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POETRY.

JUNE.

BY WM. C. BRYANT. I gazed upon thy glorious sky, And the green moun'ains round, And thought that when I came to lie Within the silent ground, Twere oleasant that in flowery June, When brooks sent up a cheerful tune, And groves a joyous sound,

The sexton's hand, my grave to make, The rich green mountain turf should break A cell within the frozen mound,

A coffin borne through street, And icy clouds above it tolled, While fierce the tempest best-Away! I will not think of these-Blue be the sky and soft the breeze, Earth green beneath the feet, And the damp mound grently pressed Into my narrow place of rest.

There, through the long, long summe

hours, The golden light should lie, And thick young herbs and groups of flow

Stand in their beauty by; The oriole should build and tell The love tale close beside my cell; Should rest him there, and there be heard The housewife bee and humminghird.

And what, if cheerful shouts, at noon Come from the village sent. Or songs of maids, beneath the moon, With fairy laughter blent. And what, if in the evening light, Betrothed lovers walk in sight Of my low monument-

I would the lovely scene around Might know no sadder sight nor sound.

I know, I know I should not see The season's glotious show, Nor would its brigthness shine for me, Nor its wild music flow. But if around my place of sleep, The friends I love should come to weep, They might not haste to go; Soft airs, and songs, and light, and bloom,

Should keep them lingering by my tomb.

These to their softened hearts should bear The thought of what has been, And speak of one who came to share The gladness of the scene; Whose part in all the pomp that fills The circuit of the summer hills, Is-that his grave is green; And deeply would their hearts rejoice To hear again his living voice.

MISCELLANY

EUROPE.

DR. BAIRD'S FOURTH LECTURE. "Germany, including Belginm and Holland." the lone and deserted streets. It appeared as it gives a full vote. It has control over the if the city was deserted, or the citizens had general police, over the censorship of the been cut off by some sudden calamity. It press, and in case of war determines what numis sometime before one becomes accustomed to ber of men each State shall furnish.

country. It is very fertile. It has more tumes, Dr. Baird described the dress of the in advance, Two Dollars will be invariably does all in its power to promote internal im- men consists of shoes with large knee back. Cynosura of all eyes, one of the most departed from him?" Else why have you French, in 1841; was referred to. Dr. B. cone. The women wear the same hat, with pendence, at one dollar and fifty cents and say, in the strength of its power and said that, at the time Marshal Soult had prom- round about jackets, their lower dress being per week. All of these reside in this wisdom, that war shall never redden again ised in the French Chambers of Deputies of black velvet or silk. that the keys of the citidel of Antwerp, le described Pottsdam, the Versailles of strong, and well fortified as it was, should be Prussio. It has several pulaces, and among Common schools are established by law .- was stopped at the hour of his deeth, is still Wholesale Merchants, and all others doing an About two thirds of the people speak French spring up between them, and it is said that The King, Leopold, was spoken of as a man palace. The garrison church attached to the

The canals are different from ours. They are ome of the streets are two hundred feet ocean-the country is intersected in all direc neat and cleanly. The people of Amiserdam possess great wealth. The government of Holland, like that Belgium, is a limited monarchy, but the suffering in Belgium is much restricted. The schools of Holland are good; great numbers of circulating libraries; the region is Protestant. The most remarkable hings in Holland are the dykes, some of which, the sand hills on the coast, are the work of nature. When the tide goes out it leaves long tracts of sand coast bare, the sun dries them, and the wind springing ap carries the sand in shore, and forms a line of hills along the coast. Upon these hills the inhabitants plant such grasses as will grow there, to give them assistance to resist the enipon it. There are also hads in Holland this having been pumped out by windmills, and dykes built around them to keep it out.

Dr. Baird spoke of the late king of Holland. and of the troubles of the people during the vear 1850, in consequence of the o'd king's desire to marry a Belgian princess to Roman firm, lent that very man five thousand catholic. He said this feeling often found ex pression from the pulpit. The king's chaplain one Sunday preached a severe sermon against the king's marriage. On going home from church the king remarked to the officer in at tendance, that he had heard his chaplain preach many most excellent sermons; but that day he was so deaf that he could not as clerk for a grocery house in 1830 sold hear him at all!

Germany is divided into 38 governments-

large, while others, mere duchies, are very small. The duchy of Detwold contains only 12,000 inhabitants. It has a hereditary Duke and a Legislature-the Senate consisting of 5 and the House of 15 members. The west of Germany is level, sandy and poor. In the northeastern section it is rough and mountainous. Education is in an advanced state in sand dollars, then a bankrupt, worth in see whether you have any, the slightest Germany. The common school system o' 1837 one thousand dollars, again a bank- lota, of moral power to hold the hands of Prossia was established in 1819. In Austrupt in 1841, and now worth twenty thout the Philistines who are upon you; to stem tria there is a law which prohibits any man sand dollars. or woman from being married unless they can read and write. The Universities in Germany are among the best in the world. The king of Prussia is a very learned and able monarch. Dr. Baird described the students of for a living. The Rev. Dr. Baird delivered his fourth the German Universities, their dress, manners, constantly fighting duels. One of their mem- through the streets. He took occasion to speak of the general ap- bers went to St. Petersburgh to challenge and night in the summer season. The hea- he told Kotzebue his errand. The latter revens did not present the deep blue of more monstrated with him, telling him that he did southern latitudes. The sky was of a very not wish to fight, and observed that he had light color-pale-with little if any blue ob- merely written what the emperor had desired servable. The farther south you go towards him to write. Oh, replied the student, you the equator, thee deeper becomes the blue of did not write what you wished-I will not time, the sky presents a milky appearance, so Sr. Petersburgh to Germany. Some of the vent. light is the color. In lat. 60, in the longest governments of Germany are absolute mon- Another individual, of credit equal to Christian religion to war waged for any days, the sun goes down at nine, P. M. and archies, some limited monachies, some duch- all his wants and worth at one time, twelve or all of the objects I have mentioned? rises at S, A. M. At midnight you can see ies, &c. The diet formerly elected the Emto read as well as during the day. The doc- peror of Germany. New it represents the he had at midnight, while passing through a empire, 5 manarchies, 4 free cities, and 26 forest in the wood, taken a letter from his duchies, and has 79 members. It meets at pocket and read it with perfect ease. He Frankfort-on-the Maine; and its sessions are

not room to make mention of them. He lie man of this age.

miles of railroad in proportion to its extent Tytol, and observed that it was one of the

laid on his table in 19 days after the expedi- the number Sans Souci, in which Frederick tion started, they were delivered to the French the Great died. The room, with the farming human life? in 23 days. Leige, in the east of Belgium, ture just as he left it, in which he died, is is the seat of immense iron manufactures .- shown to this day. The clock also, which The Jesuits have struggled hard to control there. Voltaire resided some months at them. The religion is Roman Catholic .- Pottadam with Frederick, but a quarrel -the remainder, Flemish, German and Dutch. Frederick actually kicked Voltaire out of the of great learning; he is eminently skilled in palace is remarkable, as it contains the maus- me to address a few words to those of your Holland is a very level country. It con- father-also Frederick's tomb. In the year teach, without qualification, reserve or tains about thirteen thousand square miles, 1805, the late King of Prussia, with the doubt, the principles of the Gospel of and three millions of inhabitants. It differs Emperor Alexander of Russia, when concertwidely from Belgion, in that so much of it is ing measures against Napoleon, visited that covered with water. The appearance of the church at midnight, entered the mausoleum. country, being so level, is very monotonous .- and over the two coffins of Frederick and his This is, however, somewhat relieved by the father, swore to unite their efforts and never trees planted along the banks of the canals .- to remit them until Napoleon was conquered, and prevailed," not only in his wrestlings from 50 to 100 feet wide, with a row of trees Napoleon occupied Berlin. One night he, on their brinks, then a paved street for car- with his suit, having heard of the visit to the men. The Gospel in the integrity of sexton to the mansoleum. The sexton was s the ship canal from the Zavder Zee to the the tomb, he was pale, and with an anxious expression on his countenance, he asked which tions by them. The people are remarkably was the coffin of Frederick the Great; it was not be here!" and immediately left the

> MUTATIONS OF FORTUNE. Cist, an old gentleman of Cincinnati published in his Advertiser the following

"It is useful as well as interesting to note the changes for better or worse, which ten or fifteen years serve to operate in

Main street, who was refused credit in 1825, by a firm in the drug line, for the amount of five dollars. In 1830 that very dollars upon his unendorsed note.

or one hundred and twenty days, than almost any man in Cincin nati, to whom I.

I know a man whose dredit was such the region of fallen spirits? in 1839 that when I trusted him for a keg In the name of God and Humanity of saltpetre, my employer told me I might

dollars, who ten years ago exhibited a sions which threaten to involve in brutal

pearance of the sky in the high latitudes of Kotzebue for writing in a derogatory style of our city in 1826 who could at that period with affliction, that, in discussing the the north of Europe, both during the day the German universities. When he arrived have bought entire blocks of the city on question of opening the sluices of human credit, a director in one of the banks, who blood, the peaceful religion which you within ten years of time died insolvent teach and profess is not recognized, by and intemperate.

thousand dollars, and Judge of the Court, Having compromised between the inexodied in our city hospital and was buried rable principles of the gospel and the reoften presiding at public meetings.

the Legislature of that State at Harrisand deference that would have been paid blood-thirsty passions of men, Thus far which I might be free.

Belgium is a small country-it contains, spoke of various monarchs and raters of Ger- I know a lady the descendant of a dis- ken reed of your will, and say, Thus far boar heavily upon my heart. Just about this 1,2000 square miles, & about 4,000,000 pea- many, some of whom he remarked were finguished governor of Massachusetts, ye go and no further? ple. It is very level except in the south east most excellent men. One, an Englishman, who supports herself by her needle, and part, where it is somewhat hilly. The forest certain, would not have been flattered at the the niece of the governor of New Jersey do you not feel that there is a melancholy still living who washes for subsistance.

which Brussels, Ghent, and Antwerp were the two latter being covered with small but- ving in the first circle of wealth and fash- prevail to the unbroken peace of the

ters, compared to some of the realties of

Communications.

For the Signal of Liberty. IANS ABOUT WAR.

MESSES. EDITORS:-Will you permit man nature? oleum erected by Frederick the Great to his readers who profess to believe, love and peace, as uttered by the lips and illustrated by the life of Jesus Christ?

It is related of one of great and earnest faith, that "he had power with God, War commenced, Prussia was overcome, and with the Almighty, but also in his encounters with mighty and malevelent riages, then a row of trees, and finally a side. church of the King of Prussia and Alexander, its vitality, has been declared and proved walk for foot passengers. This refers partic- visited the church also. He was led by a the "power and wisdom of God unto salvation" of man, of men, of nations, of the world. And to those who obey the teach me the A, B, C. After I had learned Gospel, to the fullest extent of its requi- this, she assisted me in learning to spell sitions, are promised a power and a wis- words of three or four letters. Just at this dom of God, which neither the power nor wisdow of this world can either gainsay or resist. The Prince of Peace declared, "Great man! If thou wert still alive I should in language enequivocally clear and energetically strong, that they who kept his ayings and obeyed his commandments, should be endowed with an unlimited pow- take an ell. A nigger should know nothing er to work great works among and upon but to obey his master-to do as he is told to hat he wrought himself while going about the world. Now,' said he, uf you teach that healing the sick and raising the dead .- nigger (speaking of myself) how to read, Now, Christian men and ministers, at this there would be no keeping him. It would late age of the world, when new revelations of nature and science have done their utmost to furnish you with new means I know a business man on Main street and elements of moral strength, do you coachments of the cea during the heavy gales who was refused credit in 1830, for a feel that you have this power at your n the autum. All along the coast, to a dis- stove worth twelve dollars. He is now a command? At this crisis of your countance of three miles back from the sea, the director in one of the banks, and worth try, can you lift up your standard against called into existence an entirely new train of land is uncultivated, so much sand is blown \$150,000 at least. Every cent of this the enemy that threatens to come in like thought. It was a new and special revelation ng breath; to set on fire passions as magnant as malice can breathe or hell endure; to redden the souls and redden the hands of professing Christians with the hot blood of mutual butchery; to open every sluice gate of society to a deluge of infidelity, intemperance and every I know an extensive dealer in the city, form of corruption; to sow this promising new worth \$100,000 and commands more field, just germinating with the seed of expected it. Whilst I was saddened by the money on a short notice, for sixty, ninety, the Gospel, with the dragon teeth of hate; to paganize Christianity, and chain it. powerless and degraded, to the car of a Gorgon-headed Apollyon, to be dragged a hogshead of sugar, with great misgivings under the axle of his chariot into the red and reluctance, under some apprehension sulphureous rifts of battle, into the human some of which, Prussia, Austria, &c. are of not getting the money when it became shaughter field, where deeds are done which have no parallels in the record or

> Since that period he was worth fifty thou- of his Deliliah, and shake yourselves, and the desolating curse of war, and to roll I know one of the first merchants of ed to feel, and is not the sentiment fraught mitting that all wars are not sinful, do ove-breathing ductrines of Jesus Christ;

Sober-minded, dispassionate Christians. parity between your present condition I know a lady who thirty years ago in and that of the shorn Samson, when he the soil of Christendom with the blood of What are the fictions of romance wriblood-bought men? Is not the secret of sirid though unexpected effect; for the consistence of sirid though unexpected effect; for the consistence of the realties of your weakness hidden in the fact, that you was not a siril though unexpected effect; for the consistence of the realties of your weakness hidden in the fact, that you was not a siril though unexpected effect; for the consistence of the realties of your weakness hidden in the fact, that you was not a siril though unexpected effect; for the consistence of the realties of your weakness hidden in the fact, that you have put the Bible to sleep in the lap of tion of the slave on the part of the master. carnal expediency, and permitted the Philistines of this ungodly world to sheer den's mighty speeches on and in behalf of down its highest, heaven-born doctrines, which prohibit all physical resistance of A WORD TO AMERICAN CHRIST. evil or injury, to the level-ave, below the level-of the lowest instincts of hu-

SELECTIONS.

