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UNIVERSAL EMANCIPATION.

Oh! hasten it, in mercy, righteous Heaven! When Afric's sons, uprising from the dust, Shall stand erect—their galling fetters riv-

When from his throne Oppression shall be An exiled mouster, powerless through all may be found an vonder invisible shore. In are again! I shall speak, sir. It isn't speak! But you're mistaken - I will! - friend of humanity, of her country, and

When freedom-glorious freedom, shall be And Nature's sable hue shall cease to be

and exy! one mod! to ere Wo to the innocent bake-the guilty sire-Mother and daughter-friends of kindred

Stranger and cirizen alike shall die! Red handed Slaughter his revenge shall feed, And Havor yell his ominous death civ.

For the Signal of Liberty.

THE SLAVE AT MIDNIGHT. Upon his scanty bed of straw, Well dreach'd by sonking rains,

The mangled Slave, down crushed by Law, In sadness thus complains.

These years I've toiled, beneath the lash, O'erwo k'd, but not half fed, While wintry wieds, and summer's heat, Have beat upon my head.

My wife and children have been sold, And scatter'd far away, To sate the Tyrant's thirst for gold, Or to his lusts a prey.

And I am doom'd to bear the jeers And scorn of cruel men; In chains I've toiled-imid sighs and tears-Hoped, and despair'd again.

Is there a God-who marks my wees-A sin-avenging God? And does he note the Tyrant's blows, My tears, and streaming blood?

Or, does he sanction, in his Word, (As Ministers pretend,) This cruel system? How absurd! But will it ever end?

Yes! it will end! For there's a God Who hears and answers prayer :-Nor can be sanction, or approve, The chains which bondmen wear.

There is a God whose eye beholds, The saff rings I endure: Whose wrath will pierce the guilty souls Of those who seem secure.

- The proud oppressor soon shall quail Before his dreadful ire; a wall II And in eternity shall wail legger out to and devouring fire stand arm do

But-to my rest! For soon the call To daily task will sound:
O Lord! Since thou art good to all, To me let grace abound.

Thus meaned the Slave, when nature sank To seek repose in sleep:
A few brief hours no fetters clank, Nor is he heard to weep.

At morning's dawn, the driver's lach Will rouse him to his toil: And though both mind and body crash, Thousands will sit and smile.

A. W. C.

Battle Creck, May 9, 1845.

TICL SOU BY ELIHU BURRITT.

The physical necessity of mental activity. n every practical sense, confers upon the mind the power to determine our stature strength and and longevity; to multiply ou organs of sense, and morease their capacity in some cases, to 50,000,000 times their natural power. This capacity of the mind is no a mere prospective possibility; it is a fact, a more busy than ever in extending this prerog-

Let us look in upon man while engaged in the very act of adding to his natural strength these gigantic faculties. See him yonder. bending over his stone mo var, and pounding and thumping, and sweating to pulverise his flinty grain into a more esculent form. He stops and looks a moment into the precipitous torrent thunderng down its rocky channel. learned to whittle soon after he learned to breathe. He gears together, some horizontally and others perpendicularly, a score of little wooden wheels. He sets them agoing, and claps his hands in triumph to see what they would do, if a thousand times larger, Look at him again. How proudly OF Garrison is not only a writer of great he stands, with folded arms, looking at the power of invective, but is also a peet of some huge things that are working for him! He merit. Here are two stanzas from a poem of has made that wild raging tofrent as tame as ward and forward, he has given it hands, and Though distant be the hour, yet came it put the crank of his big wheel into it and made it turn his ponderous grindstone. What

Look at him again! He is standing the ocean beach, watching the crested billows as they move in marrial squadrons over the He has conceived or heard that ticher and saddles the mountain wave. Not satisof capyass in the air, to harness the wilds to word. Where do you think pudding's you'd have a pudding every day; -oh, I his ocean wagon. Thus, with his watered to come from every day? You show a know your extravagence—then you'd go

And wild Desput in van for mercy plead— open what he leeds. The fact is he has ploded what with respect to the present position of the Hell itself shall shrink, and sicken at ded about in his one horse wagen till be is cetite for something better than he has, grows disgusted with his poor capacity of locomo, tion. The wings of Mescary, modern eagles. and paper kites, are all too impracticable models. He settles down upon the persuasion that he can make'n great Iron Horse, with bones of steel, and muscles of brass that will run against time with Mercury or any other winged messenger of Jove: the daring man! He brigs out his large leviation hax ped upon the track. How the plant creature struts forth from his stable, panting to be gone!-His great heart is a furnace of glowing coals; strength of a thousand horses is nerving his iron sinews. But his master reins him in with one finger, till the whole of some west- keeping that brought you to beggary .- move to Richmond, where he soon rose ern village, men, women, children, and half their horned cattle, sheep, poultry, wheat, and potatoes, have been stowed away in that long train of wagons he has harnessed to his foaths ing steam horse. And now he should interrogatively; All right? and applying a burning goad to the huge creature, away it thunders over the iron road, breathing forth fire and smoke in its indignant haste to outstrip the joint-nothing as I'm a Christian sin, and many looked upon him as on the perquisites amount to wind. More terrible than the war horse in ner, or of merica of T more to the sure road to ruin. He was advised to Twenty-foor farms worth scripture, clothed with louder thunder, and emitting a cloud of fiame and burning coals fowls in my face again! I know you habits. This he consented to do if the from his iron nostrals, he dashes on through once brought home a pair of fowls; I right person offered. He accordingly dark mountain passes, over jutting precipices know it: and wern't you mean enough to paid his addresses to Miss Gamble. Afand deep ravines. His tread shakes the earth like a travelling Ningara, and the sound to Baston of course.

These are a few of the faculties which the forts and convenience they can procure. The steam engine, the packet ship, are my own to get up? Don't make yourself ridicupersonal faculties, as much, yea more than his mind. To ameliorate our physical condi-cruel-yes, Mr. Caudle, cruel-of you last meeting they should ever have.tion, has been the inspringing object of ev- to expect it. ery intellectual attainment. It has led to the "Apples arn't so dear, arn't they?— and seemed to run headlong into ruin. discovery of every principle of natural philos. I know what apples are, Mr. Caudle, One day while lying in the outskirts of A brigadier general receives

he imagination, neither of them needed to have touched a chisel. The man who created Apollo Belvidere looked into the mountain side, and saw the silver-bowed delty invested in all his godlike attributes in the unquarried marble. But he could not bear to see him indignant strokes, he tore away the ceremental marble and let out the god before his body's eye, to be worshipped by millions who they dared, might touch his marble flesh All the beautiful orders of architecture and creations of the pencil; all the conceptions of the beautiful in nature, and art, and humanity, are inventions extorted, as it were, from enment, the principles of political economy,

no Pudding. Mrs. Cantile defends your fine fal-lal wives who've the best the Cold Shoulder II suring glissty time of it and less to hemot a swell

he aspirations of patriotism and the efforts of

ine Wisdom ordained should never be sup-

plied without the busy occupation of the

his borse. He has taught it to walk back der what it will be next! There's nothing there in that manner? That won't that day he kept his word, and his affairs

often I open my mouth, heaven knows! Your usage of me, Mr. Caudle, is infa. the relative of Lafayette. yearnings of his physical nature. See! there But you like to hear nobody talk but mous—unworthy a man, I only wish s a new thought in his eye. He remembers yourself. You ought to have married a people knew you for what you are; but negro slave, and not any respectable wo. they shall some day.

reporter in Washington, that the same

No, sir; I didn't choose to hash the mut- wife went to sleep." ton. It's very easy for you to say hash it; but I know what a joint loses in hashingt it's a day's dinner less, if it's a bit.

ey? Oh, the selfishness—the shabbiness her hand in marriage. She replied:

"What are you going to do? Going any intoxicating drinks.

vast plains of the East, and the uncharted lying muttering there about pancakes?- it over his face. After he had remained

to let you go to sleep: I shan't!-pray, nampered there in his lapiduous shroud before do you know the price of eggs just now? his mind's eye: he soized his chisel, and with There's not an egg you can trust to under seven and eight a shilling; well you've knew. He dropped his glass, exclaimonly just to reckon up how many eggsdon't lie swearing there at the eggs in that manner, Mr. Caudle, unless you expect the bed to open under you. You call yourself a respectable tradesman, I the handkerchief, or the lady-vowing, suppose! Swearing at eggs, indeed!- if God gave him strength, never to touch, But I'm tired of this usage, Mr. Caudle; taste or handle intoxicating drinks. of sense. All the institutions of humangov quite tired of it; and I don't care how soon it's ended! ... tadt to lan

ed. I should like to see any body whose the house, which he finally gathered cour-MRS. CAUDLE'S CURTAIN LEC. or lay it out on fine feathers on myself, agree to her own terms. Her reply TURES. of The wo- was: was to be better thought of. The wo- was: Mr. Caudle has ventured a remonstrance man who studied her husband and her on his day's dinner: Cold Mutton and family is always made a drudge of. It's been ! It's been !

Humph! I'm sure! Well! I won- What's the use of yourlying groanng proper, now-nothing at all. Better make me hold my tongue, I can tell you. brightened, while honors and glory gathget somebody else to keep the house I You think to have it all your own way ered thick on his brow. His name has think I can't do it now, it seems; I'm -but you won't, Mr. Caudle! You can been enrolled high in the temple of fame, only in the way here: I'd better take the insult my dinner; look like a demon, I while his deeds, his patrictism and renown, children, and goos east teds would bluo may say, at a wholesome piece of cold live after him with imperishable lustre. "What am I grumbling about now?- mutton-hal the thousands of far better How many noble minds might the young 'm sure I'd better be out of the world creatures than you are who'd been thank- ladies save, if they would follow the exthan-there now, Mr. Caudle; there you ful for that mutton! and I'm never to ample of the heroine heard Miss C., the

"Puddings! And now I suppose I shall "You're to go about the house looking hear of nothing but puddings! Yes, and ike thunder all day, and I'm not to say a I know what it would end in. First, team that would make old Neptone hide his at a sweet piece of cold mutton, because go for a desert; and oh! I see it all as diminished head for envy, and sink his clumsy there's no puddingh. You go a nice way plain as the quilt before me-but no! not "You hato cole mutton. The more Puddings, indeed! Pudding-s! Podd-" shame for you, Mr. Caudle, I'm sure "Exhausted nature," says Caudle, you've the stomach of a lord, you have, "could hold out no longer. Here my

A WIFE WORTH HAVING. The distinguished William Wirt, with Yes, I dare say; other people may have in six or eight months after his first marpuddings with cold mutton. No doubt of riage, became addicted to intemperance, it; and other people become bankrupts, the effect of which operated strongly up-But if ever you get into the Gazette, it on the mind and health of his wife, and shan't be my fault-no; I'll do my duty as in a few months more she was numbered a wife to you, Mr. Caudle: you shall nev- with the dead. Her death led him to inable policy of the government in relaer have it to say that it was my house- leave the country where he resided, and No; you may sulk at the cold ment ha! to distinction. But his habits hung about dustrious, frugal farmer, with a farm Liberty Conventions—if the nominators of I hope you'll never live to want such a thim, and occasionally he was found with worth five thousand dollars, by his own James G. Birney and if Mr. Birney himself, in ince of cold mutton as we have had to jolly and frolksome spirits in bacchanal- labor, will make three hundred dollars a day! And you may threaten to go to a jen revelry. His true friends expostulatavern to dine; but with our present means, ted with him, to convince him of the innot a crum of pudding do you get from me. jury he was doing himself. But he still "Yes; there you are, throwing those get married, with a view of correcting his want to stop 'em out of my wack's mon- ier some month's attentions, he asked

tant towns that he is coming; coming where? of men! They can go out and throw Mr. Wirt, I have been well aware of away pounds with a pack of people who your intentions for some time back and If each farmer receives \$300 augh at them afterwards; but if it's any, should have given you to understand that human mind has mivented to increase our phys- thing wanted for their own homes, their your visits and attentions were not accept ical capacity, to improve our physical condition. And they are the personal property of you don't blush to name those fowls again! tion which you evinced for me. But I every individual, and ever ready and able to I wouldn't be so little for the world, Mr., cannot yield my assent until you make put him into communication with all the cum-

they would be, if they were an inseparable lous, Mr. Caudle; I can't say a word to peeted as it was a novel. His reply was part of my being. They are far more avail- you like any other, wife, but you must that he regarded the proposition as a bar ble to me, than if my feet were welded on threaten to get up. Do be ashamed of to all further consideration on the subeach of them. Therefore all these artificial yourself.

[culties; every invention and implement to "Puddings, indeed! Do you think I'm was the same as ever—his, resentment and give a new capacity to labor; every mich of made of puddings? Didn't you have neglect. In the course of a few weeks, progress in the arts and sciences; every de- some boiled rice three weeks ago? Be- be went again, and again solicited her gree of intellectual developement that has sides, is this the time of the year for hand. But her reply was, her mind was been made since the birth of bumanity, have puddings? It's all very well if I had made up. He became indignant and reat activity which the yearning necessities of money enough allowed me like any oth- garded the terms proposed as insulting to The major general receives man's physical nature have communicated to er woman; now, it's impossible; and it's his honor, and vowed it should be the He took to drinking worse and worse

ophy and science; it has inspired every con- without your telling me. But I suppose the city, near a little grocery or grogception of taste, prompted every act of pat you want something more than apples for shop, dead drunk, a young lady who it is not to indulge a few mere intellectual ab-One Good Act .- The grend Lodge of Odd structions, that the ancient shepherds and thing, doesn't it? And that's how it is, way to her home, not far off, beheld him Fellows of Mississippi, have repudated duell- sailors clambered up into the blue heavens and That's how one expense brings on anoth- with his face upturned to the rays of the An adjutant general receives ing. The penalty is expulsion from the fre- constellated the stars; they wanted them for er, and that's how people go to ruin. She took her handherchief, with A sum equal to the proguide boards to guide them by night over the "Pancakes! What's the use of your her own name marked upon it, and placed

waters of the ocean. If Phidias and Praxis Don't you alway have 'em once a year in that way for some hours, he was awateles were only bent on a mere diversion of _every Shrove Tuesday? And what kened and his thirst being so great, he An inspector general receives would any moderate, decent man want went into the little grocery or grog-shop to get a drink, when he discovered the "Pancakes indeed! Pray, Mr. Caudle handkerchief, which he looked at, and the -no, it's no use of your fine words to me name was on it. After pausing a few minutes, he exclaimed:

'Great God! who left this with me?who placed it on my face?' No one

'Enough! enough!' He retired instantly from the grocery. forgetting his thirst, but not the debauch,

To meet Miss G. was the hardest ef fort of his life. If he met her in her car-"I'm sure I do nothing but work and riage or on foot, he would dodge the nearphilanthropy, have been called forth by the labor and think how to make the most of est corner. She at last addressed him a necessities of our physical rature, which Dievery thing; and this is how I'm reward- note under her own hand inviting him to joints go further than mine. But if I age enough to accept. He told her if was to throw your money into the street, she still bore affection for him, he would

'My conditions are what they have

SELECTIONS.

