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THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY Will be published every Monday morning, in Ann Arbor, Michigan, by BECKLEY, FOSTER, & Co.

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POBTRY.

THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH.

BY H. W. LONGFELLOW.

Under a spreading chesnut tree The village smithy stands; The smith, a mighty man is he, With large and sinewy hands; And the muscles of his brawny arms Are strong as iron bands.

His hair is crisp, and black, and long; His face is like the tan: His brow is wet with honest sweat; He earns whate'er he can And looks the whole world in the face, For he owes not any man.

Week out, week in, from morn till night, You can hear his beliows blow; You can hear him swing his heavy sledge, With measured beat and slow, Like a sexton ringing the old kirk chimes When the evening sun is low.

And children coming home from school Look in at the open door; They look to see the flaming forge, And hear the bellows roar, And catch the burning sparks that fly Like chaff from a threshing floor

He goes on Sunday to the church, And sits among his boys; He hears the parson pray and preach, He hears his daughter's voice, Binging in the village choir, And it makes his heart rejoice.

It sounds to him like her mother's voice, Singing in Paradise! He needs must think of her once more.

How in the grave she lies: And with his hard rough hand he wipes A tear from out his eves

Toiling-rejoicing-sorrowing-Onward through life he goes: Each morning sees some task begin, Each evening sees it close; Something attemp ed-something done, Has earned a night's repose.

Thanks, thanks to thee, my worthy friend, For the lesson thou hast taught! Thus at the firming forge of Life, Our fortunes must be wrought, Thus on its sounding anvil shaped Each burning deed and thought.

MISCELLANY.

From Arthur's Ladies' Magazine. A DOMESTIC SKETCH.

BY FANNY GRAY. HOW TO CORRECT A HUSBAND'S

FAULTS. 'Now just look at you, Mr. Jones! I de clare! it gives me a chill to see you go to a drawer. What do you want? 'Tell me, and

I will get it for you. Mrs. Jones springs to the side of her husband who has gone to the bureau for some-

thing, and pushes him away. There now! Just look at the hurra's nest you have made! What do you want, Mr.

The husband throws an angry look upon his wife; mutters something that she cannot

understand, and then turns away and leaves "It is too bad!' scolds Mrs. Jones, to herself, commencing the work of restoring to order

the drawer that her husband had thrown topsy turvy. I never saw such a man! He has no kind of order about him: and then, if I speak a word, he goes off in a huff. But I wont have my things forever in confusion.'

In the mean time, Mr. Jones, in a pet leaves the house, and goes to his store without the clean pecket handketchief for which passes before he gets over his ill humor, and one, and without feeling that it involved any whose feelings are refined by a sickly sentithen he does not feel happy. Mrs. Jones is by no means comfortable in mind. She is sorry that she spoke so roughly, although she does not acknowledge, even to herself that and then, she utters, half aloud, some censure against the careless habits that were annoying and inexcusable. They had been married five years, and all that time Mrs. Jones had comeffort to reform himself himself.

'Mr. Jones, why will you do so? said Mrs. Jones, on the evening of the same day. 'You are the most trying man alive."

Pity you had nt a chance to try another, retorted Mr. Jones, sarcastically.

The offence given was a careless overturning of Mrs. Jones' work basket, and the scattering of needles, cotton, scissors, wax and a dozen etceteras about the floor.

The reply of Mr. Jones, burt his wife. It new book, which he intended reading, but the by Christ and his apostles in a new light .overturning of the work basket, that he felt of earth, is made, by them a doctrine of mono disposition to read to her, but contented mentous practical importance. They everyhimself with enjoying the book to himself.

It must be said that Mr. Jones was a very trying man indeed, as his wife had alleged .- and example. They lay the axe at the root He could open closets and drawers as handy as of the tree of Pride-that most abhorrent exone, but a thought of shutting either never hibition of selfishness-and the essence of sin. entered his mind. The frequent reproofs of which calls down the divine malediction-

'Had you any doors in the house where you were raised? or. Please to shut that drawer, will you, Mr.

Jones? or. 'You are the most disorderly man in exist-

ence, or,

(You are enough to try the patience of a saint, Mr. Jones, produced no good effect .worse every day, instead of better. The natural habits of order and regularity which his wife possessessed, were not respected in the least degree. He drew his boots in the parlor and left them in the middle of the floor -put his hat upon the p'ano, instead of hanging it on the rack in the passage-tumbled her drawers whenever he went to them-left his shaving apparatus on the oressing table or bu reau-splashed the water about and soiled the wall paper in washing, and spite of all that could be said to him, would neglect to take the soap out of the basin-spattered every thing around him with blacking when be brushed his boots-and did a hundred other careless things, that gave his wife a world of trouble, annoyed her sorely, and kept her scolding at him nearly all the time. This

scolding worried him a good deal, but it nev-

er for a single moment made him think se-

rionsly about reforming his bad habits.