LEARNING TO READ

Frederick Douglas was formerly a slave in Maryland, and since his escape, he has lectured extensively in the East, in connection with ho Garrison Abolitionists. A narrative of his life has been published, in which the effects of a partial knowledge of letters on an ardent and susceptible mind is set forth with great trnth and beauty. We make the following

"Very soon after I went to live with Me and Mrs. Auld, she very kindly commenced to point of my progress, Mr. Auld found out what was going on, end at once forbade Mrs. Auld to instruct me further, telling her, awell as unsafe, to teach a slave to read. To use his own words, further, he said, If you give a nigger an inch, he will ren-greater works, even, than some do. Learning would spoil the best nigger in forever unfit him to be a slave. He would at once become unmanageable, and of no value to his master. As to himself, it could do him no good, but a great deal of harm. It would make him discontented and unhappy.' These words sank deep into my heart, stirred up sentiments within that lay slumbering, and explaining dark and mysterious things, which my youthful understanding had struggled, but struggled in vain. I now under stood what had been to me a most perplexing difficulty-to wit, the white man's power to enslave the black man. It was a grand achievement, and I prized it highly. From that moment, I understood the pathway from slavery to freedom. It was just what I wanted, and I got it at a time when I the least thought of losing the aid of my kind mistress. I was gladdened by the invaluable instruction which, by the merest accident, I had gained

From this time I was most nerrowly watched. If I was in a separate room any considerable length of time, I was sure to be susnected of having a book, and was at once called to give an account of myself. All this, however, was too late. The first step had been taken. Mistress, in teaching me the let me, in earnest humility, adjure you to slphabet, had given me the inch, and no preas well have rolled it into the Ohio. - arise like him who slumbered on the lap caution could prevent me from taking the

The plan which I adopted, and the one by which I was most successful, was that of ma- vouched for by the New Orleans Tropic, we king friends of all the little white boy, whom I met in the street. As many of these as I gy into a northern journal. could, I converted into teachers. With their I know a man good for thirty thousand back the vengeful current of ignited pas-kindly aid, obtained at different times and in different places, I finally succeeded in learning monkey through the streets of Cincinnati and bloody conflict two Christian and kin- to read. When I was sent of errands, I althe heavens. In lat. 70, north, in the day fight a mere machine; and back he went from has died since, leaving the estate insol- have you not virtually committed and and affection I bear them—but prudence for- He takes the "Price Current"—he mays pos-The founder of the Penitentiary syst you not find that your feet are sinking them, I wish I could be as free as they would The manufacturer, the insurer, the shipper,

whelming and fiery torrent with the bro- thought of being a slave for life began to until pride gets a fall.

time. I got hold of a book entitle 'The Columbian Ocator.' Every opportunity I got, 1 tucky, who has been I couring in the East, has used to read this book. Among much of published a narrative of his life for twenty-five other interesting matter, I found in it a dia- years among the Algerines of Kentucky. Here ogue between a master and his slave. The 's a passage describing his implessions on commiles of railroad in proportion to its extent than any other country. The government that the Lord was the departed from him?" Else why have you sented conversation which took place between able manner in which families live 1 had not conversation which took place between able manner in which families live 1 had not conversation which took place between able manner in which families live 1 had not conversation which took place between able manner in which took place between able manner in which families live 1 had not conversation which took place between able manner in which tanilles live 1 had not conversation which took place between able manner in which took place between able manner to the place between able manner t provements. It has several heantiful cities, of les, black velvet small clothes, vest and coat, graceful and beautiful of the sex; and motime. In this dialogue the whole argument | relling, till I came into the free States. After | had been in Ohio a short time, and had not seen in behalf of slavery was brought forward by the master, all of which was disposed of by the slave. The slave was made to say some faculty these women have of keeping all their bad very smart as well as impressive things in re-

> dislogue was the power of truth over the con science of even a slaveholder. What I got from Sheridan was a bold denunciation of slavery, and a powerful virdication of human rights. The reading of these documents en abled me to utter my thoughts, and to meet the arguments brought forward to sustain slavery; but while they relieved me of one world." difficulty, they brought on another even more painful than the one of which I was relieved. The more I read, the more I was led to detest and abhor my enslavers. I could regard them it consists ofin no other light than a band of successful robbers, who had left their homes, and gone to Africa, and stolen us from our homes, and in a strange land reduced us to slavery. I oathed them as being the meanest as well as the most wicked of men. As I read and contemplated the subject, behold! that very discontentment which Master Hugh had predicted would follow my learning to read had already come, to torment and sting my soul to unutterable anguish. As I writhed under it. would at times feel that learning to read had been a curse rather than a blessing. It had given me a view of my wretched condiion without the remedy. It opened my eyes o the horrible pit, but to no ladder upon which to get out. In moments of agony, I envied my fellow slaves for their stupidity. I ted by the new bill, by the last Congress, have often wished myself a beast. I prefer- which goes into operation on the first day of red the condition of the meanest reptile to my July next: wn. Any thing, no matter what, to get rid of thinking! It was this everlasting thinking Single letters, or any number of of my condition that tormented me. There was no getting rid of it. It was pressed upon me by every object within sight or hearing, animate or inonimate. The silver trump Drop letters, (not mailed) of freedom had roused my soul to eternal For each additional half ounce or wakefulness. Freedom now appeared, to disppear no more forever. It was heard in eve v sound, and seen in every thing. It was ever present to torment me with a sense of my wretched condition. I saw nothing without seeing it, I heard nothing without hearing it, and felt nothing without feeling it. It looked from every star, it smiled in every calm, breathed in every wind, and moved in every Over 100 miles, and out of the

WASHINGTON PLEDGE.

"I can only say that there is not a man living, who wishes more sincerely than I do to see some plan adopted for the abolition of it, [slavery] but there is only one proper and effectual mode by which it can be accomplished, that is by Legislative authority, and this as far as my suffrage will go shall not be wanting." See Washington's letter to Robert Morris, dated 12th April, 1786, in Sparks'

edition, Vol. 9th, page 159. The following description of a Southern planter appeared in a late number of the "Pianter's Banner" and, as its correctness is presume that it may be copied without apolo-

"Now for the picture of the planter. He been safely delivered in York, Pa., as per iawouldn't sell a chicken, nor a dozen of eggs, nor a bushel of peaches, nor a calf, for any dred nations. Have not the events of ways took my book with me, and by going consideration. He is above that! He raises novel style of abducting slaves, we apprehend, I know a heavy business man-a bank the past year revealed your impotence? one part of my errand quickly, I found time to cotton -- he does! He rides in a six hundred dol Lecture a short time since. His subject was &c. He said they were full of honor and director, who sold apples when a boy Are you not yet awake to the character get a lesson before my return. I used also lar carriage, for which he is in debt. His daugh of your position? Are you not compell- to carry bread with me, enough of which was ters thrump a piano that never will be paid always in the house, and to which I was al- for. He buys corn which he could raise at ways welcome; for I was much better off in ten cents a bushel, and pays six'y cents for it, this regard than many of the poor white chil adding 22 2 per cent advance to his commissdren in our neighborhood. This bread I used | ion merchant. Hecould raise his own tobacco to bestow upon the hungry little urchins who, yet he pays \$3 a gound for "Richmond scen a dead body on the £2d inst. about ten miles in return, would give me that more valuable red." He could raise his own hogs-yet he above the passes, supposed to be a bright muthe rulers of your own election, as inter- bread of knowledge. I am strongly tempt- patronizes Cincinnati. The consequences are latto-had on a blue flund shirt, and duck Another individual who was considered posing the slightest obstacle to a war for ed to give the mmes of two or three of those disastrous. Being the possessor of one staple, pantaloons, with an iron collar around the n 1837 worth half a million of dollars, territory, honor, glory or crime? Nay, little boys, as a testimonial of the gratitude he fluctuates with the market of that article. neck to which was attached about ten feet of pledged the sanction and influence of the bids;—not that it would influe me, but it tage—be gobbles down the English news New Orleans Bee, of April 24, 1845; might embarrass them; for it is almost an like a cormorant. If he sell to day he'll loose appardonable offence to teach slaves to read _therefore he'll wait for better advices. He ted here. No one cared about it. It was in this Christian country. It is enough to say is "mixed up" in cotton, and is a gambler only a dead slave. What was there strange of the dear little fellows, that they live on therein. Mean time he wants money; drafts about it? Slaves were often seen by these Philpot-street, near Durgin and Bailey's ship- on his factor! He wants cotton goods and travellers. Iron collars were common, and tor said that often while traveling in Norway, Confederation of Germany. It comprises one at the public expense. I have seen him bellious instincts of human nature, by adover with them. I would sometimes say to at home. He orders them, and feels starge. humanity effaced from the heart by slavery had, while in Stockholm and St. Petersburgh, perpetual, except a recess a few weeks in the tem in Pennsylvania, and well known in in treacherous quicksands, the very mogone home from from visits at midnight, and gone home from visits at midnight, and summer. It ordinarily gives but 17 votes, of that State and elsewhere as a public man, ment you attempt to oppose any war?— free as soon as you are twenty one, but I am man, the seller, and finally the commission of hero, who are completely triumphed over experienced most indescribable sensations of which Prussia and Austria have one cach— died a pauper in the commercial Hospital After having tangent a licentious world a slave for life! Have not I as good a right a licentious world a slave for life! Have sadness and melancholy while passing through the 4 free cities one, and so on. Sometimes the lone and described streets. It appeared as it alone and described the street church and society, is now to leave the lone and described streets. It appeared as it alone and the proud, foolish planter, pays them the direct church and society, is now to leave to be free as you have? These words used its, and the proud, foolish planter, pays them to be free as you have? They have knot have seen him addressing that defensive wars are consistent with the to trouble them; they would express for me ull. The year closes, and he is, "up to his them .- They have kpet back his salary and the liveliest sympathy, and console me with eyebrows' in debt! This is the result of his he has lived by the aid of friends, public lectuburgh; and listened to with the attention after having said to the inflamed and the hope that something would occur by not calculating nor even guessing the difference between farming and planting. One to \$14,000, for which he has attached their walking the streets, as light almost as day, and the supports a family the other supports and the supports and the supports a family the other supports at midnight supports at midnight supports at midnight supports at the supports at midnight supports at

NEW IMPRESSIONS. Lewis Clarke, formerly a white slave of Ken-

In the same book I met with one of Sheri-Catholic emancipation. These were choice documents to me. I read them over and over some gain with unabated interest. They gave tucky yet. If they do it here, they are uncomtongue to interesting thoughts of my own man sly: but I have about concluded that they sonl, which had frequently flashed through in the slave states. I reckon slavery must work my own mind, and died away for want of utupon their minds and dispositions, and make
terance. The moral which I cained from the them ugly. It has been a matter of great wonder at me also, to see all the children. rich and poor, going to school Every few miles I see a school-house here. I did not know what it menut when I saw these houses, when I first came to would starve to death. I never had heard a church bell only at Lexington, in my life.—
When I saw steeples and meeting houses so thick, it seemed like I had got into another

THE U. S. NAVY.

The Washington Union publishes a list of the Navy of the U. S., to according to which,

10 Ships of the Line.

1 Razee.

12 First Class Frigates. 2 Second Class Frigates.

17 Sloops of War, (first class.) 6 do do (second-class.))

8 Brigs. 8 Schooners

8 Steamers.

4 Store-shins.

The total expense of the Navy is about six millions of dollars annually.

NEW POSTAGE LAW.

For the information of our readers, we give, ir a condensed form, the rates of postage upon letters, newspipers and pamphlets, as regula-

pieces not exceeding half an ounce, 500 miles or less, If over 500 miles.

part thereof, add single postage thereto-

ON NEWSPAPERS. Newspapers of 1,000 square inches or less, sent by Editors or Publishers, from their offices of publication, any distance not exceed-

ing So miles. Over 30 miles and not exceeding 100, 1 cente

State All sizes over 1.900 square inches,

postage same as pamphlets. ON PAMPHLETS, ETC. Pamphlets, magazines and periodi-

cals, any distance for one ounce or less, each copy. Each additional ounce or frantion part thereof 15 m

ON CIRCULARS. Quarto post, single cap, or paper not larger than gingle cap, folded, directed and unscaled, for every sheet, any distance,

TORREY BEAT-THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD UPERSEDED. -The Baltimore Sun relates at exloit in slave-moving which beats Torrey: New mode of haman transportation .- Infornation was yesterday received in town of negro servant girl, belonging to Mr. Benj. Ross, who has been missing for some time. It appears from the facts which have transpired, that she had voice, snugly packed away in a good size box the living mummy should be too roughly han-

rope!! Such is the statement found in the

How characteristic the indifference manifes-

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1845. One Dollar a Year in Advance.

STATE LIBERTY CONVENTION. There will be a State Convention of the Liberty party hold at the Court House in Mar shall on the 9th day of July next, to nominate suitable candidates for Governor and Leut Governor to be supported by the friends of

Liberty at the State election in Nov. nrxt .-

Each c unty will appoint twice the number of

delegates to which it is entitled to Representatives to the State Legislatu.e. 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 delegation 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 distinend this State Convention, and it is earnestly hoped they will be present on the occasion. Jackson, May 17, 1845.

DIVISION OF THE CHURCHES.

There seems to be a very general misapprehension of the nature and effects of the division of the Methodist and Bantist churches. Because slaveholders and Ablitionists cannot agree to act together in the same religious organization, the inference is drawn that persons composing these bodies are disposed to throw off the civil government, and divide our political union also. The Detroit Advertiser

"The friends of our National Union are sleeping on a mine. National ties, stronger than any parchment Constitution, are sundering, and few or none regard it with much solicitude. The great religious associations of the country are now in the very act of a geographical and institutional division.

Other denominations, in numbers and popular influence, but yet vastly important, are likely to tread, ere long, in the same path, until the whole American religious community is sectionally rent into twain. Yet that community comprises in fact the same people, a great majority of the same men and women, who go to make up our political nation. Are political stronger than religious ties?"

In reply to the question here proposed, we would say that men are quite as tenacious of their opinions and feelings on religious as on civil or political mattersperhaps more so. But in the case before us, this essential difference exists. The male members of these churches are at left free to follow their opinions and prejudices to any extent they please. They may have one denominational organiza-The whole matter is left to themselves. zance of their doings. Human nature, being thus left free to act without erstraint, the result is seen in the division of these denominations.

But why should we thence argue that a dissolution of our political union will take place? This is a very different affair, as will be seen by a momentary glance at these considerations.

1. That there is a much larger number of persons interested in this result than in a mere denominational division.

2. There is every variety of political and religious faith: Atheists, Infidels, Federalists, Mobites, Aristocrats and the very vilest of society, must agree to act with the most virtuous, the most patriotic, and the most orthodox, or our union cannot be destroyed.

3. There is every variety of interest-The Manufacturer, the Merchant, the Farmer, the Cotton-raiser, the Sugargrower, the Slaveholder and the Abolitionist must all unite in calling for disanion, or there can be none.

4. Both sections of the Union North and South, must be agreed upon it. Now we venture to say that at the North not one in a thousand of its adult population until we can bring about a peaceful remedv without division. But how stands the case with the South? The slavehold-The Slaveholders have never seriously proposed any such thing: and they DARE not do it. Who would then catch their fugitives for them? Who maintain a standing army for keeping their bondmen in Slavery? If the Slaveholders wish for Disunion, the preparatory steps towards it are easy. Why have they not called a convention of Slaveholders to deliberate on the matter? The fact is they do not

We cannot see any practicable method of effecting a dissolution of the Union, without a general consent of the people a tion would be that the members of the

But do we find any thing of this in the history of their proceedings? Not the same Baptists and Methodists.

Hence we deem all prophesies of distained in some other way.

ter which may properly afford a lesson to politicians. The Baptist and Metho- yeas. list Churches extended from the extreme them embraced large numbers of bigoted nati Herald. Slaveholders and of ardent, untiring Ablitionists. These were unable to agree Slavery shall have ceased to exist.

Now look at the Whig and Democratic parties. Each of these extends from Maine to Texas, and embraces the most zealous Slaveholders, and large number haps not always consistent antislavery ways act together? In this connection, ger than religious ties?" We answer, pline. no: and hence in the division of these nafate of their national parties. These gious organizations on the question of with winking at sin. Slavery: think you the same persons will long continue to act together politically on a subject which has divided them into different religious bodies? In this view of the subject, the Advertiser has just reason for ominous forebodings to its party. These religious divisions are preparing the way for the separation of the political parties, so that a dividing line shall be drawn between the friends of Freedom and of Slavery.

