THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY W it be audished every Monday morning, in Ann Arbor. Michigan, by

BECKLEY, FOSTER, & Co. FOR THE MICHIGAN STATE ANTI-SLAVERY SO-

ONE DOLLAR a year, in advance: if not paid, in advance, Two Dollars will be invariably required. Old subscribers can have their papers at

One Dollar a year, by forwarding that amount, and paying arrearages.

All subscribers will be expected to pay within

TERMS OF ADVERTISING. For each line of brevier, (the smallest type or the first insertion, 3 cents. For each subsequent insertion, I cent. 7 cents. For three months, For six months, 15 cents. For one year,
Orders by mail will be promptly attended to.

Legal Advertising by the folio. IF Manufacturers, Booksellers, Machinists. Wholesale Merchants, and all others doing an extensive business, who wish to advertise, will find the Signal the best possible medium of com-

munication in the State. should be addressed, Post paid,

TSIGNAL OF LIBERTY: Ann Arbor, Mich.

POETRY.

THE WORSHIP OF NATURE.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

of hath beene as it were especially render ed unto nice and made plaine and legible un derstandynge that a great worshipp is going on among the thyngs of God. '-Gralt.

The ocean looketh up to heaven, As 'twere a living thing, The homage of its waves is given In ceaseless worshipping.

They kneel upon the sloping sand, As bends the human knee,-A beautiful and tireless band, The priesthood of the sea!

They pour the glittering treasures out, Which in the deep have birth. And chauot their awful hymns about The watching hills of earth.

The green earth sends its incense up From every mountain shr ne, From every flower and dewy cup That greeteth the sunshine,

The mists are lifted from the rills Like the white wing of prayer, They lean above the ancient hills As doing homage there.

The forest toos are lowly cast O'er breezy hill and glen, As if a prayerful spirit passed

On na ure as on men. The clouds weep o'er the fallen world Even as repentant love; Ere to the blessed breeze unfurled

They fade in light above. The sky is a temple's arch The blue and wavy air

Is glorious with the spirit-march Of messengers of prayer.

The gentle moon-the kindling sun-The many stars are given, As shrines to burn earth's incense on-The altar fire of heaven!

MISCELLANY.

IF WE ONLY HAD A PIANO. cover, and he sat enjoying, what he had all fears lest family expenditures may enday been anticipating, the delights of his croach upon public payments.

took her work and sat down by the table. all present comforts.

own fireside. His pretty wife Esther,

clared complimentarily, despite a certain secret disappointment that his wife's thankfulness did not happily chime with his own. Well, but we want one for our friends,'

band.

now-a-days-we don't go any where with- into the world with a clear head and selfout seeing a piano,' persisted the wife.

one for; you will have no time to play on again with a confiding and unceasing one, and I don't like to hear it.' Why they are so fashionable-I think

our room looks really naked without one.' 'I think it looks just right.'

a piano shockingly,' protested Esther, the comfortable consciousness that his re- engage in any lawful occupation which he ed, at lower prices in foreign vessels than in emphatically. The husband rocked violently.

'Your lamp smokes, my dear,' he said, after a long pause.

When are you going to get an astral lamp? I have told you a dozen times In balf a century he estimated the increase of how much we need one,' said Esther pet-

'Those will do.

But you know every body, now-a-days wants astral lamps.'

'Those lamps are the prettiest of the

kind I ever saw-they were bought at Boston. But George, I do not think our room

is complete without an astral lamp,' said the wife sharply: 'they are so fashionable; lurging forward the car of emancipation, and why, the D-s, and the Band A-s, all have them. I am sure we ought to.'

'We ought to if we take pattern by other people's expenses, and I don't see any reason for that.' The husband moved uneasily in his chair.

ther, exclaimed George.

'I am sure I should think we could afford it as well as the B-s, and anticipate at the coming election. -s, and many others we might mention, we do not wish to appear mean.' George's cheek crimsoned.

'Mean! I am not mean!' he cried an-

Then you do not wish to appear so.' and make it like other's, we want a piano scathed. and an astral lamp."

'We want-we want!' muttered the husband; there's no satisfying woman's wants, do what you may!' and he abruptly left

How many husbands are in a similar constant dissatisfaction of a wife with ernor. present comforts and present provisions. How many bright prospects for business have ended in bankruptcy and ruin, in order to satisfy this secret hankering after fashionable necessaries. If the cause of many a failure could be made known, it would be found to result from useless expenditure at home-expenses to answer say of us?

'My wife has made my fortune,' said with the best men of our country. a gentleman of great possessions, by her thrift, prudence and cheerfulness, when I was first beginning."

'And mine has lost my fortune,' answered his companion bitterly, 'by useless extravagance, and repining when I was doing well.' What a world does this open to the influence which a wife possesses over the future prosperity of her l'amily! Let the wife know her influence, and try to use it wisely and well.

Be satisfied to commence small. It is too common for young house-keepers to begin where their mothers ended. Buy v to work skilfully with, adorn your houses with all that will render it comfortable. Do not look at richer homes and covet their costly furniture. If secret dissausfaction is ready to spring up, go a step further and visit the homes of the poor and suffering; behold dark, cheerless apartments, insufficient clothing, an absence of the comforts and refinements of social life: then return with a joyful spirit. You will then be prepared to meet your husband with a grateful 'This is pleasant,' exclaimed the young heart, and be ready to appreciate that toil husband, taking his seat cosily in the rock- and self-denial which he has endured in ing chair, as the tea-things were removed. his business world to surround you with The fire glowed in the grate, revenling a all the delights of home; then you will be prettily and neatly finished sitting room, ready to co-operate cheerfully with him with all the appliances of comfort .- in so arranging your expenses, that his The fatiguing business of the day was mind will not be constantly harrassed with

Be independent: a young house-keeper It is pleasant to have a home of one's she does to resist the arrogance of fashion. own,' he said, again taking a satisfacto- Do not let the A-s, and B-s dery survey of his snug little quarters .- cide what you must have neither let them The cold rain beat against the windows, hold the strings of your purse. You best and he thought he telt really grateful for know what you can and ought to afford; of Winthrep, was Chairman, and from whom then decide with strict integrity according I received a letter of introduction and com-'Now if we only had a piano!' said the to your means. Let not the censures or the approval of the world ever tempt you Give me the music of your sweet voice to buy what you hardly think you can afbefore all the pianos in creation,' he de- ford. It matters little what they think, provided you are true to yourself and your

Thus pursuing an independent, straight forward, consistent course of action, there will spring up peace and joy around you. 'Let our friends come and see us and Satisfied and happy yourself, you will not to hear a piano!' exclaimed the hus- make your husband so, and your children will feel the warm and sunny influence. But, George, every body has a piano. Happy at home, your husband can go out relying spirit; domestic bickering will not 'And yet I don't know what we want sour his heart, and he will return to you love. Depend upon it, beauty, grace, wit, accomplishment, have far less to do ceipts exceed his demands.

> gress upon the annexation question, gravely the privileges and projection of a cirizen. And ter the foreign competition. We certainly urged the acquisition of l'exas to make room the number of slaves to 20,000,000. Only think of twenty millions of bondmen in this 000 colored people in Canada, and most of is for the protection of our navigation; that are granted in the city. - Providence modle of a free Republic!

Communications.

For the Signal of Liberty. THE CONVENTION-OUR CANDI-DATES.

Again have the friends of the enslaved met to advise with each other upon best means of to present for the suffrages of the people, the names of such persons as they deemed worthy of the confidence of the Liberty

The number of delegates in attendance at with an unexpectedly early harvest, the degree of enthusiasm which prevailed, and above We must live within our means, Es- all, the perfect unanimity with which the business of the convention was transacted, are so many cheering indications of what we may

To every friend of Mr. Birney the circumstances attending his nomination must be a source of unalloyed gratification. They show that notwi hstanding the many falsehoods, forgeries, and malicious insinuations, him by his very "honest" opponents during said the wife. 'To complete this room, the late Presidential campaign, he is still un-

> Indeed, the whole delegation seemed to feel, that independently of a spontaneous and universal atjachment to the man and his principles, his nomination was essential to the vindication of our integrity es a party.

The result was, that neglecting the custom ery forms, he was without a note of dissent, dilemma! How many homes and hus- by one triumphant AVE, made the representabands are rendered uncomfortable by the tive of our principles-our candidate for Gov-

In him we have a candidate who is abordantly capable, and deservedly popular with the party: not in the cant phrase of politicians a "rag baron," nor yet a pensioner upon the public bounty; but emphatically one of the people: in the strict sense of the word a farmer: one who, though rich, sacrificed his property to his principles, and those too, at the time, principles of the most anpopular the demands of fashion, and what people kind; and one also who will bear a favorable comparison for in'egrity and moral worth,

Our political enemies have insinuated that Birney was "used up," that we dare not reominate him; thus taunting us with what they conceived and wished to be the result of their own forgeries and falsenoods. But the result must satisfy them that we can neither

be coaxed nor driven from our position. Let every Liberty man who claims to be thus fixed in his principles remember that upon the success of those principles depends the alvation of our country; and that such success must, to a great extent, depend upon our exertions as individuals.

or conversing; by aiding the circulation of the profits of our Commerce. We make the fol-Signal; by contributing means to sustain lec- lowing extract on account of the facts it con election; and last but not least, by young himself. Let every friend of the slave attend thoroughly to these suggestions, and we shall needed for the protection of commerce .away 'as shall electrify our opnonents, and satisfy them that we are a party not only tha was, but that is and SHALL BE.

T. T. LYON. Plymonth, July 12th, 1845.

For the Signal of Liberty. MESSRS. EDITORS :- Having for several years bad my mind deeply inspired with the degraded and suffering condition of the colored neo ple in the Southern States, but being unable to afford them any direct aid, and learning that a portion of them had effected their escape from their Algerine captivity in these United States to a land of liberty in the young Queen's dominions, and wishing to learn something of the fruits of slavery, and n some way to impart to the instruction, or comfort of the fugitive, I left my family in made my way to Canada. Previous to my and sales. setting out upon the journey a committee from three evangelical denominations was appoint

On arriving at Canada, I called at Toronto upon Lake Ontario, from thence up the lake prove from the customs of the people. An East India voyages. attempt was made some years since to establish a colony of colored people in that part of coive or send away all the goods which, in the province then called Upper Canada, 16 the prosecution of commercial business, we miles north of London, but it has proved a required to be received or sent away. This failure. Of late no attempt of the kind has too, at fair prices of freight; for so rapid can with family comfort, than prudence, econ- been made, unless it has been done in this be made the increase of ships, that goods will omy, thrift and good sense. A husband State, which I am told has also been abandon always be freighted at the lowest possible 1 think it looks very naked-we want may get tired of admiring, but never with ed. No, let the fugitive go into Canada, and price, and as experience thus far has manifest and as a citizen, let him be treated as such. cause, we are now rapidly losing the employ-Mr. Holmes of S. C. in his speech in Con- Let h m have the respect of his neighbors and ment of our ships; they are not able to encoun I would say the same should be continue his therefore, need no navy for the protection of flight to Maine, or stop in Michigan, or in commerce. any other of the free States.

nized as citizens, and have equal privileges in mavy. Let us compare the cost of the navy the inhabitants, and all sustain themselves, which it is said to protect. but many are very poor, and as to a living, The annual expenditure for our navy for the might do much better to stop this side of the last few years has been: line. And when I have been asked why they do not? I have had to hang down my head and say that they can be perfectly safe no where but in Canada.

But since I have visited this State, I have somewhat changed my opinion, and have First 6 months of 1848 come to the conclusion that there is at least From 1st July, to 1848) one free State, where the fugitive may be a time when our farmers were embarrassed pretty safe. And as I find by enquiry, that those who are here are doing well for themselves and for their employers-and that many more are actually wanted, of both sexes, 1 would advise all that are now here, and others, that may come, to stay. I have seen but few in Canada that appear to be doing as an official report, we ascertain that the expenthe States who would not wish to have them come too near them—like to have them know, for the 'Pennsylvania,' \$784,000; for the and keep their place, have no opinion of amalso industriously circulated and urged against gamation, &c. the prejudice here against colored people is far less than it is in Canada, and is diminishing upon acquaintance with them and their good conduct. The colored people have done much in Canada in clearing up the land and in furnishing wood for the market. The large piles of wood seen upon the wharves of Malden, with which to propel the steamers are mostly furnished by the col-

ored people. And is there no new land to be cleared up in Michigan? What an increase of real value, to the producing class of this Average expenditure for a frigate, State would be made by thousands of One year in use, these hardy descendents of Africa. And what Navy Yards, &c. more honor would be conferred upon the State than to have it called the land of refuge an asylum for the oppressed?

The abundant barvest which the ichabi tants of this State are now gathering in, should remind them not to withhold bread from the hungry, nor lodging and clothing from the flying, ragged fugitive. And let the de lightful, anti-slavery spirit, which pervades the minds of eastern abolitionists, characterize the people of this State by proclaiming to the free colored man, an immediate, entire and everlasting emancipation from the wicked and hateful oppression of prejudice and recog-

Yours in behalf of the oppressed, SAMUEL FOGG. Marshall, July 1845.

SELECTIONS.

COST OF THE NAVY.

A writer in the Christian Citizen has a long article in proof of the position that the annu-Every man can do something by lecturing, al cost of the Navy is greater than all the

is the answer the most relied upon, -is, a payy next fall give such a specimen of adving Commerce is the interchange of merchandize. the circulation throughout the world of the conveniences and luxuries of life. It supplies the United States with the p oductions of other countries, and formshes other countries with the surplus goods of our own. We do not underrate the value of commerce. It builds up our cities. It supplies many wants. It accumulates capital, and stimulates the productive industry of our citizens.

But, our country could have all this profitable commerce, without owning a single ton of shipping, without one sail on the ocean, bearing the stars and stripes. Foreign vessels would carry on our freighting as well, as cheaply, as our own, and do their own fighting, if fighting is necessary to protect them. The carrying trade is a distinct branch of business. The owning of ships has no necessary connexion with commerce, more than carting or never needed greater moral courage than Maine, about the first of November last, and wagoning has with the merchant's purchases

imported into, and exported from, the United ed to obtain some aid in paving my travel. States, is carried by foreign vessels. In 1843. ling expenses of which Rev. David Thursten, the proportion of foreign tonnage employed cost of the navy." by our commerce to American ronnage, was as 500, 300 to 1,200,000 tons. During the present year, in four of our cotton ports, there were, at one time, 150 foreign ships, to three hundred American; the tonnage of the foreign to Hamilton, and visited Queens Bush, Broct- suips, being larger vessels, almost equaled the ford, London, Dawn, Chatham, Sandwich, tonnage of the American. Of all the foreign Malden, Colchester and Gosfield. In all arrivals at Bos on, in the year 1844, half (the which are colored settlements, as also in sev- small vessels generally) were British vessels, eral other places which I have not yet visited. and at other Eastern ports, existed the same They are not, as some suppose, colonized, state of things. The ships of northern Eubut are spread over the country 150 miles by rope have the bulk of the exports from New 250, and so mixed in very much with the York, to that part of Europe. The tobacco white population, and though this is annoying of Virginia, the Coffee of Cuba, the oil of our to some, it is, I apprehend, far the better for whale ships, go usually on board of these ves the colored people. In this way they have sels; and foreign vessels have been chartered better opportunities to obtain work and to im- or employed by our own merchants for their

It we had not a single ship, we could remay choose, and behaving himself as a man the vessels of the United States. From this

It will, however, be said, that if the nate is There are now, it is supposed nearly 20,- not needed for the protection of commerce, it them are self emancipated. They are recog. having merchant ships affect, they require the Journal.

the primary schools with other portions of with the profits of the navigation interest

SC 181.580 53 6.182 294 25 1889 6.115.896.89 1841 6,001,076 98

8,897,242 95 3.727.711 53 30th June,

843,052,002 32 Add expense of Navy Department S50,000 00 Forty-three millions, four hundred thousand dollars, a sum much larger than the profits of our navigation for the same portion of time, as lence a little longer upon the subject just now every ship-owner will readily admit. From disposed of, viz: the aiding of escaping slaves. well as they are doing in this State. And diture (including the first cost and repairs and though there are many I suppose, in armament) for the ship of the line 'Delaware,' siding of fugitives is right; and yet it is well is \$1,051,000; for the 'Columbus,' \$671,000; 'Ohio,' \$345,000; for the 'North Carolina, \$312,000. The average cost of a line of bat-

> One year in service, wages, provisions, &c. Ship's proportion of Navy yard, &c. 50,000

> \$1,100,000 The expenditure has been, for the frigate 'Potomac,' \$527,000; for the 'Macedonian,' \$269,000; for the 'Brandywine,' \$699,000; for the 'Columbia,' \$398.000.