One day he came to dinner. It was a hot day. He went up into the chamber where his wife was sitting, and threw himself into a large rocking chair; took off his hat and tossed it over upon the bed right in the midst of half a dozen lace collars newly done up, and kicked off his boots with such energy that one of them landed upon the bureau, and the other in the clothes basket, soiling a white dress just from the ironing table. Poor Mrs. Jones was grievously tried. Her husband expected a storm but no storm broke. He looked at his wife, she lifted his hat from the bed and put it on the mantle piece-took his boots and put them in a closet from which she brought his slippers and plac'd them beside him, but he did not understand the expression her face, exactly, nor feel comfortable about it. Mrs. Jones did not seem angry but hurt. After she had banded him his slippers, she took the soiled dress from the clothes basket over which she had spent nearly a half an hour at the ironing table, and attempted to remove the dirt which the boot had left upon it. But she tried in vain. The pure white muslin was hopelessly soiled, and would have to go to the washing tub before it would be

ngain fit to wear. that touched her husband's feelings, as she laid aside the dress, how much trouble you give me sometimes, I am sure von would be more particular.

·Did I really give you much trouble, Jane?

Indeed you do. If you would only be more thoughtful, you would save me a great them, lifts them up, and constitutes them his deal. I shall have to wash out the dress myself, now the washer woman is gone, and I cant trust Sally with it. I spent nearly half an hour in ironing it to day, hot as it is.'

I am very sorrow indeed. Jaue. It was a careless trick in me, I must confess; and if you will forgive me, I will promise not to offend you again.'

All this was new. Both Mr. and Mrs. Jones felt surprised at themselves and at each other. He had offended and the did not get angry; she had been annoyed, and he was Christian's motto is. really strry for what he had done. Light broke into both their minds, and both made a resolution to be more careful in future of their words and actions towards each other; and they were more careful. When Mr. Jones offended, as he still too often did, his wife checked the instant impulse she had to upbraid him. He perceived this, and appreclating her self-denial, compelled himself, in derness, as though the same mother's milk consequence to be more orderly in his habits. A few years wrought so great a change in Again, in the judgment scene, in the 25th Mr. Jones that, to use a hyperbole, he hardly of Mathew, He separates his representative knew himself. He could shut a closet door as from all those factitious circumstances which well as open it-could get a handkerchief, or any thing else from a drawer, without turning takes the starving, thirsty, naked, sick and it upside down-could hang his hat upon the unprisoned alien-and says, inasmuch as you tack, and put his boots away when he took did it not to him, you did it not to me. Now he had been in search. Half the afternoon them off. In fact could be as orderly as any disgusting as such a being must be to one

great self-denial to do so. SLAVERY AS IT EXISTS IN BRAZIL is in the common occupation of the term-nothsaid to be of a much milder form than in ing attractive-nothing can be expected in she had done wrong, for every now the United States. A slave is not com- return for favors rendered. But there is pelled to be a slave all his life, for he may purchase his freedom. The master is bound to sell him, or the proper authoriand with that being the Spirit strives. Here plained, but to no good purpose. Sometimes ties set a value on him. Many of the the husband would get angry, and sometimes slaves in this manner become freemen them who do good to you what thank (rehe would laugh at his wife; but he made no by purchasing their fitle with their earnward) have you?' Even the most selfish do dren, on the continent of India, would the great American heart to a consideration and 13 Democrats; House 36 Whigs and 3) ings over their task .- Ledger.

For the Signal of Liberty. THE DISTINGUISHING ELEMENT OF CHRISTIANITY.

Communications.

What distinguishes the practical teachings ianity and other systems, it must be conced-That "God has made of one blood the nations" the church and in the world-bot! by precept "Pride goeth before destruction-and a baughty spirit before a fall." This was the spirit that aspired the tall Arch Angel when he became the enemy of righteousness and sought to be highest. What was his fate?- "He fell as lightning from Heaven."

"Him the Almighty Power Hurl'd headlong flaming from th' ethereal sky, With hideous ruin and combustion, down To bottomless perdition-There to dwell In adamantine chains and penal fire,

Who darst defy the ounipotent to arms." The same doom awaits all who exalt them selves and thurst down others. The tyrant Richard, after wading through scenes of slaughter to a bloody throne, found his position an uneasy one. There was a Richmond in the field. His destiny drew to a crisis on the plains of Bosworth. And although possed of an indomitable courage-though on the morn of that eventful day, "a thousand hearts were great within his bosom"-yet he could not escape his doom. The great poet of nature makes him to exclaim while raging through the thickest of the fight-"I think there be six Richmonds in the field! Five have I slam already." And so it is. The tyrant and oppressor shall ever have a Richmond to encounter, and though one be slain another rises in his stead. Yea, another, and another, and another-in a ceaseless train that shall hold out like Banquo's ghosts, "till the very crack of doom"-and the last Richmond is God Almighty, under whose puissant arm

The Gospel of Christ brings all to a common level at the foot of the cross. The brother of low degree exults that he is made rich. The rich, that he is brought low.

It is the promuence which our Lord gives o this glorious doctrine that makes his teach

ngs, glad tidings to the poor emphatically. When Jesus stood in the synagogue of Nezareth and read from the Prophet, "The spirit of the Lord God is upon me, because the Lord hath anointed me to proclaim glad to dings to the poor-he hath sent me to bind them that are bound?" He said, "this day is this scripture fulfilled in your ears." This was the evidence that he was the Messiah of God. He thundered wrath to proud oppressors-that devoured widow's houses, and drank the orphan's tears. "How can you escape the dampation of Hell?' But preached glad tidings to the poor.