The responsibility of effecting these religious divisions is generally attributed directly to Abolitionists, and they are denounced as little better than devils for their supposed agency in it. The Jackthe same time citizens and church mem- son Patriot, which hails under the Demobers. In the latter capacity, they are cratic flag, lays it to our charge in the itself. following courteous and candid style:

"These movements are the consequence of the action of the abolitionists of the tion, or two, or a dozen, or none at all. North. This fanatical and impious portion of the human race are doing their worst. They do not scruple to sever the There is no opposing obstacle from without. The world's people do not interfere. their works, they would not stop until they had torn the Union asunder. Nero fiddle while Rome was burning; how would these aliens to every thing sacred express their joy, could they effect their nefarious designs?

Is it not time for sober men, who have in the least countenanced these mad-men in their infernal course, to pause and look about them? The churches are fast beng rent in shreds; are our political institutions any more secure?"

So far as we know, that class of Aboliionists attached to the Liberty party have never directly sought the division of these or any other churches. But they have very generally held to the principle that man-stealers, however unexceptionable their characters in other respects, are not proper persons to be admitted into Christian churches. We suppose it was a discussion of this principle and those connected with it, which has occasioned such a dissatisfaction to the slaveholders that they have withdrawn from their brethren for the express purpose of holding slaves in quietness. The movement for division, we believe, has originated with them .-

Are we the therefore to be blamed, because when we have told them the truth, they have become offended and left us? As to the nature of this division which themselves have consummated, we enterwould vote for disunion. We do not need tain no grievous apprehensions in referit. We know that slavery is a curse to ence to it. There is just as much real us, but we are content to abide its evils piety and worth in the churches as there was before division. Its influence for the liberation of the slave will be highly favorable. The control of the slaveholders did, indeed, bellow for a dissolution ers over the northern churches will be of the Union some years since: but every withdrawn, and they will be left free to sensible man knows that it was only the act out their honest convictions in referebullition of mere blustering bravadoes. ence to this great iniquity. Besides, a purely slaveholding church will soon become the scorn of mankind. The organization of a Rumselling Christian Church would be far more reasonable, and be less of an outrage upon Christian principle, than one to manufacture slaves by steal ing helpless little infants, and quoting Je-

There may be evils attending the separation, but we believe they will be very greatly overbalanced by the good. As the whole matter now looks to us, we may say, that although the division originated on the part of the Slaveholders, vet in the of the North and South. Nor do we language of another on a different occafind a desire for such a result in either sion, "personally we have no objection, - section. If it exist at all, the presumpit, with the common consent, upon just etc.) Baptist and Methodist Churches, who and fair terms," without bitterness, and

sus Christ for authority for so doing.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

This body met in Cincinnati, on the east vestige. On the contrary it is no- 15th of May. There were 123 members orious that the Union has not in its bo- from the North, and 66 from the South. equivocal when the committee made it the Buffalo Liberty Convention as the Editor om more ardent defenders than these Dr. Krebs, of New York City, was elected Moderator.

union delusive. It is not desired by a of baptism performed by Roman Catho- stood, thousandth part of the nation: it is not lie prists. Quite a difference of opinion roposed seriously but a very few at the prevailed. On one side it was argued North: and no practicable method of ef- that the Romish church was not a church feeting it has been pointed out except by of Christ; consequently the ordinance had general consent of all the people, of no more validity than if performed by a which there is not the least probability, Hindoo priest. On the other side it was while its consequences would be more or asked, where did we get the right to bapor less disastrous, without bringing bene- tize? If traced back, it brought them to fit to any which might not be better at- the Romish Church. Luther and Calvin were baptized by that church, and were But there is another aspect of this mat- never re-baptized. Catholic Baptism was declared invalid by 169 nays to 6

We give the following synopsis of the North to the extreme South. Each of proceedings on Slavery from the Cincin-

"Committee on the subject of Slavery, consisting of Dr. Rice, of Cincinnati, Dr. to act longer together and they have sep. Lord, of Buffalo, Dr. McGill, of Allearated, with no hope of a re-union till ghenytown, Rev. Drury Lacy, of N. C. Rev. N. H. Hall, of Lexington, Judge Leavitt, of Ohio, and Mr. Dunlap, of this blessed decision. Philadelphia-Reported by their chairman in substance as follows:

The memorials are of three classes of sincere and honest-hearted, though per- 1. Asking amelioration of the slave's condition. 2. Those which ask the Asmen. Will these two classes of men al- sembly to discuss, and urge members in cision on this momentous subject. slave States to strive for the repeal of the

It is impossible to discipline slaveholdtional churches, politicians may read the ing as a sin, without denying some of the plainest declarations, of the word of God. church members have divided their reli- It would be charging the Apostles of Christ

Yet the committee hold that there is evil connected with Slavery, particularly had enabled the assembly to conduct its in those defective and oppressive laws, by deliberations, and that our Heavenly Fathwhich in some States, it is regulated .- er would especially bless the decision to But since Christ and apostles did not make | which the house had just been brought upslaveholding a bar to church fellowship, on a most agitating and important subject; If the Lib. party, when in power does not carry we cannot scripturally do it. Nor can and that we might still share his protecwe remove the evil of Slavery by eccle- tion and care, so that soon none will be siastical action. But we rejoice that min- called to say, "Now hath the Lord covisters and members in slave States are ered the daughter of Zion with the cloud awaking to the importance of giving in- of his anger." struction to slaves, etc.

1. Resolved, That the Assembly was originally constituted on the admission that slaveholding is not necessarily a sin.

2. Therefore, to make slaveholding a bar to communion, would be to dissolve

[Calls for question were made from all parts of the house.

A call for division on the motion was

the report the order of the day to-morrow at a certain hour, but it was not seconded or received in a slight movement among the members

The motion to adopt was entertained. to, and the report was then read.

Rev. Mr. Jernegan .- I am not prepared to vote upon that report-to admit that its sentiments are according to the word of God-I sumbit to the assembly whether it be possible for this assembly to act instantly on a report of such momentous importance, with becoming calmness and deliberation. Let us have time to consider the report in detail.

He moved to postpone the present motion, and make the subject the order of the day for Thursday next.

Dr. Hamilton moved to amend; printing the report and making it the order of the day on Friday morning.

Dr. Junkin warmly opposed the postponement and printing. It is a plain paper, and if we print we may have discussion at length.

Mr. Weatherby, of Mississippi, opposed the postponement. That paper meets the views of the North and the South .-All can understand it. Let it come to

Dr. Lord, of Buffalo, apprehends that the postponement will throw open the sub-

ject to a wide discussion. Ayes and Noes were called for-not sustained-one third not voting for it.

The motion to postpone was then put Motion to print was put and lost.

A division of the paper was asked for. [Many members rise and address the chair.]

The first resolution was then read. Dr. Junkin wishes brethren may have time to speak. (Many calls for "Ques-

tion," "Question.") Rev. Mr. McMaster, from Synod of Pittsburgh, proposed a verbalamendment. which was lost.

The first resolution was carried without

The second resolution was then read, and adopted without debate-a few voice heard in the negative. (The resolution declares that the attempt to discipline slaveholding as a sin, would tend to dis-

have already dissolved their religious ties, in accordance with Christian principles. the preamble so as to substitute the word tives.

would be for breaking their political ones. PRESBYTERIAN OLD SCHOOL "servants," for the word "slaves," in the ceamble.

> Dr. Junkin opposed the amendmenthe hopes we shall not make the paper plain. [Calls for "Question," "Question," "Question."] We want to ex-A curious debate arose on the validity press our opinion so that it will be under-

> > The motion to amend was then lost; his attention to the following considerations. so the assembly refused to substitute the word "servants," for the word "slaves," as designating the persons in service in- by the exercise of all the constitutional pow structed by the apostles in the New Tes-

The question on the paper was called for by many voices.

Dr. Junkin calls for the ayes and noes. He wishes to have his name to that glorious document.

The call was sustained, and the aves and noes were accordingly ordered.

Mr. Jernegan, from Northern Indiana, asked to be excused from voting. Ex-

The ayes and noes were then taken, and were as follows: affirmative 164, neg-Dr. Junkin suggested that the Modera-

tor render thanks to Almighty God for

Mr. McMaster protested against it as an insult to those voting in the negative. Dr. Junkin varied the motion so as to give thanks to God for the harmony with which the house had arrived at their de-

This motion was strongly objected to, the inquiry of the Advertiser becomes of slave laws. 3. Those denouncing slave- on the ground that those voting in the momentous interest-"Are political stron- holding as a sin and asking for disci- negative would feel themselves insulted determining on the utility of important meas-

> Dr. Junkin then with leave withdrew his motion.

> The Moderator then called on Dr. J. C. Lord to lead in prayer.

Dr. Lord, of Buffalo, then gave thanks to God for the harmony with which He

After giving notices, the house adjourned.'

We shall not trust ourselves to express our deep abhorrence of this additional instance of ecclesiastical sanction of MAN-STEALING, making it a Bible institution, and therefore perpetual through all com-Moved to accept and adopt the Report. ing time! A sanction by the General Assembly of the abominations of Sodom and Gomorrah, in our judgment, would have been no more derogatory to the character

DIVISION OF THE BAPTISTS.

The Baptists in the several States are organized into single churches, each of which think essentially alike on the main object for is independent of every other, and makes its The re-reading was called for. Agreed own rules of faith and practice. There is er subjects we must have the liberty of exno appellate jurisdiction among them, and pressing and advocating our different views. consequently no courts of ecclesiastical judi- The human mind is so constituted that it will cature, except the churches themselves.

> But the Baptists have Associations hitherto united in sustaining two national societies-one for Home, and one for Foreign the employment of slaveholders for Missiona ries, and asking donations of the owners of slaves have been started, and their discussion has become so unpleasant to the slaveholding eration from their northern brethren. Accordingly a convention of 500 southern Bap-&c. A "Convention for the Religious Support of Manstealing," in our judgment, would have been quite as near the truth.

Dr. John on, of South Carolina, is presilent; ex-Governor Lumpkin, of Georgia, Dr. ville, Tennessee, May, 1846.

The boards are to be two in number, for independent purposes-one charged with the the home missions. The foreign board is loof South Carolina, is vice president, and Malary, of Georgia, recording secretary.

The home board is placed at Marion, Ala bema. Dr. Manly, of that State, is president, Hon. J. Belton O'Neall, a vice president: professor Reynolds, recording sec-

How far this division will affect the communion and intercourse of ministers and churches, remains to be seen. Each church at the North has power to exclude all slaveholders, if it please; and each Southern church may exclude Abolitionists. The Southern Convention was large, and was very unani-

OF Mr. Giddings was publicly accused last winter by Mr. Black, of Georgia, of franking a calico frock home to his wife. Mr. Giddings has applied to the Postoffice department for information, and discovered that the package referred to-whether it contained a frock, shaw!, or piece of silk-was sent by a Democratic member, and was franked by that distinguished defaulting character, Caleb Mc-Rev. Mr. McMaster desired to amend Nulty, Clerk of the House of Representa- gery, were of a different opinion from the

"OUR WORK."

The Utica Liberty Press copies our answer to its interrogatories, and declares its determination to abide by the resolutions of understands them. But he calls on us for a further exposition of our views as to the legit imate scope and sphere of action of the Liberty party. In this also we will respond to his inquiries without hesitation. We invite

1. The first efforts of the Liberty party should be directed to the abolition of Slavery. ers of the General Government and of the several States. This is the greatest evil and should be first removed.

2. We concerve that if the Liberty party were in power-having a President and a maority of both Houses of Congress-it ought Government ought to do. If it belonged to lutely obliged to pass such a law." civil Government to make treaties, send out States, or improve harbors, we do not see why it would not be the legitimate province of a Liberty party to do all these things .-Whatever party is in power must take charge of these interests for the time being, or government itself would be at an end. We do pot see how any sensible man can deny this.

S. It is the province of a statesman to improve the condition of his country by adapt ing his measures to its actual circumtances. take precautions against the plague." What might be wise and beneficial, in one year, under a particular state of things, might be extremely injudicious and disastrous three or four years after. The circumstances of popular feeling, the necessities of the country, the state of our foreign relations, and other considerations must be taken into account in ures of national policy.

4. The abolition of Slavery is the great At the same time, the party as it has opportu nity, will carry out the principles of Equal Rights intoall their practical consequences and SOUTHERN METHODIST CONapplications in the ordinary business of legislation-in making treaties, raising a revenue, determining the price of public lands, supporting the navy or army, apportioning salaries, or whatever business comes legitimately within the scope of the action of Government out these principles, it will be undeserving o support, and ought not to receive it. But if it does carry them out wisely, justly and beneficialy, it ought to receive the support of the people, not only till slavery shall be abolished.

5. No other test question should be proosed than this: "Will you use all your political influence for the overthrow of Slavery through the Liberty organization, and for carrying out the principle of Equal Political Rights to All?' An affirmative answer, followed by corresponding works, entitles the respondent to membership in the liberty party.

6. While we regard this as the only test of membership, we claim for ourselves as individuals, for our paper, and for every mem ber and paper of the Liberty paper, the right dorsement of the robbery, cruelty, adul- of political policy whatever, respecting "the A voice was heard moving to make tery, lust and outrage now prevailing other great interests" without being trammeled by any dictation from others. We a for the largest liberty of thought and speech. This is the only basis on which a successful political party can be established. We must which we combine our efforts; but on all othhave an interest in many things, and will discuss and act upon them. But this need not churches, and the whole denomination have interfere with united action in one thing .-Hence we say, let every Liberty man and naper have and express its own views of Banks, Missions. The usual difficulties respecting Tariffs, Capital Punishment, Free Trade, War, Non-Resistance, Fourierism, or any other thing they may deem important.

7. The Press refers to something abou a "system of Political Economy for the Lib-Baptists, that they have determined on a sep- erty party" which we have manufactured, o countenanced in some other paper. We are not conscious of having done any such thing. tists met at Augusta, Ga. May 3, and organ- But suppose we had-what then? Suppose ized under the title of the "Southern Baptist we have argued that a National Bank Convention for the Propagation of the Bible, was now unnecessary-that the price of the Public Lands ought not to be reduced-that public defaulters should be punished as crimi nal--that an average duty of 20 per cent would raise revenue enough for our national expenses-that the Military Academy a Fuller, of South Carolina, and others, vice- West Point ought to be abolished -or that presidents. This body is to meet every three money laid out on fortifications was all thrown years. The first meeting shall be in Nash- away, and no more ought to be appropriated for that purpose. Suppose we had advocated all these notions, and many more, and recommended them to the consideration of the foreign missionary department, the other with Liberty party for their adoption-where would have been the harm? We should not cated in Richmond, Virginia. Rev. J. B. expect to read out of the party every one of Jeter, of that State, is its president; Fuller, the 3632 Liberty men of Michigan who might not agree with us on these points. It belongs to these men, in their political Couventions, to establish and declare their own creed. 8. There are some in the Liberty party

who think that nothing but the Abolition of Slavery should be thought of, written, printed, read, or discussed till that object shall have been accomplished. Others are for joining together ten or a dozen different political objects, and organizing one party to carry hem all. Both of these extremes we think are wrong and contrary to the nature of the points, and press their united energies for bringing them to a successful issue, while on all other subjects each one brings over to his opinion as many as he can.