\$610,000 For the sloop of war 'Warren,' \$267,000; Vincennes,' \$300,000; 'Falmouth,' \$835,000; Adams,' \$275,000.

Average expenditure of a sloop of One year in service, 50,000 Navy Yards, &c.

The average expense of each gun thus carone year, amounts to about \$15,000. Now, case of our neighor, by making it our own. admitting the profit of an American ship to dred ships to pay the expenditure necessary

clears \$4000 per annum!

We have about 1,000,000 tons shipping enraged in the foreign trade, which is two thouand ships, averaging five hundred tons each. ictual value of our mercantile marine is about oing to be forty millions of dollars, about five imes the annual cost of our navy. Our nav gation, therefore, must carn every year, or benefit the country 20 per cent, of its value. to nav for its protection by our navy

The ship-owner does not, upon an average, one year with another, earn five per cent. beside the interest on the capital employed .-This estimate -5 per cent -would give two millions as the profit to the owners. The captains, officers, and American seamen on- and the children?" (That's his wife and two gaged in foreign trade, do not receive over daughters at home.) "Why man," says I, bree millions in wages. The increased value of American ship-building m terials, (principally timber, for the iron, copper, hemp and canvass are mostly imported,) on account of the construction of ships, does not exceed one and a half millions. The labor paid in shipgether, seven and a half millions are the national profit of our navigation, or about the

*We are informed that a foreign ship brought goods from China to New York at \$7 per ton freight, the average price in American ships being over \$20 per ton.

The World in a Bad Way .- The last Nauvoo Neighbor gives up the world,

America; palsy and debauchery in Europe; consumption and gout in Asia; and plague and leprosy in Africa! As with Israel so with world-the whole head is sick, and the whole heart is faint, AND DIE IT MUST! And Mormonism, eternal grave. So let the world die. Progress of Temperance. - Twenty-one

towns in Rhode Island, including nearly all the large towns, have voted not to its. In this city the question of granting licenses has been indefinitely postponed in the Board of Aldermen. The whole number of licenses granted in the State a few years ago was over six hundred .-The whole number this year is less than 6fty out of the city of Providence, and probably less than one hundred if licenses him?

ESCAPE

Speech of Mr. Codding of Illaiois in the late Liberty Convention for the South and West, of the house, as before, by ringing out the held at Cincinnati, June 11, 1845.

The subject of siding fugitive slaves to esape from bondage, having occasioned (as all such subjects most) some deep feeling in the Convention, attended with some slight disrepancy of opinion between the Kentncky delegates and others; when it was happily dis-8.598,199 11 posed of. Mr. Codding, of Illinois, being cal; ed, came forward and addressed the meeting Mr. President-I understand that there

> now no question before the house, yet I feel impelled to detain the attention of the audi-I know that the subject is delicate and difficult. I dare not myself say that all possible known that we are doing a very fair busines in Illinois, under the name of "The Underground Railroad." Our Company is doing a

tolerable fair carrying trade; our custom is constantly increasing, and we are every way pleased with our prospects. Yet, Sir, I will not deny that this subject has its difficulties; and besides there are collateral questions of morals connecting themselves

with it, which increase its complexity, and em-

barrass its decision. Yet it is a question which we are compelled o meet. We know that fugitives are aided; and that aiding them clashes at a thousand points with the interests, the prejudices, and the father seizes me by one arm-the wifeangry feelings of men. We are accused of and children cling to the other, they ween, 'decoving and exciting negroes to escape"- they kneel down and bless God, and bless me, or of "stealing negroes" of helping them to that I have been-so-mean; (He would run away-of even justifying their "stealing have continued; "as to steal'a slave;" but his horses," and boat stealing, in order to get a- voice was drowned in an uproar of applause way. - These are among the Charges prefrr- which almost shook the house. Y ed against us by the "New York Observer."

and other like prints. Now, Sir, to put this subject before an au-

I have sometimes asked an Illinois audience n'ze in every colored man a neighbor and a be four thousand dollars per annum, and this to suppose that some of us (no imposible or (Messrs. Fee and Needham) are sincere in rate of profit would cover the ocean with ships, uncommon case) had gone out beyond the what they have said here: I know the posiit will take the year's earnings of one hun- Misissippi for a hunting excursion, and a neigh tion which they occupy at home. I sympathise bor of ours was taken captive by a wandering with them in their honest struggles for traffi to have a sloop of war, and to use her for one troop of Indians, and kept by them in slavery. there, and cannot tell how much I would do year; one hundred and fifty ships for a frigate; None can pretend that Indian slavery is worse to aid them. But, sir, we are bound to vinand nearly three hundred ships for a line-of- to bear than Anglo Saxon slavery. It is not dicate the eternal, immutable principles of hubattle ship; i. e. a little fleet of a seventy-four, so bad. The Indian has not learned the de- manity at whatever cost. I know that we and frigate and sloop requires five hundred and sire of making money as the Anglo-Ameri- may seem to make progress for our cause, at fifty ships to do a profitable business, to earn can has .- He is nearly on an equality with ufficient in a year to build, repair and sail this his slave, and as Mr. Giddings has shown, the Florida negroes would fight and die for the will like us better, and for the present there Seventeen hundred merchant ships must be privilege of being slaves to Indiana, accounting is a sure gain. hus profitably employed every year to earn it liberty compared with bondage to the

Well, sr. our neighbor is taken captive by Indians, and we return in dejection, after upa vailing search, giving him up for lost. Now one day I am out in the forest beyond, after the cost of this shipping is \$60 per ton. The the lapse of months, musing as I go, "what principles which Gods own finger has traced if I should possibly happen to fall upon our \$40 per ton, taking them together, new and lost neighbor?' and; just correcting this va- nail in a sure place in the temple of Godt. old. This would make the value of our ship- grant fancy by a sober second thought. I see -no!-impossible!?-yes-through the dim tach our cause to God's eternal throne; and brushwood by the uncurling smoke-the figure of a man!-our neighbor, left by his cap- hand are the hearts of all men; will make evtors to watch their fires and prepare their ery human feeling and sympathy do it homfood! In a moment I am at his side, but he is a slave-spirit broken-subdued.

"Hist," he says, "don't for God's sake speak above your breath. The tribe will soon be in. They may now lork within hearing," "But." says I, "don't ve want to see Mary "don't ve want to see Mary and the babes?"

"Oh, oh!" says he "don't name it." your wife and children or not?"

house.)

And, as the saying is, HE PUT. (Laughter and emotion.) In less than five minutes you see that horse, with our neighbor on his back. dashing-rather flying-through brushwood and thicket, like a creature with wings. [Toe house, which was crowded to a jam

cape. As soon as it was a little still d. Mr. "Disease incurable! chills and fever in Codding cried out with an affected sneer:-1 "Teach negro stealing, will ye? (an uproar of laughter followed, which lasted some time.)

Well, (continued Mr. C.) the noble beast bears him at the top of his speed to the And he hears the cry of the blood hounds and the yell of his pursuers and owners on est son be conveyed all his property, bind-Mormonism, will witness the dying strug- his track. What should be do? He morious ing him to pay to his other children their gle-the last gasp when the earth quakes the snimal onward, and he plunges into the proportionate shares, and taking for himand triumphs over death, hell and the boad cold stream; he reaches the opposite shore-drops down under the man he has rescued-stretches his limbs in agony, and-dies. Well, I cannot stop to pronounce a eulogy upon the horse. (A voice: he deserves it.) grant licenses for the sale of ardent spir- a free State, he is not safe from his pursuers. and strong still with the thoughts of his wife to get into business. Not being able to and children, leaves the noble brute, and tries obtain money in this way, he has comhis own speed at running. But weary and menced a suit against his son for the reout of breath, he lights up a number of fine horses on the preries, one of which, as if sent by Providence to his sid, trots gently up to him and lays his check upon the fugitive's shoulder. What shall he do? Shall he back

> [No one said yes; yet every one in the est. Able counsel are employed on both house joined in an involuntary murmur at the sides.

MORALITY OF AIDING SLAVES TO thought of what a hunted man ought, in such case, to do for life and liberty, wife and child. Mr. Codding answered the emotion

> N. Y. Observer's objection to abolitionists.] "Teach horse-stealing, will ye"! (Uproarous applause.)

Feeling safer as he flies farther. (continued Mr. C.) the fugitive reaches the banks of another stream, dismount, turns back the faithful horse, and hopes he will find his way back to his owner. Now, just as he is thinking how he shall cross this swollen stream, he espies a boat tied to the shore .-He does not wish to steal hoats-for he ist not yet at home, and he knows that his liberty, if not his life, hangs upon his crossing that stream. He unfastens the skiff-shoots across the current, lashes it to a log on the other side, and away across the prai-

taking the use of the boat? (The audience again giving a murmur of approbation, Mr. C. again shouted the objec-

rie toward his home! Did he do right in

Teach boat stealing, will ye? (Loud ap-

Well, after I get home, hearing nothing of our neighbor the fugitive, I go over to his house to see if indeed he has found his way back. But his home looks silent and deserted -a remaining sense of insecurity has closed window and door, and the cottage is lonely and desolate. Loud and long knocking at length rouses the inmates, and when they see me through the lattice, they rush upon me-

"Ah!" continued the speaker: "I knew that you would decide this question for me. I know that the doctrine is true and universal dience in its true light, I have sometimes a that God has fashioned men's hearts slike: vailed myself of an illustration of which all and, as in water face answereth to face, so the must acknowledge the justice, seeing that it heart of man to man." And whenever we is but applying the principle which Christ has invoke one of the beautiful, and eternal prinied, as we say, uselessly over the ocean, for taught us, of judging what is right in the ciples which God has written in one breast they come to the aid and rescue of every other.

I know my brethren from Kentucky, present, by turning it out of the pathway of right: we may avoid prejudices by it: men

But, oh! when we rise up and take hold of able prejudices, and interests thwarting our course and praving us in particular cases to forego the truth-while we keep our cause firm upon the great and glorious and beautiful in man's heart overe blow we strike drives a

By these eternal principles let us then atknow that he who sit thereon and in whose age, and all things in earth and heaven work together for its success. (Appliuse,)

An Important Law Suit-Millerism.

-Mr. Webster and Mr. Choate are engaged in an important law suit, about to be tried in Boston, which involves the question whether a transfer of property made by a Millerite during his hallucina-"But I will, though. Say man! will ye see tion, can be deemed legal. The case is as follows, and is very interesting, because He looks up and sees there is meaning in there are many similarly conditioned .my eye. "Now," says I, pointing to yonder A gentleman in one of the towns in Mass. building is about one million dollars. Alto grove, "go. There's a fleet a horse as was achusetts, a manufacturer, engaged in a ever backed. Be off." (Much emotion in the large and profitable business, became impressed with the conviction that the world was about to come to an end, according to the predictions of Miller. For a time he conducted his business as before, but soon began to see the folly and wickedness of bestowing his time and attention with people of various sentiments on the slave upon wordly affairs, when the end of all question, here broke out into a murmur, or thing was so near at hand. He wished with the following diagnosis of its present rather an uproar of delight at the man's es- to divest himself of his property, retaining only enough for his support till the coming of the great day. His family and friends prevented him from throwing away his estate, and at last out of deference, as he said, to their feelings, he disbanks of the Mississippi, but there is no ferry. posed of it, much as he would have done by will, in case of his death. To his eldself one thousand dollars, to defray his expenses the short time the world had then to endure. The gentleman commenced preaching until the doctrine of Miller ex-But our neighbor, knowing that though in ploded, and his zeal then abated and he found out his delusion. He tried in vain covery of the whole property. His plea is that at the time he made the sale, he was laboring under a delusion, and was therefore not in a sound state of mind. -The case will excite a good deal of inter-

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, JULY 28, 1845.

One Dollara Year in Advance.

FOR GOVERNOR, JAMES G. BIRNEY.

YOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, N. M. THOMAS.

"THE LAND OF THE FREE!"

of the remarkable elopement of a body of slaves, said to be 24 in number, all from Charles County, Maryland, not far from Washington City. They arrived in Washington about 3 o'clock in the morning, where they divided into three companies, each taking a different road. The next morning about came back unsuccessful. Two parties of the fugitives have not been heard from. The Legislative Council of Florida. third party, consisting of thirty one, was over taken by the inhabitants of Rockville, eight miles north of that place, who commanded the negroes to surrender. As they made show of resistance, a volley was discharged among them by which eight were wounded, and all then surrendered. They were taken back to Washington, and paraded through the streets heavily ironed, and placed in one of the "nigger pens" as they are called, which is kept open with the sanction of this nation, and may be seen from the Capitol steps.

One of the slaves was left in jail at Rockville to be hung for snapping a pistol at a white men.

The A. S. Standard says:

"This movement created a great panic in Washington and Baltimore. At Washington. Cul. Henderson had the marines of the garrison and the navy-yard under arms all the night of the 7th, and arms were distributed to volunteers. Many families were so alarmed that they took refuge in the arsenal for the In Baltimore there was also a great deal of excitement and affright, and the military were also called out. As is usual the force, and, no doubt, the intentions of the slaves were exaggerated and a isrepresented.

The treatment of the slaves is thus referred to by the correspondent N. Y. Herald:

"BALTIMORE, July 12, 1845. The Runaway Negroes-Cruel Treatment from their Captors-Shot down like Dogs -Triumph of Whiskeytown.

I learn from a gentleman who was present at the arrest of the gang of runaway negroes, near Rockville, Maryland, that they were treated in the most brutal manner by their just share of influence in governing the counvolunteers, they were commanded to surrender, and because one out of the forty showed Carolina, in his letter in defence of slavery a determination to resist, a whole volley of thus refers to it: balls from rifles and pistols was poured indiscriminately among them. Those wounded in the left side of the neck, which will probaof his cheek torn away, and a ball in his back; David, another slave of John Hamet, his right arm completely shattered with a musket ball; James, a slave of Barnes' estate, perfeetly riddled with balls in his side and neck. wounded on the side of his face: Lewis Dey, coarse salt, it would have answered every stance, as will be seen by the direction of the shet, at the head and shoulders, instead of the extremnies. They could not, however, have fallen in with a more brutal and cowardly set of people in the world than the citizens of ed of late, there are but two or three sober any other town in the State, and from the vala noble debt of gratitude is due to them, for regietted that they "could not make the damn niggers resist, so that they might have had the pleasure of shooting them all down."-They were all marched with ox-chains, handcuffs, &c. and driven through Washington vesterday, on their way to their homes, more of their captors will be on their way to the cotton fields of Louisians, while some, at least of the wounded, will die of neglect. Although slaves, when they behave well, are not badly

them in their foolish attempt to escape." Reader! What had these men done that they were thus shot down like a gang of wolves? They had committed no crune: they were American born catzens, peaceably trav. al. So far, so good. How are all these selling the highway. If you had read an ac objects to be accomplished? By electing count of such a transaction having taken place more Whig SLAVEHOLDERS to office? in Petersburgh, under the direction of the Russian Autocrat, you would have exclaimed. "What barbarities are practised under the au- Walker's branded hand,therity of the despotic tyrants that curse the earth!" How toink you will this account of Government of Bepublican America, for mere-By claiming their liberty, look in the Gazettes a mark of honor in every part of the country, of that city? May not the aristocrats of the and Congress would have hastened to testily - empire exclaim, "Ahq, art thou become like un-

there is no compassion. Although no Abo-

city and Washington, who are more deserving

of punishment for assisting and encouraging

tothe last census, was 62,500,000. | lumbia!"

JONATHAN WALKER.

This gentleman, after an imprisonment of their sympathy with Walker and Torrev, and declaring that they consider the cause for which they are condemned to All the papers of last week contain notices Christians," and condemning the laws 1847, to nominate candidates for Presiunder which they are arraigned as "disand precepts of the Gospel."

Capt. Walker's reply to the Committee twenty persons, tempted by a reward from in which he states that the original letters one of the owners, started out in pursuit, but sent him were taken from him while in orison by the authorities, and laid before

> Then follows the report of the Committee of the Florida Legislature upon the letters, denouncing this "foreign interference" with their domestic concerns. and abusing the Northern Abolitionists .-The Committee think the crime of negro stealing has hitherto been punished with great leniency; and as it has now altered its character and become not only an offence against private property, but is also a sort of treason against the State, they recommended that the punishment of DEATH should hereafter be inflicted for this offence. But as there may be some difficulties in carrying out such a law under the Territorial Government, the Committee recommended that all proceedings on the subject be postponed until the meeting of the first General Assembly of the State of Florida, when their action should be earnestly invoked.