Again, when John sent to Jesus to know whether he was of a truth the Messiah, or whether they were to look for another, Jesus 'If you knew, Henry,' she said in a voice told the n essengers-"tell John what you see. "The deaf hear-the blind see-the lame walk-the dead are raised-and to the poor glad tidings are proclaimed." This capt the chmax. This was the crowning proof that he was the anointed One. He Mr Jones asked, as if a new idea had broken came to bless the great mass of mankind. in upon his mind, 'I am sure I am, sorry Other religions were made for the rich-togratify the learned, the mighty, and the noble But Jesus choeses the poor, associates with

especial representatives. It is the full and free acknowledgment and cordial reception of this truth-the universal brotherhood of man, that can alone enable us to manifest that disinterested & impartial love which is the essence of religion, and will cause us to do unto others as we would they should do to us. The whole law is fulfilled in this one word-"thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." And who is my neighbor? Your fellow man-of whatever clime, or line. The

"My country is the wide, wide world, My countrymen, mankind. Jesus teaches in the parable of the good Samaritan that t he love which is the fulfilling of the law-overleaps the bounds of prejudice and national hate, and finds a brother in an enemy that has fallen among thieves, and ministers to all' his wants with the same teu-

had nourished both. make it so easy to do good to some. He mentalism-true benevolence finds in him its appropriate object. There is nothing lovely manhood, and that loathsome object is a brother. There are the susceptibilities of eternal life or death-and for that being Jesus died,

then is the true test. "If you do good to

our Lord, that a child does not mistake with Christian nations, if applied to the educaregard to it. This is illustrated by an anecdote which is related of a church dignitary, who was somewhat noted for parsimony. He of the New Testament from all other systems was called on by a starying boy for something of religion or codes of morals? Whatever else to eat. A mouldy crust was given him; and may constitute a distinction between Christ- as he was passing out with rather a reluctant. unhearty thank ye sir, the clergyman, thinkseemed unkind. He had brought home a ed that the Brotherhood of Man, is presented ing perhaps he had not done his whole duty, stopped him and asked him if he knew how to here, and I'll learn you-say after me, "Our Father who art in Heaven," "Our Father where repudiate the spirit of caste so rife in who art in heaven," "Hallowed be thy name;" "But what does that mean?" Inquired the boy-"Does it mean that God is our father" "Yes, sav on, Hallowed be thy name"-"But does it mean that God is your father and my father?" continued the boy. "Yes, say on." "But you and I are brothers then." The con

"But," continued the boy, holding up the alos he had received, "Aint you ashamed to give your brother such a mouldy crust?" And how many professed followers of Jesus, forget that God is our common father and give their brother a mouldy crust! The mouldy crust of slavery-

"Such bread as captive's tears Have moistened many thousand years'this very religion that so clearly teaches uni-

"And Holy men give scripture for the deed!" Is it not blasphemy! "Earth is sick and Heaven is weary while such men talk of truit and justice!"

I would not cast contempt on the ministry on pulpit instruction. I believe with Cow-

"The pulpit in the sober use Of its legitimate, peculiar powers, Must stand acknowledged, while the world

shall stand,
The most important and effectual guard, Support and ornament of virtue's cause. Yes, with all its faults, the pulpit is the mediun through which more truth is conveyed to the mass of mankind than almost any other whatever. And while we condemn its abus and aberrations-we should manifest no sympathy with those who would disturb the pernanence of this institution, and would set aside as obsolete and useless the forms of pulpit instruction and constitute "every man is own parson." How much of that little ness of mind is manifested now by would-be reformers, which characterized the French Infidel. They see religion perverted and the church made to sustain slavery, and their cry is "down with the pulpit and the church!" They don't stop to inquire whether it is an abuse or perversion of the church's "legiti-Again, the Union is perverted and made an ed for us, in sixty years, some two or millions of those it should bless with prosper ity and liberty. Instead of inquiring whether this is the legitimate result of our system or a wresting of it from its sphere, this class of minds cry "down with the Constitution! down

with the Union!" They seem to think with Butler's Presby-

"Call fire and sword and desolation A thorough godly Reformation.' But while we condemn what is wrong every where, may we manifest grasp of mind enough its legitimate tendency. Thus while slavery is and must be an unmitigated curse, the Church and the Constitution are (and may be may be made the instrument of killing slave-

kind, and every lover of liberty do what he can to wrest the scepter from the hand of the dissolved) and slavery die.

"Ho! every true and living soul! To Freedom's periled altar bear, The freeman's and the christians whole, Tongue, pen, and vote, and prayer!

One last great battle for the right-One sharp, short stroggle to be free-We war in Heaven's approving sight— The smile of God is victory! Franklin, Aug. 14, 1345. J. M. B.