WAR EXPENSES. We have often consured the miserable bsurd policy of our government, in aping, horse and air horse harnessed in tond m, he nice example to your children, you do; for fish then I should he wonder if you'd ing hunself Harry Bluff, through the coldrives across the wilderness of waters with a complaining, and turning your nose up have soup; turife, no doubt: then you'd amns of the National Intelligencer, is bor." striving to convince the people of the Mississippi valley that they are in immito make 'em extravagant-teach iem nice while I live! What your second wife nent danger from the bellicose power and From William Goodell's Letter to Gerrit lessons to begin the world with. Do you may do, I don't know; perhaps she'll be a designs of Britain, and he would have know what puddings cost; or do you think fine lady; but you shan't be ruined by them, we suppose, devote all their net best mode of defending themselves, is the

adherence to justice. Dr. Dunean in his speech on the Army Appropriation Bill, well exposed the abomtion to the war expenses:

We have what we call our regular army At the head of that ormy we have You shall have nothing but the cold persisted. His practice began to fall off, a major general, whose annual salary and

> \$120,000; the labor of twen ty-four persons per year, worth each \$1 per day, amounts to the sum of \$7,-512; and the aggregate value for one year will be, in capital and labor

as his share of the proceeds of capital invested and labor expended, then will Major Gen. Winfield Scott receive as much as the whole twenty-four persons with their united labor, and their \$120,000 of vested capital, or twenty-four times as much as either of them. I will ask my readers to keep this illustration in mind, and to apply it to the salaries of the officers, which I proceed further to expose and compare.

I repeat that-Equal to the income per an

num of twenty-four farms, capital and labor included. A sum equal to the proceeds of fifteen farms, each worth \$5,000, and labor included.

bor included.

A sum equal to the proceeds of fourteen farms, worth each \$5,000 and labor included. A quartermaster general re-

A sum equal to the proceeds of twelve farms, each worth \$5,000, and labor in-

ceives

A sum equal to the pro-

ceeds of twelve farms, each worth \$5,000 and labor included beads surgeon general receives A sum equal to the pro-

worth \$5,000, and labor A paymaster general receives A sum equal to the proceeds of twelve farms, each

ceeds of twelve farms, each

worth \$5,000, and labor included. The saw it Indi both A colonel receives A sum equal to the proceeds of thirteen farms, each worth \$5,000, and la-

bor included. lieutenant colonel receives A sum equal to the proceeds of nine farms, worth each \$5,000, and labor in-

A sum equal to the proceeds of eight farms, each worth \$5.000, and labor incaptain receives

A sum equal to the proceeds of seven farms, each worth \$5,000, and labor included.

And, sir, astonishing to say, even opsided, single-epuletted lieutenant deyours each year the entire proceeds of five farms worth \$5,000 each, and la-

Smith, April 29, 1845. My DEAR SIR-The Liberty Press of the Liberty party tawas organized to promote the abolition of slavery, and for nothing else tion of twenty, thirty, or forty millions, that statement, at which I wonder, and still hardy, industrious, enterprising, intelli- more that you take no notice of the evidences gent, self-dependent, needs no defence, but to the contrary, exhibited in the Albany Patits own ever-present power, and its strict riot. To these evidences I might add other extracts from the documents of the Liberty Party, too prolix for present convenience. Phose extracts I was occupied in preparing for the public use, in another form, before your think, when they appear, that if Myron Hol "I have supposed, says he, that an in- lev and the first, second, and third National accepting the nomination, understood the na-

> a party thus limited to one abject, must al. them but give us the parliament in College most necessarily be short lived." The Liberty Green, and Oregon shall be theirs, and Texas Party, I trust, can be made to see the cor-shall be harmless." (Cheers.) rectness of this view of yours, and therefore your definition of the objects of the Liberty party will not be adopted by it, until it con- O Connell said, "I was certainly wrong in the cludes to "make its Will" and retire from the field. I give you credit, in this matter, for there are any terms more significant of con-Alvan Stewart, who thinks the days of the can slavery, than those which I employed." Liberty party will be nombered whenever it is (Lond cheers.) understood to embrace more than one object. And your strong desire that the Liberty party may speedily disband, is consistently coupled I think, with the most effective expedient that could be devised, to bring about that result .-That same strong desire may likewise help to account for your otherwise unaccountable be lief that the old parties "necessarily proslavery" as you still hold them to be, may be induced to do up our antistavery work! On what grounds can such an expectation

be based? While co ceding, as you strange shoking after the various interests of the na- annual expenses of our navy!!! tion' and therefore 'have a more permaner character,' how should the little Liberty Party that-(fashioned after your model)-would give notice to all the world that it did not tinguished by the name of Christian, exlook after the various interests of the na tion' and was about to expire, have any such er's throats, than has been appropriated magical influence upon its opponents, secure to the preaching of the gospel to the pain the public confidence as the guardisas of to the preaching of the gospel to the pa-its 'rarious interests?' A Liberty party arranging its own grave clothes with one, hand the cross! How well have they obeyed and executing with the other hand its Testa- the last injunction of the Saviour, as bind-\$4,600 mentary bequests of its effects to one of the ing on them as on any of his professed old parties that seek her life blood, would disciples, "Go ye into the world and make but a sorry figure, I think, in attempting preach the gospel to every creature!" to bring those proud parties to her terms!

different from mine. You have nothing to prescribe but a halter and a suicide's early 84.133 grave! Instead of this, I should recommend nothing more nor less than a political creed composed of the elementary principles of inalienable human rights, and a course of policy and activity in which those self-evident truths should be applied, not to one object merely, but to ALL the objects and measures that pre-83,767 sented themselves for deliberation and decision, taking care to carry out the "one idea" involved in those principles into all their legitimate applications and bearings. A party that shall follow this prescription may attain to the age of Methusaleh, twice told, without becoming corrupt. But neglecting this rule and becoming fittle else than a mere expedient, any party would become corrupt in the very set of coming into existence, and could do nothing to purify env other party.

DANIEL O'CONNELL AND THE "DO.

MESTIC INSTITUTION," At a late Repeal Association, Mr. O'Connell, on handing in £20 from Staten Island, in this State referred to the Message of Prezident Polk, and said, he regarded with horror the annexation of Texas, another slave State, to the American Union. He charged Mr. Polk with arrant cowardice, in plossing over the detestable traffic of slavery, by referring to it under the delicate expression of a "do-\$3.916 mestic institution." Mr. O'Connell contin-

"Domestic institution!" domestic institution! Mr. Polk, it is slavery! (fould cheers.) Mr. Polk it is huckstering in human desh. (Loud cheers.) It is a louthsome, an execuable system that makes man the property of his fellow; it is buying and selling men created after the image of God, redeemed of his Son, and bearing upon his brow the impress of the Eternal seni; it is buying and selling him, I say, as though he were the beast of the field that grazes, and not a deathless being marked out for an immortal recomption: he heir of a heavenly inheritance, and designed for a destiny so glorious that the mind of man is duzzled in contemplating it. (Applanse.) And I am told that slavery is "a

domestic institution!" (Hear.) Out upon those who would make it so. (Cheers.) "Llove my country, but I would accept of to advaninge to my country through the medium of such a crime. (Hear.) I want no American aid if it comes across the Atlantic stained with negro blood and from my soul ! lespise any government, which while it boasts of liberty, is guilty of slavery, the greatest crime that can be committed by humanity against humanity. And yet those who are ready to uphold that system are the people that dare to talk to me of liberty. Shame upon them and eternal disgrace to them who speak of liberty and practice slavery. But

only one they are so assiduously purcowardic -braver in the battle field than the sning-tillage and matrimony-raising can slavery lived." But I do not see that you is a political cowardice which gives her a crops and raising children. A popula- present any evidences of the correctness of tremulous appearance to her public writers, and prevents her from holding out the bold front of defiance to American transgressors. (Cheers.) The President talks of taking the Oregon territory. (Hear.) England will go to war with them, but Polk has a whisper from the other side of the Atlantic-Will you go to war with me? Ireland! (Cheers.) He observed there was no talk of conciliation from the British Government, until America began to threaten about Oregon and Texas, and said. "We tell them from this spot that they can have us-that throne of Victory can be made perfectly secure-the honor of the British empire maintained-and the Ature and ojects of the Liberty party, then you merican eagle, in its highest pride of flight be are wholly incorrect in the positions you have brought down. (Cheers.) Let them but conciliate and do us justice, and they will have us I perfectly agree with you when you say enlisted under the banner of Victoria-let

> A Mr. Davies having censured the condemration of the Americans as too severe, Mr. expressions I used, if in the English language more political sagacity than is manifested by tempt and abhorrence, and hatred of Ameri-

> > LET SHIP-OWNERS AND SAILORS READ THIS!

It requires four heavy merchant ships to circumnavigate, it may be, the globe, and encounter storm and tempest and all the perils and hardships of the sea, to pay the annual expense of supporting a single cannon on the ocean, though they should clear each \$4000 a year! Seventeen HUNDRED MERCHANT SHIPS must be thus ly do, that the other political parties are profitably employed every year to earn the

LET NO HEATHEN READ THIS! During the year 1844 the nations dispended more in preparing to cut each oth-

American slavery, I fear, would live much | Conterfeit Mexican Dollars are in circulalonger than the Liberty Party, should it take tion in all parts of the country. A strict exsuch a course, are alarmobs one find wests amination should be had of all dollars, halves Your recipe for the prevention of corruption and quarters, by each person receiving such in a political party. I must confess, is widely money.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1845.

One Dollara Year in Advance.

DEMOCRACY AND WHIGGERY. We have of late given many specimens of the kind of feeling manifested by the papers of these two parties towards the cause of the oppressed colored man. This week we subjoin two more, one from each party. The first is from the Momoe (Mich.) Advocate, a paper that is characterized by more candor and liberality of views than is usually found in the

papers of that party. The Advocate says: "The Slave Population of the United States is now three millions, the same as the entire population of the thirteen colonies at the time of the American Revolution. Then the revolt of three millions against the mother country and the government established over them, was noble, and patriotic, and glorious in the sight of Heaven and earth, because of their colonial dependence, and the injustice and oppression to which they were subjected.

But how is it now with the three millions of Africans? The reply of freemen is-O, no matter for them; they are Blacks, Ethiopeans, heaven-made and heaven-destined slaves, and far better off than if liberated and free. And just so reasoned British oppression in relation to the American colonies-they could not take care of and defend themselves, nor exist in a state of society, without the kind protection of British oppression.

. If an American citizen presume at this day, to question the Republican propriety of African slavery-its incompatibility with christian ity-or to discuss, or even to suggest means for its peaceful abolishment, he is denounced therefor as guilty of sedition, rebellion, and bloodshed, and as deserving confinement in the penitentiary or dungeon.

We do not advocate abolition, in the common acceptation of the term, viewing slavery as constitutionally established in the land; but we do advocate free and quiet, and undisturbed discussion and investigation as indispensably necessary, for the preservation of social and civil rights, and for the prevention and remedy of social and civil evils."

We have one or two inquiries to make of

1. If the Editor means to say that Slavery has been "constitutionally ertablished" in any part of the land' by authority of the U. S. that spot is located? In what part of "the be read with interest. land" can the Constitution make a slave?

2. Are there not several ways in which Slavery can be constitutionally abolished in the land? If there be, why is he not an advocate of some of them?

The other article is from the Oakland Gazette, a Whig Native paper, published at Pontiac. It is the leading article of the paper, and will doubtless lead all who peruse it to a just judgment of its character. We wonpolitical party can support a paper characterized by such contemptible scurrility.

"ABOLITIONISM. on the exquisite droppings of that thick-lipped Bibb," a fugitive from justice-or a fugitive slave from the South. How very pleasant it is to listen to abolition sentiments, especially when coming from such a sooty source; and how gratifying to know that the cause has some supporters still. We believe he lectures for the ostensible purpose of obtaining means to liberate his wife, who is now held in slavery. Well, this motive is commendable enough in cuffee, and is a very good pretence by which he can pull the wool over the eves of the people. If he has a wife, it is the duty of the Liberty party (who, in connexion with their locofoco allies, have done what never can be undone, towards riveling her chains) to assist him; and we hope he will succeed in his undertaking. No doubt but that the Liberty party feel a deep interest in the nigger's welfare, and will not fail to aid him. Surely, their benevolence cannot have been entirely exhausted, by their large donations of '44.-If it is, they have a ready access to their good democratic friends, and to them we would kindly refer them. Chas. H. Stewart, and the rest of the Birney State Central Committee, have furnished him with the necessary credentials, and have vouched for his good good."

17 In the discussions of the Southern Methodist Convention, Dr. Winans said:

character, so that the Liberty party need not

stand in any fear of being imposed upon."

"Slavery is interwoven with the very texture of Southern society. I repeat it, SIT. SLAVERY IS INTERWOVEN WITH THE VERY TEXTURE OF SOUTHERN SOCIETY .-The various vicissitudes through which society passes, will, in the course of events bring the whole South and South-west into the recognition of this principle. He who arrays himself against the Institution of slavery disqualifies himself for exercising any influence whatever, over the political, civil or religious institutions, of this great division of the Union."

Thus according to Dr. Winans, no person is to receive support at the South for President, Legislator, Judge, Bishop, or Preacher, unless he is arrayed FOR "the institution of slavery."

TA southerner, In contrasting the appearances of things in Virginia and North Caroli-

"Another thing which is peculiar to Virginia. I think, is the light complexion of the negrees, or slaves:—you may see all shades, from Ethiopian blackness (which color, by the bye, is getting scarce) down to the pure white, with rosy cheeks! Many of them stand forth as living verifiers of the somewhat anomalous say-ing, that there is a "distinction without a di-ference."

Gen. Jackson appears to be failing rapid-

SOUTHERN METHODIST CONVEN TION.

This body, after a protracted session, have finally determined upon a full separation from he Northern portion of the Methodist Episco nal Church.

The following resolution was adopted with only one dissenting voice:

"Resolved, By the Delegates of the several Annual Conferences in the South and South-Western States, in General Convention assem oled. That we cannot sanction the action of he late general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, on the subject of slavery, by remaining under the ecclesinatical jurisdic-tion of this body, without deep and lasting in ury to the interests of the church and the committee on organization that if, upon a care ful examination of the whole subject, they fin that there is no reasonable ground to hope that position and give some safe guaranty for the future security of our civil and ecclesiastical rights, that they report in favor of a separation from the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the said general conference."

On the passage of the resolution, Bishop Soule observed that the vote was very remarktole for its unanimity.

On the next day, D. Bascom, chairman of he committee on Organization, now appeared. with a voluminous report, which he occupied two hours in reading. It was listened to by a crowded house, and it closed by recommending a distinct and separate Organization, under the style and title of "the Methodist Episcopal Church, South." The report was accepted, and one hundred copies were ordered to be printed for the use of the mem-

Dr. Capers gave notice that a brother from New York, was in the city, who was preparing a Chart which would embrace the like-Convention, and that it was desirable to have the autograph of every member, for which purpose he wished them to meet him in the church in the afternoon.

Propositions were received from the May or and Council of Memphis, Tennessee promising the Book Concern a liberal donation provided they would establish it in that city. An offer of facilities for the same purpose was made by the Mayor and Council of Louisville, Ky. The Book Concern was subsequently located at Louisville.

JONATHAN WALKER.