It appears by this whole transaction that even the benighted region of Florida feels the power of the sentiments of the civilized world against Slavery, by which the accursed institution is hemmed in on every side, and its defenders driven into closer quarters. It is one of the encouraging signs of the times.

WHAT THE SLAVEHOLDERS SAY. That the slaveholders have more than their as at the North. Gov. Hammond, of South

"As to education you will probably admit that slaveholders should have more leisure for are Ferdinand, slave to Wm. Browner, a ball mental culture than most people. And I betieve it is charged against them that they are peculiarly tond of power, and ambitious of hon bly prove fatal; James, slave of Edwin Jones, ors. If this be so, as all the powers and hon rifle ball in his back, which will cripple him ors of this country are won mainly by intelfor life; David, a slave of John Hamet, part lectual superiority, it might be fairly presumed that slaveholders would not be neglectful of education. In proof of the accuracy of this presumption, I point you to the facts, that our presidential chair has been occupied for forty four out of fifty six years, by slaveholders; that another has been recently elected to fil a slaveholder also; and that in the federal of nistol ball in the back of his neck; James fices and both houses of Congress, consider-Gray, belonging to Charles Rye, severely ably more than a due proportion of those acknowledged to stand in the first rank are from the South. In this arena, the inslave of Colonel Miller, struck with a ball on tellects of the free and slave States meet i the side of his face; Henry, slave to General full and fair competition. Nature must have Chapman, a ball in his back. Had their arms been unusually bountiful to us, or we have been been loaded with fine shot, or even a little at least reasonably assidnous in the cultivatioe of such gifts as she has bestowed-unless in deed you refer our superiority to moral qualipurpose; but instead of that, the deadly bullet ties, which I am sore you will not. More must be used, and aim taken, in every in wealthy we are not; nor would mere wealth avail in such rivalry."

What will our northern doughfaces plead to this statement of facts? Will they admit that they are inferior to slaveholders in natmal endowments, in education, or in ability? Rockville. Unless they have greatly improv. None of these are true. But the northern wing of each political party is under constant men in the whole town, and they are tavern subjection to the slaveholding portion; and the keepers. It used to be said that more whis- very first lesson taught to a northern politikey was drank daily in little Rockville, than in can is that he must not displease the Slaveholders, or they will go over to the other or displayed by them on this occasion, it is ev. party. Hence the disposition of northern ident that they must have been aroused to the politicians to free speech and action is held in battle from their Bacchanalian orgies. What constant check, and being politically educated to act and speak under the supervision of the giving to our State such a character for bru-slaveholders, they will never act like indetality. Some of them on their return, even pendent men till their connexion with slaveholders shall no longer exist.

> The State Journal savs of Gov. Seward's Letter to the Cincinnati Con

"We commend to a careful perusal the like a drove of hogs than human beings. In excellent letter of Wm. H. Seward on our less than a week, those that escaped the balls first page. It presents in a very clear light what appears to us to be the plain duty of all friends of freedom at this

The Journal, then goes for Suffrage treated in Maryland, for a ronaway slave to colored persons, against the admission of new Slave States, for "demanding" licionist, I detest brutality in every shape, and the Abolition of Slavery in the Federal think that there are white men both in this District, for suppressing the Internal Slave Trade, amending the Constitution, and preventing the "swerving" of the Federal Government "by the influence of Slavery." All these are enumerated by Governor Seward, and endorsed by the Journ-

The N. Tribune says of Jonathan

"The brand on his right hand he styles the coat of arms of the United States! If the the shooting of Americans at the seat of slaves had been white, and Capt, Walker had endangered his life by taking them away from the Arabs, the brand would have been deemed the respect and gratitude of the nation for his services. But the slaves were black and held in bondage under the authority of United be \$30,00 per thousand, or \$3,50 per States law, and we suppose there can be no

THE NATIVE AMERICANS.

The Natives held a National Conven-New York. The Standard contains the appear to have been present. The res- almost all the signers are Whigs. The John Scoble, Secretary of the British and they will not vote for any but those born foster a war spirit in their party, as a Foreign Antislavery Society, enclosing a on our soil, and nurtured among our in- means of retaining au influence over suffer "honorable to them as men and as party should be held at Pittsburgh in May, ters and exploits is greater with the Demdent and Vice President: that all foreigngraceful to a civilized community and in ers, coming here to reside, ought to pay the excessive influx of vicious and pauper emigrants: and that no aliens should to support themselves, the facts to be estab. man race." lished by a certificate of the American Consul at the port whence they emi-

It appears from their doings above, that be Natives intend to be the first in the field at the next Presidential campaign But they cannot succeed at all, except in a few of the principal cities. Their orparty in it. It seems to be quite as much of a "one idea" party as the Liberty party, and that idea-dislike of foreigners-hateful and despicable in its char-

Cossius M. Clay has written a letter o the N. Y. Tribune, announcing that he will fight no more duels. He says,-

"While I shall ever centend for the right f self-defence, where the civil power cannot r will not come to my rescue; so, where the c sentiment enforces them, there I am willing o confess, that the Duel cannot be justified Having fully tested the legal and moral power my native State, I feel that I owe it to her to our National Religion-and to the Spirit of the Age, that I should subject myself to their sole protection. I therefore formally pledge myself, never again to offer or accept challenge, or in any manner to give duelling

We give all praise to Cassius for his manly stand on this subject, in the face of public opinion at the South. He evinces more cour age than his distinguished namesake, who has een a duellist all his life. Last year, when Henry was questioned if he would again fight a duel, he would not reply in the negative, alcaptors. When surrounded by the Rockville try, is a fact recognized at the South as well though he was then nearly seventy years "An Act in alteration of an Act concern-

> Greely of the Tribune, in his political saduess, seems to have lost all regard for ruth. In a late paper he says of the last

"The Abolition orators and editors could ot but know that nine out of every ten of heir voters were drawn from the Whig ranks, and so every accession improved the chance of Polk. If they got twenty votes in a town ship, they did the Locofocos as good service as if they had persuaded nine Whigs to vote

We cannot but believe that Mr. Greely xcused on the plea of ignorance. He well knew that nine out of ten of the Liberty vor ers were not from the Whig ranks, but that the proportion was much nearer to equality. We are sorrow to put the Editor of the Tribune among that large class of editors who deliberately and wilfully assert what they know to be false, for the purpose of misleadng their readers: for we have thought better things of him; but we know not how to apol ogize for him in this case, unless we consider him absolutely msane. The reputation of the Tribune for fairness and candor is rapidly on the decline.

READ THIS.

The following Resolution was adopted by the Whig Convention of New Hampshire is reference to the support of Hale, the anti-annexation candidate for Congress, by the

Resolved. That in the quarrel which at resent aguates and divides the democratic arty in regard to a member of Congress, the Vhigs can take no part: that there is but litle choice to them between a man wrong in erery particular of political principle, and one ight in only one, so long as we have one of ur own, sound, intelligent, manly and worthy of their sup ort.

Now apply this to the action of the Liberty arty during the last Presidential election, and t amounts to a complete justification of their much to the credit of Col. Johnson. course, as declared by the Whigs. But the case is still stronger on our side; for Hale is undeniably opposed to appexation with Slavery, while Mr. Clay thought Slavery ought "make no difference one way o the other." The Whigs of New Hampshire know that they cannot elect a Whig anti-Texan member to Congress; they can elect Hale who is opposed to annexation, but they well not: therefore, they are justly answerable for all the calamities which may be caused by Appexation. Q. E. D.

The Detroit Advertiser feels very pad over the nomination of Mr. Birney It denounces it in one of its leaders as gross effrontery," and "unblushing harlihood," and talks about Mr. Birney's 'presuming" to ask the votes of the freemen of Michigan! Keep on with your abuse, gentlemen. You cannot more efbestowing upon them a regular drubbing every day. Suppose you try it from now till November at half a column a

Wm. H. Burleigh, Editor of the Christian Freeman, is publishing a Liberty Almanac for 1846. The price will The population of Russin, according doubt that he was a rogue! Hail Co- hundred. Address, postpaid, W. H. Burleigh, Hartford, Conn.

We find in an exchange paper the followed to vote without a residence of 21 ish party," enemies to their country," ocrats than with the Whigs.

"We believe that universal and permanent peace belongs to the laws of nathe highest degree repugnant to the spirit a capitation tax large enough to prevent ture and of nature's God; to the genius and vital spirit of Christianity; to the liberty, justice and prosperity of nations; inof the British Society is also published, be allowed to land in the United States, kind, and claiming the prayers and unidispensable to the true interests of manunless of good moral character, and able ted efforts of all the friends of the hu- the creditor, and called loudly for reform tions, stipulations and rejoinders and so not to the contrary," and "it was as an-

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

The following gentlemen subscribed the sentiment: HENRY CLAY, of Ashland. Of the United States Senate:- Isaac C. ganization has not the elements of a great Phelps, Vt.; Albion K. Paris, late Sena- ings, cannot have justice. There might bell, M. C. of N. Y.; P. Dillingham, M. C. of Vt.

truth, justice and beauty of the above sen- man to suffer wrong to a considerable timent in favor of peace, I add my name extent than to appeal to the law against to that of the venerable author of these a rich and obstinate antagonist. sentiments .- D. D. Barnard, M. C. of Albany; Luther Bradish, N. Y.; W. B. tion of justice cannot be had without the Crosby, N. Y.; C. P. Smith, Brooklyn.

BETTING ON ELECTIONS.

This vicious practice last year was vastly more than it need be. openly practised throughout the United States by great numbers of respectable and pious persons. It was countenanced where no defence is made, and where, if by many political papers for the purpose judgment were rendered forthwith for the the confidence of the multitude. The evil has been brought to the notice of several Legislatures. That of Connecticut, at its recent session, made betting on elec- the numerous delays in bringing the suit tions a penal offence. The act is entitled, to a conclusion, and partly from some ing Crimes and Punishments." It reads

"If any person shall, directly or indiany other person or persons, bet or wa ger on any election, and shall be thereof duly convicted, such person shall be punished by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, nor less than twenty dollars.

SEC. 2. If any person shall be a stakeholder of any sum of money, or of any other thing betted, staked or wagered upon any election, as in the preceding section mentioned, such person so offending, new he was stating that which was false being thereof duly convicted, shall forfeit and pay a fine of not less than twenty dollars nor more than one hundred

> The Cincinnati Times has a corresondence between Maj. Lewis Figg and Col. R. M. Johnson, and a political address from Major Figg, which establishes these facts: that Figg and Johnson were messmates at the me of the battle of the Thames: that both were badly wounded; that Figg killed Te comselve that while confined in the tent to gether by their wounds, Johnson made a bar gain with Figg to lett him (Johnson) have the credit of killing Tecumsel, as Johnson intended to take a part in public life, and the service to him: that Figg agreed to this, provided that if he (Figg) should ever become state the 'ruth. To this Johnson assented -Accordingly, Johnson has had the credit of killing Tecumseh up to this time. But Figg having become a candidate for office address ed a note to Johnson, June 1, 1845 reminding him of the old bargain and requesting his assent to a statement of the truth. T which John-on replied, June 6, admitting that

The Detroit papers contain no tices of the "Copper fever" which is prev alent there. Multitudes are seeking their fortunes in the regions of the North. A correspondent of the Advertiser writes from Mackinac:

"Among the adventurers who are crowding the goedly citizens of this ancient borough, we find the representatives of such classes as stockholders and trustees of mining companies, state geologists, pupils from L'ecole des mines, itinerant doctors, awvers, ex-members of congress state senators, some X and some without th sign of the cross, letter writers, practical miners and laborers, all anxious, not only to go ahead, but each one to get ahead of his neighbor."

The True American, C. M. Clay's pa per is a little larger than the Signal, and confectually help the Liberty party than by tains, besides antislavery matter, a large a mount of miscellaneous reading. Its circulation in Kentucky has doubled since it comof all the other political papers. We presume the number of subscribers in the Free States is large, comprising both Whigs and Abolitionists. Cassius proposes that an anti slavery Convention for Kentucky be held in Frankfort, July 4, 1846, and that a paper be commenced immediately in Louisville, to be owned exclusively by non-slaveholders and laboring men.

LEGAL REFORM.

chains, has been released and arrived at ized their party. About 100 delegates the signers. It is worthy of remark that they are usually of no benefit to any ex- to indemnify him." cept the legal practitioners; and expressetter addressed to him while in prison by olutions declare, among other things, that Democratic leaders usually encourage and ing our opinion that the same expedition Courts as in justice's Courts, and a decisresolution passed by that body expressive stitutions: that no foreigner hereafter ar- them, while they denounce the Whigs for ion be had in every case at fartherest in Page said "you have renewed your prom- folios of written pleadings were used, and riving in the United States should be al- their pre-disposition to peace as "the Brit- six months. Especially did we endeavor to bring to the attention of our readers years: that a National Convention of the &c. The admiration of military characthe fact that a large proportion of the suits of the higher Courts are never contested at all: that no defence is ever made: that the proceedings are a mere farce and decision could as well be given the first amount due on settlement, &c. &c."_ Genesis. The lawyers tried to explain burlesque of justice, and a robbery of with their pleas, amended pleas, replica- long, that the memory of man runneth

The poor man needs the protection of the law as well as the rich. Very often Bates, Rufus Choate, Mass.; Wm. D. he needs to appeal to the law against the Merrick, Md.; Wm. Woodbridge, Mich.; rich to obtain justice. Now if justice Henry Johnson, Lou.; J. W. Huntington, costs \$25, it is eveident that a poor man Conn.; J. W. Miller, N. J.; Samuel S. who cannot spare that sum from his earntor from Maine; Henry L. Ellsworth, as well be no legal remedy for his wrongs, lines across this paper, and the statement part of the costs. Each County pays a Commissioner of Patents: Charles B. Pen- if the remedy be placed beyond his reach. rose, Solicitor of Treasury; Robert C. But suppose that justice costs \$50. Then Winthrop, M. C. of Boston; W. S. Hub- it can be had by a still less number of persons, and just in proportion as the cost increases, will the number who can attain "With the strongest conviction of the it diminish. Hence it is better for a poor

> It is evident that a proper administratime, labor, and expense of the individuals who must be employed in dispensing it. But the expense in the higher courts is

A considerable proportion of the whole cost of proceedings is expended on suits of helping their respective parties to gain plaintiff, the costs would be but a mere trifle. The enormous expenses of suits arise partly from the prolixity and technicality of the proceedings, partly from provisions of the Statute law.

In reference to this last particular, we will state a case which came to our knowledge. Two persons had a difficulty about rectly, or by an agent, or as the agent of a pair of horses: the case was tried before a justice and appealed. One of the witnesses, whose place of business was within sight of the Court House, charged \$40 for his fees. He had really been hindered from his business but about half an hour, but having been ready to testify whenever called upon, he charged for every day the Court was in session, till the case was put over to the next term. the case was disposed of. Several lawvers were consulted, but they all said the charge was lawful, and the lose: was obliged to pay it.

Perhaps we cannot more forcibly demonstrate the necessity of a reduction of expenses than by giving a succinct history of a few cases; and to avoid all dispute as to facts, we will take only those instances which we find authenticated in the report made on this subject to the last Legislature.

"R. borrowed \$180 of G. to buy a

candidate for office, he should be at liberty to turity, was left with an attorney for col- been the astonishment of the poor Posts, lection, the law being so intricate, as to on enquiring for the taxed costs, to be and as much delay as possible. R. quit-Figg was the real killer of Tecumseh, and ted his own farming, and took a cash job I might have commenced two, one against expressing himself perfectly satisfied with of ploughing, to raise the money. In each of you. I only declared on the what the reputation of killing the chief had due time judgments were rendered, and note, and one common count, when I done for himself. This transaction is not costs taxed at \$90 save twenty-five cents. might have declared on a dozen counts, ury, and defendant paid his own attorney, we know not how much; if this note had the peace could have put it into judgment justice Lawrence on that identical note.' for about 50 cents, or \$1's costs, this including his own pay; but you see that one merely to say that I was not 21 when the dollar more than \$100, makes all the difference in the world, in the great difficul- much?" "Listen to me," said the attorty of such an intricate piece of business! ney, "and I will explain it to you so that The sheriff takes these executions and you will be perfectly satisfied. You see is unknown. When the fire broke out, makes costs, amounting to \$14,50, with- it was necessary in the first place, in orout selling any thing, however, or ren- der to do business in a lawyer like way, dering any services that could not just as to plead the general issue for Jeremiah well have been got along without. Ma- Post; for that denies every thing and conking the aggregate costs \$104,28; \$4,28 [esses nothing; and then it was necessary more than the sum originally borrowed! to make five special pleas, one for each Now, in this transaction, there was no of the justice's judgments. To do this so menced and in Lexington it is larger than that dispute between the parties whatever, and as not to call up the ghosts of Coke and under the system we propose, a summons Littleton, it was necessary to use at least would have been issued, and on return seventeen hundred words, besides copies." day, a judgment rendered by default, at (The Posts now begin to look still more the cost of one or two dollars. This amazed.) But the attorney proceeds: would have taken five or ten days. But, "It was necessary, likewise, that Joel S. appearance at court in \$1,700. Not bein this transaction, it took G. twelve or Post should make the same six written ing able to obtain this, the affair was com-

years, besides being put to a great deal This, you will perceive, cannot be prop-Last week we presented some thoughts, of trouble; and for all this delay, trouble erly done short of eighteen or nineteen of many months, most of the time in tion in Philadelphia, July 4, and organ- lowing Peace pledge, with the names of on the delays of the law, showing that and expense, he never received one cent, hundred words more, exclusive of copies.