For the Signal of Liberty. FACTS FOR FORTY MILLIONS. Messas. Epitors:-Can you make

room in some corner of your paper, for a few facts which I have collected with olo-Savon race?

mate that can be made, amount, in our currency, to \$10,305,000,000; all incurrhas been paid, for carrying on war .-The average of this amount is \$63,25 a head to the whole population of those 16 ery inhabitant of the globe.

nit has been engaged 65 years, in the prosecution of seven wars; for which she expended, in our currency, \$8,982,120,-500. It has been estimated by our Mis-

So prominent and unequivocal is the doc- sum expended by a christian nation in land, can only be accomplished by the artrine of the universal brotherhood made by 65 years in carrying on war with other dent and united efforts of the professor tion of heathen, would have schooled 46,062,154 children per annum for 65 years! Allowing 5 years to each scholar, then 598,808,000 children might have been educated for the money that Great Britain drained from the sources and channels of her wealth and industry, to the order of the day. Then let the friends of waste in wars, every one of which degraded her people in every quality of their

From 1793 to 1815 .- a period of 22 vears-Great Britain, France and Ausria expended \$7,330,000,000 in war.-The interest of this sum, at 6 per cent., would have supported 30,000 missionaries mong the heathen during the whole period of 22 years, in which these christian nations were engaged in doing the devil's work on each other. The aggregate ing to 488,666,666 pagan children, on the Lancasterian plan. The interest for one month, at the above rate, would build 1466 miles of railroad at \$25,000 per mile

Consulting the best authorites I can ommand, I find that the aggregate amount ment, from 1798 to March 4, 1843, \$1,-111.375.734.

Now-patriotic American! will you not ead this reflectingly?-of this vast sum here have been expended only \$148,620, 055 for civil purposes, embracing the Civil List, Foreign Intercourse, and the Miscellaneous expenses. Then it follows that \$962,755,680 have been lavished upon preparations for war in time of peace, within a little more than half a century, by this model Republic!!! Another fact: From Jan. 1, 1836, to March 3. 1843, the war expenses of this Government were \$153,954,881!!-five millions more than all the civil expenses of the Government from 1789 to 1843!! Another fact: From 1816 to 1834, eighteen \$463,915,756; and of this sum, nearly \$400,000,000 went in one way and another for war, and only \$64,000,000 for all other objects! being twenty-two millions a year for war, and about three millions and a half-less than one-sixth of the whole-for the peaceful operations of a

Worcester, Aug. 9, 1845.

three thousand millions of dollars!

TO THE ANTISLAVERY YOUNG MEN OF MICHIGAN.

The present is an Era in the cause of Libery in our Country. An Era fraught with interest. An Era when the hosts of Liberty and the powers of Slavery are combining for a struggle, upon which depends the ascendancy of one or the other of their antagonistic aid. o distinguish the perversion of a system, frem principles. An Era which demands the vigorous exertions of every true lover of Laber ty and friend of Humanity.

The blast of Freedom has been rung more perfectly) the choicest blessings, and throughout our land, and the long smothered voice of three millions of slaves has at length contagement by letter, with such suggestions been heard raising their imploring notes to the Freemen of America to marshal themselves recept and example the brotherhood of man- in glorious efforts for the redemption of their Country from the bonds of Tyranny; for the elevation of down-trodden Humanity, and the slavocracy—then will the church be reformed fulfilment of the self evident truths of Equal -(not destroyed) the Union perfected-(not Right proclaimed by the Patriot Fathers of

> At such a moment shall the descendants of those noble sires forget the precepts of their illustrious ancestors? "Eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty,"

was the motto of their crest, and "Liberty or Death," the soul felt watchword of their arduous efforts. Shall we prove recreant to the sacred trusts

they willed us, of guarding the priceless boon of Liberty they purchased with their

Can we remain inaclive when every breeze brings to our ears the wailing of captive millconcern the working people of the An- blest Freemen of the Nation, and best of the Northern Citizens, without the shadow of The national debts of sixteen of the Eu- a crime, are diagged from their homes, locarropean Governments, at the closest esti- cerated in Southern dangeons and branded embraces merely the arrearage, not what spectators of the scene, and basely laugh the ed he will try to make his living in that ins idious but grasping rule?

It cannot be. There yet remains sufficient nearly equals a fax of One Dollar on even hearts of Americans to lift the heavy chain tions of responsibility as a preacher, and Since the Reformation (!!) Great Brit- ry out the noble doctrines on which our gov- tion to the passage, "Go we into all the roused from its deathly torpor to a conscious- Tribune. ness of the truth in order to accomplish the sionaries that a school of 50 heathen chil- work of Emancipation. And this arousing of only cost \$150 per annum. Then the and espousal of the claims of Liberty in our Democrats. Democratic maj. on joint ballot, 4. tento scattered over the room, not having

friends of the cause.

Shall we withhold our efforts to aid the cause of freedom and to press home upon our

countrymen the claims of perishing manhood? The present is a crisis in our cause. The principles of Freedom can now be heard in the Court of the American conscience. Enquire and discussion of the truths of Liberty ar Liberty stand fast by their integrity, and Zenland! orge with redoubled vigor the claims of the Our "beautiful Peninsula," at her very out

