



SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1845.

One Dollar a Year in Advance.

NEW VOLUME.

This number commences the fifth volume of the Signal of Liberty, and we avail ourselves of the occasion to remind our subscribers of some matters of interest to them and to us.

By the present Post office law, Postmasters are authorized to forward money to publishers free of expense, in payment for subscriptions. This privilege will cease on the first of July next.

Postage will be free within thirty miles of Ann Arbor after July 1st, and the expense of subscribers within that distance will be reduced one-third. How many new subscribers shall we receive within this circle of thirty miles? Cannot every Liberty man afford to take a Liberty paper? Our terms are only One Dollar a year in advance, and payments may be made at our office in almost any kind of Produce.

One word to Deinquents. Like most other publishers, we have a list of persons who have stopped their papers without paying arrears. This we consider to be an ungentlemanlike act, and evince dishonesty, unless the individual is unable to pay. Yet this list comprises ministers, deacons and church members!

Owing to the failure of the Wheat crop last year, our receipts have not been at all proportionate to our expenses, and we must therefore ask our subscribers to forward our dues as fast as possible.

We have sustained the paper for four years under many embarrassments, without the intermission of a single week, and have reduced the price till it is the cheapest paper in the State. At the present price we cannot afford to pay agents for procuring subscribers and are therefore dependent upon the individual exertions of the friends of the Liberty cause for the permanence and increase of our circulation.

THE WHIGS AND ABOLITION.

Last week we made various extracts from Whig papers, that were discussing the connection which that party ought to have with Abolition. We quoted the position finally assumed by the Tribune; that the Whig party ought to countenance no antislavery proposition that would involve the action of General Government.

THE WHIG PARTY AND SLAVERY.

The natural indignation and alarm of Northern freemen at the initial triumph of the Texas Conspiracy in Congress, in view of the real objects and probable results of that conspiracy, have found utterance through the Press in expressions imminently liable to misapprehension.

So that the sum of the matter seems to be, that the antislavery portion of the Whig party are to succumb, at least for the present, to the proslavery portion.

In the meantime, we notice that some of the majority are busy in looking up suitable candidates for the Presidency. There are serious objections to discussing the matter so early in the Whig camp; but if the party can be committed to the nomination of another slaveholder on the national ticket, it will tend to preserve their old landmarks.

S. Gazette, has a letter from "one of the most prominent Whigs of the Union" at Washington, which says—

"It is gratifying to observe at this early day, with what singular unanimity Whig opinion has already pointed to a standard bearer in the person of so great and so good a man as Justice McLean. My firm belief is that he will be the open and recognized candidate of the party before the close of the present year."

This coincides with previous intimations which we have seen. For Vice President, Wm. C. Rives, a Virginia slaveholder, is named. Is it not strange the Whigs should be so partial to the race of "Virginia Abstractionists"?

This discussion in the Whig party, brief as it has been, will be of great advantage to the progress of Liberty principles. Thousands of antislavery Whigs have hitherto adhered to the party, with the hope that after the late Presidential election it might be induced to take the full antislavery ground.

This result, we say, will be favorable to the Liberty party, because an openly proslavery course on the part of the Whigs will leave the Liberty principles to produce their legitimate effects, without being trammelled by hypocritical pretensions of friendship on the part of their deadly enemies. We can far better withstand open opposition than treacherous concealment under a friendly garb.

We have been informed that several of our recent articles on the character of Modern Democracy have been considered by some of our readers as rather pungent and biting—

The State Journal says that if the Liberty men of the Second District had voted for Henry W. Taylor, an Anti-Texas Whig, he would have been elected in place of "that Locofoco savage, Chipman."

The Liberty party has no connection with Whiggery or its candidates. We coincide with most northern whigs in opposition to Annexation; but that is a mere incidental question in our plan.

And now we would like to ask, once for all, why there is such an everlasting whining for Liberty votes? What claim or demand have you upon Liberty men? We wish no connection with you.