> might be used in the Circuit and Supreme note had been given more than six years, to each of these thirteen pleas,"-Here therefore he was not obliged to pay it." Post interposed, and enquired how many ise within that time." Case replies "I was told seventy-three! More than five have not," and upon this they go to trial. times as long as the Declaration of Inde-"for labor, for money had and received," five besides the judgment record; in all. mockery: that in every such case a final "money laid out for your use;" "a large as much writing as to copy the Book of

> To-day we shall throw out some thoughts on; until at the end of three years and cient at least as the fourteenth century,"

instance, we stated all the truth there was of costs." in the oleadings of the parties, in three as long as the Declaration of Independ- sheriff and four or five constables \$1,50 this case before coming to trial, there be- \$1,00 a day each. The presiding judge newed his promise, took three years and far from Forty Dollars a day. The suits three days, 40 folios of pleaders and sun- vary much in length but if the contested \$57 23 (verdict for defendant.) All the expense paid by the County of Eighty other costs probably amounted to as much, Dollars per suit, in addition to all the othif not twice as much more."

"Jesse Meachum vs. Jeremiah Post and Joel S. Post. Not sued separately, but both together, and but two counts in the declaration of eight folios; evidently no design of making much costs. They both plead that J. Post had given five judgments before justice Lawrence, for the identical note sued on, and J. S. pleaded

not been recorded, and that J. S. Post had renewed the promise, to pay after he was

J. S. Post rejoined that he had not so

J. Post demurred; i. e. he said it made no difference, whether the five judgments

were recorded or not. Meacham said it did made a difference, and so they joined issue in demurrer .-After hearing the arguments, the judge decided it was not material whether the not pass unheaded by any who do not believe sequently, Meacham's replication was not good, and he was allowed to amend.-This reply Post could not deny, and it he could not, he was advised that Meacham would recover, so the Posts concluded to withdraw their pleas, and let judgment be entered by default.

Now here we have given you a ful and unvarnished history of this whole matter. At first the Posts felt a little doubtful about being brought into the circuit court, under all the circumstances, and queried a little, but finally resolved reputation of killing Tecumseh would be of yoke of oxen, for which he gave his note not to go to trial, but to allow the judgfor \$108 on interest, and gave H. for an ment to be entered up, and save further endorser. The note not being met at ma- costs and litigation. But what must have render professional services indispensa- told it amounted to \$83 23, besides their ble. Suit was commenced; the signers of own and their attorney's costs. "What the note had no defence, and wished none. has been done," they enquire with amaze-All they wanted, was to have judgment ment, "to get up such a bill of costs?"taken against them, with as little costs, Mr. Meacham protests his innocence; he says, "I only commenced one suit, and The attornies for the plaintiff rendered and made my declarations consist of forty professional services in this difficult mat- instead of eight folios." On further enter, to the value of \$75,12. The clerk quiry, they were told by the attorneys did recording enough to come to \$17,05. that this was one of the most complicated and the crier cried 60 cent's worth, and and intricate cases of special pleading the court was paid from the public treas- that is often witnessed. "But," says Jeremiah Post, "I do not see how it should be considered so intricate, to just say I been for \$100 instead of \$108, a justice of had already given five judgments before And Joel asks, "Why is it so complicated,

note was signed; and how can it cost so eighteen months to get a judgment, and he pleas on his part, that his brother made, promised by giving the colored woman a was kept out of his money about two and in addition put in the plea of infancy. deed of manumission.

This makes thirteen pleas to the declara-"Again, Page sued Case on a note of tion; and now you will perceive that when \$600 Nov. 17, 1838. "Case said the Meacham comes to put in his replications But now let us see how our judidicial pendence; and they were moreover insystem disposes of this matter. Page formed, that it was necessary to have suncommenced by serving a written narr dry copies of these papers, some four or half hour as at the end of two years; and Case, in writing, pleads with great form- the necessity of all this to Mr. Post, by that the present practice was an expensive ality. Page replies, and thus they go on telling him "it had been the custom so three days, their cause is ready for the &c. Post remarked that "he saw no good reason for republicans holding in Now if written pleadings, or the an- such stupid veneration the laws and usacient forms of written pleadings, and terms ges of old monarchies," and finally he were abolished, this issue would have been said "he would as soon encounter the formed in five minutes, instead of three ghosts of Coke, Littleton and Blackstone. years. In stating this case in the first all three, as to pay many more such bills

> But after all, the parties pay only a there made is better to go to trial on, it is large sum annually. Every day that the better for the parties, attorneys, witness. Court is in session, the County finds a es, judge and jury, than the history of the Court House and keeps it in repair, procase in the judgment record, containing vides fuel, lights, and stationary, pays forty folios, 4000 words, being three times two associate judges \$2 a day each, a ence. Nearly all the costs accrued in a day each, and twenty-four petty jurors ing but one witness sworn. To ascer- is paid by the State, about \$5,00 a day. tain by one witness whether Case had re- The whole expense to the County is not ary copies before trial; and taxed costs ones average two days each, here is an er costs. In return for all this, the parties pay over to the County for each suit the sum of three dollars.

Many of our most substantial citizens think a reform is needed here, if in no other particular. They can see no propriety in annually taxing multitudes of quiet and peaceable citizens who never go to law for the benefit of the litigious and quarrelsome. In all civil cases, the whole Meachum replied, the judgments had expenses of the law should be paid by those who make use of it. All others should be exempt from its burdens. Is not this just and reasonable?

> OF The Syracuse Journal, a leading Whig paper, says of Gov Seward's letter to the

"With the Evening Journal we endorse the eading sentiments of Gov. Seward's letter. It is admirably calculated to clearly the mist away from the Anti-Slavery movement, and to point out tangible and practicable objects for the action of Anti-Slavery men. hope its words of wisdom and patriotism will o the dark shrine of SLAVERY.

"The tangible and practicable objects" Gov. Seward "points out." have been pointed out for years in the Liberty papers. The Journal having had 'a mist' before its eyes, has perhaps been blind to them. Here they are as stated by Gov. S. himself. Which of hem have not abolitionists advocated?

"In many of the Free States there is a large mass of citizens disfranchised on the account of color. They must be invested with the right of suffrage. Give them this right and heir influence will be immediately felt in the National Councils, and it is pred'ess to say will be cast in favor of those who uphold the cause of human liber.y. We must resist unceasingly the admission of Slave States, and urge and demand the abolition of slavery in District of Columbia. We have secured the Right of Petition, but the Federal Government continues to be swerved by the influence of Slavery as before. This tendency can and must be countersetted; and when one independent Congress shall have been elected the internal Slave Trade will be subjected to inquiry. Amendments to the Constitution may be initiated and the obstacles in the way of the Emancipation will no longer appear in-

The Whig State Convention of Vermont, which nominated Wm. Slade for Governor resolved that that "the Liberty party (a gross misnomer,) is guided by selfish and reckless politicians-is efficient only for eviland is at once the tool and jest of the Slave

Vastly complimentary from what Mr. Siade says is the "true Liberty party," but false in every particular. When has a slaveholder ever treated the formation of the Liberty party as "a jest?" The same Whig Convention passed a resolution complimentary to Henry Clay, and virtually promising him the vote of that State should be consent to run for Presi-

Quite a large fire occurred in Rochester, N. Y. It broke out at half past nine, on the 15th, and consumed a large number of buildings on Front street and Work street. The origin of the fire nearly all the members of the fire department were at the landing, two and a half miles off, to which place they had but an hour before marched to receive the Toronto firemen.

The Spirit of Liberty mentions an attempt to carry into slavery the wife of a colored man of Pittsburgh. Three or four ruffians seized her, but her husband raised the alarm, and pursued the slave catcher, who was held to bail tor his

From the N. Y. Com. Adv. of Saturday. GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK!!

ESTIMATED LOSS FIVE MILLION DOLLARS!

Immense Destruction of Property-Apprehended Loss of Life!-Terrible Explosion Another vast "Burnt District'-Troops ordered out for the Protection of Propa Ware House.

ing, in New street, a narrow passage between Broad street and Broadway, extend- able Insurance Co., are said to be losers to the ing from Wall street to Beaver-and amount of \$242,380; the President and Secdensely built edifices of that neighborhood, has about one-half of their capital. already extended through Broadway on the scarcely a perceptible check. An immence more to be deplored, a lamentable loss of life nies, since the extreme low rates of the lathas added to the terrors of the occasion!

The sidewalk in Broadway, above Trinity Church on the west side, is filled with furniture-pianos, looking glasser, mahogany bedsteads, rich tables and other articles of household plenishing; and hundreds of men are still busily employed in removing goods from the ground. Most of them were large three, four required that the omission of the words, fire. We have two or three reporters on the spot gathering materials for a full account, and in the meantime we give such information lost by this terrible explosion. As the streets as we have been able to collect.

At about four o'clock, Crocker & Warren's very large quantity of saltpetre, blew up with one of the most tremendous explosions ever heard or felt in the city. That building heart of the c tv. itself was of course scattered in fragments in an instant, and those near it were little better plate glass in nearly all the buildings in Wall over the pavemen', in many instances the substantial window sashes themselves being bro-

barter for saltpetre. Of the truth of this we known. cannot at present obtain any satisfactory evidence though it is very certain .hat saltpetre in its common state, and having undergone no preparation, will not explode, though it is highly combustible. There were about one thousand bags of it in the building. Five or six stores on each side were thrown down by the shock. Engine No. 22 was buried under the ruins, and if all the men escaped with their lives it was almost miraculous. A report is current to the contrary, but an eye witness expresses the belief that they all escaped, the police having kept the ground so clear that they had ample room to play their engine and to run at the first sound of the explosion .-While speaking of the police we should here say that their c induct at every part of the conflagration was excellent above praise. We never saw in New York better arrangements

Here follow the names of about 200 of the sufferers, in Exchange Place, New Street, South William Street, Broad street, and Bea ver street. The silk establishmen of O. R. Bunham, in which from 200 to 500 hands were employed, was destroyed]

ONE O'CLOCH. The fire is subdued and ha = not spread any father than already described, th ugh the destruction within that limit is mo e com-

We have seen some fragments of burns si'k, cotton, &c .. picked up on Staten Island at 5 o'clock this morning. A gentleman residing there tells us that, when the explosion took place, the windows in his house, which are inconveniently tight in their frames, rat tled with such violence as to awake the house

A letter, addressed to a Broad street win merchant, was picked up at the quarantine ground, partially burned. Captain York. of the brig Milton, as well as the Captain and passengers of the brig Savannah, off the highlands, heard the report and felt a con cussion.

The flames were distinctly seen at Newark and the report was also heard there. It was supposed that the authorities were blowing up houses to arrest the progess of the

Engines were despatched from Williams burgh, Brooklyn and Jersey City, and an ex press was sent to Newark, whence engines arrived during the forenoon. Some of them returned about 1 o'clock-others will go this

But they and our own fremen, the latter notwithstanding their long continued labors, will long be gratefully remembered on account of their fearless deportment and great exertions.

Thieves and pickpockets are plentiful and active, but are vigilantly watched by the police. One has just passed our office under ar than they sought.

The new police have done their duty, and without displaying anything approaching to undue interference or the exultation of a newly acquired authority. A mounted troop o General Sanford's brigade was called out at an early hour by proclamation of the Mayor, who has done all that could be done under the

Our city readers will be generally aware that the burnt district is the most important and valuable part of the city, being composed of large and costly buildings, filled with expensive merchandize. The French and German merchants congregated chiefly in that

At 12 o'clock the dwelling house No 23, at the corner of Broadway and Morris street, fell with a tremendous crash, striking with great force against the opposite building, and

oped in flames, is still in available condition. - wept at his decease.

Detroit they us then

Barclay & Livingston have also saved their books and papers.

Mr. Augustus L. Cowdrey, a member of No. 42, son of the late Samuel Cowdrey, was in one of the buildings in Broad street when it fe.l-he has not been heard of

We learn that the Jefferson Insurance Co's loses will amount to \$200,000; the National follows: erty-Th Battery og in converted into Insurance Co's loss is estimated at \$28,000 .weich we are informed, is all they have at New York has again fallen! we regret to risk. The Bowery at \$60 000, the amount of say, into the line of conflagrations! A fire their surplus, and the City Insurance Co. is broke out between S and 4 o'clock this morn- supposed to suffer to the amount of ten per cent on their capital. The New York Equitspreading with fearful rapidity among the retary put down the amount at \$150,000, or

We understand that the Boston Ins. Comwest and south, across Broad street nearly to panies, and the Washington Insurance com-William on the East, and is still burning with pany at Providence, lose but a very small amount, in consequence of having asked much amount of property has been destroyed, and higher rates of premium than our city compater; that neither of these companies lose any thing in Beaver, Broad or New streets, nothing in Exchange Place west of Broadway, nor any thing in Broadway or west of them.

Three hundred buildings, according to the best calculation, have been levelled to the have joined in the demurrer; that the law warehouses and dwellings within reach of the and five story houses, and occupied principals "The," and "for the," which were omitly by importing and other merchants.

It is supposed that many lives have been and houses, near by, were filled with firemen and citizens, it is painfully expected that many store in New street, in which was stored a have been sacrificed to the wickedness of storing large quantities of saltpetre, or some other explosive matter, in buildings in the

The total loss will, we are pretty well satisfied, range from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000. off. So swful was the shock that the thick Insurance Companies are losers of the greater portion of this; and we are told by a gentlestreet was broken in fragments and strewed man of experience and knowledge that in his opinion our heaviest companies have buried one-half their capital in this day's ashes.

A considerable number of persons were A rumor prevails that there was a quantity badly injured by the explosion, and several of gun-powder in this building, received in were killed, but the precise number is un-

GEN. JACKSON.

This distinguished man has been eufogized by his admirers for almost every excellent quality. Some traits in the General's character not commonly known have been brought to light by his friends. It appears that he was a most passionate patron of Horse-racing. We find in the papers the following extract from the \$150,000 to the capital stock of that instituicle," in which one of his admirers thus celebrates his greatness in that department of action. If we are rightly in formed, a participation in the Races is a practice not generally deemed inconsistent with a religious profession at the

Turf, as well as in the field, the illustrious hero of New Orleans deservedly merits an obituary notice, in the "Spirit of the Times," among its most distinguished votaries. In Turf celebrity, General Jackson acquired a name of renown, vears before he sought it in another arena. He was among the earliest, the most zealous, most distinguished of the Turfmen of the West. In days of yore, he Birney and the Tribune," in the usual owned a race course, near his residence -The Hermitage. It has become fam- that Mr. Birney is "a liar and a villain" ed by its exploits. There, after a closely contested race, of unusual excitement, arose the difficulty that terminated so fatally to a brother whip, one Dickinson. The inflexible resolution of Gen. Jackson, on that occasion, is graphically described by his friend and biographer, Mr. KEN-

the General had confidence in his horse. he was always ready to back him to any amount. When he had exhausted his purse, he would stake his entire stud and other property, on a single event. He was usually fortunate. Mr. BANCROFT. in the eulogy delivered by him, at the Capitol, says that General Jackson, on the return of peace, repaired to his farm, among other objects, "to look after his stud!" * * *

* * While he was President, whenever there was a Jockey Club race, near Washington, by the irresistible influence of attraction I suppose, his horse would turn to the course just in season for the General to see the race. For a large stake won there by Captain STOCKTON, rest, and others have found cooler quarters a filly owned by the General was run in the name of his Secretary, Major DONELson. He and the General were sadly disappointed at the result."