set among the community of States, declared

as a part of her organic being, "that slavery,

or involuntary servitude, should never be al-

owed to exist upon her soil," thus giving the

manly buffet of denial to the right of men to

every day's experience, that human beings. on the pavement, pleading for his life .convicted of no crime, are hunted, like par- He was an old man, a true and faithfu tridges of the mountain, throughout the length servant, an humble Christian, and had amount would have given 5 years school, and breadth of our fair state, by those who spent his life in unrequited toil; and now seek to rob them of their manhood! And the they fold him he must die, unless he would Representatives, who yearly enact our will, year after year refuse to make their Protest against the iniquitous law of our Nation's Congress, which declares it a criminal offence in the free citizens of our sovereign in the most touching appeals called to state to aid the toil worn fugitive, in the Heaven to witness the injustice of his maintenance of his self evident fights-which punishment. of the expenditures of our own Govern. binds the public officers of our selection, to become abettors and assistants in the un- take off his shirt; and with every breath there not cause, then, that the Liberty loving sons of Michigan should act? "In Union there is strength. ! In united and hormonious action, is the sure talisman of great achievements. Are there not in Michigan a sufficient number of young men, with brave hearts, and freedom loving souls, who will note, breaking tection of the rights of Man? An association whose object shall be, by harmonious and united action, to rid our State of the stains of slavery that now pollute its soil, and to give to the cause of Liberty throughout our Na. fort? An association, to whose effective operyears, our national expenses amounted to ation the bleeding slave may turn his tearful igan can meet in joyful union, and feel the

presence of a mutual sympathy and effort? That there are many young men in our State within whose bosom the flame of Liberty burns bright, and who, by means of an association of their efforts in the adoption of the boy Lewis, he would tear his body in government that plumes itself on its pa- consistent and practical measures for the ex. pieces and scatter it over the pavement. cific policy! If we take into account all tension of their principles, can give an untold Israel begged for mercy; sometimes crymate peculiar powers"-but seem to take for the expenses and all the losses of war to impetus to the cause, is firmly believed; and ing aloud to be delivered from the torturgranted that it is acting out its true nature. this country, it will be found to have wast- relying on your well known principles, this is ing lash; at others, his power of uttersent you with the confident belief that you ance seemed gone; and deep and stiffed will give to the project of the formation of a Young Men's Liberty Association of Michigan," to be organized before the next November, the aid of your interest and co-operation. describe, and my heart recoils and sick-Shall it not be had? Shall it not be done, and the Young Men of the Pempsula State Of were it not for perfect bliss, where God and take to themselves the honor of having been the first to enroll themselves into a Liberty State Organization? Numbers in different parts of the State have deemed the project feasible, and its consummation desirable, and

> you not give the meeting the favor of your attendance, or at least the promise of your enas to the plan of its organization as you deem proper? Should the project meet your favorable consideration, please extend the invitaed, who, when a sufficient number of names shall be received, will issue a Public Call.

JEROME M. TREADWELL, Jackson. S. M. HOLMES, Detroit.

EDMUND HALL, do. SAMUEL ZUG, L. P. PERKINS, Lenauree Co.

J. C. GALLUP, Genesce Co.

J. N. STICKNEY, Calhoun Co. Jackson, August, 1845.

A Runaway Preacher .- A late Ken ions, and the whole land is filled with the tucky paper contain an advertisement ofusand wrongs and miseries pertaining to fering a reward of \$400 for the recovery exhort, endorsed by the elder of Stone like felons? When Freedom has received an River Circuit or Murfreesborough Stahundred stabs in the very house of her friends tion. The advertisement states that he from off the necks of the oppressed, and car- is inclined to give a too liberal construcernment was based, in a pure and practical world," &c. Is not this a great country, Every box was opened, and every scrip operation. It needs but that the great Dem- where preachers of the everlasting gospet of paper, however small, carefully examocratic heart of America should become a are advertised as stray cattle?-N. Y. ined by all who chose to read them.

TEXXESSEE .- The Senate comprises 12 Whigh

SELECTIONS.

From the Boston Chronicle. EXTRACT FROM MISS WEB-

STER'S NARRATIVE. Instead of Kentucky read Barbary, and who that has a human heart, would not cry out, Shame! Yet ours is a land of law and liberty,-a Christian land! Tell it not to the Hottentots, lisp it not in New

"The reviling, swearing, and threats continued, mingled with heavy blows; and the cries, and groans, and prayers of the bleeding victim. I advanced coolly but resolutely to the window, and felt that I was facing an enemy on the field of battle. O, the horrors of that moment! chattelize their fellows. The fact is evident to Poor Israel (the hackman) was kneeling admit that he himself had carried off the slaves. He begged for his life. Again and again he protested his innocence; and

He was ordered with a loud voice, to ighteous business of Men Hunters. Is almost this order was repeated; and each time accompanied with a violent lash over his head or face with a cowhide. Still he dared not take off his shirt. Poor man! He knew too well his skin would come off next. At length his master, standing by, seeing the relentless fyranny loose from all pro-slavey restraints, volunteer and high-toned fury of the whipper, seemtheir services and assistance in the establish- ed slightly moved with pity; and spenking ment of a mutual association for the advance- in a moderate tone, said, 'Why then don't ment of the cause of Liberty, and the pro- you take off your shirt? At this he instantly obeyed, and a regular whipping commenced.

I resolved to count the blows, knowing that the extent of the law did not exceed tion, the impetes of a vigorous and united ef- the infliction of thirty nine lashes, even if the man were actually guilty of the crime alleged against him. The whipper said eye, and feel his hopes expand-and at whose the boy must have lied to him; adding gatherings the freedom loving youth of Mich- that it was impossible for the slaves to escape without assistance; at the same time declaring with a solemn oath, that unless Israel would tell the truth and admit carrying off said negroes, at least sobs alone, were heard. But enough .-The reality mocks my feeble efforts to ens at the recollection.

angels dwell, Scraphs must weep, at scenes like these, while devils blush in hell.