CONNECTICUT.—The Freeman gives 2000 votes for Gillette, the Liberty candidate for governor, and says—

"We cannot yet accurately state the Liberty vote—but from the returns already received, we think it will not fall short of our vote in November, but will probably exceed it."

Through the generosity of two ladies of Baltimore, Henry Clay has been constituted a life member of the Baltimore Sabbath Association. He has written them a letter expressing his acknowledgements, and assuring them that he "shares with them in sentiments of profound reverence for the Sabbath as a religious institution."

REPORT

OF THE UNDERSIGNED, COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE DETROIT LIBERTY ASSOCIATION TO INVESTIGATE THE TRUTH OF THE NARRATIVE OF HENRY BIBB, A FUGITIVE FROM SLAVERY, AND REPORT THEREON.

Mr. Bibb has addressed several assemblies in Michigan and his narrative is generally known. Some of his hearers, being what were late ty men, felt doubt as to the truth of his statements. Respect for their scruples, and the obligation of duty to the public induced the formation of the present Committee.

The Committee entered on the duty confided to them, resolved on a searching scrutiny, and an unreserved publication of its result. Mr. Bibb acquiesced in the enquiry with a praiseworthy spirit. He attended before the Committee and gave willing aid to its object. He was subjected to a rigorous examination. Facts, dates, persons, and localities were demanded and cheerfully furnished.

In the Committee's opinion no individual can substantiate the events of his life by testimony more conclusive and harmonious than is now before them in confirmation of Mr. Bibb. The main facts of his narrative, and many of the minor ones are corroborated beyond all question.

No testimony respecting the paternity of Mr. Bibb nor of the existence of James Bibb has been received. It is almost impossible for a slave to give even ordinary testimony of his male parentage.

Another subject was before the Committee. Mr. Bibb occasionally presented a claim for support, in consequence of having devoted his time to lecturing. On a few occasions he also appealed for funds, to enable him to procure intelligence of his wife and child.

The funds for Mrs. Bibb have not yet been applied to their destiny because of a disappointment in the proper messenger, and that the amount is in itself inadequate. The Committee holds itself responsible to the donors for the faithful application of the money, or its being held subject to their order.

It must be that the Livingston Courier has a new hand at the bellows. Every week brings us a gust of proslaveryism. In the last number, the Editor quotes from the Boston Chronicle a paragraph approving the helping of fugitives to escape from slavery, and finds relief to his shocked sensibilities in the following tirade:

"Here is abolitionism in all its hideous deformities. Any thing that will bring on a discussion of abolition must be resorted to—Abolitionists would willingly render themselves liable to the penalties of a slaveholding law, but they would by all means, avoid the clutches of that law. Such a cowardly, revolutionary spirit as this, is revolting to humanity. No party or detestation in the United States, is so destructive of good order, so hostile to our domestic interests, and so manifestly a subversive spirit as the Liberty party."

The Detroit Advertiser finds fault with the Liberty party because they did not nominate John Quincy Adams for President instead of Mr. Birney. Mr. Adams has always been utterly opposed to all the distinctive Liberty principles in their practical application.

Some time since we published a story of a Catholic priest of Russia who was said to have been knouted to death, having been condemned to suffer 4,000 blows. Dr. Baird, who has been a resident of Russia, and is now lecturing in Boston, says there was no truth in the story, inasmuch as there is a law of Russia which forbids the punishment of the knout being applied to priests; and besides the greatest number of blows ever inflicted is fifteen, while five is the usual number.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE STATE.

We find in a report of a Committee of the Senate, the following statement of the debts now due from this State. The ordinary annual expenses of the State are estimated at \$70,000. According to this reckoning of the Committee, a resort to taxation will be inevitable, if we promptly meet our liabilities.

Table with 2 columns: Description of debt and Amount. Includes items like 'Due for iron for railroads', 'Due for Stocking Southern railroad', 'Due for outstanding scrip and interest', etc.