We find in the papers a letter from Mr. Walker, dated Pensacola Jail, 4th Constitution, will he please to tell us where m, 1, 1845. The following extract will

"I was duly informed after my trial i November last, that "by paying a fine and cost amounting to between \$400 and \$500," my "liberty could be obtained." My friends made arrangements, as they upposed to effect it; but for some reason inknown to me, it was not attended to in time, and before they could make other arrangements, the case was revived again der how conscientious. Christian men of any and I was arrested for another trial at the next term of Court, commencing the first Monday in May.

My situation is very prejudicial to my Again the people of Pontiac have been fed health. 1 cannot say that I am sick, and yet I am not well. The want of exerise is a great privation, and serves ma terially to impair both the physical and mental faculties. Having always been in the habit of laborious exercise, the en tire deprivation of it is more sensibly felt. I would much rather be incarcerated in a State Prison, a penitentiary, where I could be allowed to labor. Out of two hundred and fifty-six days solitary confinement in this place, I have been one hundred and seventy-three days in heavy irons. I have also suffered somewhat from the cold and other causes.

> Although cut off from intercouse with ny fellow-beings, and cummunion with friends, yet, I trust not with my heavenly Master, whose past favors I have abundantly experienced through the conflict of life thus far. And I now rejoice in having the privilege to say that I feel a strong abiding hope in the mercy and acaceptance of our God and Father, thro' Jesus Christ his Son; to whom only I look with confidence for substantial

> > MODERN DEMOCRACY.

"We regard it (slavery) as the most safe and stable basis for free institutions in the world. It is impossible with us, that the co flict can take place between labor and capital which makes it so difficult to establish and maintain free institutions in all wealthy and highly civilized nations, where such instituions do not exist. Every plantation it a lit tle community, with the master at its head, who concentrates in himself the united inter ests of capital and labor, of which he is the common representative."—John C. Calhoun's Speech in Senate, Jan. 10, 1240.

Mr. Calhoun has been repeatedly urged to come to the North, and vis't its hard-handed democracy. Why does he come, and make them acquainted with this excellent mode of preventing "conflicts" between the workingmen and employers? Who knows but they would adopt it forthwith?

A national Reform Convention has been held in New York recently. The object is to consult upon the evils of the present organization of society, and to effect such a change in public sentiment hat the whole social arrangement shall be remodelled upon principles that shall more effectually reward labor and encourage production. A general Congress of the working classes of the United States is contemplated, after the model of the first Continental Congress, previous to the Revolution. But movements of this kind usually have but feeble direct results unless an important and tangible object can be presented to view, to be attained by from disruption-though this, from its admi-

ceptible to all.

EXCISE LAW OF NEW YORK.

The Legislature of this great State have finally passed a law submitting the nuestion of Licenses to the people. It provides that on the Tuesday next preceding the first Monday of May next, the electors of the several towns and cities, shall meet and determine whether the board of excise shall or shall not grant licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors. A vote by ballot shall be taken, "License" or "No License."

If the majority be for no license, the board is prohibited from granting any country; we, therefore, hereby instruct the license to sell intoxicating or spirituous liquors or wine until such decision shall be reversed. A reversal can only be the Northern majority will recede from their had on application of one fourth of the legal voters of the town or city to the jus-

Persons selling without license, under any device, are subjected to existing penalties: except that physicians may prescribe or administer liquors and wines for medical purposes.

Whenever the majority shall be for license, the whole matter is left to the discretion of the Board, as heretofore; but no charge is to be made for licenses grant-

In case the overseer of the poor shall reglect to prosecute offenders, any other person may do it; and any property a tavern keeper may have to entitle him to a for recovery of such penalty.

The city and county of New York are exempted from the operation of this act.

Thus after about twenty years of continued and earnest discussion, we find the people applying themselves effectually to remove this great cause of pauperism and crime. In four or five years more. we anticipate that the whole temperance question, so far as the action of the law is involved, will be settled on a stable and permanent basis. It seems to require about a quarter of a century to change the mass of a whole people in favor of any great and fundamental reform. In England the abolition of the Slave Trade required a quarter of a century, and the abolition of Slavery itself another quarter, and although the facilities for reaching the popular mind are greater in this country than in any other, we may not see the end of Slavery in ten or twelve years to come. But it is worthy of remark that the progress of every righteous reform, where an appeal is made directly to the mass of the people, is steadily onward. It has no actual retrograde movements. When it arrives at an apparent stopping place, as did the temperance cause before the adoption of the tetotal pledge, some pioneer spirits stand ready to strike out a new way, and timorous and reluctant Doctors of Divinity and other great men are obliged to follow in the wake of those whom they had not the courage to lead.

This consideration may serve to moderate the impatience of some of the friends of the antislavery cause. Whether this or that particular County or State election prove immediately favorable to the Liberty party, we may be assured that the antislavery feeling itself will go forward. Revolutions of this character never go backward. They may be hindered by opposing obstacles and their channels of action may change, but their course, like that of the tempest, must be onward till they have done their work.

Some Democratic papers in this State are "death on Banks" sure enough. We have cut the following item from one of them, we know not which. The writer goes it strong.

"We hope the democratic party in the ensuing canvass will make it a political question whether the people shall be longer robbed by bank pickpockets. It seems to us that Michigan has suffered quite enough by their depredations. The working classes have been bank-ridden until it is time they had thrown off the whole batch of swindlers, and planted themselves upon a specie currency.

It is impossible to enact laws that will make banks honest; they are inherently dishonest, and the tendency of banking is matter how pure, dishonest also. We believe upon our soul,-and we mean no impiety,-that if the angel Gabriel could be transferred to earth, and made to preside over a bank, he could not withstand the temptation to cheat. It is not so much the fault of the man as of the system. All the fallen angels conspired could not hatch a more diabolical system of corruption and sin."

Wilmer's News Letter contains a long and very minute account of the manufacture of the new gun to be put on board the Princeton, in the place of the one that burst. The Princeton is about to proceed to Europe to receive the gun on board. The News Letter says that the balls which this monster gun will carry, will each be 114 inches in dimeter, a quarter of an inch being left for windbore, and will each weigh in cast iron 236 lbs .- so that the piece is in reality a "236 pounder." Before delivery it will be proved at Bootle Bay, with a double charge of gunpowder (45 lbs.) and two balls, weighing of course together) 472 lbs. It will be covered during the experiment with mats and sand, to avert the consequences of accident means to be apprehended.

"WOODBRIDGE AND REFORM."

Those of our readers who were residents of this State in 1839 will doubtless remember the members of Congress from this State, that these three words very often met the eve & the ear. But we were never able to see the proper connection of the words. We have not learned that the Judge was ever successful in achieving any considerable political reform, or that he was personally an advocate of any moral enterprise of the day. His only connection with Temperance that we recollect was an elaborate report in the Senate of Michigan against a law for prohibiting licenses for retailing liquors. In this article of two or three columns in length, he ridiculed the idea of legal restrictions on this subject. as being as absurd and ineffectual as would be statute respecting the cut of the hair, or the fashion of whiskers. Nor have we ever learned that his individual efforts in behalf of the Temperance cause were any more favoratices of the town or mayor of the city, ble to its progress than were his theoretical who shall call another meeting, and the sentiments; but we have heard the variety question shall be again decided as before and choiceness of the wines and liquors displayed by him at his public entertainments, made a subject of praise. In the matter of Abolition also, we do not

find him shead of other reformers. If our memory serve us, at the time of the formation of the State Constitution, he was a strong and influential advocate for inserting the word "WHITE" as a qualification for voters, and when questioned on that subject in 1859, he was opposed to its removal. The next specimen of his antislavery zeal we find in the debate in the Senate of the United States, on of \$600. Against the nature of the act the contracting parties: and says to the the resolutions introduced respecting the 'Slaves of the Brig Creole," who had risen upon their masters, while on a voyage to New Orleans, and achieved their liberty by taking the vessel into a British port. Mr. Porter. nesses of the Bishops, and some others of the license, shall be liable to any execution the other Senator from Michigan, moved that the word "slaves" be stricken out, and "persons" inserted, as being more conformable to the language of the Constitution. This brought down a torrent of southern abuse on Mr. Porter, but he stood it all like a man until his colleague, "the venerable Gov. Woodbridge," turned to him and besought him to withdraw the amendment, as "no principle was involved in it!" Mr. Porter was thus induced to do so, and the storm of southern fury was allayed. The newspapers at the time gave the credit of the withdrawal to Gov. Woodbridge, and we believe that he deserves it. But the result was accisive of the career of Mr. Porter, as a free, independent, Northern man. Up to March 4, 1845, when his term of service expired, he was never again known to anger the southern over seers, but he and his colleague Woodbridge suffered a standing Gag against antislavery

> force at this day. In the debate in the Senate on the admission of Florida and Iowa, we find that Governor Woodbridge participated. We invite the attention of some thousand antislavery men who voted for him in 1839 to his remarks in the Senate on certain clauses in the Constitution of Florida. We find the report in the Cincin nati Herald.

petitions to remain in the Senate, and it is i

Mr. Woodbridge, of Michigan, opposed he obnoxious clauses. The gentlemen of the South were fully protected in their rights .-There were to be sure, ENTHUSIASTS and IN CENDIARIES in many of the States, but the insertion of such clauses as these would only stimulate the worst efforts of CRAZY ABOLI-TIONISTS. He was far from defending these people: he never had excused or palliated their proceedings; and NO HUMAN BRING COULD BR MORE OPPOSED TO THEM THAN HE WAS: but by such measures as these. Southern men were only creating Abolitionists.'

Reader, did you ever see a specimen of more bject doughfaceism in a smaller compass?-One clause under debate declared that

"The General Assembly (of Florida) shall roes, mulatioes, and other persons of color rom emigrating to this State, or from being discharged from on board any vessel in any of the ports of Florida."

Translated into plain English, the argument of Senator Woodbridge reads thus: "I know this provision is utterly inconsistent with the U. S. Constitution: but then that is no great matter. The worst of it is, these "INCENDIA-RIES"-"ENTHUSIASTS"-and "CRAZY ABOLIrionists"-will be mad about it, & make great disturbance. So the best way will be to strike

What a fine representative of the free mer of Michigan! Are they not proud of him?-We commend his case to the attention of our neighbor of the State Journal, who contends that the Whig is "the only true Liberty party." What does it think of this specimen of the acts of one of its public functionaries?

Read the following from the N Y. Sun. It furnishes a fair specimen of the economy with which things are managed in the Navy. Twenty-seven thousand dollars a year for only one branch to make all men connected with them, no of knowledge, conveyed to three hundred persons! Twenty-three teachers to 300

> "The plan of education in the navy is so totally devoid of proper system, entails such a heavy expenditure upon the country, for which so little return is received, and is so faulty anomalous, the same not being the custom in any other service, that the pruning knife of reform should be here applied to extirpate it altogether. and to begin entirely afresh. Twentythree mathematical professors are now maintained by the United States at a salary per head of \$1200 annually, and three teachers of languages at \$600 a head. For the single branch of mathematics alone, therefore, taught by twentythree professors to three hundred midshipmen, the government pays \$27,000 annually. But the most singular feature in the case is that the information is imparted at the most inopportune time, when the midshipmen are at sea, and should be entheir profession in seamnnship.

The Boston Chronicle has a history the capture of Louisburg in 1745, and a proposition to celebrate the hundredth anniversory by a procession. &c. and erect a monument to be

Some two weeks ago the Signal of Liberty made a savage attack upon with regard to a certain appropriation for The Signal bases its remarks upon an extract from a correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, which asserts that 70 members sold their right to the books for \$200 each. Now, we have good authority for saying that the statement of the Journal of Commerce is utterly untrue in every important partic-The total amount of the cost of the books, we are informed, was about \$400. The Michigan delegation voted, at two different times, against the appropriation; but it was passed, and each of our members took their portion of the books. Mr. M'Clelland brought his home, and they are now at the service of any of his constituents who may wish to peruse them. Will the Signal set the matter right so

cerned!-Michigan Argus. We stated three things:

1. That the Members of the House

far as the Michigan delegation are con-

city, as that the Editor of the Argus er? would know what was not done there .duce it, or the case will go against you. of a young farmer of Michigan. An affirmative witness to a fact which personal knowledge in the matter.

and navs were not called on this vote .- seif in a permanent home, he bought of We still suppose so. If they were, the his uncle a farm of eighty acres, of which matter right" with our readers, in the est. most honorable manner. But how can

appreciated. We intend in all cases to be sure we are right before we pass judgtestimony of two of the most respectable papers in the country, and of two gentlemen who resided at Washington to the truth of our statements. There is nothing to meet this but the naked denial of persons who do not pretend personally to have known any thing about it! Can't let you off, gentlemen, on such terms!-You will hear from us again.

A colored man, named Zephon was recently hanged in Philadelphia. A paper of that city thus describes the effect upon that community:

ized, was for several days afterwards converted into a pandemonium. The spirit of violence and ruffianism was never so rife. Revelry and riot assumed unbridled license. The annals of Philadelphia have seldom if ever exhibited a Sabbath so stained with drunkenness, disorder and confusion as that following the Friday of the execution. To the moralist and the jurist the lesson should not be lost. Let it be remembered, that the district which witnessed the solemn and awful spectacle of a malefactor strangled to death on the charge of killing a fellow man, was the very next day the scene of another murder, and for several days after the theatre of almost incessant fighting in which a number of persons were severely injured, and the lives of many others jeop arded, and that in the course of a week an infant child was murdered in the same district! These facts are especially wor thy of the consideration of such persons as claim for the gallows a useful and a moral inflence."

Mr. Polk has appointed simultaneous ly two duelists to office in the city of New Orleans. Mr. Labranche, who has lately imbrued his hands in the blood of a fellow being, to the station of Naval Officer, and Judge Leonard, also an honorable murderer. Consul General to Cubs. 'And yet,' says th gaged about other duties appertaining to Baltimore Visiter, Mr. Polk has the reputa tion as well as the appearance of a Christian! -Amer . Citizen .

> We learn from the Hillsdale Gazette that Iron works have been erected at Orange ations have been commenced.

der for a bushel of wheat or potatoes .- After ruminating for sometime upon his We shall not discuss the point to-day, but prospects, Edward determined to work our intention is to consider whether the more and spend less, and endeavor-to learn

able to the Capitalist or Laborer.

less than seven per cent.

of Books voted was \$400 apiece, instead terest. Here the law steps in between terest at ten per cent. as likely that their reporter at Washing- tion is, does this rate of seven per cent ton would know what was done in that favor most the Capitalist or the Labor-

Edward Holton was educated on a farm. he claims to know, cannot be silenced by He was a young man of good sense and the mere denial of one who claims no unquestioned morals, but his early advantages of education had been limited. 3. We stated on the authority of the At the age of twenty-two, he married a Boston Chronicle, whose Editor was then young woman of the neighborhood, and a reporter in Washington, that the ayes and being desirous of establishing himfact can be shown. Will the Argus pro- a small part was improved. He gave his duce the evidence? If it will exhibit the obligations for the farm, amounting to five vote, with the "Michigan delegation" hundred dollars, which was to be paid at twice on the negative, we will "set the the expiration of five years, with inter-

Edward was industrious and perseverwe do it without evidence that they voted ing, but being poor and destitute of all knowledge of agriculture except what he The Argus characterizes our remarks had learned of his father, he did not sucas "savage." We meant to speak plain, ceed as well in meeting his payments as and this paragraph in the Argus shows he had expected. Sickness of himself that what we did say was understood and and family-the failure of banks whose promises he had taken in payment for his products-the low price of agricultural ment upon public men; and we have the articles-the inconveniencies consequent on the want of suitable buildings and tools, and the partial failure of his crops, diminished his gains, and cut short the payments mon his land.