Remember no political change is worth a single crime, or above all, a single drop of human blood-D. O'Connell.

This is a noble sentiment. It seems that those Whigs who originated and nursed and sent abroad into the world the Garland Forgreat Irishman.

"THE TRUE LIBERTY PARTY." Here is a specimen of the zeal of the

Whig party for antislavery doctrines, as 3 o'clock, the Railroad Depot in this village the Senate on the admission of Florida.

"Let him tell the Senators both from Maine and Massachusetts, that this was all law and all constitution. If there were a hundred clauses in the Constitution, absolutely and explicitly prohibiting the passage of such a law, as that which prohibited the entrance of free colored seamen into the southern States, they to do whatever a just and rightrous civil might, nevertheless feel themselves abso-

The Senator turned upon the Senator embassadors, collect a revenue, coin money, from Maine, and exclaimed, "why did build light houses, maintain a navy and army, the Senator from Maine come here, and, take charge of the public lands, lay out new lending himself to the design of a band of fanatics, throw into the Senate such a firebrand of discord?"

"They of the South," he continued, 'did not care one farthing what the Constitution allowed or disallowed."

"When such Senators as those from Mussachusetts and Maine come with firebrands in their hands, the South would

But the master continued his rebukes. He charges the gentleman from Massachusetts with being compelled by a certain influence to act against his own judgment, and such was the case with other Eastern gentlemen. When men ought not to stir these questions even in conversation, but would do far better quietly to to give them the go-by. "Those who conand paramount object of the Liberty party. tinued such an unprofitable and pernicious agitation were no patriots."

VENTION.

Our last exchanges have brought us the official proceedings of this Convention: but they do not vary in substance from what we have before stated.

The resolution erecting the Conferences there represented into a distinct ecclesiastical connection, separate from the jurisdiction of the M. E. Church, and com- the Kings of Holland, Belgium and Naprehending its entire rules and regula- ples, together with Prince Albert, will tions, except so far as verbal alterations grace the Courts of Tuileries -a sort of may be necessary, was adopted, ayes 94, nays 3, viz: Wm. Gunn, Geo. W. Taylor, John C. Harrison. The second resolution asserts that while

they cannot abandon the principles of action on which they have proceeded, they are ready to entertain and consider any proposition for a union of the two great bodies, North and South, on a basis either jurisdictional or connectional.

rate into the Southern Church any bor- cumnavigated in a fortnight. Meanadmitted. The motion to accept, was then of a Christian assembly than was this encome over to them.

years thereafter.

ton and one in New Orleans, who should age." report to the society in Louisville.

Torrey was imprisoned, a charge was ly- S E. SEWALL, Esq., tefore his honor, Judge ing against him for assisting the slaves of Ward, moved that MACON B. ALLEN, who Bushrod Taylor, of Va. to escape from their master. The family are now in Canada, and were recently visited by Rev. J. C. Aspenwall, who thus describes their condition and appearance:

"I think I never enjoyed an interview so much as the one I had at the house of count brother Torrey is claimed by the Governor of Virginia. It is one of the most interesting families I ever saw, and they are prospering finely. Several years since, Mrs. Webb bought her freedom, and afterwards that of two sons, who have been in Canada for some years .-She afterward obtained money to buy two daughters, and was induced to run in debt for another, lest it should be sold to the extreme south, and mortgaged those she had paid for, back as security for the pay for the third. This morgage was soon sued, and before she could obtain means to redeem them, they were all taken back into slavery. Mrs. Webb was then advised to use what she had obtained in paying the passage of her family to Canada, instead of wearing herself out in buying seen, and I am sure I never saw a more happy one. Could she obtain her two mind. The wisest way for men who would sons, who are yet in slavery, she says act together politically is to agree on the main that, like Simeon, she could depart in The slaveholders are not able to stand

> O'Connell's Abolitionism any longer. We mentioned last week the dissolution of the Repeal Association of Baltimore. The Association of New Orleans also dissolved, after receiving the news of O'Connel's speech respecting Polk, Slavery and Oregon. It was determined that the funds then on hand should be equally divided-one half to be devoted to the Female Orphan Society, and the remainder to the Charity Hospital.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE!

On Wednesday afternoon, about half past manifested by Mr. Archer, of Va., a prom- was discovered to be on fire in the upper part inent Whig, and already talked of for of the building. Our citizens rallied with the the Presidency. It is from the debate in utmost alacrity to stay the progress of the flames, but before a sufficiency of water could be obtained, the fire had extended over the whole of the east end of the building. The wind blowing briskly from the west, the a matter that belongs to the law of self flames spread with great rapidity, and soon preservation-that primeval and irre- communicated to the large ware house closeprievable law, which of itself over-rode ly contiguous. The wind at this time was redoubled in its strength, and blew such a shower of fire from both the burning buildings on to the warehouse owned by V. H. Powell, E-q. that it was impossible to save it. At the same time the fire communicated to the dwelling house occupied by Mr. Powell, and the four buildings were thus enveloped in flames at once. The utmost that could be done by the citizens was to save the surrounding buildings. At one time the whole of the Lower Village was in danger, from the shower of falling fire which alighted on every building, and on every thing combustible. Fire was communicated in many places, but by the vigdance of the citizens, it was extinguished without damage.

The principal sufferers by this disastrous conflagration were, Mrs. Fuller, proprietor of the largest warehouse. The loss is estimated at \$2,000 or more. No insurance. The warehouse owned by V. H. Powell, Esq. cost about \$1,200. No ins rince. His furniture was mostly saved, but in a damaged state .-The dwelling house was owned by Page and

It was a fine building and cost about \$5,000. About 10,000 flour barrels, belonging to different individuals, were consumed in the warehouses, a part of which were insured. The fire is supposed to have originated from sparks proceeding from the engine conducting

The Depot was the property of the State.

the train of cars from the West, while stand ing in the Depot. This is the most disastrous fire that has occurred in our village since its settle-

The European correspondent of the Philadelphia Leger writes from Bel-

"In the month of August, a congress of sovereigns of Western Europe will unite in Paris. It is said that the Queens of England and Spain, and Belgium, and demonstration, perhaps, against the northern powers, and a means of legitimizing Louis Phillippe, but of no real advantage to, or influence on the political statu quo.

In other respects, the Europeans are building railroads and steamboats. Even the Grand Sultan wishes to travel by steam, and talks about rails and locomotives. But a few years more, and Europe will not be as large as the United States, The Bishops were requested to incorpo- for it will be traversed in a week and circreases in every quarter: 43,000 Germans The General Conference of the South- have emigrated the last year; and there ern Church is to meet at Petersburgh, Va., are not enough ships at Antwerp, Roterin April or May, 1846, and every four dam, Havre or Hamburgh, to carry those who are ready to try their chance in the The Missionary Society of Louisville new world. Thousands are preparing was appointed to be the central society for Texas, mostly wealthy, strong and for Missions, and were instructed to ap- healthy men, with from six to eight chilpoint two receiving agents, one in Charles- dren. Heaven grant them a good pass-

A COLORED GENTLEMAN ADMITTED TO THE F It will be remembered that when BAR. - In Boston, on last Saturday morning, was provided with a certificate of competency, signed by Judge Merrick, be admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor at law in the courts of Massachusetts, and, there being no legal objection to the motion, the gentleman was admitted. The Post says that Mr. Allen is 29 years of age, is a native of Indiana, and his color and physiognomy be-George and Emily Webb, the family speak a mingled Indian and African extraction claimed by Bushrod Taylor, on whose ac- of about equal proportions. He is of medium height and size, and passably good looking .- Exchange Paper.

> We hope Mr. Allen will so conduct bimself as to do away the silly prejudice against his color by showing himself an able and high minded man. His brother lawyers cannot compete against him without virtually putting themselves on a par with him; and thus he has a fair chance to establish a reputation for himself and his race.

Wiskonsan contains an extent of territory equal to five or six of the largest States of the Union. Its domain is said to be 1,200 miles long by 200 wide. According to the Ordinance of 1787, which was declared to be forever unalterable unless by the common consent of Congress and the people of the territory Northwest of the river Ohio, that section of country was to be divided into not less than three nor more than five States .them over again; and she now has the Four have already been carved out of it, viz: pleasure of sitting down at her own table Ohio, Indiana, Illinois Michigan, and the great with her husband and seven children. A extent of country embraced by the territorial better regulated family I have seldom limits of Wiskonson remains. In compliance with the ordinance, it must constitute but one State, although if peopled as numerously as Holland or England it might hold a population of 30,000,000 or more. Wiskonsan will shortly knock for admittance into the Umon; and the question must then be decided whether such a mammoth State shall be admitted, whether the Ordinance shall be nullified, or whether some method shall be devised by which the consent of the people northwest of the Ohio can be obtained to its division.

> The New York Magnetic Company have filled their stock, and are ready to enter on the completion of the tele graphic communication between New York and Baltimore.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLA- TO THE LIBERTY PARTY OF THE VERY SOCIETY.

Our readers will recollect that several years since the national antislavery society divided into two bodies; one under the lead of Garrison and his friends retained the old appellation of the American Anti-Slavery Society, while the other, for the sake of distinction, was designated as the American and Foreigu Antislavery Society. This last mentioned association, owing to the organization of the Liberty party in each State, and office causes, have not entered into the work very extensive-the purity of revolutionary achievement, but the not entered into the work very extensive-the purity of revolutionary achievement, but the recent annual meeting of the society, the Executive Committee determined on a more active and efficient plan of operations. They intend to take charge of those departments of antislavery action which are strictly national, leaving the local societies to act respecting local affairs. Besides corresponding with foreign societies, preparing To look around, is but to behold its evidence. books, pamphlets, &c., they will issue a monthly paper to be called the "Anti-Slavery Reporter," to be under the charge of Rev. A.

A. Phelps, formerly editor of the Emanc pator. This is designed to be a register of all the more important movements respecting the cause, both at home and abroad, and will sustain the principles of the Liberty party.

The Reporter will be in a good shape binding and permanent preservation. The price will be 50 cents in advance for one copy of ignal design. Let us also contemplate in our midst those, for whom no "fourth of July" is: to one address: 5 copies. 82: 8 copies \$5: 14 copies, \$5,00. Those of our readers wishing for a general register of this character can address the editor, A. A. Phelps, 113 Nassau street, N. Y. From our acquaintance with the Editor, and from the character of the Reporter hitherto, we have full confidence that the paper will be deserving of a wide circu-

INDIANA.

The cause of Human Freedom in this State seems to be steadily on the gain, notwithstanding the proslavery origin and character of a large portion of the inhabitants. The following extract from the letter of a valued correspondent in Noble letter of a valued correspondent in Noble of Meture publication will announce the place county will show what is doing in that vi-

"We have not been able to obtain a list of the Liberty voters in this County, but in the town of Johnson the vote for town officers was 23-last fall 9, and the year before, one.

In Bloomfield a good part of the Liberin 1843, 38 last fall for Birney, and now we shall be disappointed at less than 200; refugees from slavery. He says: The Whigs are pleading for votes for an whole energies last season for Clay .-They can't trap Liberty men here any more: last fall's lesson has taught many a freeman his duty.

drew Kennedy and L. G. Thompson, and candidates of other parties. It does seem enough on that point to satisfy us.

ganized in this neighborhood last night, for sure him." the discussion and dissemination of our principles, and to raise a fund for lecturers, books, tracts and papers. They vothe Indiana Freeman and a supply of Liberty Almanacs and Liberty Minstrels."

OF The haughty, domineering spirit eagendered by holding slaves seems to adhere to count in a letter from H. C. Wright, dated taken ill. Innsbruck, July 13, 1844:

"Here I leave one of my companions, a New Orleans slaveholder, a most singular compound of a man. In every town and ho- Oakland Gazette respecting Mr. Bibb, is deservtel he had a quarrel with the police, the land. edly condemned by the better portion of the Whig lord, the waiters, the drivers, or some of the press. The State Journal has the following: passengers. The passengers have been gooding him about Slavery and American Democracy-for he is a red-hot Democrat, like the hypocrites Jackson and Polk. His bed, his wash-stand, his towels, his food, his seat in coach, his bills of fare, were never to his cursing to his inferiors, and rude and malicious tor speaks of it as follows: to his superiors. Yet he is a great professor, carries his Bible in his-pocket. He talks piously and penitently one moment, and the next is ready to knock you down. feelingly of consecrating all to God, and puffs tobacco smoke in your face all the time. He is very good tempered on Sunday, and frets, scolds, swears, and is full of wrath all the rest of the week. He is a genuine specimen of the cant & hypocrisy of a praying pious slaveholder.

THE CONVENTION OF REFORMED CHURCHES. -This body, composed of "Covenanters," (of the voting kind.) "Seceders," and Associate Reformed Presbyterians, has been in session several days in Dr. Wylie's church in 11th street above Chesnut. They have had the question of Slavery before them, and recorded their testimony against the following propositions, which they call

"ERRORS CONDEMNED." ing in these United States, is not sinful on

the part of civil society.

2. That Slavery, as it exists in these United States, is not a censurable offence. to abolish Slavery in these United States.

4. That it is agreeable to the Word of God for any person intentionally to induce those held in slavery to rebel against their masters." drunkenness. They will drink." -Amer. Freeman.

of Dr. Rice in the General Assembly, he who marries his deceased wife's sister the law was the same in Kentucky.

COUNTY OF WAYNE.

The Central Committee has called a State accting to be held at Marshall on the 9th July, with recommendation of county meeting through-out the State on the 4th of July. The recom-

mendation 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 promulga-tion of the noblest principles of civil government. was dignified, when achieved by a Washington was dignified, when achieved by a washington and kindred copatriots: 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 assembled Americans will again commemora's the great one idea of '76. Under it they have careered nto greatness. It has been to them, the handmaid of happiness, weath and national pride.

What spell, then, more worthy to convoce Americans, than that of the genius of '76-iv mmortal one idea-Liberty? Let us of Wayne their pure enthusiasm and from their ashes re kindle the expiring fires of liberty. Let us meet as Americans, and while contemplating the glories of the revolutionary structure, let us seek to remove carefully and with wisdom, the incongruities, now marring the noble simplicity of its 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 Amerians enslaved: God's spirits chattelized; our na tional principles spurned; our national honor befouled, and say was it for this the signers of independence perilled their all, and Washington fought? Let us contemplate the domains of out rage continually widening, and point to the overwaving flag, revealing the parent power of the system, and proclaiming that slavery has fled system, and proclaiming that shavery has been covering from the reprobation of the globe to find place and honor, beneath our republican egis. Let us do this, and then say, are these the traits of a Bunker Hill,—a Saratoga,—and a

Yorktown? We invite the people of Wayne, to meet at some fitting place on the 4th of July. Let al -and clasp the hand of fellowship. Speakers in

abundance will be in atendance. meeting of Wayne on the 4th of July.