To meet this large amount the State has no other resource but the net proceeds of the Central Railroad; which, allowing the highest estimate that has ever been made for its receipts, it will not exceed the sum of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

FASHIONABLE AMUSEMENT.

The sober and plodding sons of industry, who labor at agricultural employments, have little conception of the sensation occasioned in the great cities by the approach of a race between two celebrated horses.

The betting is very spirited, especially in this city. One gentleman who, despaired of laying out his money on better terms, bet \$1000 to \$250, then \$1000 to \$700, on Fashion vs. the Big Mare.

The preceding is a specimen of that "Cautious Democracy," which is so prevalent in this country. "Universal Suffrage" for white men—the Republican has no objection to this; but "Universal Suffrage" would include Negroes, and lead to Negro legislation!

A committee of Councils of Pittsburgh have investigated the amount of loss by the recent fire, and have reporting the value of the buildings, 928 in number, at \$1,466,500.

The Detroit Advertiser says that "in the nature of things there can be but two permanent political parties." The Editors are therefore waiting for the Liberty party to die, patiently, but with entire confidence.

From the Lake Huron Observer. THE "FANATICISM" OF THE LIBERTY PARTY. The Signal of Liberty takes exceptions to an article of ours, in which we called the Liberty party "misguided fanatics," and in its reply has the following:—

From the Lake Huron Observer.

"Our 'one idea' object can be accomplished without violating one jot or tittle of the Constitution, in three ways: 1. By amending the Constitution so as to abolish Slavery in all the States. This can be done by the Legislatures of two thirds of the States.

"We give the Signal the full benefit of its own language; and really, it has half inclined us (in all good nature, however), to withdraw the epithet of 'fanatic,' so far at least as the editor of that print is implicated. & write him down as—'as!' (1.) His 'three ways' for abolishing slavery, so far from contravening or impairing our position, viz:—that the Liberty party can only carry out their 'one idea' by violating the Constitution of the United States, and thus dismembering the Union, only involve him in as many glaring inconsistencies. His fanaticism degenerates into a foolish bravado, which is even more censurable. But to some 'valid' reason for the charge of fanaticism; and as the Signal has thrown us the glove, we trust our readers will excuse the space our remarks may occupy.

"In speaking of the Liberty party as a party, we intended of course to be understood as speaking of their political organization—so organized for the avowed and express object of effecting a radical change in the powers of the General Government. The Signal, it will be noted, admits this change to be necessary before the aim of its party can be safely attained. (2.) We maintain that any change in our present articles of compact between the States, tending in the least toward the enlargement of the powers of the General Government, is a palpable violation of the spirit and letter of that compact; and that consequently it would no longer be binding on the several States.

"The original Thirteen United Colonies must be admitted to have been so many separate and distinct sovereignties—each independent of the other and of any earthly power, and united only in resisting the tyranny of Great Britain. The Union, of which the Constitution is the fundamental law, is nothing more than the mutual concession by the several States to the General Government of certain powers to be exercised in trust for the common good of the whole—such as the treaty-making power, and power over other matters affecting the general interests of the whole confederation. This is specifically set forth in the preamble to the Constitution, as follows:—

