrs. Willard's Republic of America—Pierpont's Legal Classics—Playfair's Euclid, and Davie's Algebra and Arithmetic—Barlow'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 R. Rev. Benjamin Onderdonk, D. D., and John M. Griscom, M. D., of New York; Rev. J. L. Blake, of New York; Rev. Emma Willard, of Troy, N. Y.; also, references to the following gentlemen: R. Rev. S. A. McCoskey, D. D., Robert Ramsey, and S. B. Mieser, Esqrs., Detroit; Rev. Isaac S. Ketcham, Centreville; Rev. J. Hudson, White Pigeon; Rev. J. C. Wood, and Rev. J. Jackson, Marshall; Hon. Wm. M. Deland, Jackson; Paul B. Ring, Michigan Centre; E. H. Winzer, Adrian; Daniel Hixson, Clinton; George Wheeler, M. D., Howell; Rev. F. H. Cuming, Grand Rapids; Rev. J. Colezzer, Rev. A. M. Grier, Rev. M. D. D. D., Rev. J. C. Thompson, 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, P. Sawyer, Jr., Esq., late Superintendent of Public Instruction, Professors Whiting, Williams and Howland, of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor; James Birdsell and Rev. John Beach, Flint; Amos Mead, Esq., Farmington.

The following gentlemen, Rev. H. Colezzer, Rev. O. C. Comstock, Rev. A. M. Fitch, Rev. M. C. Curtis, Professors Williams and Howland, 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 semi-annual examinations.

September 4, 1843. 9-ly

WRIGHT'S ANTI-INFLAMMATORY AND RHEUMATIC PLASTER.

A sufficient remedy for Rheumatism, Fever, Sores, White Swellings, Felons, Pain or weakness in the Back, Breast, Side or Limbs. Burns, Bruises, Cramps, Chills, Liver and Lung affections, Indolent Tumors, Spinal affections, Inflamed Eyes, &c. &c. It is un surpassed in its efficacy for the relief of Rheumatism, Acute, and operates by contracting and reducing inflammation, allaying Pain, Sweating the parts affected, and by its strengthening and Anodyne properties giving speedy relief. Also invaluable as an anti-mercurial plaster.

Price 25 cents per tin, or further particulars, see circulating Pamphlet. For sale at Mosely's Bookstore, Ann Arbor, and J. T. Stocking, travelling agent for Michigan. 10-ly

Ready Made Clothing!!!

THE LARGEST and best assortment of ready made clothing ever before offered in this State now opening, and for sale, Wholesale and Retail, by the undersigned, at the following places: Messrs. Beckley & Hicks, of Ann Arbor; Messrs. Pulcher & Judson, of Lower Village; Messrs. Beckley & Hicks, of Ann Arbor; Messrs. Pulcher & Judson, of Lower Village; Messrs. Beckley & Hicks, of Ann Arbor; Messrs. Pulcher & Judson, of Lower Village.

Our little girl, 6 years old, has suffered all the worst stages of worms; and we have never found an effective cure, until we administered your Sugar Pills, which our little girl took 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, 8 Staple St., N. Y.

From a lady well known in New York. I have been afflicted several years with a weakness in the breast, costiveness and a difficulty of breathing. I was lately more than ever troubled, though I had taken many different kinds of medicine, and I was nearly worn out. Through the advice of a friend, I procured Dr. Smith's Patent Sugar Pills, which I used, and they have not only relieved, but entirely cured my complaints. My wife has also used them with the most happy effect. I believe them the best medicine in the world.

From Jas. M. Turner, Esq., late of the U. S. Army. I have been afflicted several years with a weakness in the breast, costiveness and a difficulty of breathing. I was lately more than ever troubled, though I had taken many different kinds of medicine, and I was nearly worn out. Through the advice of a friend, I procured Dr. Smith's Patent Sugar Pills, which I used, and they have not only relieved, but entirely cured my complaints. My wife has also used them with the most happy effect. I believe them the best medicine in the world.

From the Deputy Sheriff of New York. Dr. Smith's "Sugared Indian Vegetable Pills" have been used in the Eldridge St. Debtors' Prison with uncommon satisfaction. I have never heard a medicine spoken of, with more interest by the stock who have taken these pills.

JAS. J. BEVINS, Deputy Sheriff.

[AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE.]

I have to record an instance of unparalleled suffering, which must have terminated my existence, had not Dr. Smith's "Sugared Indian Vegetable Pills" been used. In the fall of 1843, I had a scrofulous affection, which nearly covered my body with sores, and rendered me unfit for life. In the course of two months I was attacked with fever, which raged with great violence. I took many prescriptions, but without relief. My suffering was great. I procured Dr. Smith's "Sugared Indian Vegetable Pills," (whom I shall ever remember with reverence) and I used them, and they have not only relieved, but entirely cured my complaints. My wife has also used them with the most happy effect. I believe them the best medicine in the world.

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PERFECT CURE OF WORMS.

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