None but eye witnesses to these deeds of darkness can realize the depth of coldhave promised to give it their attendance and blooded oppression. With purpose fixed I gazed in silence on the spectacle The first day of October next, at Juckson, before me. My heart was riven, but has been suggested as the time and place of my cheek was dry. This was no time meeting for effecting an organization. Will for tears. Fifty lashes scored the old man's back; and all was darkness,-I saw no more. My trembling limbs refused their weight, and I should have sunk to the floor; but raising my hands I grasped the iron bars and kept from falling .tion in the vicinity where you reside, and pro- This motion drew the attention of some cure the signatures of as many antislavery below, and they hastily cried out, Stop! young men to this call, as subscribe to its Stop! Miss Webster is looking on! Take sentiments, with their place of residence, and him out of sight! Take him to the barn. forward without delay to the first undersign- The order was obeyed and all was once more quiet. The jailor (Mr. T. B. Mcgowan) now entered-angrily closed the window, and withdrew without speaking. Presently a crowd of gentlemen came in, bringing with them my trunks, which they requested me to open. I proffered them the keys, which they refused. No S. J. M. HAMMOND, St. Joseph Co. one among them appeared willing to take the responsibility of the search. I placed the keys on one of the trunks, and retired to my chair. At this, the jailer peremptarily told me to unlock my trunks, which I did: leaving the liddown. They then inquired if I had any letters in my some labor, and which, I think, seriously the system of slavcholding; when the no- of "a negro man named Richard," who trunks; I answered in the affirmative, and is 40 years old, reads and writes very told them which frunk they were in. I well, is a preacher and has a license to was then requested to open it. But I and swered that it was not locked. They however did not seem satisfied, and I raisthe lids. But even this was not enough: can we, her chosen hosts, remain indifferent preaches and sings well, and it is suppos- and they asked me to take out every thing in them. This however, I left for nemory of our sires to scorn, blindly bowing way. The crime for which he is adverour own necks to the dominion of Tyranny's tised is two-fold-he is black, and was letter box, at the same time questioning born contrary to the Declartion of Independence. Perhaps he has some wild no- Several, however, surrounded it, and began perusing the letters with a greediness

The search continued a long time.-

truly amusing.

All this was done without even hinting to me the object of the search. When

ound any thing (as they said) to serve their purpose, they next inquired if these were all the papers in my possession .-Being answered that they were 'not a hundredth part of them,' they requested the key of my room, which I gave them. They devoted some time to the examination of papers in my room-had finished and were about leaving, after an unsuccessful search, as I was informed, when Mrs. Glass entered, and placed in the hands of the Rev. Mr. Coons, Methodist minister, some papers which the commonwealth attempted to introduce on my trial, but which, at my request, were examined by the court, who excluded them, propouncing that they had no bearing on the

Before noon Israel was brought back from the barn, and placed in the dungeon; and his persecutors, eager to tell their success, rushed up stairs, saying, 'Well, we've got it out of him! Rather than die, he at last come out and told it! We knew he would. And now Miss Webster, Israel says so and so, and if your statement should correspond with his, you will save Israel's life, and yourself trom sixty years in the penitentiary! There is no hope for Fairbank, but no one wishes to imprison you. Neither do we wish you to stand trial. It is in your power to clear yourself. You can do so as easily as you can turn your hand over, and then you will not be kept here an hour, but the doors will be opened and you can return to your school. We are your more in accordance with facts, as reflecfriends, and unless you take our ad- ting people are beginning to see. - Hamp. vice, there is no escape from sixty and Gazette. perhaps eighty years in the penitentiary."

Filled with disgust and indignation, I the tortures of the inquisition, than degrade myself by asking mercy at your hands."

THAT BOOK APPROPRIATION.

Some few weeks ago, as our readers will recollect, we, in reply to the Signal of Liberty stated that the Michigan delegation, at two different times, voted againt the book appropriation. The Signal has been harping upon this subject for some time, and has promised to set the matter right with its readers in regard to the Michigan delegation, if we would show that sa'd delegation did vote against the appropriation.

The editors of the Signal appeared unwilling to believe the statement which we made -they therefore wrote to an abolition editor in Boston, to get the facts. Believing that pains to get a copy of the journal of the House, in order to put the matter beyond dispute. And here we would remark, that if the the editors of the Signal, had applied to the Journals, instead of the Boston editor, they would have been very apt to have obtained a much more authentic statement.

On the 14th of June Mr. Winthrop, whig member from Mas achusetts, brought forward his resolution requiring the Clerk of the House to furnish members with certain books. On page 1113 we find the following proceedings recorded:

The said resolution was read: when Mr. Winthrop moved the previous question, which was seconded and the main question was or-

A motion was made, by Mr. Cave Johnson, that the said resolution be laid on the

And the question being put,

It was decided in the negative } Yeas 64

The names of each member

as they voted. Int we have not room, nor do we deem it necessary, to copy them. Suffice it to say, that the names of Robert M'Glelland, James B. Hunt, and Lucius Lyon, are recorded in the affirmative. The Editors of the Signal are probably sufficiently acquaint ed with parl'amentary rules to know that if a motion to lay on the table prevails, it is equivalent to a defeat of the bill or resolution. (us the case may be.) under consideration; and and more especially is this the case near the close of a sossion. Politically the vote on Johnson's motion stands thus: Dem.