"We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, &c. Sufficient jurisdiction was vested in the general government (as the Constitution and the history of the Union prove) to make it efficient to the end for which it was created—and no more; the States retaining full and complete jurisdiction over their local affairs. If, then, in entering into the compact that now holds them together, the States surrendered none of their sovereignty, but merely delegated certain authority to a federative power of their own creation, is it not evident that neither this power, nor any provision of the articles of confederation by virtue of which it exercises limited jurisdiction, is sufficient to deprive the States of a writ of their sovereignty? Yet, to abolish Slavery, it is necessary to do this; for, as there is nothing in the Constitution which makes Slavery a National institution, all power over it was of course reserved to the States. (3.) Now, will the Signal tell us that if two-thirds of the States should consent to an enlargement of the powers of the General Government, the Union would not virtually be at an end, and that the States whose rights would thereby be infringed would not be justifiable in declaring the compact dissolved? (4.) Such would most certainly be the case; for the very basis of the National Government would be changed, and thenceforward the present Republic would be nothing less than an Oligarchy. The only way, then, in which this vital principle of a Republican government can be changed, is by the unanimous concurrence of the States. Clearly are Abolitionists 'misguided fanatics,' then, to advise an act which would dissolve the Union, and instead of freeing the Slave, or ameliorating his condition in the least, would only consign him to more hopeless bondage. (5.) The Signal's second proposition embraces the only 'way' in which, in our opinion, Slavery can ever be abolished legally and with safety to the Union. (6.) But the Liberty party have no such end in view: their acts belie the Signal's statement. What! the Liberty agitation in the North creating an Emancipation party in the Slave States? (7.) No; their purblind zeal has already gadded the Legislatures of several Slave States to the passage of laws in self defence which prevent all access to the slave by individuals from the North, and which have delayed all reasonable hope of abolishing Slavery for at least another generation. Would any but 'misguided fanatics' or madmen, then, persist in a course which so seriously retards the very cause they would forward? (8.) We might say a few words here concerning Mr. Cassius M. Clay and his 'work in Kentucky,' but enough on this point.

"The third proposition, it is evident, is the 'way' in which the Liberty party expect to gain their end. (9.) By agitation in the North they will obtain control of the General Government; if they can, and then debate the minority their right to a participation in the af-

fairs of the nation, because they are exercising a right to property in slaves, (10) a right possessed by the States at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, recognized by the legislation of more than half a century, and guaranteed to them by the Constitutions and laws of their individual States; but which, forsooth, these pseudo philanthropists would take from them, be the hazard what it may.— This is no less a violation of the spirit of the Constitution than is the first proposition—as it is also utterly at war with every principle of right and Republicanism (11) and is worthy to be advocated only by those 'misguided fanatics' who, in the heat of their rapid sympathy for the 'oppressed African,' would commit a greater wrong to effect a lesser good. (12.)

"We have thus, with all we are aware, a great deal more seriousness than the subject is worthy, hurriedly reviewed the 'three ways' in which we are told that the Liberty party can accomplish their object without violating one jot or tittle of the Constitution." 13. To our mind, the views we have presented are at once satisfactory and conclusive. Moral suasion, is the only lever which can possibly overturn slavery in this country. (14.) Political agitation and proscription will only exasperate (and very justly, too,) the Slaveholder, and steel his heart against the promptings of his better judgement and the dictates of humanity. (15.) Let the Signal, if it be honest in its professed horror of Slavery, transfer the sphere of its labors to the Slave States, and raise up 'Emancipation parties' there; and not by its present incendiary work of defamation and ultraism, stir up sectional animosities and estrange the reverence which all true Americans should feel for the cherished institutions under the development of which our country has risen from thirteen Colonial dependencies of Great Britain to twenty eight sovereign and independent States—forming together one of the greatest nations of the world and presenting to the oppressed of all nations an only asylum from the tyranny of despots. Until the Signal does this, it must excuse us if we still persist in calling it, and its co-workers 'MISGUIDED FANATICS.' 16.

As the Editor of the Observer has attempted to make a 'valid argument' against us, and has really acquitted himself very well, we have concluded to lay the whole article before our readers, notwithstanding it is couched in a phraseology not the most courteous or respectful to us. This characteristic, however, we are disposed to attribute to the associations of the writer rather than to any design on his part to use language unbecomingly to his genre.