At length the five years expired, and Edward called on his uncle to settle. All the resources he could muster from the hard earnings of five years amounted to only one hundred and seventy-five dollars; and on computing the sum due, Edward had the mortification to find that all he had paid amounted only to the interest. and he owed just exactly as much as he did at the time he gave his notes for the "The district of Movamensing, in which

the gallows performed its barbarous task, He went home dejected and gloomy. instead of being awestruck and solemn-He was conscious that he had exerted himself faithfully to succeed in his business, and he imagined that there must have been some great and radical error in conducting his affairs. He had kept an exact account of his receipts and expenditures, and he immediately entered on an investigation of the cause of his great failure. He found that his farm which was his only capital, and for which he was paying seven per cent interest, for the whole five years past, had paid only five per cent on the purchase money, leaving two per cent to be supplied from the avails of his industry. He was surprised at this result, for he had often heard his neighbors speak of seven per cent as a rate of interest which almost any kind of Capital would yield. But neither he nor his neighbors sufficiently regarded the fact that Capital is not productive unless it be used; and that while two thirds of a farm was covered with its primeval woods, it could not rationally be expected that the remaining one-third which was cultivated should pay a high rate of in- tions .- Lib. Standard. terest on the whole. But Edward calculated also the pro

ceeds of his personal industry. He found that although there were three hundred and thirteen working days in the year, circumstances so largely impaired their value, that the amount of his personal labor for the year was but one hundred tucky. and fifty six dollars, or about half a dollar a day. The ten dollars which he annuidly, and he is supposed to be very near his means which are adequate, sure, and perterest not produced by his capital, used up 1845.

LEGAL RATES OF INTEREST. | twenty days of his time each year, or We have laws regulating the rate of about one-sixteenth of the whole." This interest. Many wise men have questioned he found was an actual tax upon him of the propriety of fixing the price of mon- ten dollars a year; and he was by so much ey by law, and it is thought by some to be in a worse condition than he would have a s absord as it would be to fix a legal ten- been had he possessed no capital at all.

present rates of interest are more favor- from the best farmers in the neighborhood the more skilful modes of industry. In ordinary cases, the law prohibits the In this way he hoped by the end of the taking of a higher rate of interest than five succeeding years to accomplish that seven per cent. True, it does not forbid for which he had labored so long, without any man taking less than this amount, making the least advance toward it .as five or six per cent for instance, but it But in the midst of these anticipations, establishes a universal custom, and is he was interrupted by a visit from his unequivalent in practice to a statute declar- cle, who reminded him that the time for ing that the rate of interest shall not be the payment of the whole sum was completed: that he was fairly entitled to his As a general rule, one man owes anoth- money, and if he had received it accorer because he has not the ready means of ding to agreement, he could readily loan paying down for the values he receives of it for ten per cent under a new law of roted themselves Books to the amount of his neighbor. Thus the farmer owes the the State by which money loaned could \$600 each: that this amount increased merchant because he has not the means legally draw that rate of interest, and their wages to Twenty Five Dollars a of paying him till his crops come off .- proposed to him to renew the obligations day: that we considered it the same as He owes the lawyer, doctor, blacksmith, at tenper cent interest. This proposition, filehing that amount from the pockets of &c, for the same reason. After a short although unexpected by Edward, he could their constituents, as a despicable and time, these creditors want an equivalent not well refuse, as his uncle had patiently mean act. To all this the Argus has for the use of their labor and capital un- waited for the payment of the debt. He nothing to say, except that the amount til the debt be paid-that is, they want in- accordingly gave new notes, bearing in-

Edward finds this arrangement to be the Argus has no defence to make. So creditor, "You shall not exact of the debt. harder than the preceding one, placing or more than seven per cent: and it says him almost in the condition of a serf .-2. We stated that about 70 members to the debtor, practically, "You shall pay His annual interest is fifty dollars, of disposed of their right to these Books for your creditor not less than seven per which his farm pays one half, leaving \$200 each. The Washington correspond- cent." Here, then, if the debt is to be twenty-five dollars to be cancelled by his ent of the Journal of Commerce was our cancelled in whole or in part by Labor, industry. This requires not less than authority. The Argus says it has "good the law has established an actual ratio fifty days work each year, or about oneauthority" for saying the statement is between Capital and Labor. It has de- sixth part of his time, for which he reutterly untrue. If so, we call on it clared that for the use of every hundred ceives no compensation whatever. Edto produce its authority. The Journal dollars which the Working man owes the ward is at a loss what to do. If he reof Commerce has a good reputation for Capitalist, a certain amount of labor shall main as he is, he must spend a considerstatements on such subjects; and it is quite be performed by the debtor. The ques. able portion of his life in laboring without recompense. If he sells out, he places himself in the condition of a day laborer, without any permanent home, and To ascertain this more fully, we pro- with an increasing and more expensive If you have any "good authority," pro- pose to give a few incidents in the life family. If he purchase another farm, it must again be on credit, and on interest also, and he will place himself again in precisely the same situation in which he commenced his career of difficulties.

Now we do not pretend that the situation of all farmers in Michigan who may be in debt, is as bad as that of Edward Holton. Some farms are more profitable: some farmers are more skilful; and at some periods the farming business is more profitable than at others, but we believe that a rigid examination would show that great numbers of them are hiring capital which does not pay its own interest, and the debtors, like Edward, make up the difference by a vast amount of personal labor and toil by which they are never

But if the payment of the legal rates of interest presses thus heavily upon him who has both Capital and Laber, it grinds still harder upon the day laborer whose misfortunes or mismanagement have involved him in debt. How often a laboring man, through misfortune, becomes indebted to the merchant, the lawyer or the physician, to the amount of a hundred dollars, and having no resource but his industry, he works out his interest at fourteen days of labor a year, and perhaps a little of the principal, and so he continues on through life, until the debt is practically cancelled by good fortune on the part of the debtor, or by his sinking into

a state of hopeless and remediless poverty. In this way a considerable share of the proceeds of Labor are abstracted from the pockets of the producer of wealth, and placed in the hands of the Capitalist. We do not complain of this as wrong in itself; nor so far as it is an evil, do we offer any legislative remedy. We merely call attention to what we conceive to be the facts in the case, that those who intend to involve themselves in debt for the use of Capital may consider well whether the proposed investment will meet its cost; or whether it will ultimately leave those who have contracted the obligations to cancel them by dishonorable bankruptcy, or by the long continued and wearisome efforts of personal labor.

OF PUT BOWN A PIN .- No slaveholder can be a hishop in the M. E. Church. 17 No slaveholder can be employed as a

aptist missionary by the free states. Questions to be answered. 1. 17 If slaveholders are not fit to preach to the heathen, are they fit to preach at home?

2. (If they are morally disqualified to preach the gospel, are they suitable for regular church membership, and should they be so regarded?

S. OF How can a church to'erate slaveholding in its members and ministers, while it repudiates it in its bishops?

A few years only will answer these ques-

A Convention of the opponents of the Gallows was held in New York during the Anniversary week and a National Society was organized, of which Geo. M. Dallas, Vice President of the United States, was elected vet sickness, bad weather, religious and President. Resolutions were offered by Mr. political meetings, holidays, and other O'Sullivan, Editor of the Morning News; and speeches were made by W. H. Channing, Mr. Clapp of Boston, and Mr. Bell of Ken-

> The Cadiz Whig Standard has hoisted over one of its colums. Frelinghuysen for President and McLean for Vice President in

STATE CONVENTION.

We would again remind our Liberty friends of the necessity of calling their der the new Constitution in a most impor-County Conventions, on or before the tant shape. The correspondent of the Fourth of July, in order to secure a gen- N. Y. Herald thus states the nature of Notices for County meetings should be ing. issued forthwith, and endeavors be made to secure the best speakers on these occasions. In some places, if good orators titions presented to them this day, to grant can be secured, perhaps the mass of the writs of habeas corpus, directed to persons people can be induced to attend the Liberty gatherings in preference to other meet-

OHIO BANKS.

The Ohio American says that three Banks are about being organized in Cleveland, under the new law, all of them on the free and independent system. One of them is to be called the "City Bank of stand, bring up the cases of those who are Kent, Cleveland," and \$45,000 will soon be issued. During the summer a large number of banks will be organized in that State, and after harvest we presume their bills will be sent into Michigan largely, to be used in the purchase of crops. Now we take it upon us to advise the farming the petitioners, by the courtesy of the portion of community to wholly refuse to receive this currency for their produce or lands, for these reasons:

1. The Banks will be new, and it will take sometime for their credit to become generally established at the East.

2. Western Bank paper is usually at a discount in the Eastern States, and if the number of Banks be large, and the issues plentiful, you may find more or less difficulty in making it pay all your liabilities. Your produce and lands will bring the gold, if you demand it; and it is absurd to receive an inferior quality of Bank paper, when you might have the very best, or have the specie.

3. We are informed that there is no sufficient guarantee that the notes of the Banks will ever be redeemed, inasmuch as the property of the stockholders is not holden for their redemption. The natural course of a Bank organized without any personal responsibility at the bottom, will be to keep up its credit while the owners can make more by sustaining it than they can by breaking; and when the concern can no more be made profitable, each and let the dead carcass go to obliv-

It must be mortifying to that large portion of the Whigs who were concerned in manufacturing and circulating the falsehoods and forgeries against Mr. Bin-NEY, to find that all their efforts have been utterly unavailing in destroying the detestable weed, tobacco, is not permitted in confidence of Liberty men in his integri- it. ty, ability, and true nobleness of heart. We commend this fact to the notice of the Detroit Advertiser and its kindred spir-Birney the watchword of Voltaire and his ity-"Crush the wretch!"

the following resolution:

"Resolved, That notwithstanding the unremitted exertions made to destroy the character of JAMES G. BIRNEY, our Presidential candidate, we still place unshaken confidence in him as an honest man, and as a patriotic stateman; and when the time comes, if it shall be judged best to why we should not, as heretofore, give him our hearty and undivided support."

The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser has a lion story. The first hon that ever visited this country was brought from France in 1798, and was exhibited for a show until 1820, when the proprieenabled to exact a dollar a sight for him, and in this way accummulated a fortune of \$30,000.

These, says the Advertiser, were old and happy days; the men of that era about which Mr. Thomas Ritchie likes to talk, when Mr. Jefferson wore red plush breeches, and old John Adams and Timhat and perriwig. But,

Old times have changed; old manners gone-A stranger fills the Stuarts' throne.

And now you can see a whole army of lions, tigers, leopards, zebras, elephants, rhinoceroses, and one third of the whole animal world, by paying the very small sum of twenty-five cents.

What an amount of grumbling direct taxation would cause! A man pays his national taxes without knowing it. The N. Y. News says that in Laverpool at the latest dates, 32 inch shirting, weighing 7 lbs 10 oz. per piece of 40 yards, sold at 9 shillings, or 4 7-10 cents per yard: a corresponding article is sold here at I1 cents. Hence 3 yards for a shirt made of the Liverpool article would cost 14 1-10 cents; of the American article 33 cents, Difference 18 9-10 cents tax imposed per shirt by the present

Would any Yankee stand such a tax without growling, if he were obliged to pay it to the taxgather every time he bought a shirt?

The Free Press states that 700 tons of Railroad Iron have been purchased in Natchez, Mississippi, on a credit of from 12 to 24 months. Another lot in Memphis, on hand varies from one fourth to one tenth. Tennessee, is to be added to this, if practicable, and these quantities, in connection with the Central Railroad as far as Kalamazoo.

The antislavery question comes up un-

"The Supreme Court of New Jersey, now in session at Trenton, have had pewho claim to hold certain other persons as slaves, who were born before the 4th day of July, 1804, and also claim to hold the children of these slaves, born since Eaton, 1804-the males till 25, and the females Genesce, until 21 years of age-under the name Hillsdale, of apprentices. These writs of habeas corpus have been allowed by the Court to-day. These writs will, as we underheld as slaves, and those who are kept as apprentices. In fact, they cover the whole question of slavery, root and branch.

Alvan Stewart, Esq., of the state of New York, was admitted as counsel for Signal. Court. Mr. C. B. Palmer, Esq., acts as an attorney for these applications. Mr. writs that his object was to overthrow the new constitution of this state, under the first section of the said constitution of this state, in these words-"All men are, by nature, free and independent, and having certain inalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defendand obtaining safety and happiness."

Mr. Stewart stated there were about 700 persons held as slaves in this state, and between 2000 and 3000 human beings, born of these slaves, held as apprentices, whose condition, until their time was out, was the same as the slaves, and were regarded as personal proper-

The Court have fixed Tuesday, the to Mr. Stewart's argument in behalf of Mr. Adam as State Treasurer. this long neglected portion of the great family of man. No doubt the subject person interested will seize what he can, will be one of absorbing interest, and a great anxiety is felt in the result."

MARLBORO HOTEL.

Let none, neglect to read the notice of this house in our advertising columns. It is pleasantly located at No. 229. Washington street, Boston, Mass. It is a Temperance house of the right stamp. The use of that

The house is commodious, its arrangements asteful, the table richly furnished, and all that can be necessary to make the traveler's house comfortable, is found at the Mariboro Hotel. out and charged to the account of construcits, who seem to have adopted towards Mr. Let no temperance man who visits Boston and tive mileage. puts up at a Rum House ever offer as an ex friends towards the Founder of Christian- cuse that "temperance houses are so poorly kept that he cannot endure them," for who-The Ashtabula Liberty Convention, at ever does this will find the Marlboro Hotel a recent meeting, unanimously adopted of Boston justly pointing to him as a traitor to his principles. A personal acquaintance with this Hotel enables us to speak with confidence, having made it our residence for several weeks, at different times.

The Legislature of New York have onssed'a law authorizing the publication of the general and local laws in the newspapers place his name again in nomination for of each county, allowing therefor ten cents the same office, we know of no reason per folio, the aggregate sum not to exceed \$50 per annum. So far as the knowledge of the laws is involved, the provision is a good one, and would obviate the complaints of inability to know the law for a long time after its passage, which so generally prevail among us. All the readers of newspapers ought to know the laws of the'r country; and there is no method by which they can so tor sold him for \$1,000. Being the only readily acquire this knowledge, as through lion in the United States, the owner was the periodical press. The annual publication of the laws of this State in each paper at \$50 each, would cost about \$2,000. The compensation is, indeed, very small, yet as there s a general wish in the community to see them, we presume that an offer of that kind in our State would be accepted by all the publishers, and would cost the State about \$2,-000. The only weighty reason against the measure that we can imagine is, that the laws othy Pickering insisted that every man of would not be worth so much expense. This taste and fashion should wear a cocked reason, however, on examination will be found to apply not so much against the publication of the laws as against the nature of the laws themselves. It is an argument, not for concealing a knowledge of them from the people, but for making them worthy of their attention

> The Judge of the Criminal Court in New Orleans has decided that free persons of color coming temporarily into that city, from other States, are, during their stay, to be confined in the parish prison, and not in the police jails .- Ex. Paper.