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

The African race, the world over, whether bond or free, are characterized by ty ticket was elected. The vote was 28 their benefactors. A elegyman recently visited a settlement in Canada of 200 families of

"I have found quite a large number wh Anti-Texas Whig for Congress. He is have had an acquaintance with brother Torpro-slavery enough, having spent his rey, and in several instances, when allusion has been made to his name and present situation, I have seen the briny tears roll down their sable cheeks. Their gratitude to their benefactor seems almost unbounded. Numbers of them would be glad to exchange We hold to-morrow a Mass District places with him if they could thereby obtain and County Convention, to nominate for his release. Slaveholders may curse his County, State and Congress. We shall memory, and abolitionists who are too covet place a Liberty man in the field with An- ous to pay anything, or to dare any thing for the cause of the slave, may dwell long on his want of prudence, but I would much rather show them we are not to be bid off by have my memory cherished and my grave Whigs. There is nothing that I depre- watered with the grateful tears of these poor cate so much as the plan of voting for the creatures, who were remembered by me in that we have had dear-bought experience to witness for me at the bar of my final Judge. than to have all the honors, and especially

HENRY BIBB.

We are requested to state that Mr. Bibb was unable to fulfil some few of his ted to send for the Signal, Albany Patriot, latter appointments in consequence of being taken ill, and that he was obliged to return to Detroit, where he now lies sick. He made some arrangement for notifying friends of the fact through the Signal, a large portion of the masters in all situations, but it failed. He trusts the circumstan-Here is a specimen of a New Orleans slave- ces will excuse him. He had filled evbolder, travelling in Europe. We find the ac- ery appointment with punctuality, until

> We are pleased to find that the infamous article which we published last week from the

"ABOLITIONISM - The Signal copies an artic on this subject from the Oakland Gazette, apparently for the purpose of contrasting it with a more humane and liberal one from the Mouroe Advocate. We very decidedly object to the tone mind. He has been insolent and brutal and of the Gazette's article; and the Adrian Exposi-

"ABOLITIONISM."-We are very sorry to see the tone of an article under this head in the last Pontiac Gazette. Such sentiments ill become a He talks friend of Whig pfinciples. We maintain that man should not be abused by others, merely be ause his professed friends have injured him. If the Slave has any real friends, they, are to be found in the Whig party—and for Whigs to abuse or insult them is the surest method that can be adopted to keep alive that misnomer, Political

> H. C. Wright, who is now lecturing on Slavery in Scotland says of the prevalence of Temperance:

"You can form no idea of the TIPPLING habits of the clergy and churches of Scotland. I once admired Chalmers, Wardlaw, and others of great note; but my admiration buke them for their wickedness. Wardlaw induced to break their pledge and have died 3. That the civil government is not bound drunkards. Such men as Wardlaw, Chalto tetotalism, and the greatest promoters of gregation his farewell sermon.

In Virginia, according to a statement when given in pursuance of an enlightened for disseminating the Gospel among the heaconscience. Each vote is a thread in that then, and the destitute at home, was \$871, great cable of power we intend to wind a- \$35. The War expenses of the present year, round the monster (slavery's) neck and hang which may be called the Mission of Gunpowart, Esq.

OREGON.

Most of the European nations have colonial possessions, at a distance from the mother country, but subject to her sway. This is not the case with the United States. Her territory is perfectly compact, and it has not been her policy to encumber perself with colonial possessions.

But the settlements now commencing at Oregon may be regarded as an American colony. The settlers are principally from this country, and are partial to our laws and institutions. The rush of emigration will doubtless accelerate the growth of the colony at a rate far in advance of that exhibited in the settlement of the English Colonies of North America.

The dispute now existing between this country and England respecting Oregon will probably be settled by fixing a certain degree of latitude as the boundary between our own limits, and the British possessions on the north, and our right to the remainder will be acknowledged as clear and indisputable.

In that vast country beyond the Rocky Mountains, there are all the requisites for establishing a great and independent nation, and such we doubt not will ultimately exist there. But until the settlement of the country shall have consideracly progressed, the people will probably be willing to remain under the protection of our Government.

A considerable degree of interest is beginning to prevail respecting this new country. We shall give our readers from time to time such information respecting it as we can gather from authentic sour-

The Washington Globe has been furnished with the following letter from a very highly esteemed citizen of Oregon, dated at "Wallametta Falls, July 9th, 1844."

"The territory has been regularly or ganized by the consent of a majority of the citizens here for their own municipal regulations; elections held in the various districts for an executive committee of three; one Secretary; also for a chief justice, members of the legislative committee, strong feelings of gratitude toward their sheriff, justices of the peace, military officers, &c.

Our provisional laws have been in force twelve months or more; courts held in the several districts; and the law executed with promptness and satisfaction as they are usually in a frontier settlement, notwithstanding our citizens are made up of subjects of almost every civilized government in the world. Of course, hese laws are to give way to either of the great contending parties for jurisdiction when that mooted question shall have been

The laws of Iowa have been adapted so far as they apply to the wants of this ter ritory. The Legislative committee meet again on the second Monday in December next by adjournment.

about thirty-five feet. The wing necessarily thrown across the east chute of the river, in the construction of the canal, will render the hitherto precarious nav igation of the river, at this point, safe and easy. Several capoes have passed over the falls, drowning all on board .-The last one, about twelve months ago carrying six persons, amongst whom were the late Mrs. and Mr. Rogers, and young er sister. This evil itself remedied, would fully reward the community for the privlege conferred by the Legislature. Part of the contract for excavating has already been let to a Mr. Hatch, an American citizen, who with several hands, is engaged in its construction. All is life and prosperity here, and nothing is wanted to make this one of the fairest portions of the globe, but good laws and industrious and enterprising citizens.

The harvest which is just now being cut is abundant, and of the finest quality; the grain being of a superior quality to any raised east of the mountains, gives a lively and encouraging satisfaction to all new emigrants.

I am respectfully,

Your obedient servant, M. M. McKarver.

Rev. John Pierpont, well known to ou readers as a poet, orator, and antislavery and temperance advocate, has left his church (U nitarian) in Hollis street, Boston, of which he has been pastor 27 years. By virtue of the is turned to disgust. I have never seen or constitution of the church, he was entitled to heard Chalmers or Wardlaw, and never wish be the pastorship for life. But his zeal for to, unless I can have an opportunity to 10- temperance disgusted many wealthy person in his congregation, who were rumsellers, o "1. That the institution of Slavery existis a determined enemy to tetotalism—tipples connected with the business, and they refused and encourages his people to tipple; and him his salary. Terms of separation have been through his influence tetotallers have been agreed upon between him and his people, by which he is to receive the arrears of his sal ary, amounting to about \$14,000. On the mers and Cunningham are the deadliest foes first Sunday in May he preached to the con-

(The whole amount received last year "We hold that we never lose our votes, by the various national societies in the U. S. goes to the Penitentiary. He believed him therewith until dead."-Alvan Stew- der amount to \$13,581,604-an amount sixteen times greater.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DETROIT LIB.

ERTY ASSOCIATION. The Association met on the evening of 19th May at Liberty Hall. The presiden, being ill, and the Vice President absent, C. H. Stewart was called to the Chair.

The chairman stated that the object of the neeting was to elect new officers for the ensuing year. But previous to that a melancholy duty claimed their attention. The association had ost its head, its members a dear friend and an ti slavery a devoted advocate. The mere name of Dr. Porter was replete with associations of mingled character, but all tending to a common enter, faud speaking of love, christianity, inellectuality-the cultivated mind-the stern principle-and the honest man. He was the ather of anti-slavery in Michigan and to Liberty men of Detroit the counsellor-the pioneerthe instructor-the example, and the personal

Other remarks were made, too numerous t cord. The following officers were elected. HORACE HALLOCK, President,

CULLEN BROWN Vice President. SILAS M. HOLMES. Secretury and Treas. J. D. BALI WIN, W. BARNUM, EDMUND HALL, Executive CHAS. HOWARD, P. B. RIPLEY.

C. H. STEWART, Mr. Hall was also appointed Secretary of the

The following resolutions were then passed. Resolved, That the Almighty, having seen fit to call to himself Dr. Arthur L. Porter, the carltest and most devoted friend of the slave in his community we bow with submission to the will of him, who gave and who taketh away-

Resolved, That while in the death of its leadr our Association suffers its deepest affliction, the poignancy of our feelings is temporal, and our loss mitigated by the legacy his life and death bequeathed to the truthfulness of our cause; and as we mourn the loss of our friend, we are omforted by his memory and cheered onward by the light, which now as ever streams from the grave of the good, to illumine his principles, and ighten the road to their assertio

Resolved, in Dr. Porter's death, philanthropy as to mourn a singe-hearted practitioner-morality a devoted friend-society an able physician the community a good citizen, and domestic life its dearest ornament-science has lost a faotary: for modest worth-for unobtrusive exellence-a rare intellect and a warm heart, w

Resolved, That with the family and relatives of Dr. Porter we unite as mutual mourners and unon his grave offer the tribute of our regrets; and as we divided with his family his solicitude and priceless sympathy, we claim the sad privilege of sharing with them our common bereave-

Resolved, That though the man has fallen, his pirit and labors are immortal. His memory is graven on the shrine of Humanity; and his ecepts will endure in deathless vigour. Resolved. That upon us rests the sacred duty.

which we here pledge ourselves, of redoubled effort in the cause bereaved by his loss, a patient ndurance of the trials so admirably borne by im, and an imitation of his unswerving faith a the great principles of the Almighty. Delegates were then chosen to the Cincinna

envention and the meeting adjourned.

THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH. Professor Morse is determined to be he Napoleon of the Telegraphic world. A writer in the New York Tribune says he has long had it in view to connect the Old and New Worlds, by his wires; his pany's engineer, Mr. Fenton, will be better obtain a charter from Neptune, and hire him to set the coral insects at work, to construct pillars at due distances .- Cin. Herald.

revising the State constitution has closed its deliberations. The new constitution will be submitted to the people in November next, and if approved, the elections under it will be held in January. It provides that the seat of Government shall be removed from New Orleans to some place not nearer than 60 miles to that city.

The constitution provides that on the uestion of ratifying it, not only the qualfied electors under the old constitution night vote, but also those who will become electors in the event of its adoption. A motion to strike out this provision was

The returns of the late vote in lowa on the Constitution gives the following re-

For the Constitution, Against it, 7,019

Maj. against the Constitution, It is curious that while the admission o Florida was pending, its slaveholding friends were very anxious to have it divided into two States, so as to secure a greater political power in the General Government. Whereas the people of Iowa have rejected the offer of coming in to the Union at present, because they cannot have an extent of territory almost as

The Detroit editors have a pecularly gav and lively manner of interesting their readers, and of filling up their sheets. Not a day passes that there is not a paragraph in each of the opposing that passage is to be found. newspapers, mentioning the name of the rival editor, and frequently attaching to it some endearing epithet, such as 'liar, 'thief,' 'unwhipped scoundrel,' etc .- Buffalo Pilet.

large as all New England.

There has been another great fire in Pitts urgh by which 50 or 60 houses were burnt .-The fire is supposed to have been kindled by care essness in carrying a candle through a stable.

Clay has become a communicant in the Episconal Church in Lexington.

DELAVAN HOUSE. ALBANY, NEW YORK.

This house, the property of E. C. Delavan Esq. is now thoroughly repaired .-All the accomodations are on the largest and most convenient scale. The lower part of the building is occupied by seventeen stores, dining room, parlors, &c., while the three upper stories contain 150 apartments, constructed in the most convenient manner, and supplied with grates, bells and water. A steam engine in the basement raises water from a well, when pecessary, at the rate of 18,000 gallons a day. The House is kept by Nathaniel Rogers, and is strictly a Temperance House. All Temperance men should

SERIOUS QUESTIONS.

if sfaveholders are unfit for Bishops in th Methodist, and missionaries in the Baptist, deominations, are they fit for religious teachers and guides in the Presbyterian (Congregational) denomination?

If slaveholding is a moral disqualification for religious teachers, is it not for private churc's members?

And if slaveholding churches are thus unchurched, how can they be consistently recognized as evangelical? - Lib. Standard.

STEAMBOAT COMBINATION .- We learn that he proprietors of steamboats have at length formed an association for the season. All the particulars of the arrangement have not yet transpired, but it is understood to be general, nay universal. Even the Julia Palmer comes nto it, and is to be dismantled and laid up. The St. Clair and probably some others are also to be laid up, it is said. Some arrange ments are also in progress with the London, running on the Canada side. The fare from Buffalo to Detroit is to be \$3 for cabin and \$3 for deck passage; from Buffalo to Chicago. &c. \$12 for cabin and \$6 for deck passage. The proportion is not quite just to Detroit. The true ratio according to time and distauce is as 1 to 3 instead of 1 to 2. We trust that we shall now have regular arrivals vored disciple and stern integrity its unbending and above all punctual and prompt mails .-Det. Adr.

General Militia trainings were bolished in Massachusetts in 1839, but a fund of \$50,000 was appropriated for the payment in sums of five dollars each, of such of the militia not exceeding 10,-000, as should voluntarily train a certain number of times in each year. But with this encouragement, not more than 7,000 in any year have ever assembled, and the number is said to be annually dimin-

Maine, in 1844, repealed so much of her laws as required trainings, but retained the enrolment. Vermont has followed the example of Maine.

Frederick Douglas, who was formerly slave in Maryland, in referring to the songs of the slaves savs:

"I have often been utterly astonished, since came to the North, to find persons who could speak of the singing, among slaves, as evidence of their contentment and happiness. t is impossible to conceive of a g send you) am informed will cost the pro- project being to reel off from and to ab- take. Slaves sing most when they are most prietor some twenty thousand dollars .- rupt shores any amount of wire, 10,000 unhappy. The songs of the slave represent There was a Liberty Association or the final account of those of those who cen- Its length will be near half a mile-part miles, if necessary-covering more thick- the sorrows of his heart; and he is relieved by of the paper to which it pays. of the way through a solid bed of primi- ly the extremities liable to injury from his tears. At least, such is my experience.— H J Cushman, \$3.00 to 260 or Apr 18 1840 tive rock. The fall from head to foot, as attrition, and securing the whole from the I have often sung to drown my sorrow, but I am informed by the Hudson Bay Com- effects of sea water. The Professor had seldom to express my happiness. Crying for SL Hull, joy, and singing for joy, were slike uncommon to me while in the jaws of slavery. The singing of a man cast away upon a desolate M Tupper, island might be as appropriately considered as evidence of contentment and happiness, as the singing of a slave; the songs of the one The Louisiana Convention, for and of the other are prompted by the same

> "A Share in the Concern."-One evening, as a little sweep was running along the street, loo, Jack, where are you going in such a hurry?' Little Jack said, Don't bother me now; I am going to the missionary meeting. I've got a share in the concern, and I want to see how things are going on.' This little sweep was connected with a Sabbath-School. and was a contributor to the missionary society; hence he could say, he had a share in the concern. Are there not boys of 'respectable families,' who have no share in this concern?-Christian Citizen.

> We commend this anecdote to Liberty men. They have a share in one of the great est undertakings of the age. Will they not be on hand at the approaching meetings "to see how things are going on?"