1. Do these aspersions upon us add any thing to the force of the argument? Who cannot call opprobrious names? 2. We expect to abolish slavery thro' the exercise of the existing powers of the General Government, without effecting any 'radical change' in those powers.— It is not therefore, 'the avowed and express object' of the Liberty party to effect this 'radical change,' because their object can be better accomplished without it. But we would go for making this change, should it become necessary to effect our purpose.

3. This is our doctrine. But Slavery has been established by the General Government over eight new Slave States, and on the Ocean, and in the District of Columbia. All this has been done, according to the Observer, in violation of the Constitution, seeing that slavery is not a 'National institution,' but 'all power over it was of course reserved to the States.' What a preposterous and shameful violation of the Constitution! Has the Observer ever protested against it?

4. We do not admit that the rights of any States would be 'infringed' by an alteration of the Constitution in the manner prescribed in that instrument; nor would the making of such alteration, free the remaining part of the States from obligation to conform to it. All the States have agreed that a majority of two-thirds might amend it any time, and, for aught that appears in the instrument to the contrary, in any of its provisions. They are, then, as much bound to abide by the alterations, as by the original provisions.

5. A dissolution of the Union, in our opinion, would very soon result in the liberation of the slaves. But we do not seek their emancipation by that means, because we have a better way.

6. So the Observer concedes that by our second method, 'Slavery can be abolished legally and with safety to the Union.' This is so far concerning the whole question in controversy. We are of the same opinion.

7. Yes; such is and will be the result. It is already commenced in Virginia and Kentucky, and in Delaware the incipient steps are in progress.

8. That several Legislatures have legislated recently against Abolition, is true. But why did they do so? Because they felt the necessity of cutting off all communication with Abolitionists as much as possible. It was the danger to their 'institution' which impelled them to do it.— It was because their human property was jeopardized by contact with Abolition principles and feelings that they were 'goaded' to do it. They did not pass the acts referred to twenty years ago, because the antislavery pressure was not then felt by them as it now is. The very fact that a man carefully prepares to defend himself, implies that he anticipates danger. In this movement of some of Slave States, we see evident signs of pro-

gress and encouragement. Look at the speeches and letters of slaveholders, in Congress and elsewhere, and you will find that they regard the condition of their cause as more critical than it has been for a long time, and they anticipate a tremendous conflict with the antislavery feeling of the whole nation. This story about putting back emancipation by the organization of the Liberty party will do to deceive northern doughfaces, but the Liberty movement is FEARED and DREADED by the more intelligent slaveholders more than any thing else. That shrewd and sagacious statesman, Henry Clay, denounced the first appearance of political abolition as 'ALARMING!' Cassius M. Clay, when asked last year if the antislavery movements of the Free States had not put back Emancipation, replied most strongly in the negative, and expressed a wish that they had been fifty times greater.

9. The reader will observe that the writer tacitly concedes that this third proposition is practicable.

10. This is not a fair statement of the case. We do not intend to deprive the slaveholders of all 'participation in the affairs of the nation.' Far from it.— We would allow them to retain every right as citizens which they now possess; but we would not have them appointed to office by the National Executive, because they are unfit persons to hold office.

11. The slaveholder, who daily acts as an arbitrary, self constituted despot over the persons and destinies of his countrymen, should be the very last to talk about 'right and Republicanism!' As well might Satan talk about virtue and holiness.

12. Our proposition is, that the National Executive shall not appoint any slaveholder to office. This the Observer says is 'a violation of the spirit of the Constitution,' and 'a wrong' to the slaveholder.

We call upon that paper to name the clause in that instrument which says or implies that Slaveholders shall be appointed to national offices by the President of the United States, or that notorious and professed Gamblers, Duellists, or Counterfeiters have any constitutional claim to office. Next, we will thank him to show what 'wrong' is done to a Slaveholder individually by refusing him office.