America is said to be "the home of the oppressed of all nations." The "oppressed" of the United States seem to be very hospitably received in New Orleans. They are provided with lodgings by the public authorities.

IJ An official statement of the condition of the insolvent Salety Fund Banks of New York has been laid before the Legislature. There are eleven of these Banks, and only one of them has yet discharged all the liabilities against it.-It is curious to observe the great difference in the amount of assets of the Banks and their value. For instance, the City Bank of Buffalo has on hand \$570,000 of assetts, and the Receiver estimates their value at \$50,405. And so of the others. The value of the assets now

arrangements made in New York, will iron rate of 500 a day. Let them come, we say .- and there was a hard frost, or rather freeze, There is room for all.

NEW JERSEY.

SCHOOL MONEYS FOR 1845. The following is the apportionment just made for the present year of school moneys amongst the several counties of the State. The total number of scholars properly returned, and entitled to school moneys, we understand, was 78, eral attendance at the State Convention. the important legal question now pend- 975; and the apportionment being at the rate of 28 cts. per scholar amounted to \$22,113, divided amongst the several counties, as fol-

Barry, 148,68 Lenawee, 1,893,44 491,68 Livingston. 596.95 Mackinac. Calhoun, 1,080,80 Macomb, 592,20 Monroe, 152,88 Oakland. 2.454.96 3 15.48 Ottawa. 613,29 Saginaw, 810,56 Shiawassee, 348,60 St. Clair, 247.24 St. Joseph, 1.287.44 Van Buren, 659, 40 Washtenaw, 2,403,52 336.00 Wayne. Free Press.

The proceedings of the Detroit Liberty Association, and resolutions on the death of Dr. Porter are too late for this issue. They will appear in the next

The Repeal Association of Baltimor have formally dissolved their society, and Stewart stated in his application for the transferred the funds on hand to the Hibernia Of this number there are 125 armed steam society. The reason assigned is their dissatslavery and apprenticeship by virtue of isfaction at the late speech of O'Connell, a notice of which will be found on our first

D Notwithstanding the share that England ons taken in the continental wars, and the out in every part of the earth, yet for one huning life and property, and of preserving the English soil. The last military contest resulted in the defeat of the Pretender in 1745.

> 17 In his annual Message to the Legslature, the Governor of Connecticut recmended more stringent laws against licentiousness-another evidence of the great change of public sentiment on this

(F John J. Adem has been appointed Auditor General of Michigan in place of 20th, when all of our five Judges of the Charles G. Hammond resigned, and George Supreme Court will be present and listen Redfield, of Cass County, takes the place of

The Banner, a Universalist paper, says:

aBr. N. C. Fleicher, of East Thomaston, Me., has been appointed chaplain in the Navy This, we believe, is the first Universalist clergyman who has received such an appointport so long as he lives-\$600 per year whilst at home, and \$1200 per year when on

Here is a good thing from the Madisoni-

"We understand from the Capitol, that eats for expected members of Congress from Florida and lowa are being made. those from Texas, also, might have seats made for them, and that the stuff for two chairs for

Nespapers .- In Asia, there is one newspaper for every fourteen million inhabitants; in the United States, one for every ten thou-

announced to be held in Ohio previous to the ken up. election in October. How many shall we

The parrative of the Exploring Expedi ion is now being published. It will embrace 24 volumes, of which nine will be filled with folio plates. The expense is estimated at \$89,-

(F A portion of our collection of news terns was crowded out last week by editorial natters, although in type. Hence their late appearance this week.

Hale & Co. report that 91,000 letters pass ed through their Post Office in the month of

The Steamboat Swallow has been aised, but no bodies were found in her

A House of Refuge for Juvenile offenders has been established in New Or-

ANN ARBOR, May 30, 1845.

The incoming of Wool has given quite ively appearance to business in our village for the past week. Buyers are numerous, and rather spirited and prices are well sustair. ed. We quote from 20 to 32 cents: but some extra lots have been sold as high as S5

In the Wheat business but little is doing. The price remains stationary at 72 cents, while Flour is held at retail at \$4,00.

Money matters put the financiering powers of our business men to a severe test. So great a scarcity has not been known since the shinplaster times of 1840.

We notice that the failure of the Bank of St. Clair has affected materially the credit of all the Michigan Banks in Chicago and Cincinnati, and through the Western country producing a general distrust, on account of which holders of bills at a distance are disposed to part with them for a small discount. They are bought up by brokers and others and sent into the Banks, and the specie drawn out. By this silent but unceasing run upon them, our banks are not only precluded from accommodating business men, but their own

permanency is put to a rigid test. The Chicago News states that the bills of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank were selling in that city in small quantities at a discount of 14 to 10 per cent, or were traded off for goods.

The weather has been cool for some time, last night .

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the last advices, it appears that the Orewere previously, and further news from this ing was thronged with spectators. country was looked for with interest.

The price of cotton was rising a little, apparently on account of the apprehensions of war with the United States.

A new British line of packets is established 796,04 from Liverpool to Boston.

The Maynooth bill would probably be carit. The number of petitioners to Parliament against it was 800,000.

Although the new Houses of Parliament are in the ninth year of their building, they have only advanced one third towards completion-and the Morning Chronicle estimates fine looking people. The exhortation, that they will be at least twenty years more in the questions to the betrothed, and the 2.656,64 hand.

ley, D. D. has been consecrated its first Bish-

Naval Force of Great Britain .- Accord ng to the official return of the lords of the admiralty, the naval force of Great Bri'ain consists of 630 ships of war, carrying from vesels constructed on the most approved principles. This immense fleet employs in the ing: time of peace 25,000 able bodied seamen. 2000 stout lads, and 94 companies of royal

Glass Tubes .- Experiments have been ade, at the glass works at Bishopwearmouth, to test the practicability of making pipes of glass for the conveyance of gas, water, &c.; and the experiments have confirmed the statenent of the premier, that pipes stronger than those now made of metal for such pur oses can be formed of glass.

FRANCE.

M. Guizot was taken seriously ill on the 19th ultimo, with a spasmodic attack, so violent, that he was for some time deprived of neech. Medical aid was immediately called in, and he was soon relieved by the prompt application of the warm bath

M. Guizot had obtained leave of absence for one month, to enable to take the repose necessary for the re-establishment of his health. Count Duchatel would replace him ud interim in the direction of the department. SWITZERLAND.

Affairs are in statu quo. The terms of the mnesty have been arranged, and Lucerne has promised to discharge her prisoners. Rumors revail that the federation is about to be divided into the Catholic and Protestant Can- ted, and half the remainder fuddled. tons. The amnesty referred to will cost the other Cantons about 500,000f.

SYRIA.

The Smyrna Journals of the 9th ult. con nin accounts from Beyrout of the 2d. Syri was then comparatively calm, and it was expected the concessions made to the Maronite by the Porte, would have the effect of pacifythe representatives of California might be got ing Mount Lebanon. Advices from Damascus of the 26th ult., stated that the Mecca than ever; and that not less than 5,000 persons accompanied it.

number of 20,000, to attack Aden, quarrelled, as usual, among themselves, had a fight, and

General Entelligence.

Iron Houses .- The immense loss and uffering occasioned by fire, should draw the attention of the public to the importance of houses. The following is from the Liverpool Times:

The frightful earthquakes in the Wes ndies, in which the brick and stone buildngs of whole towns have been leveled to the ground, and the wooden ones consumed by the fires which usually burst out after the overthrow of the other buildings, have drawn the attention of many persons residing in those districts which are subject to these awful visitations, to the advantages of houses constructed of iron. which have been found to withstand the shocks of the severest earthquakes uninjured, and which are, of course, proof against such conflagrations as that which swept away, at Point a Petre, in Guadaloupe, all that the earthquake had spared. Sometime ago we gave an account of an iron palace built by Mr. W. Laycock of this town, for the use of one of the chiefs of the African coast. We find that this article has attracted much attention in several of the West India Islands, as well as in Nova Scotia and in the East Indies and Mr. Laycock has since received almost innumerable inquiries and application for plans of iron houses from different parts of the world. He has now in his workshop just finished, a neat iron cottage, which he has just built for the use wo maiden ladies residing in the island of St. Lucia.

A Careful Spouse .- At a polytechnic exhibition in Liverpool, got up by the Mechanics' Institute, a newly-married man expressed a determination to "go down in the divingbell."

"Oh, don't, my dear!" exclaimed the bride: "it must be dangerous." The bridegroom was obstinate; and a

length finding her entreaties unavailing, his loving Beatrice sank her demand into

"If you will go down, my dear," said

A Deaf-Mute Wedding .- We attend ed by invitation at the Allen street Pres-

byterian Church, last evening, to witness a marriage ceremony, in which two deafgon and Texas questions remained as they mutes were the principals. The build-The Rev. Mr. Carey, one of the teach

ers at the Deal and Dumb Institute, arrived a short time before 8 o'clock, and at that hour the bridegroom, Mr. J. W. Jennings, and the bride, Miss Mary Ann 1845 .- Cin. Times. Reves, proceeded up the middle aisle, and ried, and the church of Rome be endowed stood in front of the railing. The clergynotwithstanding the great excitement against man then proclaimed that if there were any objections to the marriage, they should be declared. None were made, of course. The attendants were two deaf there have been too many long paws in the mutes, and the party were intelligent and safety chest. Very "important circumstance" prayer, were all expressed in the language The Province of New Brunswick has been of signs. A Bible was presented the worth \$300, by the Whig ladies of Troy, in constituted a new Sec, to be called the Bish- bride, a very pretty girl, and the whole this State. It arrived safely at Ashland, acopric of Fredericton and the Kev. John Med- affair concluded with some salutations upon her fair cheeks, and a great shaking of knowledged by Mr. Clay in his best manner. hands. It was an interesting spectacle. N. Y. True Sun.

Incidents of the Race .- The Long Is land race on Tuesday was quite a windfall to our brother paragraghers. The strewed the ground by thousands around him. Brooklyn Advertiser records the follow-

A carriage containing a southern lady (Creole) was shattered by coming in contact with another vehicle. "Never mind that," said the lady, as she gathered herself up, "I have come from Mobile to be present at the races: I have won \$2000. and can afford to meet with an acci-

A posse of gentlemen on horseback came down Fulton street, having their pocket books tied on their whipstocks. token they were empty.

Another posse followed with their hands full of loose bank notes. They were win-

An apple woman on her way to the race course in a cart, Tuesday morning, rehuested the driver to let her walk a short distance, as she was too much crowed .-She had hardly reached the ground when she was delivered of a fine boy, in July: a few minutes afterwards of a hearty

About every tenth man that returned from the races by the way of Fulton street, after four o'clock, was intoxica-It is rumored that one man in New

York bet on Fashion to the amount of A company of southerners came down Fulton street, about 7 o'clock, performing

cavalry exercise at the command of one of their number. They were winners and of course appeared highly elated.

an, a genuine Virginian, and formerly slaveholder, stated that the congregation of which The Arabs who had assembled, to the he had charge, "IN THEIR ASSOCIATED CAPACI-Tr," own seventy slaves. The church hires them out from year to year, and the proceeds FIFTY Antislavery Conventions are the whole force may be said to have been bro- are the chief item with which they pay the B K Dibble, salary of their pastor. A Windfall to Fanny Wright .- Quite a

windfall has come to Fanny Wright. An uncle in Scotland has recently died, and left her S Seeley, property worth £100,000. She is now in Jersey City, and will remain in this country for a few weeks, for the purpose of taking certain necessary legal steps preliminary to taking possession of this magnificent legacy. -Herald.

St. Patrick .- A gentleman traveling in Ireland was desirous of seeing some of the saintly relics belonging to a convent, and on being shown by a priest two apparently very old skulls, one that of a child, the other seemingly that of a grown person, asked to whom they belonged, when the priest replied, "The larger one was that of St. Patrick -- the smaller one that of the same saint when a boy."

Shooting a Slave .- The Baltimore American says:-"We learn upon the authority of a letter from Charles County, Md., received by a gentleman of this city, a young man named Matthews, a nephew of General Matthews, and whose father, it is believed, holds an office at Washington, killed one of the slaves ipon his father's farm by shooting him. The etter states that young Matthews had been left in charge of the farm; that he gave an order to the servent which was disobeyed; when he proceeded to the house, ol tained a gun, and, returning, shot the servant. He immediately, the letter continues, fled to his father's residence, where he still remains una gun, and, returning, shot the servant. He

The Rebellion in the University of Virginia .- The students, it seems, commenced series of 'Calathumpian' concerts, which were forbidden by the professors, and one difficulty led to another until the interposition of the military was thought indespensable. Some efforts have since been made towards a recconciliation, and a set of resolution were passed by the students at a formal meeting for that purpose, but the rioters refused to sign their names to them.

THE HUTCHINSONS visited Sing-Sing Prison, in New York on Sunday last, and took that the scene was indescribably touching, away. and that the music (which was entirely of a religious character.) evidently produced the happiest effect upon the prisoners. In the Female prison 'My Mother's Bible' was sung she, "and peril your wife's happiness, amidst the half-stifled sobs of the convicts let me beg of you to go down in your old and the teers of the keepers and the spectators .

people of this city are about to present S. P. Chase, Esq , a splendid silver pitcher, for his disinterested and able services in advocating House in Ann Arbor, on the Fourth day the case of Watson. The pitcher is to bear of July next, at two o'clock, P. M. to nomithe following inscription:

"A token of gratitude to S. P. Chase, Esq., from the colored people of Cincinnati, for his eloquent advocacy of the Rights of man, in the case of Samuel Watson, who was claimed as a fugitive slave, in February

The President of the recently exploued Bank of St. Clair wrote to a friend that owing to me important circumstances, the bank had been 'obliged to pause in its operations!' We fear the pause will be a long one; and that indeed .- Bost. Mail.

Henry Clay has been presented, (as we sometime since stated.) with a silver salver. companied by a very nest note, and was ac-

Tears of the Hero of Austerlitz .- Who forgets the anecdore of Nopoleon and the village bells of Brenta? He was riding late one day over a battle-field, gazing stern and unmoved on the dying and the dead that when suddenly "those evening bells" struck up a merry peal. The Emperor paused to listen; his heart was softened; memory was busy with the past; he was no longer the conqueror of Austerlitz, but the innocent, happy school-boy at Brentz: and dismounting from his horse, he seated himself on the stump of an old tree, and to the astonishment of Rapp, who relates the circumstance, burst into tears. The rock was smitten, and the living waters came gushing from it.

Heathen Authors .- We educate our children in one religion, then expect them to practice another. Cram them with books of heathen philosophy, and then bid them go and be good Christians. We teach them to admire the heroes and gods of the old poets when there is hardly a hero and certainly not a god who would not be tried in our country and executed on our gibbtes.