> Gov. Wright, who presides over the great State of New York, is one of the most remarkable men in the nation for plainness and simplicity of life. Gerrit Smith, who lately visited the village of Canton, where he resides, says that the Governor is not ashamed to be seen tilling his farm in his shirt sleeves, or driving his cow to or from the pasture; and Mrs. Wright does not shrink from doing her house work with her own hands. These traits the two counties of Wayne and Washin the Governor and his family have tended tenaw. largely to secure the good will of the mass of

It appears from the Washington U nion, that General Jackson, by his last will breaking in the windows, &c. No one hurt. and testament, aid not liberate his slaves, but Several iron safes have been saved from the left them to his son, Andrew Jackson, Jr. exruins, many of them so little injured that the cept a few servants, which were left to his books and papers are perfectly legible. That grandchildren. How abhorrent it looks for a of Davis & Brooks is still standing on the republican patriot to devise his fellow beings second floor, and though several times envel- as property, by a will! It is no wonder they

LEGAL TECHNICALITIES.

the Circuit Court of this County:

Circuit Court, 7 Washtenaw County.

ration on the ground, among other things, have been entitled:

The Circuit Court, For the County of Washtenaw.

Plaintiff in the cause treated the demurrer as a nullity, and refused to join in the demurrer, -whereupon the Defendant entered a default for want of joinder in demurrer. The question was then brought before the Court, Judge Felch presiding, on a motion to set aside the default; and on the facts being submitted to the Court, it was decided that the demurrer was valid, and the Plaintiff should ed in the entitling of the cause, should not have been omitted-and refuse to set aside the default, and the plaintiff was

therefore, out of Court. The consequence to the plaintiff was a non-suit. He was compelled to pay all chase at that, as the declension in the eastern his costs, and begin again.

fourth of July by murdering a colored man in and sweet, sold at \$41. the streets in the presence of 200 people.-He was leat to death with clubs and otherwise, and beat after he was dead! He had committed no offence whatever, but a lot of drunken rowdies caught him and killed him because "the niggers were getting too cursed thick!" In about two hours one of the murderers was seized, and another escaped from the city. The mob searched one hour for De-Puy, the editor of the Liberty paper, and he was obliged to secrete himself to save his life. A deputation of the citizens, consisting of the Rev. Henry Bescher and a lawyer, afterwards waited on Mr. DePuy to advise him to say nothing about the murder!

The Stockholders of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank have determined on paying in "Spirit of the Times, or Sporting Chron- tion, and recommencing business. They already redeem their bills at the Bank, and they are taken at par by a portion of the business men of Detroit. We presume that their notes will circulate again readily enough, as every one will take any thing in the shape of money that will pay debts. But we suppose there is no more reason to recose confidence in the permanent solvency of the institution "For his brilliant achievements on the than there was before its suspension.

> We have been shown some very beau iful specimens of stylographic card drawing by E. W. BUEL. Mr. B is an experienced teacher of Penmanship, and intends instructg a class in this village. He can be found at present at the Exchange.

F The N. Y. Tribune of July 16, contains more than two columns on "Mr. style of that paper. The Editor insists because Mr. B. had written in a letter to the Tribune, Oct. 8, that "Mr. Clay is well as Mr. Polk had expressed himself favorably to Annexation." Mr. Greely says that if "Mr. Birney acted an honorable, upright part in this matter, write us down his traducer and libeller." We do not think there is any occasion for * * In his racing career, when complying with his request. The character of his articles sufficiently shows what manner of spirit he has. He cannot use himself up faster than by his present course. Let him work at it.

> PRIVILEGES OF POSTMASTERS .- A letter from the office of the Postmaster General, under date of July 12, says:

> "When subscribers refuse to take pamphlets or newspapers from the office, postmasters are now, as heretofore, required to notify editors, &c. and may frank letters containing such notice."

C. J. McNulty, the defaulting Clerk of the House of Representatives, has been ried on three counts of the indictment preferred against him and acquitted The trial of the five remaining courts is to take place at the December term of the Court,

A correspondent of the Boston Chronicle suggests that a Liberty paper should be established in Washington city, and offers to pay \$100 a year for three years towards the enterprise.

The official returns of the vote of Pexas for for President show that 12,051 votes were given. As every body votes there after six months, without naturalization, the white population is probably about six times as great, or 72,00-a little more than that of

The Detroit papers are grombling aout the Lake Combination which charges \$7.99 for a passage to Buffalo. Too much by half. There is only one opposition Boatthe London. She carries, for \$5,00, and sometimes for less.

Costly Enough .- Fort Polaski, at the entrance of the port of Savannah, has already cost \$800,000, and is not half finished.

When finished, what will be the use of it?

As an illustration of the the operation S. Journal for the Country," is the title of the same kind. of legal technicalities, we will mention of a new paper just commenced at Washthe following incident, which occurred in ington City, by T. Fisk and J. E. Dow, Editors. The first number has been for- direct, and several of the indirect taxes." The Plaintiff filed his declaration, in warded to us. It is in the octavo form, the cause in the usual form, entitled as weekly, at a dollar a year, making a volume of 816 pages. The publishers prom- and oppression, is here wholly set aside, in ise to make it equal to Niles' Register as its application to the distribution of property, a record of important political facts. - which must go to all the children alike. The Defendant demurred to the decla- Should they do this, it will be a valuable Essentially, the same thing has long existed in work for reference. As to it politics, as France, where-thanks to the French revoluthat the cause was not entitled in any will be seen by the prospectus elsewhere, tion-it came in with a system of common Court-said demurrer stating that it should it will advocate Modern Democracy of the most radical kind.

> The Liberty Convention of Maine, at their recent meeting unanimously nominated for Governor, Gen. SAMUEL FESSENDEN.

The extreme heat has been fatal to a large number of persons in New York to be from the Polynesian, of Feb. 2, published

Gen. ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS, of N. says a writer in the Boston Post, will take the place of Washington Irving at the Spanish Court, and Col. BUTLER of Kentucky, succeeds Col. Todd in the Russian mission.

Two more Slaveholders, of course!

ANN ARBOR, July 25, 1845. The weather has been excessively hot for some time, but is now quite cool,

Only a few loads of new Wheat have been seen in market. The highest price paid was 60 cents, and buyers rather indisposed to purmarket has been considerable. We notice that western Flour in New York was very

For the Signal of Liberty. CLINTON COUNTY.

MESSRS, EDITORS: - Pursuant to the notice giv in Clinton County, met in the town of Clinton, for the purpose of organizing as a party, and uniting with the Liberty party of the State,

Henry Post of Clinton, was called to the chair, and J. S. Denison, of Ovid, was appointed Sec

M. Kenny and Joseph Sever of Duplain, and Doct. Moore of D witt, were appointed Execu tive Committee for the County. Harmony and unanimity of feeling prevaited. A number of Resolutions were adopted, and addresses made of the right stamp; arrangements were made for call ng a mass meeting, of this and Shiawassee Counies, to make a nomination for Representative Thus you see, there is another County in the

J. S. DENISON, Sec'y. Clinton County, July 18, 1845.

FOREIGN NEWS

MEXICO.

The last advices from this country look nore war-like than any thing preceding them. President Herrera had issued a proclamation, containing a decree and preamble adopted by the Congress of Mexico, and sanctioned by the President, setting forth that the United States have resolved to incorporate Texas B. M. Pro-Consul, presented the ladies and gen into their republic, thereby insulting the dignity of Mexico, trampling on her rights, and threatening her independence; and the United States having violated the principles upon S. frigate Brandywine, the ladies of the Amer all her resources and powers to the last moment against annexation,-

"IT IS DEGREED:

1st. The Mexican nation calls upon all her hildren to the defence of her national indeendence, threatened by the distribution of l'exas, which is intended to be realized by he decree of annexation passed by the Con ress, and sanctioned by the President of the . States of the North.

2d. In consequence, the Government will call to arms all the forces of the army, according to the authority granted it by the existing laws; and, for the preservation or ublic order for the support of her institu ions, and, in case of necessity, to serve as reserve to the army, the Government, accord ing to the powers given to it on the 9th of December, 1844, will raise the corps specified by said decree, under the name of "Defenders of the Independence of the Laws."

SWEDEN.

The following items of intelligence respec ing this country, which we cut from the Buffalo Pilot, will be of much interest to evry philanthropist:

The proceedings of the Diet of Sweeden which has recently closed its session, were fruitful in the best results for the improvement and happiness of the people. The chief of these modifying enactments are the following. which we translate from our last Paris files.

"1st. The liberty of the press ensured, by the repeal of the law which authorized the government to seize, at pleasure, any number of a journal, and to suspend the publication of all, even those which the tribunals had licensed, upon assuming to find cause of complaint

"2d. Revocation of the article of the statutes of the Supreme Court of the kingdom, which required that half the members ofthis court should be chosen from among the hereditary nobility.

"Sd. Augmentation of the number of voters, and the extension of the elective franchise to the laborers who, according to the nature of the lands which they cultivate, and the localities which they inhabit, were not before included either in the class of the peasantry or in that of the burghers.

"4th. The Convention of the Diet, every three years, instead of once in six, as here-

"5th. Numerous ameliorations in the pena code, and in the government of the prisons. 16th. The establishment in the distribution of estates, of perfect equality of division, a-

"7th, Placing at the disposal of the communes a portion of the poll tax, to be expended either in enlarging the exhisting primary free forever worthy of adherence.

age or sex

"Democratic Expositor and U. schools, or in the establishment of new schools,

"ath. Reform in primary instruction. 9th. Diminution, more or less, of all the

Changes like these, in an European state, are no less rare than important. The law of primogeniture, that fruitful engine of injustice schools for the education of the peop'e, and its effects are most happy as they must be everywhere, in preventing the heaping up of such vast sums of wealth, in few hands, which, through entail, become privileged classes, and, of course, oppressors."

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The N. Y. Herald has the following purportin at Honolulu. It looks rather queer and romantic, but may be a genuine extract, for all that we know to the contrary.

On Thursday morning their Majesties, the King and Queen. H. R. Highness the Premier D Fuller, H. E. Gov. Young and lady, and Paki and lady, T Leet, with their suites, arrived in the schrs. Hooikaiku D Levy, and Paalaa. Upon the first appearance of the S Peatl, vessels after rounding Diamond Head, a royal salute was fired from the battery on Punch -Bowl. C W Coy, * In passing the United States frigate Brandpoine, His Masjesty was courteously saluted with 21 guns, and as he passed thro' the harbor a number A Griffis, of ships also fired. All of them were decorated with flags and signals, and made a showy appearonce. His Majesty landed under a sulute from he fort, and attended by the Secretary of State, F Mittleburger, proceeded under a military escort to the new palace, where the officers of state immediately waited upon him. His Majesty is in excellent We learn from the Philanthropist that the dull, July 18, at \$4 \$71 to \$4 50. In Boston, health and spirits. H. R. H., the Premier, landinhabitants of Indianopolis celebrated the July 17, 400 barrels round hoop Ohio, fresh ed immediately after under a salute from the ort, and with her suite, attended by the military proceeded to her residence. The streets, wharves and shipping were crowded with people to witnese the landing of the royal party.

THE KING'S ARRIVAL. This day let Honolulu's guns Pour forth their deafening roar, And welcome back our Royal Chief

To Quau's verdant shore.

Hawaiian maidens deck yourselves All in your best array, And graciously be pleased to smile On this great gala day.

And let the multitude around Raise loud the glad Huzza, Till Punch Bowl echoes back the name Of Kamehameha.

God bless our gracious King, and long May he be spared to reign Bound to his people by the links Of Love's celestial chain.

On Tuesday evening, His Majesty gave a soirce his palace, which was brilliantly illuminated proughout for the occasion. The doors wer thrown open precisely at 8 o'clock. Their Maesties, the King and Queen, and her Royal High ness the Premier, supported by H. M.'s Secreta v of State, the Governors of Oahu and Mau the high chiefs, Paki and Kelisahonui and other officers of the Court, with their ladies, received the company in the east drawing room. George Brown, U. S. Commissioner, Jules Dedoit, esq Consul of France, and R. C. Wyllie, esq., H jesties. Among those presented on this occasion were the families of the foreign const Commodore Parker, and the officers of the U which her treaties of peace and amity with ican Mission, and residents generally, and the Mexico were founded, and contemplating an gentlemen severally invited by the foreign diploniust spoilation of the Mexican territory, and matic corps for that purpose. The spacious rooms the Mexican nation having a clear right to use of the lower floor were all thrown open and were speedily filled by the company, a larger propotion of which than was ever before assembled in Honolule, were ladies and whose fair presence with their tasteful dresses intermingling with th dittering uniforms of the numerous officers pres ent, adding greatly to the beauty and pleasure of the evening."

General Intelligence.

THE BIG CHINESE LETTER.

We find in the Union of Saturday the folowing translation of the Big Letter from the Emperor of China to the President of the Uni ted States, which reached the Department of State on Friday. The translation was made by Mr. Parker, late Chinese Secretary of the Legation, and accompanied the original. The document is a great curiosity. It consists of a roll 7 feet 1 inch long, by 2 feet 11 inches wide. The writing is on a field of plain yel low silk, with a margin of silk of the same color, embroidered in gold thread. The letter is in two languages, (Chinese and Mancho Tartar) in characters of large size, and in perpendicular columns, which are separated the middle by the Imperial seal-which is composed of Chinese character, enclosed in a carforche about 3 inches square. This roll is enclosed in a wrapper of yellow silk, (yellow being the imperial color) which again is enclosed in a round box covered with vellow silk and closed by two fastenings of jade stone and finally is enclosed in an oblong square box of rose wood, and padded and lined with yel-

COPY. The GREAT EMPEROR presents his regards o the President, and trusts he is well.

I the Emperon having looked up and re ceived the manifest will of HEAVEN, hold the eigns of government over, and soothe and the Central Flowery Kingdom, regarding all within and beyond the border seas as one and the same family.

Early in the spring, the ambassador of your onorable nation, Caleb Cushing, having received your letter, arrived from a ar at my Provine of Ywe. He having passed over the vast oceans with unspeakable toil and fa tique, I the EMPEROR, not bearing to cause him further inconvenience by traveling by land or water, to dispense with his coming to Peking to presented at court, specially ap pointed Ye King, of the IMPERIAL HOUSE, minister and commissioner extraordinary, to repair thither, and to treat him with courteous attention.

Moreover, they having negotiated and set tled all things proper, the said minister took the letter, and presented it for MY INSPECTION; and Your sincerity and friendship being i the highest degree real, and the thoughts and sentiments being with the utmost sincerity and truth kind, at the time of opening and pe rusing it, my pleasure and delight were exmong all the children, without regard to either

and every thing they had settled re-EMPEROR, further examined with utmost sincerity, and found they are all perspicuous, and

To Kwang Chow, Hen Mun, Fah Chow, Ning Po and Shang Hac, it is alike permitted the crizens of the United States to treaty, at their convenience to carry on com-

Now, bound by perpetual amity and conord, advantages will accrue to the citizens of both nations, which. I trust, must certainly cause the Parsmerr also to be extremely well satisfied and delighted.

Taon Twang, 24th yr. 11th m. and 7th d. (16th Dec. A. D. 1841.)

Great seal of the Empire in Signet of the Coinese and Tarter. Simperial will. PETER PARKER, Late Chinese Secretary to the Legation.

the Treaty opens to the Commerce of the United States.—N. Y. Tribune. Zepheniah Platt, Esq., formerly of this place and more recently of Detroit, has gone to New York City to reside.—Jackson P. t. i.it.

" The fice ports in the Chinese Empire which

RECEIPTS FOR THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

FOR THE PRESENT WEEK. Opposite each subscriber's name will be found he amount received, with the number and date of the paper to which it pays.

1,00, to 255 or Mar 14, 1846 3,00, to 26) er Apr. 18, 1846 1,00, to 261 or Apr 25, 1,00, o 261 or Apr 25, 1846 1,00, to 241 or Dec 29, 1845 G Parkell, H Whiteomb. M Goodhue 1.00 ,00, to 217 or Jan 19, 1846 B Griswold. 3 Perkins. 1.00

TRend the following case of CONSUMP-CION. The cure was truly a wonderful one, and places the "Olestonian, or All-Healing Balsam" at the head of the list of remedies for

Rev J M Barrows, 1.00, to 274 or July 25, 1846 N C Goodale, 1.75, to 273 or July 18, 1846

4.50, to 389 or Oct 10, 1848

eradicating that dreadful disease:
George W. Hays residing in this city was soiz ed with a severe coid in the early part of the summer. His cough became very troublesome and he began to raise blood. He complemed of a severe pain in the chest and his breathing be came so short that he could not walk any distance without stopping for breath. His night sweath reduced him very low. He was under the care of several physicians in Brooklyn who told him they could do no good as his disease was a settled and fixed Consumption. He removed to this ci-ty to die among his friends. He was by this ime so weak that he could not walk without assistance. Although his friends had now given up all hope of his ever being any better he com-menced using the "Olosaonian, or All Healing Balsam," and in a few weeks was so far restore W. S. & J. W. MAYNAhD, Agents, for

NOTICE.