Yeas, 58 Nays, 49

"The main question was then put, viz: wi the House agree to said resolution. And decided in the affirmative."

Upon this question the yeas and nays were not taken, but as our delegation voted right on all motions relative to the subject, it is no more than fair to suppose that they 'stood up' right on this occasion. The Journal thus con-

throp that the vote upon the passage of the resolution be reconsidered, and Mr. Winthrop moved the previous question upon said motion, which was seconded-and the main question was ordered and put, viz: Shall the said vote be reconsidered? And decided in the negative, yeas, 67, nays 105."

This motion was made to prevent further action, and to cut off all debate, upon the subject. Our delegation all voted in the nega tive. The division of parties was about the same as upon the first vote. From this it will be seen that the resolution was introduced by a whig, and carried through by a majority of Whig votes. But if any thing were wanting to show the utter duplicity of the Whigs in this matter, we have it in the following, which may be found on page

A motion was made by Mr. Houston that the rules be suspended, to enable him to pr sent the following resolution.

Resolved, That in the purchase of book for members of Congress, by the Clerk of the House, in pursuance of a resolution adopted on the 14th instant, said Clerk is hereby di rected to give no more for those published by Gales and Seaton, in proportion to the amou f printed matter, than he pays to Blair and lives for the books published by them.

And the question being put, shall the rule suspended? It was decided in the negative, year 99

Gales and Seaton are Whige, and Blair and Rives Democrats. The above was a party vote-the whigs voting that more might be paid to the Whig printers than to the Demo cratic printers, for the same amount of mat ter. And where were those Abolition pets-Adams, Giddings, &c? Voting with the Whigs, every time, for this most outrageous appropriation, as the Signal declares i

We hope the Signal will now fulfil its prom se and set the matter right with its readers Let them know that but six Whigs could be found in Congress to oppose the appropria tion-that the whole party in that body voted for lavishing the people's money upo Whig editors-and that the Michigan delegaion voted right from first to last .- Michigan

The Whigs try to abolish slavery, and to this end endeavor to prevent the exten sion of its dominion; the liberty men propose to abolish slavery, while the legitimate effects of their effort is to extend the slave territory. This statement is

When and where did "the Whigs" ever "try to abolish siavery?" Was it in the responded, Gentlemen, your threats and District of Columbia, where they estabyour promises are alike unheeded. Tho' lished a police at the expense of the U I smile with contempt on your proffered States to take up slaves? Was it in Flori friendship, think not that these things da, where a leading Whig imported Cube move me. You have lacerated the old bloodhounds to catch the free negroe man's back till he is ready to say yes or among the Seminoles? Was it in New no, to suit your pleasure. And I wish you Jersey, a Whig State, where a Whig distinctly to understand, that whatever court has just reversed the construction assertions he may make, I shall neither of the Bill of Rights, by which slavery admit or deny. Thank God I'm not a was supposed to be abolished in Massachu slave- All I want is the extreme justice setts? Was it in New York, where of the law. And sooner will I suffer all Whig government refused to admit citi zens of color to the right of suffrage?-Was it in Connecticut, where slavery still exists, and a Whig legislature has repeat edly refuse to abolish it? Was it in Massachusetts, where a legislature so strongly Whig, that in the Senate there was not one opposition vote, refused to pass a law prohibiting our own citizens from holding slaves? Tell us where?-Emancipator.

BEFORE AND AFTER.

Before Election, in 1844, the Boston

"The whig party are seeking the same object [as the political abolitionists] by he same instrumentality, political ac-

After Election, in 1845, the same pa-

"We have no conformity of sentiment, no conformity of feeling with the 'political abolitionists.""

It is very apparent that before election, this organ of the whigs felt the necessity of more votes; since then the demand is not so pressing .- Western Citi-

Beauties and advantages of Horse Racing -Another race came off yesterday at the Beacon Course, and we are fully informed this morning as to the relative qualities of the horses, their manner of acting, which horse took the lead in the commencement of the race, how some of them 'broke up' and had to be 'pulled in,' and which horse finally won the purse. These particulars are fully placed be fore the public, but we hear nothing of the oulette table, the sweat-board, the thimbleriggers, and others of like kidney, who were here for the purpose of robbing the uninitiated. Neither are we told of the number of persons who returned to their homes in a state of drunkenness, or the number who returned to their families pennyless, while they perhaps are wanting for the necessaries of life. Nothing is said of the youth who were there being trained to a course of iniquity, and preparing for exalted stations among the vile and desolate. These things did not seem to cast gloom over the minds of the getters up of hese horse races-it is something with which they have nothing to do. The chroniclers of the horse race took no note of the things here and Cassius left, considering it as a prireferred to, as it did not concern them: they knew their duty too well to interfere with other men's business. Yet it was an exciting scene-deeply exciting! but we have no doubt would be much more exciting to gather the inmates of the Sing Sing prison together, and ascertain how many of them were first led in to the commission of crime by attending the race course. It is sufficient to add that no fig it occurred on the ground and that every "A motion was then made by Mr. Win- thing passed off agreeably, except the fights that took place when the drunkards returned to their homes .- N. Y. Eve. Post.