Post Office Regulations .- The P. M. General has established the following regulation, to take effect on the first day of

"Money for newspaper subscriptions not exceeding \$10 in each case, may be paid to a Postmaster for the purpose of being paid to the publisher of a newspaper at any other office. The P. M. is in such case, to give to the person paying the money, a receipt therefor, and to advise forthwith the Postmaster, who is to pay said amount of such deposit .-Upon presentation of this receipt, the amount is to be be paid over. The Postmaster receiving the amount, is to debit himself therewith in his account, and the Postmaster caying that amount, is to credit himself therewith in his account of contingent expen-

RECEIPTS FOR THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

FOR THE PRESENT WEEK. Opposite each subscriber's name will be found the amount received, with the number and date

of the paper to which it pays. \$3,75 to 191, or Dec 24, 1844 1,00 to 286, or Oct 17, 1846 2,88 to 260, or Apr 18, 1846 1.00 to 260, or May 2, 1846 Gillson, 2.90 to 260, or Apr 18, 1846 3.00 to 260, or Apr 18, 1846 E Judd. McKeman, Chrosier & Place, I.60 to 245, or Jan 5, 1846 1,00 to 245, or Jan 5, 1846 1,00 to 265, or May 23, 1846 ,00 to 260, or Apr 18, 1846 W H Palmer. 1,00 to 260, or Apr. Is, 1846

TO THE LIBERTY PARTY OF THE COUNTY OF WAYNE.

The Central Committee has called a State with recommendation of county meeting through out the State on the 4th of July. The recom

nendation seems highly appropriate.

The anniversary of our independence under present circumstances, will offer serious considerations to every lover of country and liberty.—Sixty-eight years previous beheld the promulgation of the noblest principles of civil government. To vindicate them their signers pledged honor and person, and property. The pledge was sa credly redeemed. No act of dishopor tarmshe the purity of revolutionary achievement, but the act and the actor, worthy the one of the other, reflected on each a mutual credit. Indepen was dignified, when achieved by a Washington and kindred copatrious: and on the platform of American independence even a Washington was exalted to higher moral elevation. Sixty-eight years will have mingled with eternity, and as sembled Americans will again commemora e th great one idea of '76. Under it they I ave careered nto greatness. It has been to them, the hand maid of happiness, weath and national pride.— To look around, is but to behold its evidence. What spell, then, more worthy to convoce Americans, than that of the genius of '76—its amortal one idea-Liberty? Let us of Wayne rield to its influence. Let us meet: let us enter the temple of our liberty, and at the shrine of given rights there consecrated. Let us comto remove carefully and with wisdom, the incon-gruities, now marring the noble simplicity of its iginal design. Let us also contemplate in our midst those, for whom no "fourth of July" is on whom no Sabbath sun arises, to whom liberty gives no hope,—country no joy. Let us think of the heart seared; of right violated; of Americans enslaved: God's spirits chattelized; our na tional principles spurned; our national honor independence perilled their all, and Washingto fought? Let us contemplate the domains of ou rage continually widening, and point to the over waving flag, revealing the parent power of the system, and proclaiming that slavery has flow cowering from the reprobation of the globa to and place and honor, beneath our republica egis. Let us do this, and then say, are these the fruits of a Bunker Hill,—a Saratoga,—and

Yorktown? We invite the people of Wayne, to meet at part in the chapel services, "A friend who was present," the Tribune says, "assures us Let party spirit be banished, and discord flee far way. Let us meet as Americans—as brethren-and class the hand of fellowship. Speakers in abundance will be in atendance. A future publication will announce the place Wayne on the 4th of July.

HORACE HALLOCK S. M. HOLMES, J. D. BALDWIN, HARVEY S. BRADLEY.

S. P. Chase .- It is said that the colored COUNTY AND SENATORIAL LIBERTY COVENTION.

A Convention of the Liberty

nate six candidates for Representatives to the State Legislature to be supported at the en-suing election, and twelve delegates to the State Convenion

A Senatorial Convention for the District

emposing the Counties of Washtenaw and ivingston will be held at the same time and place to nominate a candidate for Senator from said District.

May S1, 1845.

STATE LIBERTY CONVENTION. iberty party held at the Court House in Marshall on the 9th day of July next, to nominate suitable candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor to be supported by the friends of Liberty at the State election in Nov. next .-Each e unty will appoint twice the number of delegates to which it is entitled to Represent-

atives to the State Legislature.

A full delegation is exceedingly desirable.
It is hoped that the Liberty friends in each county will forthwith see well to it that a full lelegation of such, and such only shall be appointed as will pledge themselves to attend in person, or by their alternates.
S. B. TREADWELL,
N. M. THOMAS,

L. WILCOX,
J. M. DIMOND,
J. D. BALDWIN,

State Cen. Com. of Lib. Party. P. S. Gerrit Smith, Esq. and other distinguished speakers have been written to, to at-tend this State Convention, and it is earnestly oped they will be present on the occasion.

1845.

J. HOLMES & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

STAPLE AND PANCY DRY GOODS.

Dry Groceries, Carpeting, and paper Hangings, No. 63 Woodward Avenue, Larned's

Block, Detroit. WE take this method of informing our friends and customers throughout the State, that we are still in pursuing the even tenor of our ways, endeavoring to do our business upon fair and honorable principles. We would also tender our acknowledgments for the patronage extended to us by our customers, and would begieve to call the attention of the public to a very well selected assortment of seasonable Goods, which are offered at wholesale or retail at very low prices. Our facilities for purchasing Goods, are unautrassed by any concern in the State.

are unsurpassed by any concern in the State — One of the firm, Mr. J. Holmes resides in the city of New York, and from his long experience in the Jobbing trade in that city, and from his thorough knowledge of the market, he is enabled to avail himself of the auctions and any decline in prices. We also purchase from the Importers, Manufacturer's Agents, and from the auctions has the analyze the second to the auctions. auctions, by the package, the same as N. Y. Jobbers purchase, thus saving their profits. With these facilities we can safely sny that our Goods are soid CHEAP for the evidence of which we invite the attention of the public to our stock. We hold to the great cardinal principle of "the greatest good to the whole number," so if you want to buy Goods cheep, and buy a large quantity for a little money give us a trial. Our stock is as extensive as any in the city, and we are constantly receiving new and fresh Goods from New York.

50,000 lbs. Wool. Wanted, the above quantity of good merchant-able Wool for which the highest market price

will be paid. J. HOLMES & CO. A Detroit, 1845.

EPILEPTIC FITS.

TUSTICE TO THE AFFLICTED, induces me to make known publicly, the benefit I have derived from the use of Dr. Smith's SU-GAR COATED PILLS. Having been subject to EPILEPTIC FITS for three years past, with ex-treme pressure and pain in the back part of my head, after using all the remedies that can be mentioned—proverful and mild Medicines, bleed-ing, &c. l1 was prevailed upon to try one box of Dr. Smith's Sugar Pills, but thought at the true. they done me no good; but before using all of another box, I began to realize a slight change of feeling in my head, and my fits left me gradually. I began to think they would do me good. bought another box and used them immediate-I must say, I am cured entirely, and think my life has been spared by using these Pills. I have since bought them by the dozen for my own family use, and would not dispense with

GEO. WARNER, Allegan House. Allegan, Mich., May 10, 1845.
From what I have observed of the effects of Dr. Smith's Sugar Coated Pills, I have no doubt of the correctness of the above.

JOHN P. ALLORD.

". Beware of imitations.
Sold by respectable druggists throughout the United States, and at N. Y. prices.
For sale by G. and J. G. Hill, Detroit; W. S. & J. W. Maynard and G. Grenville, Drnggis's,

Allegan, Mich.

OAK LUMBER, IN any quantities, constantly for sale, cheap for Cash, at the Ann Arbor Saw Mill by M. W. QUACKENBUSH. May 29, 1845.

CUSTOM SAWING.

UMBER will be sawed to order at all times

I for customers at the Ann Arbor Saw Mill,

M. W. QUACKENBUSH. P. S .- All logs lost by his neglect he will May 29, 1845.

Traveling Baskets, ADIES' Carpet Bags, Straw and Cane Ba for sale by W. A. RAYMOND. Detroit, May 19, 1845.

50.000 Pounds WOOL WANTED

THE Subscribers will pay Carn for Wool, at their Store, No. 118 Jefferson Avenue.— Great care should be taken by Weel-Growe, in cleansing their Wool, and putting it up for market. Many Farmers are in the habit of clip-ping their Wool without washing, which ren-ders it unmerchantable. Let it be well washed, and rolled as tight as possible, inside out, and

fastened with a strong cord.

Those having Wool to sell will consult their interest by calling on us before selling.

NEW GOODS. WE are now receiving our Spring stock of Goods, which we offer for Cash or Prouce, at the very lowest market prices.

SMITH, GLOVER & DWIGHT:

80 KEGS of White Lead in Oil, 590 lbs. Ditto, dry, for sale cheap for cash. MAYNARDS.

Paper Hangings,

ORDERING, Window Papers, Fire Board
Papers, &c. will be sold at very low prices Detroit, May 19, 1°49. A. RAY WOND. 213-60

Osgood's Cholagogue.

Wil have just received a supply of Lils valu-able medicine and shall take care not to MAYNARDS, Ageats. be ont of it again.

C. BRINCKERHOFF'S

OUTH PESTORARY

The Misses Clark's School. ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN.

MARY H. CLARK, Principal. CILOE A. CLARK, Vice Principal RHOBY E. CLARK, Associate Teacher. M. L. WALTER, Teacher of Music on

P. MARSH, Teacher of Mathematics and Voca H. F. SHOFF, Teacher of French, German and

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

The last quarter of the present term commences May 19.

Trans of Tarrios.—For the English branches, \$2.50 to \$5 per quarter. No reduction made for absence, except in case of stekness, and no pupil taken for less then a quarter. Extra charges are made for music on the Piano, with the use of the instrument,

Latin. Drawing and Painting,

Parenty Wo k.

Board, including washing, lights, &c., \$1.75
per week if paid in advance, or \$2.00 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
ivek are reviewed—also somi monthly on Wed-

oung ladies desirous of entering the school and pursuing the regular course of study, would term, or as soon after as practicable.

Belonging to the school are a Library of between five and six hundred volumes, and Philosophied Apparatus, Electrical Machine, Globes,

The Misses Clark will endeavor, not only to romote the intellectual culture of their papil out will attend strictly to their moral deports ment. With no sectarion feeling, but with deep sense of religious responsibility, they wou cop sense of religious responsibility, they would give such a tone to character, as shall reader it tractically fitted for every station—yielding to daily but firm to principle.

Among the books used in the school are, Absertion bie on the Intellectual and Moral Powers—Kanne's Elements of Criticism—Wayland's

Mural Science—Newman's Ructorie—Hedge' Logic—Poloy's Natural Theology and Evidence Moral Science—Newman's Rictorie—Hedge's Logic—Pulcy's Natural Theology and Evidences of Christantity—Grey's Chemistry—Parker's Natural Philosophy—Comne's reystalogy—Mrs. Linco a's fotany—Barrit's Geography of the Henvers—First, Sacond and Third Books of History—Mrs. Without's Republic of America—Phelps' Legal Classics—Pleyair's Euclid, and Day's Algebra and Davies' Arithmetic.

Inquiry with regard to the school can be made of the Principals or any of the following gentle men to whom reference is inade by permission and who have at different periods had either daughters or wards under our care. Rev. Issue S. Ketcham, Contreville: Goo Ketchum, Marsfull; Hon, Win, R. Deland, Jackson; Paul B. R. au, Michigan Centre; F. H. Winans, Adrian; Daniel Hisson, Clinton; Gardner Wheeles, M. D. Howell; Roy, F. H. Canong, Grand Rapider, Jeremiah Clark, Clarkston; Gen. C. C. Hascall, Jackson Birdsall and Rev. J. Beach, Flint; P. H. Rowl ad, Northyrile; Ames Mead; Plymouth, Hon, Elies Comstock, Owasse; P. Brigham, M. D. Hon, Win, R. Thompson, F. Brigham, M. D. Hon, Win, R. Thompson, P. Brigham, M. D. Hon

Arbor.

The following gentlemen, Rev. H. Culclazer, Rev. Wm. S. Carris, Rev. Charles C. Tayl r. Professors Whiting and Williams of the University of Michigan. have consented to act as a vigining committee of the School. to be present when the weekly studies are reviewed; but espentially expenses. cially to attend during the semi-monthly exam-

Important to Farmers. NATP & HAVILAND, would respectfully inform the farmers of Westmenuw and the sacrounding Counties that they continue to man acture at their shop near the river bridge. Low

Threshing Machines of different kinds comprising the Burrall, Cad z and Eastman's Planetary Power, and Machines different from any made in this Conntry and preferred to any other, which they intend to sell, at such prices and off such terms as a most fail to give satisfaction. They are determined not to be outdone by any establishment, either in price

or quality of work.
Having been for many years engaged in the business they think they can with confidence recommend their work, and farmers and others wishing to buy will do well to call and examine their work previous to purchasing eisewhere.— They are prepared to do all kinds of tareshing machine repairs, on the shortest notice and more reasonable terms than any similar establishment in the Country. Also, Purrall's celebrated

which separate the chaff from the seed at a single operation and are universally approved of and used wherever introduced and warranted to thresh clean and not break the seed. For recelem Washtenaw Co., who have used one the pas

CLOVER MACHINE'S,

W. W. KNAPP.
T. A. HAVILAND.
Ann Arbor, May 1st, 18:5. 6m2

WRIGHTS

IC PLASTER.

A N efficient remedy for Rheumatism, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Felons, Pain or weakness in the Back, Breast, Side or Limbs, Burns, Brusses, Crange, Chibbains, Liver and Lung affections, Independent Tumors, Spinal affec-tions, Indamed Eyes, &c. &c. 11 is ansurpassed in all Inflaminatory diseases, either Chronic o cing to themention, 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 cears per Box. For further particular

lars, see circulating Pemphlet.
For sale at Moseley's Bookstore, Ann Arbor, and J. T. Stocking, travelling agent for Michigan.

Notice to Merchants. THE Subscribers encouraged by the patron-age they have hitherto received in the wholesale department of their business, will the first day of May next, open the store now occu-pied by Geo. Grenville, fronting on Huron street, and connecting with their present store in the

WHOLE SALES ROOM, where they will keep at all times a full assort

DRY GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES CARPENTING. 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.

G. D. HILL, & CO.

Ann Arbor, March 26, 1844.

48-11

Wool Wanted:

THE Subscribers wish to purchase 50,000 pounds of Woon, for which they will pay Cash or Goeds at their stero in the Lower Village. BECKLEY FOSTER & CO.

Ann Arbor, May 19, 1845. 213 Fiesh of Dead Animals. The Subscribers will buy at a fair price the flesh of Animals that die of disease, which is shitable for making shap, at their factory, 24 miles west of Ann Arbor on the Huron.

S. W. FOSTER & CO.

May 8, 1845.

HE Subscribers are now receiving direct from New York and Boston, a full assortment of Goods, comprising Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Bonnets, Hars, &c.among which are the following articles:

BROAD CLOTHS,

Blue, Black, and Gray of different qualities and prices. CASSIMERES AND SATINETTS.

Black, Gray, Mixed, Striped and Fancy, of all qualities and prices, and the party were intelligent and selary chest. Very "superes pirq bas

130 pieces of all qualities and of the latest styles; Blue, Orange Pink, Mourning and Fancy patterns.

SUMMER CLOTHS, Of different kinds, suitable for the season. Also, an excellent article of Kentucky Jeans.

d partition all tament to LOVES. Ladies and Misses Black, White, Cotton, Kid and Silk Gloves, Gentlemen's Gloves of various kinds and and of the

Ladies' White, Gray, Black and mixed Cotton Hose Gentlemens cotton and woolen Plose and Socks.

SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS Bleached and Brown, of various prices. I some soud ad can afford to meet with a train the real The rock was smitten, and the

Jaconet, Mull, Book and figured Muslins, Bishop's Lawn, Insertions and Edgings, gaired south solly a wob om school stied on their whipstock . I we knother. Cross them with books of he

Fine Irish linen, table linen and diaper; linen towels

Silk Shawls, Lordered De Loine, Embroidered, and plain, a beautiful arno course in a cart, Tuesday margings wed executed on our gilbres.

uested the driver to lot her walk Collect Regulations, The P. 2

Black, Blue, Fancy, plain and Figured Dress Silks, of superior beaut and richness. Silk and Cotton Velvets, guorg ads bedoer whend h

For Bonnets, Caps and Dresses of the latest fashion.

About every tenth ATS MARKETTE POINT AND A POINT POINT

A handsome assertment of Leghorns for Gentlemen, of various prices.-Also Palm Leaf Hats, for Men and Boys, cold and So

Is a rumared that one much be I South see fortaining the Poetman

Florence Bonnets, of different styles; also Straw Bonnets, and other kinds for Latics and Misses a good assortment. Also Cambrics, Silk, Linean and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Wadding, Cotton Warp, Batting, Sewing Silk, Brait's Veils, Ladies Cravats, all kinds of Vest and Coat Buttons, Apron Checks, Tickings of various widths, Tapes, Ginghams, Drillings, Parasols, &c.

Muscovado and N. O. Sugars; Molasses, Box Raisins, Coffee. Teas

Marselles Vests—u large stock of rich and fish-Rice, Loaf Sugar, Lamp Oil, Tobacco, Cod Fish, &c.

All the articles in this department usually kept may be found at the store of the Subscribers, among which are Spades, Forks, Shovels. Axes Files, &c. tready made garments, to call and examine their The Subscribers wish to dispose of the preceding lot of Goods, and of as stock before purchasing elsewhere, and has been

many more as possible, and will take in payment, in addition to Cash, most kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE. But they would especially invite the attention of

WOOL CROWERS,
As in addition to the stock before mentioned, they have a valuable assort

DOMESTIC CLOTHS,

which they will exchange for Wool on terms as favorable as can be ob tained elsewhere, and vivion BECKLEY, FOSTER & CO. Ann Arbor, Lower Town, May 19, 1845.

SOLOMON'S TEMPLE

ined to ameliocate the condition of the Hu-

man Family, more than any Meticine ever below off red to the Public; the Proprietor having re-duced the price to sain the times, is now pre-

pared to supply ail his old customers, and some

ties ones, on reasonable terms.

These Pi is have proved of the greatest value.
Counteracting the taffuence of disease, by

leansing the stomach, discharging the bile, and burilying the blood. For dysantery, sudden olds, headarlie, indigestion, dysnepsia, jaundice, over and ague, bilious, interior that, typhus or

nor your and child fevers, decreasion of sprins they will be found directly calculated to meet the wants of the filleted. The high degree of concentration which the Proprietor has given to the

equiprevirtues of the different vegetable princi-

set and possessing in every respect superior of untages. These Pills will be found mild out of second in their operation.

second in their operation.

Several eminent Physicians, who are well acquinted with the client of these Pills, and some

S. B. THAYER, M. D., Kalamazea,

S. B. THAYER, M. D., Kalamazoo, S. K. BURLINGGAME, M. D. Calloun J. TUNNICLIFF, M. D. Jackson, M.ch. S. W. SMEAD, M. D. Wesh, Co. 42

with supply the inhabitants of the Grand Rive

DANIEL MEEKER, M. D. Laporte, Ind.

medicine, among arothe following:

exceptain the price barn of

AS the wonder of the world but it believed that Dr. Pratts' Pills are de-



People from the Country VISITNG Detroit, for the purchase of Dry Goods, Paper Hangings, or Feetbers, while going the rounds to ascertain the various styles or prices of Goods in the city, are re-

W. A. Raymond's Store, No. 148, Jefferson Avenue, being one deor above Bates St. and next door to the "Marthutian tore." The undersigned has taken ou eal of pains in selecting his goods to ger fish onable styles and destratic qualities and he is onfident that his assertment particularly of sectioned as are desirable for the country fluid, ly us omplete as any in the ciry.

He has on hand as ods of Ginghams, Balzarines,
Mustin de Laines,
Mustis,
Lucinas,
Parasols,
Dress Handketchiefs Lawns,
Calicoes of every
Loces, [style,] Shawls,

Cravats,
Vells, Gloves, Hosiery, Alaparis, Brown Lineans, Heached Lineas, Table covers, Tawaring,
Shirtings, Sheetings, Cambrics, Mushus, black,
blue black and fancy dress Silks, Bonnet Salks, ALSO,

For sale by Beckley. Foster & Co. W. S. & J. W. Maynerd. G. Grenville, and by the print of the State of Fast.

VESTINGS, FULL CLOTHS, MOLESKINS,

DRILLINGS, BLACK AND

FANCY CRAVATS,

NEW ENGLAND HOUSE.

And indeed, allocatevery article belonging to the Dry Goods Lugarest: All of which will be sold at the very lorest rates, for Cash. Guil and Between the City Helet and Trinity Church. NEW ENGLAND HOUSE. bee for yourselves—note are expected to buy if hey do not find prince full as low, if not a futtle oncer than clsewhere.

Detroit, May 23, 1345.

Detroit, May 23, 1345.

Detroit of the particle of the patroing of the public generally, would give notice that his house in now in complete order for the reception of Ladies and Gentlemen who may want permanent board or trae instancement.

THE great and principal object to be des weste all or any class of diseases, is thut nould show evidence of such power of cure and it a reasonable speedy line. In diseases of a amplicated hattre, where the effect is deep bring it underdrive differ of usual temedies. To PRINTS and . slepped gaisked and of such a peculiar combination, that all its mate risks may not surrulanced by upon the affects argum and not shave its power of first of the

the considered, when separately or collectively considered, most convincingly show their dividual and connected power and officacy— Phus it is that this terms y exerts such an ps this is its first tentary control of the complaints for which it is commenced. It is any rolliary case it had but part a chiescoan the confidence of the public would have been shaken but from its never failing promotness in checking the ravages of discontained and arrevies power in restoring to health advitous leit is beyond the possibility of a domb a fai hful trial of the Restolative, convince these who seem offerwise incredulous of such a remedy of the fell wing e-fifficate is from Dr. Chillens the well known News York chemistry and

nt it does not contain Mercury, or any other metallic preparation; nor opium ain any of informs. It is composed of vescibile matter entirely, it was a Carterial M.D. to made quite C: BRIACK RECAF. Proprietor, N. Y. Hodace Evenyer, General Agent.
Principal Office 95 Francisch Street, N. Y. For sole by W. Sel& heW. Mayourd of cents

Arbor out leson to sheet won 213,4%

HARTFORD | 3d 640 aper Fire Insurance Company. inconnon lieu anobielo - em naza obnesto de-

a Lauraninchesses surve 6250,000 ... THIS well known and long established Insti-tution, with ample cash capital, have estab-lished an agency in Ann Arbor, and offer to insure Dwell and, Fatniture Stores, Merchand zer Mills, Wheat, Flour, &c. on very favorable terms. The high character of this company is well-known, and as extensive business is con-Instead on the most just and honorable principles. Owners of property in Ann Arbor and vicinity who wish to insure it against loss and danner by re, are invited to call directly on the subscribe it his Store in Ann Arbor, who is authorized to

Ann Arbor, Jan. 1, 18:5, and av 39-6 m. Ready Made Clothing. AT REDUCED PRICES! THE largest and best assorment of read I made clothing ever better officed in this State, now on hand and for sale. Wholesale of Retail, at the Clothing Emporium of the Sub-

Fine broadels h Frock and Bress Coats.
Tweed and union easimere, satinet and plan
Frock and Business Coats. Summer Coats in great variety and very Cussimere, cloth, tweed and summer Pants

Also, an extensive assortment of Hosiery. Stocks, Scaris, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Shirts, Gloves, Cravals, Suspenders, &c. &c., all of which will be sold low for cash selected with scarel in the Entern market and manufacti red in the latest styles and most dura-

HALLOCK A RAYMOND. Corner of Juners of Detroit, April 4, 1845.

ATTENTION CLOTHIERS! JUST received at the General Depot, for the sale of Clothiers Stock, Machinery, Dye-stuffs, &c. &c., No. 139, Jefferson Avenue Detroit, the following large, well assorted, and

dearfully selected stock, viz:

100 bbls. St. Domingo Logwood, Cut,
5 Tons
4 in Stick,
150 bbls. Cuba Fustic, Cut,
5 Tons
5 Tons
6 in Stick,
6 50 bbls. Nic. Wood, Chipped,
50 bbls. Nic. Wood, Chipped,

50 " Luna Wood, " but buco 120 " Ground Comwood, add an baring 10 " Quercitron Bark, 500 lad Norgalis, lo word have sail to

10 Cases Extract of Logwood, wash av 300 Jus. Dye, 2 Ceromy Spanish Indigo, 2010 1801 20

300 lbs. Same Sjetly, we could at rooted 3 Casks Madder, 400 3 Gosks Blue Viriet, and to segulary od 5 Casts Alups and need evad doid 2 Barrels Red Tartar,

oor S Carboys Agua Fortishdw has ber sinst such c,bish grathers as that Ekie 1500 lba: Virdigtis, mio 1 in years 1qo Teasels, Tome, Copper Rettles, all sizes, Parson's Sherring Machines, an amilionic

Sirews and Press Plates, flind soning Cranks, Press Paper, Stool Reeds, Worsted Harness, Tenter Hooks, Edway, all No's . Oilee Gilpass, A. Clothers' Jack, Samoett Warp, and

them having used them extensively in their e Bickersh Card Cimners and Late. To Inter The bove, with a variety of other atticles be longing to the under have been purchased this under the process of the manner by the subscriber from Mannesturers and Eirst Hands in the New York, Philadelphia and Bost a Markets, and every thing having to coived his personal and retien, he can with the Grand River having become try gold fut is it is his fixed determination (by the low-integral) craft, as far south as my Fill Factory. It is which he will sell to prevent the necessity of the inhabitance of the Grand River of Clothlers and Maturactures leaving the Valley, and the Western Country generally, with Ague Pitts at 25 cents per box, and Life say to the trade, Call, examine the goods and bit are at 50 cfs. per bottle, No. 1, equal to any ascertain prices before you say you can tray cheep.

od bem BEN ELS PAS V.

E. G. BURGER, Dentist, HAS removed his office to Crane & Jewett's Block, first room on the Second Floor, where being well propated to attend to every

NEED NOT FORCE THEM DOWN!! Those who have conscientious scruples, will

published Facts regarding the SUGAR-COATED IMPROVED Indian Vogetable Pills. FOR CONSUMPTIONS, COLDS, RHEUMATISM,

DYSPEPSIA AND FEVERS.

ETAVING been attacked some months since with a bad Corgh, weakness in my chest, and loss of appetite, I used Wright's Indian Vegetable Fills, but grew work with cold aweats at high; could not sleep, and believed I was in a consumption. I procured a box of Dr. Smith's Sugar Coated, Improved Indian Vegetable Fills, which restand a backle within the control of the procured and the control of the control DYSPEPSIA AND FEVERS. which restored my heatin within six days, and I believe them to be the best ramedy I eyer used Gro. W. GLANGER.

Cambridge, Oct 19, 1841.

Extract from A. G. Pages's letter, dated—
Barns, Jan. 31, 1845.

The Sugar Coated Indian Veretable Pills, you sent me, sell well and give good suisfaction.—
They sell better than any I have had,

Extract from Levi Barrett's letter, dhied-CANAAN, (Me.) Feb. 3, 1845 The Pills, which I received of you have given such universal satisfaction where they have been purchased, and the sale has been so uniform that I thought best to request you to send me on some more immediately. &c. Extract from Wm. N. Packard's letter dated:

Mosson, (Mass.) Jan. 22, 1845.

Sir—Enclosed is the payment for the last Pills. You will please send me by express an other lot, say 6 or 8 doz. They give good satisfaction. I have not on hand more than 6 hox, as, and do not wish to be cut of them one day.

Extract from Daniel Taft & Son's letter dated:
TAPTSVILLE. (Vt.) Feb. 6, 1845.
Your Fills were received a few since, and I we sold some of them, and also used some reselves, and think very favorably of them. and they are like! By those who have used them.
Mr. J. P. Smith, of Gloucester, states that has sold all, and wishes S doz. boxes more imediately; and they give universal satisfiction. at he has determined to sell no other kind o

Mr. A. Allen, of Palmer Depot, states that t box of these pills imme hately—was agent for other Pills, but should only recommend these. Extract from J. B. Danforth letter, dated—

Extract from J. B. Danforth letter, dated—
PARKARD, (Vt.) John H., 1845;
Please send me immediately 6 doz. Smiths
agar Coated Indian Vegetable cills. Those
but sent a short time since, are nearly all sold
and give universal satisfaction.

The above are only a few of the numerous

ters which are daily received of the great pop plaints that are sold, and in eyery case that have been midd have given universal satisfaction, one should be kentasu tamily medicine by every one We only ask a trial of them to convince the most skeptical of the truth of these assertions. The directions and treatment of the dispase

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX OF THE No "SUGAR COATED PILL." can be gen-uine withbut the signature of the sole inventor. G. BENIAMIN SMITH, M. D., President of he N. Y. College of Health, "upon every box Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of this 179 Greenwich Street, New York.

N. 2. Water Street, Boston.

For sale in all the villages and towns in the New England States. N. B .- No travelling pedlars are allowed t di these Pitls and ler hisamine the Signature.

Annual the Standard.

A. For sale by W. S. and J. W. Maymad, and & McCollon, F. J. B. Crane. Ann Arbon.

Crin & Hall, Northvillet Thomas P. May, Jr.

lymouth: D. C. Whitwood, Dexter; G. & J. G. Hill, Detroit. Also at retail in every town throughout the United States at 25 cents per Box. 213



HE subscribers will continue to manufa

Fulled Cloth, for \$7½ cts, per yard, and white flannel for 2 cents per yard; or they will manufacture the wool for half the cioth it will make. Their Factory is 2½ miles West of Ann Arbor, on the I u-

fory is 23 miles were of Ann Arnor, on the can River. Wool will also be received at Scio. When sent by Railrond it will be attended to in the same motifier as if the owners were to come with it. Wool will be manufactured in turn as t comes in as nearly as it can be done with reference to the different qualities of wool.

WOOL CARDING, will be done at Scio, by Thomas Hoskins.
S. W. FOSTER & CO.
Scio, May 1, 1845.

Wright's Medicated Plaster, SPREAD FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Price only one shilling, in order to place them within the means of all.