SOUTHERN HEATHEN .- "I proclaim it as broad to the Christian world, that heathenism is as real in the Slave States as in the South Sea Islands, and that our negroes are as Mour, daughter of Joseph W. Seymour, formerly justly objects of attention to the American of Rochester, Monroe Co., N. Y. and other Boards of Foreign Missions, as the Indians in our western wilds."-Western Lu

The Presbyterian General Assembly have adopted a report declaring "that slaves were required to be "obedient to their mas ters according to the flesh, with fear and tremling, with singleness of heart as unto Christ," is a fact which meets the eye of every reader of the New Testament." We have read some in that book, but no such declaraion ever met our eyes. We will thank the reverend Doctors of Divinity to tell us where

We have received the first number of the Detroit Evening Express," a new daily, published by W. Smyth and O. S. Gullev, at \$5,00 a year. The price of the weekly will be \$1,50 in advance. It is Whig in its politics. It is the third daily published in Detroit. We trust that the Editor, whoever he be, will avoid the disgusting warfar of contemptible personalities practised by the other dailies toward each other. They are country readers, as well as lowering the the Association character of the Michigan Press abroad.

For the Signal of Liberty. 4th OF JULY CELEBRATION.

Agreeable to the recommendation of the State meeting convened in Jackson pursuant to no ice,-the undersigned were appointed a Comittee of arrangements, preparatory to a suitable celebration of American Independence on the coming 4th of July. The following will be the officers and order of the day.

S. B. TREADWELL, President. J. M DIMOND,

DANIEL COOK, L. WILLCOX, Vice Presidents. THES MCGER, LUTHER P. GRANDY. S MON HOLLAND.

PHILLIP THURBER, Marshal. JOHN COLLOR, Ast. Marshal The people will assemble in the Bapt'st Church

10 o'clock A. M. form a procession and repai to the beautiful grove near Dr. Willson's Tem-Prayer will then be offered by Rev. Was

FULLER. The Declaration of Independence will then b read by JEROME M. TREADWELL, Esq.

An Address will then be delivered by Rev. WARREN ISHAM. Remarks upon the subject of American Inde pendence, will then be made by a number of

gentlemen present; among others HENRY BIBB, has been panticularly invited to attend, and it is hoped will be present. All the proceedings will be frequently inter

persed with the usual soul thrilling music from the celebrated Jackson "Liberty Choir."

It is intended that all the proceedings shall be haracterized by the noble design of the fathers '76 in the "ONE GREAT IDEA" of extending NIVERSAL LIBERTY TO MAN, and all our fellow tizens of all classes are most cordially invited to mite in thus observing the day worthy the oc-

Liberty in the county, will be present with at least s mp'nous Temperance dinner to be prepared tor the occasion by Dr. Willson at the very low rice of 25 cents each

At some time during the exercises of the day, six delegates will be appointed to attend the State Convention to be held at Marshall on the 9th of L. F. GRANDY. L. WILLCOX.

J. D. Cowden. THUS. McGER. DANIEL COOK. A. KING. J. M. DIMOND DR. MEEKER, SIMON HOLLAND. J. T. WILLSON, Cha'n. ANN ARBOR, June 6, 1845. The weather has become moderately warm

but rain is somewhat needed. The severe froste on the nights of the 30th and 31st of May were most destructive. The shrubbery in the woods n many places looked as though a fire had been through it. Corn was presty generally killed to the ground, and apprehensions are entertained lest that which was lightly covered should not revive again. Potatoes and all kinds of garden stuff suffered. As for fruit, the previous trosts had destroyed nearly all of it. Some farmers think the wheat is injured; but we have not been able to ascertain any facts respecting it that can be certainly relied on.

The Wool market still continues lively, though the receipts are somewhat diminishing. Former prices are sustained, ranging from 25 to 32 cents. out there is a tendency towards reduction.

There is nothing of importance doing in the

RECEIPTS FOR THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

FOR THE PRESENT WEEK. Opposite each subscriber's name will be foun ount received, with the number and date 1,00 to 266 or May 30, 1846 1,00 to 265 or May 30, 1 1,00 to 282 or Sept 19, 1846

Power, Starring, A Hayes

T T Stebbins, A J Chappell, T Proctor, W A Monroe, J F Guines

2,64 to 260 or Apr 18, 1846 1.00 to 265 or May 23. 1.00 to 266 or May 30, 1846 1.00 to 266 or May 3), 1846 3,00 to 260 or Apr 18, 1846 1,00 to 195 or Jan 19, 1845

1.00 to 215 or Jan 5, 1846 1.0) to 243 or Jan 24, 1846 6,50 to 222 or July 28, 1846 1,00 ally. I began to think they would do are good 1,00 to 248 or Jan 24, 1846 I bought another box and used them immediate-

MARRIED.

At Tallmadge, Ohio, May 6th, by the Rev. Harvey Coe, Rev LOOMIS CHANDLER, of Edin burgh, to Miss ARIGAIL WRIGHT, daughter of Alpha Wright of Tallmadge.

On the 3d inst. by the Rev. O. F. North, MR. SAMUEL POWER, of Farmington, and Miss NARCISEA SMITH, of Redford. In Sale m on the 4th inst. by the Rev. E. P-Marvin, of Lima, NELSON S. BENJAMIN, of Ge-

non, Livingston Co, to Miss Lydia Waldron. of the former place. In Richmond, Ray Co., Missouri, on the 10th of April, by the Rev. Ephraim P. Noel, Mr. BENJAMIN Y. MORRISON, to Miss MARY E. SEY-

COUNTY AND SENATORIAL LIBERTY

COVENTION. A Convention of the Liberty party of Washtenaw County will be held at the Court House in Ann Arbor, on the Fourth day of July next, at two o'clock, P. M. to nominate six candidates for Rapresent atives to the State Legislature to be supported at the en-

suing election, and twelve delegates to the State Convention. A Senatorial Convention for the District composing the Counties of Washtenaw and Livingston will be held at the same time and place to nominate a candidate for Senator from

said District. May 31, 1845.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Macomb Count iberty Association, will be held at Mr. Clemens, on Wednesday, the 18th of June next a o'clock, P. M.

Mr. Bibb, the fugitive from Sfavery, is expected to be present. The friends of the Slave it is hoped will be present from all parts of the both losing by it in the estimation of their County, as matters of interest will come before

O. WELLOGG, Sec'y.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS. REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his stock of BOOKS to Store No. 2. Exchange Block, adjoining Lunds & M Collums Store, where he is ready to furnish cash customers with a new and

Miscellaneous, Religious, Historical, Biographical and School Books, together with an assortment of Paper, Quills, Ink, Wafers, Toy Books and Stationery generally which has ever been offered west of Detroit, and will be sold at the Detroit Cash prices.

He has added to his former bysics as well as He has added to his former business a well se-deted assortment of Family Groceries, which he will exchange for Cash or most kinds of

Wanted-Eggs, Beeswax and Tallow. Remember the store, two doors from the Flouring Mill. WM R. PERRY. Ann Arbor, Lower Village, June 6; 1845. 7tf

NOTICE.

THE Copartnersl ip heretofore existing under the firm of Pulcipher & Judson is by mudebted to said firm are to make payment to Z. S. Pulcipher, who is authorized to receive it and has become obligated to pay all debts due said

Z. S. PULCIPHER, L. JUDSON.

N. B .- The business will be continued as usu. Ann Arbor, June 5, 1845.

REMOVAL.

THE subscribers have removed their establishment to the store recently occupied by Geo. Grenville, No. 2, Hawkins' block, and have re-

Family Groceries, Fruits, Nuts, &c. to which they would invite the attention of the citizens. They also continue the BAKING buconstantly on hand at both places every article in that line.

F. B. HALL, & CO. Ann Arbor, June 4, 1845.

Maple Sugar! 1,000 pounds for sale, a good article.

Aun Arbor, June 6, 1845. 1845.

BECKLEY, FOSTER, &

I HOLMES & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEADERS IN

STAPLE AND PANCY DRY GOODS. Dry Groceries, Carpeting,

and paper Mangings. No. 63 Woodward Avenue, Larned's Block, Detroit.

J HOLMES, New York, Morales, New York. S. M. HOLMES, Detroit. S. M. HOLMES, 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 ex-tended to us by our customers, and would beg leave 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 Goo are unsurpassed by any concern in the State -One of the tirm, 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 ena-therough knowledge of the market, he is ena-bled to avail himself of the auctions and any decline in prices. We also purchase from the importers, Manufacturer's Agents, and from the nuctions, by the package, the same as N. Y. Jobbers purchase, thus saving their profits.— With these facilities we can safely say that our Goods are soid entar for the svidence of which we invite the attention of the public to out stock. We hold to the great cardinal principgreatest good to the whole number, want to buy Goods cheap, and buy a large qua Cty for a Lit's money give us a trial. Our stock

s as extensive as any in the city, and we are 50,000 lbs. Wool.

Wanted, the above quantity of good merchant-able Wool for which the highest marker price will be paid.

J. HOLMES & CO. 4 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 PILES. Having been subject to EPHEPTIC Firs for three years past, with extreme pressure and pain in the back part of my head, after using all the remedies that can be 1,00 to 266 or May 30, 1846 head, after using all the remedies that can be 1.69 to 261 or Apr 18, 1846 mentioned—proceeding and mild Medicines, bleeding, &-11 was prevailed upon to try one box of Dr. Smith's Sugar Pills, but thought at the time. 1.0) to 243 or Jan 24, 1846 they done me no good; but before using all of 1,00 to 248 or Jan 24, 1841 another box, I began to realize a slight change

> ly. 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 Palls, I have no doubt of the correctness of the above.

Beware of imitations.

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, Druggists,

OAK LUMBER, IN any quantines, constantly for sale, chesp for Casu, at the Ann Arbor Saw Mill by M. W. QUACKENBUSH.

CUSTOM SAWING. UMBER will be sawed to order at all times 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 Bag for sale by W. A. RAYMOND. L ADIES' Carpet Bags.

for sale by W.

Detroit, May 19, 1845. 50,000 Pounds

WOOL WANTED THE Subscribers will pay Cash for Wool, at their Store, No. 118 Jefferson Avenue.—t Great care should be taken by Wool-Growe.s in cleaning their Wool, and patting it up for market. Many Farmers are in the habst of clip-ping their Wood without washing, which ren-ders it connerchantable. Let it be well washed, and rolled as tight as possible, inside out, and

interest by calling on us before selling. NEW GOODS.

fastened with a strong cord.
Those having Wool to sell will consult their

W E are now receiving our Spring stock of Goods, which we offer for Cash or Prothe very lowest market prices.
SMITH, GLOVER & DWIGHT.

Osgood's Cholagogue.

E have just received a sup ily of this valu-able medicine and shall take care not to MAYNARDS, Agents.

Miscellaucous Riems.

PERPETUAL MOTION. Every one knows how eagerly a self-moving

the English Polytechnic Review. The discoverer cream. was a Mr. Bain.

pendulum of which is in the hall, and both in-strumen's in a volatile circuit as follows: On he N. E. side of my house two size plates, each to a wire. This is passed through the house, to the pendulum first, and then the clock. On the S. F. side of the house, at a distance of about forty yards, a hole was dug four feet deep, and wo sacks of common coke baried in it; among the coke another wire was secured, and possing in at the drawing room window, and joined to the other wire at the clock. The ball of the pendulum weighs nine pounds, but it was moved energetically, and has ever since continued to de with the self same energy. The time is perfection, and the cost of the motive power was only 7s. 6d. There are but three little wheels in the clock, and neither springs nor weights, so there is nothing to be wound up. To another friend in Buttersea, he has given three clocks, two small ones and a hall clock, all moved by one carrent, and regulated by one and the same is to establish a manufactory for these clocks. which, for accuracy, cheapness, and utility, believe, surpass any time-piece hitherto contriv-

Gen Tom Thumb at the Tuilleries .- Gen Thumb, accompanied by Mr. P. T. Barnum, has the henor of appearing before the king and queen of the French, and the royal family, at the Tuil leries, on Sunday night, the 23d ult. The general was warmly complimented by the king. queen and royal circle connsisting of about 40 persons. He represented the Grecian statues, danced the sailors' hornpipe, sang a variety of songs, and appeared in various costumes, including his new Highland dress, with which their majesties were particularly pleased. The king and queen kissed the general, and the king pro sented him a magnificent emerald breast-pin set in large brilliants. The queen promised to senhim a present in a few days. The Princess Ad elide (the king's sister) borrowed one of his rings, in order to have one made to present him

"Do you speak French?" asked the king,-"Aslittle," replied the general. "What con you say in French!" asked the king. "Vive le ' replied the little general, amid a burst o laughter and applause. The audience lasted an and a half, at the conclusion of which Mr. Barnem was presented with a handsome douceur. and the king wished him every possible success and complimented him on the gracefulness of his protege. After leaving the Tuilleries, the gen eral attended a large party at the residence of M. Galignini, where he was enthusiastically received. The general's miniature equipage traverse the Champs Elysons every day, where it attract the attention of thousands. The general con menced his levees on Tuesday the 25th, at a charge of three france admission; and, from presont appearances, he will reap even a greater golden harvest in Paris than he did in London.

A Want stronger than Hunger .- An old man who had borne an irreproachable charac ter up to the age of seventy-two, was lately brought before one of the tribunals of Paris for stealing a piece of lead worth eight cents. He admitted that he was wholly without means, and for the first time in his life knew judge, as to what could be stronger than hunger, he confessed that it was tobacco for his pipe. "Tobacco, monsieur judge!" said he growing violent: "I have the misery to be a hopeless smoker! I smoke at waking; I smoke while cating; I cannot sleep without smoking till the pipe falls from my mouth. Tobacco costs me six cents a day. When I have none I am frantic. I cannot work, por eat, nor sleep. I go from place to place, raging like a mad dog. The day I sto le the lead, I had been without tobacco twelve hours! I searched the day through for an acquaintance of whom I could beg a pipe full. I could not, and resorted to crime as a less evil than I was I! The eloquence and pathos of the old man's plea mollified the judge, and he condemned him only to eight days imprisonment.

A North Carolina Baby .- We have just seen, says the Raleigh Register, one of the greatest natural curiosities of the day, viz: a child who will not be eight years of age until July next, and weighs 177 lbs-more than the celebrated Daniel Lambert weighed at the same age. He measures round the waist, 45 inches-round the hips 47-the thighs 26the knees 18-height 4 feet 34 inches. In the developement of his mind and manners he has all the childish simplicity of lads of his age, and is pleased exactly with what usually delights children. It looks odd to see such a lump of flesh chuckling over a new toy or a colored marble, but a moment's examination will satisfy any one, that he is the mere child he seems to be. His name is Jasper Jackson-is a native of Crange county, and is the son of poor, and very respectable pa-

The peach is derived from Persia, where it still grows in a native state, small, bitter, and with poisonous qualities. Tobacco is a native of Mexico and South America, and lately one species has been found in New Holland. Tobicco was first introduced into England from North Carolina, 1536, by Walter Raleigh. Asparagus was brought from Asia; cabbage and lettuce from Holland; horse radish from Chas; rice from Ethiopia; beans from the East Indies; onions and garlie are natives o various places both in Asia and Africa. The sugar cane is a native of China, and the art of making sugar from it has been practiced dance with him, jumped from the third story from the remotest antiquity.