Ann Arbor.

The Liberty men of Shiawassee and Clinton counties, are requested to meet at the house of Cyrus Miller, on the Grand River road, in the town of Burington, on Wednesday the 3d day of September, at 1 o'clock P. M. for the pur pose of nominating a candidate for the Legislature to be supported at the election in Nov. next.

By order of the Committee. July 22, 1845.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN. The first annual commencement of this Insti

August. The public exercises will begin at 10 The annual examinations of the College Class s will commence on Thusday of the week pre-

Candidates for admission will be examined or the day succeeding commencement. GEO. P. WILLIAMS, Sec'y.

NOTICE.

The Michigan annual Conference of the Wes eyan Methodist Church, will by the leave of d ine providence meet at Ann Arbor on the nint day of October next at 10 o'clock A, M.
MARCUS SWIFT, Pres't. Plymouth, July 24th, 18-5.

DIED,

At Commerce, Oakland Co. July 15th Mary, wife of John Cook, aged 56 years. Sensible that the time had come when she must bid adjeu to earth, she called her family around her, gave them her parting advice, and as we humbly hose, and have reason to believe, fell sweetly asleep in Jesus.

In this village on Sunday Morning the 20th nst., Rev. JOSEPH WHITING, Professor of Languages in the Michigan University.

SOMETHING NEW. MUSCOVETUS PILLS, FOR THE CERTAIN AND PERMANENT CURE O FEVER AND AGUE.

THESE pills are prepared by the distinguished F. KLING, M. D. of Jackson Mich. 1

ill of the many cases in which they have been used, they have given the most entire and perfec satisfaction. The proprietor hazards nothing saying, that they are the very best medicine he world for the cure of the above mentione lisease. Any quantity of recommendations migh oe published - as is the custom with manyhat is considered unnecessary. One trial wil atisfy the most incredulous of their great vi. tue a temporary relief, merely breaking and checking the disease for a short time and preventing nly its external appearance, while inwardly is still raging, thus causing many other malady and consequently proving highly injurious, to iture health. It is the object in this instance, resent to the public a Medicine entirely differen erely CHECK THE CRIELS, but that will e disease entirely from the system. Warran ted to effect a perfect curs if the directions are strictly followed. Directions accompany every box and no Muscovetus Pills are genuine with out the written signature of the inventer Each box comaine 100 pills and twelve owders price \$1,00.

powders price \$1.00.

For sale by Maynards and Lund & Mc Colling, Ann Arbor, E. Sampson and Norric & Felch, Ypsiland; Cassius Swift Dexter; Hale, Smith & Dunham, Grass Lake; Smith & Tyrol, Chr. ton; D. K. Underwood, Adrian, Thomas P. Mar, Plymouth; Peter Van Every, Franklin: S. R. Sanford, Grand Rapids; F. Gardner, Jonesville Safford Hopkins, Hillsdale; Belcher & Ernest A. Temple, J. McConnell & Co., Jackson, and roughout the State.

P. S. All those who are afflicted with a chronic Disease without regard to name and unture, even if pronounced incurable by others are reserved. pectfully invited to call on me at my residence n Jackson, and I will endeavor to rest rarding the regulations of commerce, I, the to perfect health, if not already beyond the pow

Jackson, July 1st. 1845. F. KLING, M. D.

HE HE HAD! HE HE AND!

FGOOD NEWS AND GLAD TIDINGS. proceed, and according to the articles of the treaty, at their convenience to carry on commerce.

Now, haund by perpetual amity and convenience to carry on commerce. or a long period my family have unfortunated been utilisted with Fever and Agus and have tried every "Parent Medicine" which I could lind, even the most p pular of the latest as well as the oidest remedy and after spending over \$15 I despaired of ever being relieved, but earing of Dr. Kling's

Muscovetus Pills,

and the great effect they produced upon the Agué
-ns a list and almost hopeless resort, Fimmediately procured a box of them, took them according to directions, and they gave me instant refief, and I have been free from that terrible disease, while with other medicines. I received but momentary assistance and relief. The Pills I have ecommended thiving produced so sulutary an effect upon me and my family, I cannot refrain

rom acquaining the public of their great worth.

SAMUEL UPDIKE,

THEODORE UPDIKE, Witness.

Grass Lake, July 14, 1845

227-3m

C. BRINCKERHOFF'S



The vegetable kingdom is provided by the God of nature with herbs of different properties and suited when properly administered to every condition of disease. It will not be contended but that it requires invention and well directed skill to prepare these native medicaments so that their remedial powers shall be well drawn out and the better applied; that is The Proprietor of the Health Restorative, in he number of years since he first commenced its preparation from the original family recipe has of the medical effect and strength of each herb ased in the compound. This study has had the control of more perfectly convincing him of the apperior curative power of the Health Rentonve. It seems perfectly adapted to the cure of oughs, and Pains in the Side and Chest-for nese diseases it is particularly recommended, with certainty of success and satisfaction which can a certainty of success and satisfaction which can't be felt in its force only by those who have been liealed by its means. No considerations of pecuniary recompense away the proprietor; he trusts he is influenced solely by the great pleasure of ministering to the relief of suffering humanity, and has devo ed such great expense in the feature of this record. he facture of this remedy, and deals out so largeinflices to cover the immense outlay. Let those who are seeking a Balm in Gilead, use the Health Restorative. The following certificate is om Dr. Chilton, the well known New York

"I have analyzed a bottle of medicine called C. Brinkerhoff's Health Restorative," and find that it does not contain Mercury, or any other metallic preparation; nor opium in any of its forms. It is composed of vegetable matter entirely." James R. Chultos, M. D. C. BRINCKERHOFF,

HOBACE EVERETT, General Agenti Frincipal Office 96 Hudson street, N. Y.
For safe by W. S. & J. W. Maynard, Agents,
an Arbor. 221-4w

"TO THE VICTORS BELONG THE SPOILS.IF A LTHOUGH many preparations in the form before the public, claiming to give relief, and even cure the most inveterate diseases, yet none have so well answered the purpose as Dr. Sher-man's Medicated Lozenges They are agreeable o the taste, easily administered, and from the and the remarkable cures which they have permeror over the diseases for which they have

"COUGH LOZENGES" Cure the most obstinate cases of Cough in a few hours. They have cured a large number of perand friends, and many who have been reduced to the verge of the grave by spitting blood, Con-sumption and Hectic Fever, by their use have had the rose of health restored to the haggard cheek and now live to speak forth the praises of his invaluable medicine. Dr. Sherman's

"WORM LOZENGES" Have been proved in more than 40,000 cases be infallible, in fact the only certain Worm will eat them when they cannot be forced to take my other medicine, and the benefit derived from he administration of medicine to them in this reath of the child becomes offensive, and there s picking of the nose, grinding of the teeth during sleep, paleness about the lips with flished cheeks, headrone, drowsiness, starting diring sleep, disturbed dreams, awaking with fright and creaming, troublesome cough, feverishness, thirst. oracious appetite, sickness at the stomach and oated stomach-these are among the many prominent symptoms of worms, and can be re-lieved by these incomparable Lozenges. They

have dever been known to fail. Dr. Sherman's "CAMPHOR LOZENGES" Relieve Hendache, Nervous Sick Headache, Pal-pinnen of the beart, and Sickness in a very few uniques. They cure Lowress of Spirits, Des-pordency, Faintness, Colic, Spasms, Cramps of the Stomach, Summer or Bowel Complaints; hey keep up the spirits, dispel all the distressing symptoms of a night of dissipation, and enable a erson to undergo great mental or bodily toil. -

Dr. Sherman's "POOR MAN'S PLASTER Is acknowledged by all who have ever used it to be the best strengthening Plaster in the world, and a sovereign remedy for pains and weakness in the back, loins, side, breast, neck, limbs, oints, rheumatism, lumbago, &c. One million is year will not supply the demand. Caution is ecessary, as there are many unprincipled persons who would force a spurious article upon the ommunity. Be careful to get Sherman's Poor on name on the back-none others are gengine, nd will do more hurt than good.

When such men as the Rev. Darins Anthony, of the Oneida Conference, Rev. Sebastian Street-Rev. Mr. De Forest, Hon. Aaron Clark, J. Hoxie, Esq. Hon B. B. Beardsley, Daniel Fanshaw, Esq. and a host of names of the like repcacy of Dr. Shirman's preparations—when they are so warmly recommended by the medical profession, and prescribed in the practice, and when such universal approbation follows their usa among all classes, we may justly say that the Dr. is not only entitled to the appellation of "VICTOR," but can fairly lay claim to the pat-

onage of the public, and will receive in Agents for Ann Arbar, H. M. Thompson & Co., W. S. & J. W. Maynard; E. Sampson, Ypsilanti; D. C. Whitwood, Dexter: Pickford Craig. Saline; Smith & Tyrol. Clinton, H. Bower, Manchester: P. Farlick & Co., Plymouth; D. Gregory and A. Grant, Northville.

Village Property for Sale. THE Subscriber offers for sale his property in the Village of Sein, situated on the Huron river, two miles below Dexter Village, con

stating of A STORE and DWELLING Hot ar, in one buildng, 53 feet in length by 19 feet wide: LIGHT VIELAGE LOTS, being one entire Block. Nine Acres of improved Land, adjoining the

vest side of the Village.

The property will sold together, or separately o suit purchasers.

Ann Arbor, July 9, 1845.

AND UNIETO STATES JOURNAL FOR THE COUNTRY WE issue to-day the first number of the new United States Journal for the country which we consider the chespest publication ever offere to the patronage of the American public. It will be published weekly, instead of semi monthly a heretolore while under the charge of Mr. Ker dall, and although it will contain more than doub csease of the subscription price. The new pub-lishers propose to furnish their subscribers with a volume of le of the amount of matter, there will be no n

S16 PAGES,

at the unprecedented low price of ONE DOL-

before issued in this country.

The Fapositor will continue to be a faithful and fearless expounder of the true principles of Jeffersonian Democracy, as it has been under its late highly gifted editor, who we are encouraged to hope, will materially and us with articles from his eloquent pen; its pages will be adorned by contributions from the most distinguished political writers in the United States. Neither pains nor expense will be spared, to make it worthy of being considered a text-book for the Democracy in future generations. The publishers intend it shall occupy the high ground sustained by Niles Weekly Register, in the palmy days of that useful publication; it shall be a record of importan political facts, for future use and re erence, as well as an able expounder of still more important political truths, which will live through all time.

and eventually, will revolutionize the world.

We shall unremittingly and with the whol soul, devote ourselves to the cause of universal republican education; to this end we shall zealously endeavor to reform every co'lege in America, and establish a system to educate all the ica, and establish a system to educate all the children in the land in the saving principles of American Liberty, instead of, as present, growing up in thoughtless, unprovided ignorance, or what is even worse, if possible, becoming indoctrinated with the baleful principles of Inglish monarchy and aristocracy, the only system of education pursued at our fashionable seminaries

of learning. We shall oppose all monopolics—a high Pro-Bank—Distribution—Assumption of the State Debts—with unflagging, unremitting zeal. All these, as well as other Federal hereser, will be handled without glores. In short it shell be a volume every way worthy of being preserved by every lover of our republican institutions. We shall pay the strictest attention to its busi-

We shall pay the strictest attention to its business department, as well as to us editorial.—
Those who wish to subscribe may place the most implicit reliance upon our pledge that it shall be published and mailed each week, with unfailing promptitude and regularity; no one shall even have the slightest occasion to find fault in this respect. Care will also be taken to have the packages strongly and securely enveloped, so that they shall reach their destination in good order. With this brief and imperfect outline of our plan, we submit our claims to the patronage of the Democracy, with unshaken and undoubtng confidence that we shall be generously sup-

The Democratic Expositive and United States Journal, for the country will be published work ly, each number will contain sixteen closely printed pages, making EIGHT HUNDRED AND THIRTY-TWO to the volume, for the unusual low price of One Dollar per annum, to a single subscriber!

GREAT INDUEMENTS TO CLUBS AND COMPAN—

res. In order to extend the circulation of the Expositor into every part of our glorious Union. we make the following proposals: those who forward ten dollars shall receive eleven copies for one year; those who forward twenty dollars, shall receive twenty-three copies for twelve months-reducing the price to eighty-seren cents. for a volume of EIGHT HUNDRED AND THIRTY Two pages! Our democratic friends are respectfully requested to exert themselves in ol-

pectfully requested taining us subscribers.

THEOPHHJUS FISK, Editors. JESSE E DOW Washington, D C., July 3, 1845

Wright's Medicated Plaster. SPREAD FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Price only one shilling, in order to place them within the mrans of all. In slight adments, or where the parient preferates expensive article than the 'Agri-inflan story and Rheumatic Plaster,' these will be found highly beneficial. Being already spread for in medicate application, they will be found very convenient for WEAK BACKS, Pain or Weak ness in the Side, Breast, Stomach, between the Plaster is needed. They may be rendered more servicable by pasting a piece of cloth on the back of them before they are applied. Multitudes have been relieved of pain and suffering by these

Cheap Plasters.
For sale at Mosely's Bookstore, and by J. T. For sale at Mosely's Dookster, and Stocking, Traveling Agent for Michigan.

16-1y

WRIGHT'S ANTI-INFLAMATORY AND RHEUMAT-IC PLASTER.

A N efficient remedy for Rheumatism, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Felons, Pain of weakness in the Back, Brenst, Side or Limbs. Burns, Bruises, Cramps, Chiblains, Live, and Lung affections, Indolent Tumors, Spinal affections, Inflammatory diseases, either Chronic of Acute, as it operates by counteracting and reducing Inflammation, allaying Pain. Sweating the parts affected, and by its strengthening and Anodyne properties giving speedy relief. Also in valuable as an anti-mercural plaster.

Price 25 cents per Box. For further particulars, see circulating Pamphiet.

lars, see circulating Pamphiet.

For sale at Moseley's Bookstore, Ann Arbor, and J. T. Stocking, travelling agent for

IN CHANCERY, SECOND CIRCUIT: be-

tween Philip C. Johnson and others, Complainants, and Stephen K. Jones and others Defend-

IN pursuance and by virtue of a decree of this Court, made in this cause, I shall sell at public auction at the Court House, in the village of Ann Arbor on the 28th day of August next at one clock in the afternoon of that day the following decreited. ing described premises, to wit, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the county of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, known, bounded and described as follows, to wit: being the East half of the South West quarter of section number ten in town two South of Range with Fast containing Fighty agrees be the same six East, containing Eighty acres, be the same

JAS. F. PLATT, Master in Chancery. Miles & Wilson, Solicitors for Complainant, Dated, Ann Arbor, July 3d, 1845. 6w220

DELAVAN HOUSE.

BY NATHANIEL ROGERS. THIS celebrated house is now open for the re-ception of travelers. It is the largest dimensions, and is entirely new in all its parts. It is strictly a Temperance House, and while no pains will be spared to make it all that the traveling public can ask, it is expected in return that it will receive the paironage of all the friends of Temperance who may have occasion to visit Albany. May 19, 1845.

Paper Hangings,

BORDERING, Window Papers, Fire Bon
Papers, &c. will be sold at very low price W. A. RAYMOND.

Detroit, May 19, 1849.

CUSTOM SAWING.

LUMBER will be sawed to order at all time for customers at the Ann Arbor Saw Mill P. S.-All logs lost by his neglect he wil

Maple Sugar! 1,000 pounds for said, a good article Aun Arbor, June 6, 1845.



The Wonderful success

WHICH Dr. Folgers' Olosnonian, or All-Healing Balsam has met with not only its sale, but also in the cures which it has effected. In persons who we e in a hopelers con hijon, has convinced the most skeptical of its extraordinary curative proporties, and established its claims to the name of the GREAT REM-

The question is no longer asked. "Can Asthme ccu.cd?" It has been satis actorily settled with the last two months that Folger's Olosaonian vill produce a cure quicker than any other ren edy in the world, and references con be given o persons in and out of the city who have expe need its wonderful virtues, who had tried to curs all others remedies in vain.