13. The writer has admitted that our object can be 'legally' and 'with safety' accomplished by the second method.

14. When will 'moral suasion only' expunge a law from the Statute book?

15. Why does not the Observer practice on its own principles? Just try its reasoning upon 'Modern Democracy,' and see how it will work. 'Moral suasion is the only lever that can possibly overturn a High Protective Tariff. Political agitation and proscription will only exasperate (and very justly, too,) the Manufacturer, and steel his heart against the promptings of his better judgement,' &c. Yet the Observer organizes a political party against a High Protective Tariff, and if found in its profession of Modern Democracy, would exclude every advocate of such a system from the Presidential Chair, and from the Cabinet, and from Congress, and from every important office! Here is proscription for you!

In vain the High Tariff man appeals to the Constitution for his right to hold office. This Democrat replies, 'You are unfit to hold office. You will use your power to build up the Rich, and oppress the Laborer, and we shall therefore keep you out if we can!' The Democrat regards a High Protective Tariff as a great national political evil, and he attempts to put it down by organizing a political party against it that shall repeal the laws which sustain it, and fill the national offices with those who advocate a right course upon that subject. So with the Liberty party. We regard Slavery as a great national political curse and when we seek its extinction by the same means by which our opponents attempt to remove what they suppose to be national evils, we are assailed by them with the cry of 'Proscription,' 'violation of the Constitution,' &c. How ridiculous!



DR. SMITH'S UNIVERSITY PILLS. THESE PILLS are prepared by Wm. M. Smith, late Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy in the University of Lake Erie, Ohio.

He would say that he has now spent twenty years in research and investigation, directed to the pathology of disease, and the properties of medicinal substances, and their adaptation to the removal of maladies to which flesh is heir.

TESTIMONIALS IN FAVOR OF DR. SMITH'S UNIVERSITY PILLS. Testimonial of Dr. London. MONROE, Michigan, June 12, 1844.

DR. SMITH—Dear Sir—I take 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 F. L. WELLS. WAREHOUS, Mich., March 10, 1844. To 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. IMPERIAL, Macomb St. House. I have been afflicted with the most violent and distressing form of Rheumatism for several years.

TESTIMONIAL OF CHARLES NOBLE, JR. MONROE, Mich., June 19, 1844. I certify that my little son, who was born on the 23rd of the month of September last, was attacked with Bilious Fever.

TESTIMONIAL OF RIAL B. CHASE, MILLIKENT. SHIWAESSE, Mich., June 1st, 1844. I have been afflicted with the most violent and distressing form of Rheumatism for several years.

TESTIMONIAL OF JOHN W. MILLER, DRUGGIST. MONROE, Mich., June 12, 1844. For sale by H. L. Lund, Lower Town, and Wm. S. and J. W. Maynard, Upper Town, Ann Arbor.

INTERESTING TO WOOL GROWERS. THE Subscribers would respectfully announce to the Wool Growers of Ann Arbor and vicinity, that they continue the business of

Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing at the old stand of J. Beckley & Co., where they may be found at all reasonable hours to wait upon those who may favor them with their patronage.

Wesleyan Books. THE Subscribers have just received a good supply of Wesleyan Books from the Depository at New York.

Twenty thousand pounds of Wool wanted in exchange for Full Cloth, Flannel, &c. N. B.—Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Wanted. A superior quality for sale by BECKLEY, FOSTER & CO. March 2, 1845.

Wright's Poor Man's Pills. AN excellent and highly medicinal, in cases of Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Ague and Fever, Colic, Headache, Rheumatism and Intermittent Fevers.

For Inflammatory diseases used in connection with the Rheumatic Plaster they will be found greatly to assist in the removal of diseases for which this Plaster is above recommended.

Certificates. WOODRIDGE, Lenawee Co., Aug. 20, 1844. For twelve years I have been troubled with a rheumatic affection in my back, so that I have hardly ever been free from pain during the whole

TESTIMONIAL OF JAMES AWARTOUD. THOMPSON, Genoa Co., O., April 28th, 1844. This morning I have used Wright's Poor Man's Pills and Rheumatic Plaster in my back, and would say to the public that they can rely upon their recommendation with the utmost confidence.