Schools in Luther's time!-Chastisements and fears were the on'y impulse to education Martin Luther, a fair representative of the boys of Mansfield, was frequently and severely flogged. It is said that his master flogged ered, and carpets bent." President Polk's him fifteen times in one day. That was cer- flourishing address ought to have appended to

The youngest son of Mr. Clay, has lately The editresses of the Lowell Offering are

Incombustible Coating for Wood .- Take a The Misses Clark's School. quantity of water, proportionate to the surface of the wood you may wish to cover, and add to it as much potash as can be dissolved power has been sought for by mechanies, and therein. When the water will dessolve ro how greatly the idea of its possibility has been more potash, stir into the solution, first a quanderided. If we may credit the following account tity of flour paste of the consistency of comthe principle has been discovered, or at least a mon painter's size; second, a sufficiency of T. MARSH, Teacher of Mathematics and Vocal near approach made to it It purports to be from pure clay to render it of the consistency of

> When the clay is well mixed, apply the pre paration as before directed to the wood; it will secure it from the action of both fire and rain. In a most violent fire, wood thus saturated may be carbonated, but it will never

If desirable, a most agreeable color can be given to the preparation, by adding a small quantity of red or yellow othre. - Buf. Com.

Victor Hugo, a celebrated French writer, gives the following beautiful statements or the chief elements which operate to produce the civilization of a people:

The idea of the useful, producing industry and the practical sciences, mathematics, phys ics, and political economy.

The idea of the just, producing civil society, the state; and jurisprudence.

The idea of the beautiful, producing the

The idea of God, producing religion and worship; and, The idea of the true, producing philosophy.

This beautiful and pholosophical statement shows that the basis of cavilization is not in the forms and institutions of society, they beng but the emblems of its progress; but in the mind, which gives birth to great ideas and institutions of society .- Marshall Statesman

been devised in England by Profesor Brunsen t consists of a liquid similar to alchohol, in which the oxygen is replaced by arsnic. It Logic-Paloy's Natural Theology and Europe. which the oxygen is replaced by arsnic. ignites the moment it is exposed to the air If any vessel filled with it like a glass or iron globe should be thrown upon the deck or into the ports of a ship, it would ignite the momment the vessel struck any hard substance and the inflammable liquid instantly would be n a blaze. The atmosphere at once become illed with clouds of white preenic, by which a deadly poison is evolved and inhaled. Being heavier than, and insoluble in water, it could not be extinguished, and of cource it becomes fatal to all within its influence.

The French Army .- In looking over a file of European papers, we find that the average strength of the French Army for the current year is estimated at \$10,000 men, of which \$1,689 are mounted troops. Of this immense force, 60,000 men and 13,896 horses are on service in Algeria, and the remainder on duty at home. The expense of this force to the government amounts to the enormous sum of 310.783,283f., or nearly \$64,000,000 per

The British Army .- The total number of he British army for the year ending March 31, 1848, is fixed at 100,011 men, and the total charge £5,979,272. This is exclusive of five regiments of cavalry and twenty three not hunger that drove him to steal. After of infantry, 20,332 men in all, employed in considerable questioning on the part of the

> How they do at Cincinnati. - A gentlentleman recently from the West says the sub | These Pills have proved of the greatest value. scription list of the Philanthropist is the largest west of the mountains. This is the paper first projected by Mr. Birney at Dan-ville, Ken., but which was driven from that State and established ten years ago at Cmcinnati, and which was repeatedly mobbed, and had its presses destroyed under the contenance peculiar virtues of the different vegetable princiof such men as 'Burnet, Blake, and other leading characters of Cincinnati. Times are changed. - Chronicle.

An old parson and a young girl were once was enduring. The need was stronger than looking at the moon together through a spyglass. "Oh" said the young lady, "do see those two lovers in the moon-how happy they look! ' "Indeed you ar mistaken," said the parson, "they are two Church steeples." We understand that our Cincinnati astrono mers, by the use of their big glass, have set led conclusively that what have been supposed to be lunar volcanoes, are nothing but ig fires in the moon for trying out hog's fat and, that what have been taken for seas and lakes, are neither more nor less than capaci ous reservoirs of lard oil .- Louisville Jour-

> The Sailor and the Quaker. A few days ago, a sailor on one of the wharves in Boston was swearing away very boisterously, when one of the Society of Friends, passing along accosted him very pleasantly, and urged him o continue the exercise. Said he, 'swear away, friend, swear away, till thee gets all that bad stuff out of thee, for thee can never go to heaven, with that stuff in thy heart.' The sailor paused, and with a look of estonishment and shame, bowed to the honest Quaker; and retired from the crowd, which his turbulence had gathered around him.

Life in New York .- Three full columns of yesterday's New York Express are taken up with arrivals, copied from registers of the different hotels. This list contains some eighteen hurdred names! Of the number, 150 topped at the Astor House, and 123 at How-

A Lover's Leap ... A young German, in Dayton, Ohio, whose lady-love had refused to window of the dancing saloon into a cellar, by which he broke his own jaw and the stairway. Both have since been mended.

Please to observe the address .- The old in scription used to be "Messages carefully delivthinly the dark and cruel age in school-keep- it, "Messages carefully delivered, and fustain beat."- Punch.

become deranged. This makes the second much annoyed because postmasters address son of Mr. Clay now in the Lunatic Asy- them as "dear sirs." They say it sounds odd. Rather odd, but not a-miss.

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN.

MARY H. CLARK, Principal. CHLOE'A. CLARK, Vice Principal. RHOBY E. CLARK, Associate Teacher, L.L. WALTER, Teacher of Music on th

H P. SHOFF, Teacher of Fronch, Gorman and ho Ciassics are bottomen ber TENHIS Institution has been in operation since

November 18, 1839, The schelestic year imbracing forty eight weeks, two terms, comuarter-a general examination at the close as ach term-in February and August. The last quarter of the present term commen-

upil taken for less than a quarter. Extra char-French, at ser was an analysis

Latio. Drawing and Painting, Pancy Wo k. 3.00 Board, including washing, lights, &c., \$1,75

r week if paid in advance, or \$2,00 per week paid at the close of the quarter. Parouts and guardians are invited to visit the chool every Friday, when the studies of the eadny afternoon, at rending of the weekly com-

Young ladies des rous of entering the school usuing the regular course of study, wou by well to commence at the beginning of the term, or as soon after as practicable.

Belonging to the school are a Library of bewern five and six bundred volumes, and Phibeophical Apparatus, Electrical Machine, Globes,

The Misses Clark will endeavor, not only to onine the intellectual culture of their profils t will attend strictly to their moral de

notically fitted for every station—yielding to ity but firm to principle. Among the books used in the school are, Aball of Botany-Burriti's Geography of the

Ketchant, Centreville: Geo Ketchun, Mar shall; Hon. Wm. R. Deland, Jackson; Paul B. Ring, Michigan Centre; F. H. Winans, Adrian: Daniel Hixson, Clinton; Gardaer Wheeler, M. James Biddsall and Rev. J. Bench lint; D. H. Rowland Northville; Ames Mead lymouth: Hon. Elies Comstock, Owasso; P gham, M. Da. Hon, Wm. R. Thompson, E. undy Esq., John Allen, Esq., Geo. W. Jew., Esq., The's M Ladd, Professor Williams the University, and Rev. H. Colelazer, An

The following gentlemen, Rev. H. Coleloz versity of Michigan. have consented to set as a visiting committee of the School, to be present when the weekly studies are reviewed; but espeially to attend during the semi-monthly exami

SOLOMON'S TEMPLE

WAAS the wonder of the world, but it is believed that Dr. Pratis' Pills are des believed that Dr. Pratts' Pills are des duced the price to suit the times, is new pre-pared to supply all his old customers, and some n'ves ones, on reasonable terms,

purifying the blood. For dysentary, sudder ples composing these pills enable him to offer to the public a measure the best adapted for family use, and possessing in every respect superior ad-vantages. These Pills will be found mild but ef-

several entirent Physicians, who are well as nted with the effect of these Pills, and sor I them having used them extensively in their ractice for several years, have kindly offered heir names, recommending them as a valuable icine, among are the following: J. C. LARRIMORE, M. D. Niles, Mich

S. B. THAYER, M. D., Kalamazoo, 8. K. BURLINGGAME, M. D. Calhoun, J TUNNICLIFF, M D. Jackson, Mich. S. W. SMEAD, M. D. Wash, Co. "DANIEL MEEKER, M. D. Laporte, Ind.

and the Western Country generally or Pines at 25 cents per box, and Life Bit ars at 50 cus, per bottle, No. 1, equal to any

For sale by Backley, Foster & Co., W. S. & J. W. Maynard, G. Grenville, and by the prin ciple druggests throughout the State. 1 10w 210

Important to Farmers.

NAPP & HAVILAND, would respectfu inform the formers of Washtenaw and th rounding Counties that they continue to ma ufacture at their shop near the river bridge. Low er Town, Ann Athor,

Threshing Machines of different kinds comprising the Burrall, Cadiz and Eastmin's Planetary Fower, and Machines preferred to any other, which they intend to sell done by any establishment, either in price

Having been for many years engaged in the siness they think they can with confidence recurrend their work, and farmers and others wishing to buy will do well to call and examin eir work previous to purchasing elsewhere. hey are prepared to do all kinds of threship nachine repairs, on the shortest notice and mor isonable terms than apy similar establishme the Country. Also, Burgall's rejebrated

CLOVER MACHINE'S, ich separate the chaff from the seed at a single cration and are universally approved of and ed whorever introduced and warranted to resh clean and not break the seed. For re'erace apply to Robert or John McCormick of Sa em Washtenaw Co., who have used one the past

season. Ann Arbor, May 1st, 1845. 6m2

and Tre Attachment.

Samuel James | Before W. R. Perry Justice | Samuel James | OTICE is hereby given, that an attachment of the second Floor, where being well prepared to attend to every branch of his profession, would respectfully say been debtor, and that the final hearing thereof is postponed until the 14th day of August next. at one of the clock in the afternoon, at the office of the said Justice in the village of Ann Arbor.

SARIN FEICH

A Block, first room on the Second Floor, where being well prepared to attend to every branch of the profession, would respectfully say to all who have not had those necessary organs. THE TEETH, properly attended to, delay no longer, but call upon him and experience the ease and durability of his operations. TERMS accommodating and charges in no case unreasonable. SABIN FELCH. able. Ann Arbor, 14th May, 1845. 5w Ann Arbor, March 6, 1845.

C. BRINCKERHOFF'S



THE great and principal object to be desired I in any medicine that makes any pretension to cure all or any class of diseases, is that it should show evidence of such power of cure and n a reasonable speedy time. In diseases of a TERMS OF TUTTION.—For the English branch, \$2.50 to \$5 per quarter. No reduction made rabsence, except in case of sickness, and no pil taken for less than a quarter. Extra charbring it under the effect of usual remedies. appears requisite that the compound should be \$8.00 of such a peculiar combination, that all its mate 3.00 rials may not simultaneously upon the affected organ; and not have its power diffused to other parts of the human frame, and that these materi-als have some defined medical effect on that or-gan. Most truly in the Health Restorative do the component parts, when separately or collec-tively considered, most convincingly show their individual and connected power and efficacy.-Thus it is that this remedy exerts such an as onishing influence in the complaints for which ing promptness in checking the ravages of dis-case, and its sure power in restoring to health and strength, it is beyond the possibility of a doubt hat the some of perfection in such a medicine has been gained. Let the certificates of the who seem otherwise incredulous of such a remedy. The following certificate is from Dr. Chil

ive such a tone to character, as shall sender it that it does not contain Mercury, or any other metallic oreparation; nor opium in any of its metallic oreparation; nor opium in any of its forms. It is composed of vegetable matter entirely."

James R. Chillton, M. D.

C. BRINCKERHOFF,

Proprietor, N. Y. Honace Evenery, General Agent. Principal Office 96 Hudson street, N. Y. For sale by W. S. & J. W. Maynard, Agents nn Arbor. 213-4w

HARTFORD Fire Insurance Company . INCORPORATED IN 1810-CHARTER PERPETUAL-

CAPITAL SISO, COO, WITH POWER TO

INCREASE IT TO \$250,000. THIS well known and long established Instiration, with ample cash capital, have estab alred an agency in Ann Arbor, and offer to in sure Dwellings, Furniture, Stores, Merchandia Mills, Wheat, Flour, &c. on very favoral well known, and its extensive business is conissue policies without delay.
F. J. B. CRANE, Agent.

Ann Arbor, Jan. 1, 1845.

ATTENTION CLOTHIERS!

JUST received at the General Depot, for the sale of Clathiers Stock, Machinery, Dyestuffs, &c. &c., No. 139, Jefferson Ayenne Detroit, the following large, well assorted, and

100 bbls. St. Domingo Logwood, Cut, 5 Tons " " in Stick,

5 Tons " "
50 bbls. Nic, Wood, Chipped,
50 " Lima Wood, " 30 " Red Wood, " 120 " Ground Camwood,

19 40 Queroitron Bark, 500 " Nutgalls, Cases Extract of Logwood, 300 ibs. Dve.

2 Ceroons Spanish Indigo, 3 Casks Madder. 3 Casks Blue Vitriol, 5 Casks Alum, 2 Barrels Red Tartar,

2 Barrels Cream Tartar, 3 Carboys Aqua Fortis, 5 "Oil Vitriol, 3 " Muriatic Acid,

5) Black Tin, Tensels, Twine, Copper Kettles, all sizes, Parson's Shearing Machines, Curtis'

Surews and Press Plates,
Cranks, Press Paper, Steel Reeds,
Worsted Harness, Tenter Hooks,
Emery, all No's., Olive Oil,
Clothiers' Jack, Sattinett Warp,
Clothiers' Brushes, Shuttles.

Pickers, Card Cleaners, &c. &c. The above, with a variety of other articles be riging to the trade, have been purchased this nmer by the subscriber from Manufacturers I First Hands in the New York, Philadelphia. nd Boston Murkets, and every thing having received his personal asspection, he can with the atmost confidence offer them to purchasers as the best and most complete stock in the country, and as it is his fixed determination (by the low rates at which he will sell) to prevent the necessity of our Clothiers and Manufactures leaving the State to make their purchases, he would merely say to the trade, CALL, examine the goods and scertain prices before you say you can buy cheap-

er any where else.

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

Detroit

Ready Made Clothing. AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE largest and best assortment of ready made clothing ever before offered in this State, now on hand and for sale, Wholesale or Retail, at the Clothing Emporium of the Sub scribers, consisting in part of Fine broadclock Frock and Dress Coats. Tweed and union cassimere, satmet and jean

Frock and Business Coals.

Summer Coats in great variety and very Cussimere, cloth, tweed and summer Pants of Satin, velvet, silk, valencia, easimere and

farseilles Vests-a targe stock of rich and fash Also, an extensive assortment of Hosiery Stocks, Scarle, Handkerehiefs, Collars, Shirts, Cloves, Cravats, Sespenders, &c. &c., all of which will be sold low for cash.

They would respectfully invite all, in want of endy made garments, to call and examine their rock before purchasing elsewhere, as it has been elected with care in the Eastern market and

anniactured in the latest styles and most durae manner. HALLOCK & RAYMOND. Corner of Jefferson & Woodward avenues, Detroit, April 4, 1845.

DENTISTEY.