Mr. WILSON, a brick layer, residing at Hobo en, N. J., had tried every remedy which he could near of for the relief of asthma, and had sponnore than one hundred dollars in endeavoring orocure help, but in vain. He commenced using the Olosaonian, January 21st. The first lose he took gave him relief, and two days after ward his wife called to say that the small quan-ity of this remedy which he had taken had done him more good than any and all the medicines he and ever used in his life.

Mrs. Bell, the wife of Robert P. Bell, of Morristown, N. J., who was severely afflicted with asthma, was given up by her physicians. She was removed to the scaboard in the hope of palinting her distressing symptoms, but with not benefit. One bottle of the Olosanian so far re-

INCIPIEN'I CONSUMPTION yields to its effects. It soothes the troublesome Cough and gives refreshing slumbers to the weary; it allows the pain in the side and sure ness in the chest, and enables the person to expectorate easily, while it entirely restores the so

JAMES B. DEVOE, 101 Rende street, had raised matter freely, had lost his appetite and felt plarmed at his situation. He had tried various remedies without any beneficial effect. His formess of breath and pain in the side continued to Increase. He used one bottle of the Olosaoni an, and is restored to health. George W. Burnett, of Newark, N. J., Geo.

W. Hays, of New York: David Henderson, 60 Laightst: Mrs McGenn, 20 Walker st; F. La-ban, 52 Pike st., Mrs. Archibald, 35 Walker st, with HUNDREDS OF NAMES of persons reng in New York, could be given, who are dy to bear testimony to the superiority of the he cure of coughs, colds, asthma, consumption, pitting of blood, dyspepsia, consumption, bronnitis, difficulty of breathing, hourseness, influ-nza, pains in the breast and side, and the vari is affections of the stomach and liver.

For sale at 106 Nasanu st, one door above Annual at Mrs Hays, 129 Fulton st., Brooklyn Agents for Ann Arbor, W. S. & J. W. May ard: E Sampson, Ypsilanti: D. C. Whitwood Dexter: Pickford & Craig, Saline: Smith & Ty ol. Clinton: H. Bower, Monchester: P. Farliel Co., Plymouth; D. Gregory and A. Gran

FEVER AND AGUE, EFFECTUALLY USED UP. DR. BANN STER'S CILLIBRATED FO

edy and sars cute for Fever and Ague. Dum-gue, Chill Fever, Periodical Heidache, an re Bilions Diseases peculiar to new countries. These Pills are designed for the inflections of ralelled success that has attended their use, it ces the proprietor to believe that they are su not to any remedy ever offered to the public

or the above diseases.

They are purely Vegetable, and are perfectly armless and may be taken by any person, mal-

r female, with perfect salety. Certificates to any number and extent testify ng to the extraordinary powers of this medicinnight be inserted, but it is deemed entirely un cessary, as it has been used for several years great numbers of persons, of all conditions ad where they have been taken in accordance

Wever known to fail. 20 The above Pills are kept constantly for sale wholesate and retail. by Charles Starks, Wei BECKLEY, FOSTER & CO.

THEO. H. EATON. Stores 188 and 190 Jefferson sivenue, Detroit.

OFFERS for side the following goods—either for cash or approved paper; the goods are all new and fresh, having been purchased within he past therty days, of the importers and at auc ion, EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH, and wil

sold at very reduced prices: 100 chests and halt chests Tea,

28 hogsheads Sugar,
15 boxes sugar, Loat and Lump,
10 hogsheads Molasses,
2 hogsheads Stewart's Syrup,
120 bags Coffee,
5 tierces rice,
150 boxes ruising.

150 boxes raisins,

100 drums figs, 50 Oranges and Lemons,

300 pounds Cinnumon, 250 pounds Cloves. 175 pounds Nutmegs,

25 kegs Ginger, 10 bags Pepper and Spice, 40 kegs and boxes Tobacco, 200 boxes Glass,

10 hogsheads Sperm Oil, 20 boxes Sperm Candles, 230 barrels Dye Woods,

15 barrels Copperas, 8 barrels Blue Vitriol, 20 barrels Allum, 15 barrels Madder,

400 kegs White Lead, 15 barrels Linseed Oil,

40 boxes Starch. 35 boxes pipes, 2 cases Indigo 5 barrels Sulphur,

5 barrels Salts, 3 barrels Castor Oil, 2 balls Senna, 1 case Gum Opium,

the person advertising.

Pontiac Gazette, Pontiac; Ann Arbor State Journal, and Signal of Liberty, Ann Arbor; Jackson Gazette, Jackson; Expounder, Marshall; Gazette, Kalamazoo; Niles Republican, Niles; Banner, St. Clair; Gazette, Monroe; Genesee Democrat, Flint; and Chatham Gleaner, Chat 212-3m

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

Will attend to the sale and exchange of VV Lands, payment of Taxes and redemp-tion of Lands sold for Taxes in Jackson and adnining counties, examination of Tyles, Convey neing and all Insiness pertaining to Real Estate Uffice in the Court House. Jackson, Michigan.



People from the Country VISITNG Detroit, or the purchase of Dry Goods, Paper Hangings, or Feathers, while going the rounds to ascertain the various syles or prices of Goods in the city, are restyles

W. A. Raymond's Store, No. 148, Jefferson Avenue, being one door above Bates St. and next door to the "Manhatran Store." The undersigned has taken a great leal of pains in selecting his goods to go onable styles and destrable qualities and he is confident that his assortment particularly of such goods as are desirable for the country trade, is as

omplete as any in the city. He has on hand Ginghams, Baizmines. Lawns, Muslin de Laines, Calicoes of every Mulls. Edgings, Luces. Ribbons, Parasols. Dress Handkerchiefe

Scarfs, Alapacas, Brown Lin Veils, Gloves. Hosiery. ens. leached Linens, Table covers, Toweling Spiritings, Sheerings, Cambries, Muslins, black blue black and fancy dress Silks, Bonnet Silks, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs. ALSO,

Cravats.

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

FANCY CRAVATS,
And indeed, almost every article belonging to
the Dry Goods business. All of which will be in the Dry Goods Gash. Call and see for yourselves—none are expected to buy it they do not find prices full as low, if not a little lower than elsewhere.

W. A. RAYMOVD.

213-6mo

Detroit, May 23, 1845.

Important to Farmers. NATP & HAVILAND, would respectfully inform the farmers of Washtenaw and the n rounding Counties that they continue to man macture at their shop near the river bridge. Low r Town, Ann Arbor,

Threshing achines JAMES B. DEVOE, 101 Reads street to the chest, and been complaining of a sorcess in the chest, of different kinds comprising the Burrall, Cadz, companied with a short backing cough; he and Eastman's Finetary Power, and Machines and Eastman's Finetary Power, and Machines different from any made in this Connery and preferred to any other, which they intend to sell it such prices and on such terms as connot fail to give satisfaction. They are determined not to e outdone by any establishment, either in price or quality of work.

Having been for many years engaged in the bosiness they think they can with confidence recommend their work, and farmers and other their work previous to purchasing elsewhere.— They are prepared to do all kinds of threshing machine repairs, on the shortest notice and more reasonable terms than any similar es ablishment in the Country. Also, Burrall's celebrated

CLOVER MACHINE'S, which separate the chaff from the seed at a single operation and are universally approved of and used wherever introduced and warranted to bresh clean and not break the seed. For re er ence apply to Robert or John McCormick of Sa lem Washtenaw Co., who have used one the past

W. W. KNAPP.
T A. HAVILAND.
Ann Arbor, May 1st, 1855. 6m2

REMOVAL.

THE subscribe s may even over their establishment to the store recently occupied by Geo-Grenville, No. 2. Hawkins' block, and have receyed direct from New York, a choice lot of

Family Groceries, Fruits. Nuts, &c. which they would made the attention of inzens. They also continue the BAKING bu ness at their old stand near the Depot, and keep uly on hand at both places every articl F. B. HALL, & CO.

Ann Arbor, June 4. 1845

WARLBORO HOTEL.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE, NATHANIEL ROGERS. No. 229. Washington Street. Buston. PHIS house has undergone a thorough repai and it is intended that no rum house shall be superior to it. It will be under the numediate charge of Brown & Colburn, as Mr. Rogers keeps the Delevan House in Albany.
May 19, 1845. 2 2-6

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 eady to furnish cash customers with a new and Miscellaneous, Religious, Historical, Bio-

graphical and School Books, ogether with he best assortment of Paper, Quills ogether with he vest assorment of Paper. Quits link, Wafers, Toy Books and Stationery gene-ally which has ever been offered west of Detroit and will be sold at the Detroit Cash prices. He has added to his former business a well se ected assortment of Family Groceries, which

he will exchange for Cash or most kinds of Wanted—Eggs, Beeswax and Tallow. Re-member the store, two doors from the Flouring Mill. WM R. PERRY. Ann Arbor, Lower Village, June 6, 1845, 70

HARTFORD Fire Insurance Company .

incorporated in 1549—charter perpetual-capital \$150,000, with power to increase if to \$250,000. THIS well known and long established Insti

A tution, with ample cash capital, have established an agency in Ann Arbor, and offer to insure Dwellings, Furniture, Stores, Merchandize sure Dwellings, Furniture, Stores, Merchandize.
Mills, Wheat, Flour, &c. on very favorable
terms. The high character of this company
is well known, and its extensive business is conducted on the most just and honorable principles.
Owners of property in Ann Arbor and vicinity
who wish to insure it against loss and damage by
fire, are invited to call directly on the subscriber,
ar his Store in Ann Arbor, who is authorized to
issue policies without dalay.

Ann Arbor, Jan. 1, 1845.

Assume policies without delay,
F. J. B. CRANE, Agent.
Ann Arbor, Jan. 1, 1845.

30-6m.

In Chancery -- 2d Circuit. Mathew N. Tillotson, Complainant, Frederick P. Townsend, Defendant.

In parsuance of a decretal o der of the Court of Chancery, made in the above cause, will be sold under the direction of the subscriber, at 10 barrels Spirits Turpentine,

IT The following named papers will each publish the above notice, inside to the amount of three dollars and soul copy of notice with bills.

Chancery, made in the above cause, will be so'd under the direction of the subscriber, at public auction at the front door of the Court three dollars and soul copy of notice with bills. y of Washtenaw, on Saturday the twenty afternoop, of soid day, "all that certain tract or parcel of land situate in the town of Superior, in the county of Washtenaw and the State of Michi gan, viz; the west half of the north west quarte f section nine in town two south in range seve e'st in the District of land offered for sale at Detroit, Michigan."

JOHN N. GOTT, Moster in Chancery, James E. Platt. Solicitor for Complainant, Ann Arbor, June 30, 1845. 218-8w

ROBERT W. WARNER, Carpenter and Joiner. ARNARD STREET, BETWEEN BATES AND RANDOLPS

Shop, on the Alley in rear of the Franklin Cold Water House,

May 20, 1845.

215.6m

DR. SMITH'S UNIVERSITY PILLS. T is St. Pills are p epared by Win. M. Smith.

nev in the University of Lake Life, Ohio.-Or. Smith would say to the public, that in ol-ering them this Pill, he presents no quick nosrum that will, by its irritating effects upon the tomach and bowels create disease where there wes little or none before, out one that is safe, m.ld. salutary and uniform in its effects upon the the would say that he has now spent twenty No. 63 Woodward Avenue, Larned's

years in research and investigation, directed to the Pathology of disease, and the properties of nedicinal substances, and their adaptation to the emoval of maladies to which flesh is h ir. As the result of these labors, he is now able to give to the public a combination of med cinal vegetable substances which is as near perfection, as careful study and close investigation, tests and experiments, can bring it. He would say to Physicians, as well as others, try this pill; it will

prevention of the following diseases: Bilious. which are offered at wholesale or retail at very linermittant, and Remittant Fevers, Fever and line prices. Our facilities for purchasing Good. Ague. Cough, Liver Complaints, Sick Head, ache, Passive Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen Internal Piles, Colic. Acidity of the Stomach, Lucipient Diarhora, Habitual Costiveness, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, when a cathartic aperient, or alterative, is needed. They are mild, yet certain in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility. The agents of these Pills are instrucped. in case full satisfaction is not given to any terson who may purchase them, that they shall have their money refunded.

TESTIMONIALS IN FAVOR OF DR. SMITH'S We invite the attention of the public to out stock. We hold to the great cardinal principle of 'the greatest good to the reh le number.' so if you

Testimonial of Dr. Landon,
Monror, Michigan, June 12, 1844.
Dr. Smith—Dear Sir - I take pleasure in viving my testimony in favor of your valuable University Pills I most cheerfully recommend them to the public as a safe, easy, and efficient cathartic for most of the diseases incident to this region of country I have made extensive use of them for four years in my practice, and I believe them to be the best anti-bilious Cathartic or Aperient medicine over combined and offered for

Aperient medicine ever combined and offered for general use Yours, &c.

GEORGE F. LANDON, M. D.

Testimonial of Dr Teller.

Masilalos, Ohio, May Ist, 1844

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

that source. J. V. C. TEILER, M. D. Testimonial of F. L. Wells
WATERLOO, Mich. March 10, 1844.
To DR SMITH—Sir.—For upwards of six months I was cruelly afflicted with Fever and Ague, and during that time could find nothing that time could find nothing that time could find be a could find be a could find by the Classics.

M. L. WALTER, Teacher of Music on the Piano.

F. MARSH, Teacher of Mathematics and Vocal Music.

H. F. SHOFF, Teacher of French, German and the Classics. that gave me peru anent relief; a length, however, your University Pills were recommended to me by one of the best Physicians in these parts: and I am happy in being able to say, that from the use of one box I was permanently curd of my ague: since then a number of my fami-ly have been as signally benefitted.

Yours. &c., F. L. WELLS

Testimonial of Daniel Goodnow. MONRUE, Mich., June I, 1844.

I hereby certify that Dr. Wm. M. Smith has been my Family Physician for four yeas last past: that he has used his University Pills in his eractice in my family with unparalleled success: and I think them pre erable to any pill for bilious

affections in the world.
DANIEL GOODNOW, Innkeeper. Macomb St House. Testimonist of D - S. Parshall

DR. SMITH.—I am happy to give you n.y cor dial approval of your University Pills. I am able to keep off Fever and Ague, and Fevers to which all of us are subject in this Western countries that the contribution of the contribut try, by the timely use of your University Pills.— Send an Agent this way as soon as possible, for

we are all out.
Yours &c.,
D. S. PARSHALL.
Testimonial of Messrs. Noble and Fyfield
We certify that we are and have been personally acquainted with Wm. M. Smith, M. D.
and know that he is a man of eminence in his pages in and the first form. ofession-and that for four years he tilled the chair of Materia Medica and Pharmacy in the Willoughly University of Loke Eric, with hon or to humselt and satisfaction to the Trustee Pharmacy in the and Faculty and as well as to Students of the above University. As for his Pills, they are par excellence.

CHARLES NOBLE.

Monroe, Mich. June 19, 1844.

Testimonial of Rial B Chase.
This I certify, that in the month of Septem her last. I was attacked with Bilious Fever whils away from hom: at Owasso to build a water wheel) and with one dose of Smith's Uni-versity Pills. I broke it un; and as many others were sick at the time. I administered these Pills to them, and in all cases it broke up their fevers. I have used them uniny times since, and will great success. They are the best pills I eve

RIAL B CHASE, Millioright. Shiawassee, Mich. June 1st, 1844.

Testimonial of Mrs. Abigail C. Wright.

This may certify, that three years ago I was tracked with Liver Complaint so severely that I could scarcely turn myself in hed: I used many specifics and remedies, such as Brandreth's. Res urrection, Oriental, and other pills, but with little or no effect. One year ago, my friend Dr. Smith called on me on his way to Boston, when he gave me a box of his University Pills, which perfectly restored me, and my health has no again suffered from like cause,
Rochester, N. Y., No. 13.
Franklin Street, June 24, 1844.

Testimonial of John W. Miller.

DEAR Doctor-Justice requires me to state. that I have sold your University Pills for one and a half years last past, and that I can sell no others while I have them on hand. They have superseded the sale of all others—their effect is

JOHN W MILLER, Druggist. Monroe, Mich., June 12, 1844.
For sale by J. H. Lund. Lower Town, and Wm. S. and J. W. Maynard. Upper Town, Ann.

NEW ENGLAND HOUSE No. 111 EROADWAY, NEW YORK. (Between the City Hotel and Trinity Church.)

THE Proprietor, grateful for the patronage already bestowed upon him by the public generally, would give notice that his house is now in complete order for the reception of Ludies and Gentlemen who may want permanent board of The New England House being strictly a tem-

perance ho se, and pleasantly located in the immediate vicinity of business, makes it very desirable for mea of business, as well as all others who like quiet accommodations and agreeable company.