In slight ailments, or where the patient prefers a less expensive article than the Anti-inflantory and Rheumatic Plaster, these will be found highly beneficial. Being already spread for immedicate application, they will be found very convenient for WEAK BACKS, Pain or Weakness in the Side, Breast, Stomach, between the Plaster is needed. They may be rendered more servicable by pasting a piece of closs on the back of them before they are applied. Multitudes have leen relieved of pain and suffering by these Cheap Plasters.
| For sale at Mosely's Bookstore, and by J. T. For sale at Mosely's Bookstore, and Stocking, Traveling Agent for Michigan, 16-1v

has been established in New Or-1844.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL a attop coA: M. PARREM, mood

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER SMART'S BLOCK, 187 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT ELPS constantly for sale a complete assort mention alsocilaneous, School and Classical Books, Letter and Cap Paper, plain and rul al, Quills, Ink. Scaling Wax, Cutlery, Wrap, ang Paper, Printing Paper, of all sizes; an BLANK BOOKS, full and halt lound, of every variety of Ruling, Memorandum Books, &c
To Merchants, Teachers, and others, buyang

INTERESTING TO WOOL GROWERS THE Subscribers would respectfully an-nounce to the Wool Growers of Ann Ar por and its vicinity, that they continue the bu-

Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing the old stand of J. Beckley & Co., when they may be found at all scasonable hours to wait upon those who may favor them with the They quarantee that their work will be done in heatness and despatch.

To their old hierds and as many new custom-

ers as feel disposed to give them a trial, they would say, come on with your Woot and Cloth and we will do you ample justice in the execution of your work—the price and terms of pay-Twenty thousand pounds

Wool wanted in exchange for Full Cloth N. B. - Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. SUMNER HICKS & CO.

THEO. H. BATON. Stores 183 and 196 Jefferson Avenue,

Detroit. OFFERS for sale the following goods—e for each or approved paper; the goods are new and feels, having been has chased within past therey days, of the importers and at auc. EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH, and will

sold at very reduced pricess
100 chests and half chests Ten, 28 hogsheads Sugar, one

15 boxes sugar, Lout and Lump, 10 hogsheads Molasses, 2 hogsheads Stewart's Syrup, 77 8430 190 hogs Coffee, and to another to chit 150 boxes raisins; no blod of mislo on

100 drams firs, 50 Oranges and Lemons, odw sovids a 300 pounds Commun, 001 vist to va 250 pounds Claves. 175 pounds Nutmers,

25 kers Ginger, his solent and 1008 10 bars Pepper and Spice, new 12 king 49 kegs and boxes Tobacco, 5 bales Algronds, T 2011 as 1921 200 boxes Glass. 10 hogsheads Sperm On 3d over the control of the control over the control o

20 boxes Sperm Oil,
21 boxes Sperm Oil,
22 boxes Sperm Oil,
23 boxes Sperm Oil,
24 boxes Sperm Oil,
25 boxes Sperm Oil,
26 boxes Sperm Oil,
27 boxes Sperm Oil,
28 boxes Sperm Oil,
29 boxes Sperm Oil,
20 box

400 kegs White Lead, nesup alod w at 15 barrels Linseed Oit, 40 boxes Starch,

35 boxes pipes, A proved naviA 2 cases lindigo, 5 barrats Sulphurps asw 207 weV 5 barrels Saits, 3 barrels Castor Oll, monotified ed

In The following mined papers will each If The following named papers will each miblish the above notice, inside to the amount of three dollars and send copy of notice with bills to the parson advertising.

Pontiae Gazette, Pontiae: Ann Arbor, State Journal, and Signal of Liberty. Ann Arbor, Inclean Gazette, Incheson Expounder, Marchall Gazette, Kolamezon; Niles Republican. Miles, Banner, St. Chair, Gazette, Monroe; Genesee Democrat, Flint; and Chatham Gleaner, Chatham Canada. My 19, 1825, oldsoelled maron adva

POLLARD TEMPERANCE HOUSE, BY L. D. & O. WEYBURN.

Near the Steamboat and Packet Landing B ff HIS establishment has du ing the past winter, been considerably entring it, and improved with new furniture, etc., and is now ready to make the Traveller at home, at the moderate linrges of 25 cents per meal, and 575 Cents per Passengers and Baggage conveyed to and from

he House free of charge.
N. B. Passengers from the East will find gn for the house, in the Depot, under which place their Baggage.
In connection with the above House there IN EATING ESTABLISHMENT, on the Eu reme Court will be present and liston

We, the subscribers, take pleasure in recom-neuring the above. House to the friends of the laws, as being worthy of their partnage. C. W. HARVEY, Pres't Eric Co. Tempe S. S. N. CALENDAR, See'y do H. MILLERD, Pris't Pollard Tem. Society. H. G. WHITE. Sec'y do do E. D. ROBISON, Fre't Y. M; Temp. S. W. B. POBES, Secretary do Buffalo, February, 1845, 1841 | 6mo-212

e COO H. O TO SP Philosophical Theory and practice of Pen manship, in three parts, each part bettioned in Four Books, book oldates:

THIS system is now in use in Bangor, Ausgusta and Portland, Me., Boston, Mass.
Providence and Newport, R. I., New Haven,
Conn., New York, Albany, Rachester and Buulo, N. Y., Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Petersburg, Norfolk, Charleston and Columbia, S. C., Augusta, Ga., Mebile, v Orleans, Seco It has also been lately introduced into the Public Schools of Detroit. It is systematic, phisophical and coonomical. Feachers are invited call and examina.
For sale at MOSELEY S BOOKSTORE
May 27: 213-

GOODS ARE CHEAP! At No. 1. Hawkin's Block,

161 MANN ARBOR. H GARLAND & LE FEVRE HAVING taken the Store above pamed, for merly occupied by J. S. Dickinson, are now repared to sell to their old customers and the ublic generally of and families !

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Boots and Sinces, &c. &c. in the most reasonable terms. All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods and Cash.

The highest market price paid for Wheat by GARLAND & LEFEVRE.

Ann Athor, April 16, 1845. dosd# popul N. B. J. S. Dickinson's, notes and accounts we in the hands of Mesars. Garland & Le Fevre, who are duly authorized to settle the same. J. S. DICKINSON. Ann Arbor, April 15, 1845. 208-

DELAVAN HOUSE. ALBANY, NEW YORK,

BY NATHANIEL ROGERS. THIS celebrated house is now open for the re-ception of travelets, it having undergone re-norough repair within the last law months. I strictly a Temperance House, and while me hat it will receive the pa rounge of all the friend Temperance who may have occasion to visit May 19, 1845, a spigeral gap aw lad 212-6a

MARLBORO HOTEL. TEMPERANCE HOUSE, NATHANIEL

ROGERS. No. 229 Washington Street, Boston, Tills house has undergone a thorough repair and it is intended that no rum house shall be operior to it at I towill be under the immediate harge of Brown & Colburn, as Mr. Rogers teeps the Delevan House in Albany.

In Attachment. Subin Felch Belore W. R. Perry Justice or the Peace.

Normal James)

O'TICE is hereby given, that an attachment
has been issued by the above named Justice
in favor of Sabin Felch vs Sanuel James, an abent debtor, and that the final hearing thereof is ostponed until the 14th day of Accust next at one of the clock in the afternoon, at the office of the said Justice in the village of Ann Arbor. § Dated, Ann Arbor, 14th May, 1845. 5w

WOOL! WOOL! 20,000 lbs. of Wool Wented by the subscribers for which they will pay the biglicst price in Cash or Gords. LUND & M COLLUM. Ann Arbor, May 1st, 1845. 2-4w

Blank Deeds and Mortgages. March 20, 1845.

Maple Sugar!

the last year or two, which no other Pills pos-sess. The reasonance obvious to all who use them. They care all Billens, Scarlet and oththem. They cure all filliens, Scarlet and other Favers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Acid Stomach, Disorder d Bowels, or Stomach, Jaumotce, Head Ache, Dizziness in the Head, Worms, Liver Complaint, Heari Burns, Cholic, Bowel complaint, General Debility, Costiveness, &c. &c. Their purify the entire system, leave the bowels in a vigorous and healthy condition ALLEBASI'S TOOTH ACHE DROPS.

ALLEBASIS MEDICIRES

A RE effecting such astonishing cures in mul-titudes of old cases long since abandoned by thysicians and Surgeons as utterly hopeless, that

no medicines, where these are known, stand so deservedly high. They consist at

THE BLACK, OR ALLEBASI'S SALVE.

Which cares almost universally, Faver Sores, of the most malignant kind, Felons, Ulcers, Ab-scesses, Tunnors, Fractures, Cuts, Punctures,

Burns, Senide, Sore Thront, Chilhlains, Quin-sey, Drop y, Inflamatory Rheumaism, Inflam-mations and Swellings of every description, Scald

Head, Ague in the Face, Nervous Tooth Ache, Ague in the Breast, Broken Breast, &c. &c.

ALLEBASI'S HEALTH FILLS, 25 Cents,

These Pills have acquired a popularity within

bluoda anaPrice 25 Cents, vel se

I THESE MEDICINES

Will out on ordinary case of Touth Ache, in from three to ten minutes. For Nervous and other kinds of Tooth Ache, see Pamphlet. ALLEBASI'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER. Price, 25 Cents.

Are warranted to be superior to any other Plastors in this or any other country, for pain or weakness in the Back, Sida, Chest, Bowels, Loies, Muscles, and for Rhoumatism, Lung and Liver Couplaints; Coughs, Colds, Asthma,

un ogral a Price 25 Cents,

&c. See pamphlet.

N. B.—Please to ask the agent for a pamphlet which gives all the information necessary respecting the uses of the Medicines, the virtues they possess, etc. Please to follow directions in the use of the medicines, and you may rely upon all that is promised.

A liberal discount made to merchants and othere; who buy to sell again a

LYMAN W. GILBERT, Proprietor.

LYMAN W. GILBERT, Proprietor.

Wholesale Druegist 214. Fulton st. N. Y.

If For sale by the subscriber, who has been appointed general agent for the City of Detroit and its vicinity. Country dealers supplied on the city of the

liberal terms, if w short but control and the liberal terms, if w short C. MORSE, or bruseds at 11 hos Michigan Book Store. The above medicines are for sale at the Book store of W.M. R. PERRY. December 9, 1844.

on a STOR BROWNSVIELE JUNIATA INON STORE. THE SUBSCRIDER, agent for the Manufacturer, Pitisourgh, Pa, has now on hand a large and well asserted stock of MON, NAILS, GLASS, &c. delled which is offered to the public at the lowest cash rices, comprising the following: Com's bariron, allsizes Dandy fire "." Plow slabs, Plow wings, Short from, Nos. 13 to 26.
Round and Square "." Nails, 3d-to 20d,

Band and hoops of the Spikes, all sizes and Bailer from the Railroad car axles, of Carriage Deck and spike rode, Carringe, Springe, Spades, shovels, &c, &c. Together with every other article usually manetured at an Iron Establishment. The above stricks are manufactured at the Brownsville Janiata Iron Works, Pittsburgh, Pa. by E. Haglies, and are of the best quality. dt goitalWINDOW GLASS, basm of all sizes, and of the best brands, constantly on

Murchants and others will find it to their adantage to call and examine the subscriber's tock, as well us the p ices, before going elsewhere I NO. ROBINSON, Jr. Agent.
No. I. Wardell's Block, corner of Woodward.
Avenue and Woodbridge Street, Detroit.

Dec. 31, 1641. 38 The following papers will please publish the above to the amount of two dollars, and send eir bills (2) this office: Fonnie, Grzette and Jacksonian, Ann Arbo State Journal, Argus and Signal of Libertyr Jackson. Gazette and Democrat; Matshall, Statesman and Expounder.

SAL-PRATUS. Wholesale & Retail. THE Subscribers are now manufacturing at their est Ulistingent in Ann Arbor, an article

SALDRATUS which is equal in putity and excellence to any start can be produced in Michigan.

It will be kept constantly on hand in quantities to supply ensures at as low a price as can be To render, it convenient for transportation and tetail ug, the article will be sold in kegs of one hundred pounds weight each.

As the Salevatus made by the subscribers is perfectly any—purchasers will not be compelled porfecily i.r.y.—purchasers will not be compelled to set the kegs out of doors to keep their floors from beirg spoiled by the constant draining out of the ley from the casks, as is sometimes the case with an adulterated art cle.

Those who wish for a fust-rate article for retailing will do well to call on us before purchas-

ing elsewhere,
BECKLEY, FOSTER & Co.
Ann Arbor, Lower Town, Apr. 13, '45, 51-16 ALWAYS ON HAND. THE subscriber has re-Street opposite H. Beck, et's Brick Store, where he may be found ready to wait upon all that may give him a call.
Having just received dis-

Having just received discrete from New York on elegant stock of and Fancy Articles, which he intends to sell lower than has ever been sold west of Buffalo to Ready Pay Only Avenue which pay he ower than has ever been sold west of Buffalour Ready Pay Onla. Among which may be putted a good assortment of Gold and Common Watch Keys. Gold Finger Rings and Bosom Pins, Guard Chains, Saiver Ten and Table poons, Sugar Tongs, Butter Knives. Silver 2 checkens es. Silver and Common Thimbles, Silver Speciacies. German, do., Sieel, do., Hair Brusines, Clothes do., Tooth do., Lather do., Fine Razais and Packet Knives. Fine Shears and Sassors, Lather haves, Bazze Strees, Waland Sassors, Leather Loxes, Razor Strops, Wal-ietts, Purses, Violips and Bows, Flores, Violia and Base Violia Straigs, Clarimet, Reeds, Perand Bass Violin Sumpa. Clarionet Reeds. Percussion Cans. Pocket Pistols. Brittonia Candlesticks, Whiches. Letter Stamps, Steal Pens and
Tweezers. Smiff and Tolinecaboxes. Fine combs,
Dressing do., Side do., Back do., Shell do.,
Needles and Cases. Wate Finits, Toy Wotches,
Kid Dolls. a great variety of Toys too numerous
to meetion, Beads, Necklaces, Finey Boxes,
&c. &c.
Cucas and Watches of every description repaired and warranted, also, Jewelry repaired on
chort hotice. hort horice.

Ann Arbor, Oct. 24, 1844. JEROME M. TREADWELL, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

N. B .. CASH PAID BOR OLD GOLD AND

And General Land Agent, Will attend to the sale and exchange of Lands, payment of Taxes, and redemption of Lands sold for Poxes in Jackson and admining country, execution of the country of the co ring counties, examination of Titles, Conveyncing and all business pertaining to Real Estate.

Direc in the Court House.

Unckeon, Michigan.

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

JEFFERSON AVENUE DETROIT. consequent as far as Maintage,

Gentlemen who may went permanent board or the factors.

The Subscriper has always on hand a good in quantities to suit purchasers and at the lowest market rate.

W. A. RAYMOND.

Detroit, May 23, 1845.

Gentlemen who may went permanent board or the factors.

The New England House being strictly a temperance in second of the proposed to all who have not had those accessary organs. THE TEETH, properly attended to delay no longer, but call upon him and experience the factors who like quiet accommodations and agreeable companies.

W. A. RAYMOND.

Detroit, May 23, 1845.

May 1, 1845.

May 1, 1845.

Gentlemen who may went permanent board or the factors who like the proposed to attend to every branched his profession, would respectfully say to all who have not had those accessary organs. THE TEETH, properly attended to delay no longer, but call upon him and experience the ease and durability of his operations.

W. A. RAYMOND.

May 1, 1845.

May 1, 1845.

And Arbor, March 6, 1845.

47-tf. 700 lbs. just received, and for sale by BECKLEY, FOSTER, & CO. Ann Arbor Lower Town, Mar. 26, 1845, 26-6m Aun Arbor, April 26, 18:5.