TESTIMONIAL OF JOSHUA BASCOMB, M. D. Without adding more testimony of the efficacy of the above mentioned medicine, we do not hesitate to say that we are not afraid to have its virtues tested by the side of any other of the kind that ever has been offered to an American people.

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New Goods! New Goods! THE MISSISS CLARK'S Young Ladies' Seminary, ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN.

MARY H. CLARK, Principal. CHLOE A. CLARK, Vice Principal. M. E. WALTER, Teacher of Music on the Piano.

THIS Institution has been in operation since November 1839. The scholastic year embracing forty-eight weeks, is divided into four quarters.

GOOD NEWS FROM NEW ENGLAND. Dr. Smith's Coated Improved Indian Vegetable Pills, TRIUMPHANT FOR CONSUMPTIONS, COLDS, RHEUMATISM, DYSPEPSIA AND FEVERS.

I TOOK a severe cold, this fall, which settled in my lungs, and brought on the Rheumatism, accompanied with severe pains and a bad cough, which obliged me to give up my business.

TESTIMONIAL OF H. P. WELLS, BOSTON. I have been afflicted for several years with a severe cold, which did not leave me till the next spring, with an almost constant headache; not being able to sleep many nights during the winter.

TESTIMONIAL OF J. H. WELLS, BOSTON. Having been afflicted for several years with a severe cold, which did not leave me till the next spring, with an almost constant headache; not being able to sleep many nights during the winter.

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ATTENTION CLOTHIERS! JUST received at the General Depot, for the sale of Clothing Stock, Machinery, &c.

100 lbs. St. Domingo Logwood, Cut, 7 Tons in Stock, 150 lbs. Cuba Plastic, Cut, in Stock, 50 lbs. Nic. Wood, Chipped, 50 lbs. Lima Wood, 30 lbs. Red Wood, 180 lbs. Ground Camwood, 500 lbs. Nuts, 10 Cases Extract of Logwood, 300 lbs. Dye, 2 Cases Spanish Lardo, 300 lbs. Sumac Sicily, 2 Cases Madder, 3 Cases Blue Vitriol, 50 lbs. Castor Oil, 2 Barrels Red Tartar, 2 Barrels Cream Tartar, 3 Carboys Aqua Fortis, 50 lbs. Oil Vitriol, 50 lbs. Sulfuric Acid.

THE subscriber is now receiving at his stores, 183 and 193 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, the following carefully and well selected stock of

25 Tons Fustic, Cuba, Tobacco, Tampico Carthagen, 10 Tons Logwood, Campeach, St. Domingo and Honduras, 6 Tons Nicaragua, Bonair, Coro, Hache and Lima, 3 Tons Camwood, very choice, 150 Barrels Logwood, cut and ground, 100 lbs. Fustic, 100 lbs. Red Wood, 100 lbs. Camwood, 100 lbs. Querciton Bark, 45 lbs. Allum, 42 lbs. Cassia, 2 Cases Indigo, Bengal, Manila and Guano, 2 Cases Indigo, 20 lbs. Logwood, 20 lbs. Grain Tin, 300 pounds Verdigris, 15 Carboys Oil Vitriol, Spirits Sea-Salts and Nitric Acid.

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ATTENTION CLOTHIERS! JUST received at the General Depot, for the sale of Clothing Stock, Machinery, &c.

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WOOL! WOOL! CLOTH! CLOTH! THE Subscribers would inform the Public that they will continue to manufacture good Filled 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 74 cents per yard, or half the cloth the wool will make. From the 1st of November to the 15th of May, 1845, the price will be 30 cents per yard, or nine tenths of the cloth the wool will make, that is 45 yards out of 100 manufactured.

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MANCHESTER & BRAYMAN, Proprietors. R. W. HASKINS, Editor. Commercial Department, by J. C. BUNNER.

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