E. G. BURGER, Dentist, HAS removed his office to Crane & Jewett's Block, first room on the Second Floor,

NEED NOT FORCE THEM DOWN!! Those who have conscientious scruples, will please read the following-never before published Facts regarding the

SUGAR-COATED IMPROVED Indian Vegetable Pills FOR CONSUMPTIONS, COLDS, RHEUMATISM, DYSPEPSIA AND FEVERS.

AVING been attacked some months since and loss of appetite, I used Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, but grew worse, with cold sweats n night; could not sleep, and believed I was in a consumption. I procured a box of Dr. Smith's Sugar Coated, Improved Indian Vegetabla Pills, which restored my health within six days, and I believe them to be the best remedy I ever used.

GEO. W. GRANGER.

Cambridge, Oct 19, 1841.

Extract from A. G. Pages's letter, dated-BATH, Jan. 31, 1845.
The Sugar Coated Indian Vegetable Pills, you and me, sell well ned give good satisfaction.— They sell beiter than any I have had. Extract from Levi Berrett's letter, dated-

The Pills, which I received of you have give n such universal satisfaction where they have een 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

CANAAN, (Me.) Feb. 3, 1845.

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 boxes, and do not wish to be cut of them one day. Extract from Daniel Taft & Son's letter dated: TAFTSVILLE. (Vt.) Feb. 6, 1845.
Your Pills were received a few since and I have sold some of them, and also used some

ourselves, and think very favorably of them, and they are liked by those who have used them. Mr. J. P. Smith, of Gloucester, states that he has sold all, and wishes 8 doz, boxes more imnediately; and they give universal satis hat he has determined to sell no other kind of

Mr. A. Allen, of Palmer Depot, states that he was very thanful he was appointed Agent, as his wife has been an invalid for some time, and a box of these pills immediately—was agent for other Pills, but should only recommend these. Extract from J. B. Danforth letter, dated-

Barnarp, (Vt.) Jan. 11, 1845. Please send me immediately 6 dez. Smith's ugar Coated Indian Vegetable Pills. Those

you sent a short time since, are nearly all sold and give universal satisfaction.

The above are only a few of the numerous etters which are daily received of the great pop-larity and success of these truly excellen Pills They are the best medicine for the above comecnaried have given universal satisfaction, and should be kent as a family 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 disease company every box.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX. No "SUGAR COATED PILL," can be genbe without the signature of the sole inventor, BENJAMIN SMITH, M. D., President of e N. Y College of Health," upon every box. Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of this

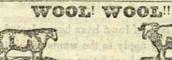
170 Greenwich Street, New York. N. 2, Water Street. Boston. For sale in all the villages and towns in the

New England States.
N. B.—No travelling pedlars are allowed to ell these Pills.

Examine the Signature.

DF for sale by W. S. and J. W. Maynard.
Lund & McCollum, F. J. B. Crane, Ann Arbor. Perrin & Hall, Northville: Thouns P. May, Jr. Plymouth: D. C. Whitwood, Dexter; G. & J. G. Hill, Detroit.

Also at retail in every town throughout the United States at 25 cents per Box.



CLOTH! CLOTH!!

THE subscribers will continue to manufac-

Fulled Cloth,

or 371 cts. per yard, and white fiannel for 2 cents per yard; or they will manufacture the wool for half the cloth it will make. Their Factory is 21 miles West of Ann Arbor, on the I uron River. Wool will also be received at Scio. When sent by Railroad it will be attended to in the same manner as if the owners were to come with it. Wool will be manufactured in turn as it 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.

INTERESTING TO WOOL GROWERS. THE Subscribers wou'd respectfully an-nounce to the Wool Growers of Ann Ar-

bor and its vicinity, that they continue the bu-Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing at the old stand of J. Beckley & Co., where they may be found at all scasonable hours to wait upon those who may favor them with their

They guarantee that their work will be done ith neatness and despatch.
To their old friends 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 of Wool wanted in exchange for Full Cloth N. B. - Cive us a call before purchasing else

where. SUMNER HICKS & CO. Ann Arbor Lower Town, Mar. 26, 1845, 26-5

1844. WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

A. MFARREN, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER. SMART'S BLOCK,

137 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT. TEEPS constantly for sale a complete assort-ment of Miscellaneous, School and Classiment of Miscellaneous, School and Classimi Books, Letter and Cap Paper, plain and rul
d, Quil's, Ink. Scaling Wax, Cullery, Wrap
ling Paper, Printing Paper, of all sizes; and
Sook, News and Cannister Ink, of various kinds.
BLANK BOOKS, full and half board, of evry variety of Ruling, Memorandam Books, &c.
To Merchants, Teachers, and others, buying

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

n quantities, a large discount made. Sabbath School and Bible Society Depositor.

WILL strend to the sale and exchange o VV Lands, payment of Taxes, and redempjoining countres, examination of Titles, Convey-ancing and all business pertaining to Real Estate. Office in the Court House. Jackson, Michigan.

Blank Deeds and Mortgages, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, for sale I BECKLEY, FOSTER & Co. March 20, 1845. Maple Sugar!

700 lbs. just received, and for sale by BECKLEY, FOSTER, & CO.

Aun Arbor, April 26, 1845.



People from the Country TISITNG Detroit, for the purchase of Dry V Goods, Paper Hangings, or Feathers, while going the rounds to ascertain the various uested to call at

W. A. Raymond's Store, lo. 148, Jefferson Avenue, being one door above hore." The undersigned has taken a great eal of pains in selecting his goods to get fash-onable styles and desirable qualifies and he is onfident that his assortment particularly of such goods as are desirable for the country trade, is as

complete as any in the city.

He has on hand Balzarines Lawns, Calicoes of every Muslin de Laines. Laces, [style, Ribbons, Edgings,

Dress Handkerchief Shawls, Cravais. Scaris, Veils, Gloves, Hosiery, Alapacas, Brown Lin-ens, Elenched Linens, Table covers, Toweling. Smirtings, Sheetings, Cambries, Muslins, black, lue black and fancy dress Silks, Bonuet Silks,

ALSO. BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTS VESTINGS, FULL CLOTHS, MOLESKINS, DRILLINGS, BLACK AND

FANCY CRAVATS, they do not this pro-lawer than elsewhere. W. A. RAYMOVD:

Detroit, May 23, 1845.

THEO. H. EATON. Stores 138 and 190 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit. OFFERS for side the following goods with

for each or approved paper; the goods at I new and fresh, having been purchased with EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH, and wi be sold at very reduced priver: 100 chests and half chests Tea, 28 hogsheads Sugar.

15 boxes sugar, Lont and Lump. 10 hogsheads Molasies, 2 hogsheads Stewart's Syrup,

120 bags Coffee, 5 flerces rice, seed to back v 150 boxes raisins, 100 drams figs.
50 Oranges and Lemons,
200 pounds Cinnamon,

250 pounds Chaves. 175 pounds Nutmegs, 25 kegs Ginger, 10 bags Peppe and Spice, 40 kegs and hoxes Tobacco, 5 bales Almonds,

200 boxes Gines. 10 hogshends Sperm Oil 20 hoxes Sperm Candles, 230 barrels Dye Woods,

15 barrels Copperas. 8 barrels Blue Vittible 20 barrels Allum, 15 barrels Madder,

400 kegs White Lend, 15 barrels Linseed Oil, 40 boxes Starch, 35 boxes piper, 2 cases Indigo, 5 barrels Sulphur, 5 barrels Salts,

3 barrels Castor Oil, 2 bilis Senan, 10 barrels Spirits Turpentine. Of The following named papers will end

bree dollars and send copy of notice with hill of the person all ertisting Pontiac Gazette, Pontiac; Ann Arbor State Journal, and Signal of Liberty. Ann Arbor State Juckson Gazette, Juckson: Expounder, Marshall Gazette, Kalamezoo; Niles Republican, Niles Banner, St. Clair; Gazette, Monroe; Genesce Democrat, Plint; and Chatham Gleaner, Chat

May 19, 1825 - 1914 of -16 and -212-3m Alb. Coops Philosophical Theory and practice of Penmanship, in three parts, each part

in Four Books. THIS system is row in use in Bangor, Au gusta and Portland, Me., Beston, Mass, rovidence and Newport, R. I., New Haven, John, New York, Albany, Rochester and Bu. do, N. Y., Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Petersburg, Norfolk, Charles-ton and Columbia, S. C., Augusta, Ga., Mebile, New Orleans, &c.
It has also been lately introduced into the Public Schools of Detroit. It is systematic, phi

losophical and economical. Teachers are invited For sale at MOSELEY'S BOOKSTORE.

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

WHOLE SALES ROOM, where they will keep at all times a full assor 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 a any point this side of New York City.

G. D. HILL, & CO. Ann Arbor, March 26, 1814. 48-if NEW ENGLAND HOUSE

No. 111 EROADWAY, NEW YORK. (Between the City Hotel and Trinity Church.) THE Proprietor, grateful for the patromage alerally, would give notice that his house is now in complete order for the reception of Ladies and

The New England House being strictly a ten perance house, and pleasantly located in the im-nediate vicinity of business, makes it very desir able for mea of business, as well as all others who like quiet accommodations and agreeable company.

P. WIGH F. y. May 1, 1845.

CHARLES H. STEWART, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, JEFFERSON AVENUE DETROIT.

Wool Wanted: HE Subscribers wish to purchase 50,000 pounds of Wook, for which they will pay Cash or Goods at their store in the Lower BECKLEY FOSTER & CO.

Ann Arbor, May 19, 1845.

MERCHAN AND PURSUEN AND SECOND ALWAYS ON HAND.

THE subscriber has re-Street opposite H. Beck-er's Brick Store, where wait upon all that may give wait upon all that may give him a cell. Having just received di-

eet from New York on elegant stock of JEWELRY, nd Fancy Articles, which he intends to sell-

lower than has ever been sold west of Buffalo for Ready Pan Culy. Among which may be ound a good assortment of Gold and Common Watch Keys. Gold Finger Rings and Bosoni Pins, Guard Chains, Silver Tea and Table Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Butter Knives, Silver Pencil cases, Silver and Common Thimbles, Silver Speciacies, German, do., Steel, do., Hair Brusnes, Clothes do., Topth do., Lather do., Fine Ruzors and Pocket Knives, Fine Shears and Scissors, Lather boxes, Razor Strops, Walletts, Purses, Violins and Bows, Flutes, Violin and Bass Violin Strings, Clarionet Reeds, Perussion Caps, Pocket Pistols, Brittania Candle ticks, Watches, Letter Stamps, Steal Pens and Tweezers. Snuff and Tobacco boxes, Fine combs, Dressing do., Side do., Back do., Shell do., Needles and Cases, Water Paints, Toy Watches, Kid Dolls, a great variety of Toys too numerous to mention. Beads, Necklaces, Fancy Boxes, &c. &c.

Chooks and Warones of every description repaired and warranted, also, Jewelry repaired on short notice. gradal od CALVIN BLISSO N. B. CATH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND C. B. SILVER. C. B. C. B. Ann Arbor. Oct. 24, 1844.

ALLEBASI'S MEDICINES. THESE MEDICINES

A RE effecting such astonishing cures in mul-titudes of old cases long since abandoned by Physicians and Surgeons as utterly hopeless, that no medicines, where these are known, stand so deservedly high. They consist of THE BLACK, OR ALLEBASI'S SALVE,

Heed, Ague in the Face, Nervous Tooth Ache, Ague in the Breast, Broken Breast, &c. &c. ALLEBASI'S HEALTH TILLS, 25 Cents. These Pill's have acquired a popularity within he last year or two, which no other Fills poshem. They cure all lillous. Scarlat and oth-Worns, Liver Complaint, Heart Borns, Cholic, Rowel complaint, General Debility, Costiveness,

&c. &c. Their purify the entire system, leave the bowels in a vigorous and healthy condition, &c. See paneither. ALLEBASI'S TOOTH AGHE DROPS. Price 25 Cents.
Will cure an ordinary case of Tooth Ache, in from three to ten minutes. For Nervous and

other kinds of Touth Ache, see Pamphlet, ALLEBASI'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER, Prive 25 Cents. Are warranted to be superior to any other Plasces in this or any other country. for pain or weakness in the Back, Side, Cheet, Bowels, Loins, Moseles, and for Rhoumarism, Lung and Liver Compaints, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c. See pamphlet.

N. B. - Please to ask the agent for a pamphlet

which gives all the information necessary reshey possesserete. Please to tollow directions in the medicines, and you may rely up-

A lawra discount made to merchants and others, who buy to sell again. LYMAN W. GH BERT. Proprietor

Wholesale Druggist, 214 Fulton st. N. Y. II For sale by the subscriber, who has been appointed general agent for the City of Detroit nd its vicinity. Country dealers supplied on beral terms, C. MORSE, Michigan Book Store.

The above medicines are for sale at the Book

December 9 1841. The Ann Arbor, Lower Village. GOODS ARE CHEAP!

At No. 1. Hawkin's Block, GARLAND & LE FEVRE HAVING taken the Store shove named, for-merly occupied by J. S. Dickinson, are now repared to sett to their old customers and the

public generally,
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods. Groc ries,
Crockery. Hardware, Boots and
Shaes, &c., &c. a the most reasonable terms.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Joods and Cash.

The highest market price poid for Wheat by

GARLAND & LE FEVRE.

Ann Arbot, April 16, 1845. N. B J S. Dickinson's, notes and accounts are in the hands of Messes. Golfand & Le Fevre,

who are duly sufficiend to settle the same.

J. S. DICKINSON.

Ann Arbor, April 15, 1845.

208-POLLARD TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

BY L. D. & O. WEYBURN. Near the Steamloat and Packet Landing, B falo. THIS establishment has do ing the past win-ter, been considerably enlarged, and improv-ed with new furniture, etc., and is now ready to make the Traveller at home, at the charges of \$5 cents per meal, and \$74 Cents per

Passengers and Baggage conveyed to and from the House free of churge.

N. B. Passengers from the East will find a Sign for the house, in the Depot, under which place their Baggage. In connection with the above House there is in EATING ESTABLISHMENT, on the Eu-

We, the subscribers, take pleasure in recomenning the above House to the friends of the ause, as being worthy of their paironage.

C. W. HARVEY, Pres't Eric Co. Temp. S. S. N. CALENDAR, Sec'y

H. MILLERD, Pres't Pollard Tem. Society. H. G. WHITE. Sec'y do
E. D. ROBISON, Pre't Y. M. Temp. S.
W. B. FOBES, Secretary
Buffalo, February, 1845.

DELAVAN HOUSE.

BY NATHANIEL ROGERS. THIS delebrated house is now open for the re-ception of recoders, it having undergone a orough remair within the last few months. It strictly a Ten prance House, and while no ins will be spared to make it all that the travling public can ask, it is expected in return but it will receive the pa rounge of all the friends l'Temperance who may have occasion to visit May 19, 1845.

MARLEORO HOTEL. TEMPERANCE HOUSE, NATHANIEL ROGERS.

No. 229, Washington Street, Boston, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND THIS house has undergone a thorough repair, superior to it. It will be under the immediate charge of Brown & Colburn, as Mr. Rogers keeps the Delevan House in Albany.

May 19, 1845.

Geese Feathers. THE Subscriber has always on hand a good supply of Geese Feathers which he will sell in quantities to suit purchasers and at the lowest market rate. W. A. RAYMOND.

Detroit, May 23, 1845.