P. WIGH C.

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

branch of his 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 case and durability of his operations. Transaccommodating and charges in no case unreason

Ann Arbor, March 6, 1845. 47-1

Wool Wanted: THE Subscribers wish to purchase 50,000 pounds of Wool. for which they will

pay Cash or Goods at their store in the Lower BECKLEY FOSTER & CO. Ann Arbor, May 19, 1845 WOOL! WOOL!

1845.

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

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS. Dry Groceries, Carpeting,

Block, Detroit. J HOLMES. New York.

WE take this method of informing our friends and customers throughout the we are still pursuing the even tenor of our ways, endeavoring to do our business upon tei and honorable principles. We would also tenended to us by our customers, and would be not deceive you

It is peculiarly adapted to the removal and

Property of the public to a very well selected assortment of seasonable Goods. low prices. Our lacifities for perchasing Goods are unsurpassed by any concern in the State -One of the firm. Mr. J. Holmes resides in the city of New York, and from his long experience in the Jobbing trade in that city, and from his thorough knowledge of the market, he is enabled to avail himself of the auctions and any decline in prices. We also purchase from the Importers, Manufacturer's Agents, and from the auctions, 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 said CHEAP for the evidence of which

> onstantly receiving new and fresh Goods from 50,000 lbs. Wool. Wanted, the above quantity or good norrehant ble. Wool for which the highest market price will be paid. J. HOLMES & CO.

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

Detroit, 1845.

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

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

es May 19. TERMS OF TUITION.-For the English branch es, \$2.50 to \$5 per quarter. No reduction made for absence, except in case of sickness, and no pupil taken for less than a quarter. Extra char-ges are made for music on the Piano, with the use f the instrument, French.

Drawing and Painting, Fancy Wo k, 3.00 Board, including washing, lights. &c., \$1,75 per week if paid in advance, or \$2,00 per week if paid at the close of the quarter.

Parents and guardians are invited to visit the school every Friday, when the studies of the

week are reviewed-also semi-monthly on Wed nesday afternoon, at reading of the weekly com-Young ladies des'rous of entering the school nd porsuing the regular course of study, would

lo well to commence at the beginning of the erm, or as soon after as practicable. Belonging to the school are a Library of be ween five and six hundred volumes, and Phiosophical Apparatus, Electrical Machine, Globes The Misses Clark will endeavor, not only to promote the intellectual culture of their pupil out will attend strictly to their moral deport

deep sense of religious responsibility, they would give such a tone to character, as shall render is a ractically fitted for every station—yielding to duty but firm to principle

Among the books used in the school are. Ab ererembie on the Intellectual and Moral Powers

-Kume's Elements of Criticism—Wayland's Moral Science—Newman's Rhetoric—Hedge's Logic—Paley's Natural Theology and Evidences of Christianit'—Grey's Chemistry—Parker's Vatural Philosophy - Combe's Physiology - Mrs.
Vatural Philosophy - Combe's Physiology - Mrs.
Vatural Philosophy - Combe's Physiology - Mrs.
Vatural Philosophy - Mrs.
Vatural Philosophy - Mrs.
Vatural Philosophy - Mrs.
Vatural Philosophy - Mrs.
Vatural Physiology - Mrs.
Vatural Philosophy - Vatural Physiology - Philosophy - Vatural Physiology - Physiolog Day's Algebra and Davies' Arithmetic.

Inquiry with regard to the school can be made of the Principals or any of the following gentle

men to whom reference is made by permission and who have at different periods had either clanghters or wards under our care. Rev. Issue S. Ketcham, Centreville: Geo Ketchum, Mar shall; Hon, Wm. R. Deland, Jackson: Paul B. Shan; Hon. W. R. Deland, Jeckson: Paul B. Ring, Michigan Centre; F. H. Winans, Adrian: Daniel Hixson, Clinton; Gardner Whoeler, M. D. Howell; Rev. F. H. Cuming, Grand Rapids: Jeremiah Clark, Clarkson; Gen. C. Chascall, James Birdsall and Rev. J. Beach, Flint: D. H. Rowiend, Northville; Ames Med; Plymouth: Hon Elins Comstock, Owasso: P. Brigham, M. D., Hon Wm, R. Thompson, E. Mundy, Esq., John Allen, Esq., Geo. W. Jewstt, Esq., Tho's M. Ladd, Professor Williams. of the University, and Rev. H. Colclazer, Ann

The following gentlemen, Rev. H. Colelazer Rev. Wm. S. Curtis, Rev. Charles C. Tavl r. Professors Whiting and Williams of the University of Michigan, have consented to act as a visiting committee of the School, to be present when the weekly studies are reviewed; but espe

ially to attend during the semi-monthly exami-April, 1845. 1845.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL A. M'FARREN,

BOOKSELLER AND'S ATIONER.

SMART'S BLOCK,

187 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT KEPS constantly for sale a complete assortment of Miscellaneous, School and Classical Books, Letter and Cap Paper, plain and ruled, Quills, Ink, Sealing Wax, Cutlery, Wraping Paper, Printing Paper, of all sizes; and Book, News and Cannister Ink, of various kinds BLANK BOOKS, full and half bound, of evry variety of Ruling, Memorandum Books, &c. To Merchants, Teachers, and others, buying n quantities, a large discount made. Sabbath School and Bible Society Depositor

otice to Merchants. THE Subscribers encouraged by the patron-

wholesale department of their business, will the first day of May next, open the store now occupied by Geo. Grenville, fronting on Huron street. and connecting with their present store in the rear, exclusively for a WHOLE SALES ROOM,

where they will keep at all times a full assort-DRY GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES CARPENTING, HATS, CAPS, PAPER HANGINGS, BONNETS,

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE SUGAR COATED

VEGE PILLS Those who now consciencious scruples, will please read the following-never before published Facts regarding the

SUGAR-COATED IMPROVED Indian Vegetab le Pills, FOR CONSUMPTIONS, COLDS, RHEUMATISM,

DYSPEPSIA AND FEVERS. AVING been attacked some months since With a bad Cough, weakness in my class, and loss o appetite, I used Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, but grew worse, with cold swents at night; could not sleep, and believed I was in a which restored my health within six days, and I believe them to be the best remedy I ever used GEO. W. GLANGER. Cambridge, Oct 19, 1841.

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

Extract from Levi Berrett's letter, dated— CANAAN, (Me.) Feb. 3, 1845. The Pills, which I received of you have giv-a such universal satisfaction where they have en purchased, and the sale has been so unifor har I thought best to request you to send upon some more immediately. &c. ant to buy Goods elicap, and buy a large quan Extract from Wm. N. Packard's letter dated: tty or a Lit's money give us a trial. Our stock is as extensive as any in the city, and we are

Mosson. (Mass) Jan. 22, 1845. Sir-Enclosed is the payment for the las-ills. 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 TAFTSVILER. (Vt.) Feb. 6, 1845. Your Pills were received a few since and I ve sold some of them, and also used some urselves, and think very favorably of them, and ey are liked by those who have used them.

Mr. J. P. South, of Gloncester, states that he nediately: and they give universal satisfaction, has he has determined to sell no other kind of Mr A Allen, of Palmer Depot, states that e 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—

Bannard, (Vt.) Jan. 11, 1845. Please send me immediately 6 doz. Smith's Sugar Coated Indian Vegetable Pills. Those tou sent a short time since, are nearly all sold

The above are only a few of the numerous letters which are daily received of the great popularity and success of these truly excellen Pills. They are the best medicine for the above com-plaints that are sold, and in every case that have een med have given universal satisfaction, and should be kept as a family medicine by every one We only ask a trial of the n to convince the most skeptical of the truth of these assertions. The directions and treatment of the disease ecompany every box.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX. No "SUGAR COATED PILL." can be gen ine without the signature of the sole inventor G. BENJAMIN SMITH, M. D., Presidem of he N. Y College of Health," upon every hox of the cs devoted exclusively to the sale of this

179 Greenwich Street, New York. N. 2. Water Street. Boston. For sale in all the villages and towns in the New England States. N. B .- No travelling pediars are allowed to

sell these Pills

Examine the Signature. Transing the Signature.

IF for sale by W. S and J. W. Maynard and & McCollum, F. J. B. Grane, Ann Arbor Perrin & Hall, Northville, Thomas P. May, Jr. lymouth: D. C. Whitwood, Dexter; G. & J Hill. Detroit.

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

CLOTH! CLOTH!! THE subscribers will continue to manufac

Fulled Cloth, or 37½ cts. per yard, and white flamel for 2 cents per yard; or they will manufacture the wool for halt the cloth it will make. Their Factory is 2½ miles West of Ann Arbor, on the uron River. Wool will also be received at Scio When sent by Railroad it will be attended to it the same manaer as it the owners were to come with it. Wool will be manufactured in turn as t comes in as nearly as it can be done with refer

ence to the different qualities of wool, WOOL CARDING, will be done at Scio, by Thomas Hostins. S. W. FOSTER & CO. Scio, May 1, 1845. 210

INTERESTING TO WOOL GROWERS 1 Ht. Subscribers would respectfully an nounce to the Wool Growers of Ann A.

our and its vicinity, that they continue the bu mess of Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing at the old stand of J. Beckley & Co., when hey 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 with 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 Сьоти and we will do you ample justice in the execu-

Twenty thousand pounds of Wood wanted in exchange for Full Cloth.

Clannel, &c.

N. B. - Give us a call before purchasing else

tion of your work-the price and terms of pay

SUMNER HICKS & CO Ann Arbor Lower Town, Mar. 26, 1845, 26, 6 Ready Made Clothing. AT REDUCED PRICES. THE largest and best assortment of ready made clothing ever before offered in this

Sinie, now on hand and for safe, Wholes de o Retail, at the Clothing Emporium of the Sub scribers, consisting in part of Fine broadels h Frock and Dress Coais. Tweed and union cassimere, satinet and jean Frock and Business Coats.

Summer Coats in great variety and very cheap. Cassimere, cloth, tweed and summer Pants all styles and prices. All styles and prices.
Satin, velvet, silk, valencia, cashmere and
Marsailles Vests—a large stock of rich and fash

onable styles.
Also, an extensive assortment of Hosiery Stocks, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Shlrts, Gloves, Cravats. Suspenders, &c. &c., all of which will be sold low for cash

They would respectfully invite all, in want of

ready made garments, to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere, as it has been selected with care in the Eastern market and manufactured in the latest styles and most dura-HALLOCK & RAYMOND.

Corner of Jefferson & Woodward avenues.

Detroit, April 4, 1845.

213 -

OAK LUMBER, IN any quantities, constantly for sale, che for Cash, at the Ann Arbor Saw Mill by

May 29, 1845.

Geese Feathers. T IE Subscriber has always on hand a good supply of Gerse Feathers which he will sell

Traveling Baskets,

market rate. W. A. RAYMOND.
Detroit, May 23, 1845. 213-6n

ALWAYS ON HAND.

THE Subscriber has removed his shop to Main street opposite H. Beck-er's Brick Store, where he may be found ready to wait upon all that may give him

a call.
Having just received direct from New York an elegant stock of

JEWELRY, and Fancy vrticles, which he intends to sell tower than has ever been sold west of Buffalo tower than has ever been sold west of Buffalo i'r Ready Pay Only Among which may be ound a good assortment of Gold and Common Watch Keys. Gold Finger Rings and Bosom Pins. Guard Chains, Silver Ten and Table Spoons, Sugar Tongs. Butter Knives. Silver Penel cases. Silver and Common Thimbles, Silver Spectacles. German, do. Steel, do.; Hair ver Spectacles. German, do. Steel, do.; Hair Penelses Claibes do. Touth do. Laber do. Sugar Coated, Improved Indian Vegetabla Pills, which restored my health within six days, and I sticks, 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, CLOCKS and WATCHES of every de cription repaired and warranted, also, Jewelry repaired on hort notice.

CALVIN BLISS. N. B. CASH PAID EOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER. Ann Arbor, Oct. 24, 1844.

ALLEBASI'S MEDICINES.

THESE MEDICINES

A RE effecting such astonishing cures in multitudes 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.

Which cures almost universally. Fever Sores, of the most unitinant kind. Felons. Ulcers, Abscesses, Tumors, Fractures, Cuts. Punctures, Burns, Scalds, Sore Thron, Chilblains Quinsey. Drop y. Inflamatory Rheumatism, Inflammations and Swellings of every description, Scald Head, Ague in the Face, Nervous Tooth Ache, Ague in the Breast, Broken Breast, &c. &c.

LLEBASI'S HI ALTH IIILS. 25 Cents. These Pills have acquired a popularity within the last year o two, which no other Pills pos-The reasons are obvious to all who use hem. They care all lihons, Scarlet and othreference and Ague. Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Acid Stomach, Disorder d Bowels, or Stomach, founcies, Head Ache, Dizziness in the Head. Worms, Liver Complaint, Heart Burns, Cholic, Rowel complaint, General Debility, Cosiveness, &c. &c. Their purify the entire system, leave the bowels in a vigorous and healthy condition, &c See pamphlet.

ALLEBASI'S TOOTH ACHE DROPS.

Price 25 Cents.

Will cure an ordinary case of Tooth Ache, in

from three to ten minutes. For Nervous and other kinds of Tooth Ache, see Pamphlet. ALLEBASI'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER, Price. 25 Cents.

Are warranted to be superior to any other Plesters in this or any other country, for pain or weakness in the Back, Side, Cheet, Bowels, Loins, Muscles, and for Rheumatism, Lung and Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Asthun,

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

Althern discount made to merchants and oth ers, who hav to sell again.

LYMAN W. GH BERT, Proprietor,

LYMAN W. GILBERT, Proprietor, Wholesale Druggist 214. Fulton st. N. Y. DF For sale by the indescriber, who has been appointed general agent for the City of Detroit and its vicinity. Country dealers supplied on iberal terms,

C. MORSE. Michigan Book Store. The above medicines are for sale at the Book Store of WM. R. PERRY.

In Ann Arbor, Lewer Village. December 9, 1841.

Near the Steamfort und Packet Landing, B fido. THIS establishment has during the past winter, been considerably calarged, and improved with new furniture, etc., and is now ready to make the Traveller at home, at the moderate charges of 25 cents per meal, and 871 Cents per

TEMPERANCE HOUSE,

BY L. D. & O. WEYBURN.

the House free of charge:
N. B. Passengers from the East will find a
Sign for the house, in the Depot, under which In connection with the above House there is an EATING ESTABLISHMENT, on the Eu-

Passengers and Baggage conveyed to and from

We, the subscribers, take pleasure in recommending the above House to the friends of the cause, as being worthy of their patronage.

C. W. HARVEY, Pres't Eric Co. Temp. S. S. N. CALENDAR, Sec'y do 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 do Buffalo, February, 1845. do—212

State of Michigan, the circuit court for the Wing Taber,
vs.
Nathan Sturgess. North CE is hereby given, that on the twenty-eighth day of February, A. D. one thou and eight hundred and forty five. a writ of attachment was issued out of the Circuit Court for

he county of Washrenaw aforesaid against the band and tenements, goods, chattels, rights, credits moneys and effects of Nathan Sturgess, Defendant at the suit of Wing Taber, plaintiff, or the suit of two hundred and twenty-five dollars and sixty compared to the suit of the suit of two hundred and twenty-five dollars and sixty compared to the suit of the suit of two hundred and twenty-five dollars and sixty compared to the suit of the hrs and sixty cents, which writ of attachment was made returnable on the first Tuesday of lune, A. D. 1845, and has been returned duly

HAWKINS & PLATT, Att'vs for Planniff. Ann Arbor, June 28, 1845 218-6w

50,000 Pounds WOOL WANTED THE Subscrib s will pay Cash for Wool, at their Store, No. 118 Jefferson Avenue. Great care should be taken by Wool-Growe, so in cleansing their Wool, and patting it up for market. Many Farmers are in the habit of clipping their Wool without washing, which renders it unmerchantable. Let it be well washed, and rolled as tight as well as the conditions of the con

and rolled as tight as possible, inside out, and fastened with a strong cord.

Those having Wool to sell will consult their nterest by calling on us before selling. NEW GOODS. WE are now receiving our Spring stock of Goods, which we offer for Cash or Pro-

luce, at the very lowest racket prices.
SMITH. GLOVER & DWIGHT.
Detroit. May, 1845. Blank Deeds and Mortgages, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, for sale by BECKLEY, FOSTER & Co.

L ADIES' Corpet Bags, Straw and Cane Bags, for sale by W. A. RAYMOND.

Detroit, May 19, 1845. 213-6mo

n quantities to suit purchasers and at the lowest