> "A sable preacher, at a camp meeting. orayed with much zeal and earnestness, Curtail, O Lord, the devil's power in dis ere land;' when one of the colored brethren, who thought much time might be saved by prompt dealing, immediately exclaimed, 'Amen, my Lord! but cut he sail off right clean and clar, and stop all fur- South) would, in the course of time, when M. Clay should not publish an Abolition thy for him. ther mischief." "-U. S. Jour.

totaller and a sound abolitionist. Im- causing, follow the example of their plun- help him. MEDIATE AND TOTAL. That's the doc- derers, and in turn plunder them. Such

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1845.

One Dollara Year in Advance.

FOR GOVERNOR, JAMES G. BIRNEY. FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, NATHAN M. THOMAS.

CASSIUS M. CLAY.

The fame, reputation, and influence of Cassius M. Clay are as closely connected with the Antislavery cause, as are those of Birney or Garrison. He has devoted imself to the work. Take away his antislavery speeches and writings, and there would be nothing left to distinguish him from the generality of men.

But he is a self-devoted antislavery man Without having any connection with Birney or Garrison, or their friends, and differing from both in his views, he has a province of his own, where he can be he controlling genius of the enterprise. He has undertaken the Abolition of Slave ry in Kentucky. This is an honorable and noble undertaking, and if successful, will give him a name among the benefactors of their country.

The course he has taken has been, perhaps, until recently, in the main as judicious and wise as could have been expected. His paper has been calculated to stir up enquiry and discussion, while his abilities as a writer have given it interest. But his bitter infectives and biting personalities, in which he indulges as freely as Garrison, have made intense and mplacable enemies. But the writer, like the warrior, should not be criticised too closely. Each person has a manner of writing and fighting given him by nature, and peculiar to himself. This he must use; and were he to servilely copy others, he could never attain to the first rank of

Mr. Clay has undertaken the Abolition of Slavery in Kentucky by Free Discusson. As this is the main instrument of doing the work, he should have guarded it against all encroachments. He started ight in this particular. He commenced as paper with an offer of the freest and ullest discussion. But he has now entirely given up the right of Discussion, as we shall see by tracing his course for a few days.

The immediate cause of the excitement and outbreak in Lexington seems to have been an editorial article which the Editor said was from the pen of a large slaveholder "who possesses one of the first intellects of the age." As the last numbers of the True American have not reached us, we have not seen the article: but we are told that it advocated the immediate emancipation of the slaves, and their admission to an equality with the incendiary character. I cannot say that whites in all civil and political privileges. The same paper had an editorial article of which the following is an extract:

"When the great hearted of our land weep, and the man of reflection maddens in the contemplation of our national apostacy, there are men pursuing gain and pleasure, who smile with contempt and indifference at their appeals. But remember, ye who dwell in marble palaces, THAT THERE ARE STRONG ARMS AND FIERY HEARTS AND IRON PIKES IN THE STREETS, AND PANES OF GLASS ONLY BE-TWEEN THEM AND THE SILVER PLATE ON THE BOARD, AND THE SMOOTH-SKINNED WOMAN ON THE OTTOMAN. When you have mocked at virtue, denied the agency of God in the affairs of men, and made rapine your honeyed faith, tremble, for the day of retribution is at hand, AND great mass of our people." THE MASSES WILL BE AVENG.

This was construed into a threat that he "smooth-skinned" wives and daughters of the Slaveholders should be ravished by the negroes in the streets.

Thursday, a few persons, by a sort of private arrangement met at the Court House. C. M. Clay attended, although quite unwell, with several of his friends. He found about twenty persons present, mostly personal enemies, among whom was Thos. F. Marshall. Only one Whig was present. Some discussion was had, as to the meeting being public or private, vate meeting. In a handbill he issued that day, he apologizes for the article above referred to on the ground that "the whole piece alludes to National policy, and the loss of a high sense of justice in national affairs, resulting from the influences of negro slavery upon the national action, even to the habitual violation of the Constitution; and I further meant to convey the idea, in my elliptical manner, that in a country like ours, where suffrage is universal, and standing armies impossible, that those men who are drawing substance and power from the existence and extension of Slavery, at the expense of the great mass of the legal voters of the Union, who are now and have been sacrificed at the shrine of Slavery-that it should be destroyed: that if an attempt these men, the white millions (having no should be made to revive the paper, they allusion whatever to the blacks of the would again assemble; and also that C. at the North, they will have little sympathat poverty pressed upon them which paper there, be it at the risk of their blood,

neither property, life or sex."

rection, he would feel as much bound as resistance to them!" any other citizen to shoulder his musket to suppress it.

Lexington.

Shortly after, Mr. Clay received from from a committee of three, and asking the Abolitionists." Mr. Clay to discontinue his paper, inasand families of community.

which concludes thus:

"Go tell your secret conclave of cowardly assassins that C. M. Clay knows his rights, and how to defend them,"

On Friday afternoon it appears that another popular meeting was held, which passed a resolution calling a Convention of Fayette County on Monday following. On the same day, without having seen the proceedings of the meeting, Mr. Clay issued another handbill, mild and moder. ate in its tone, and explaining his plan of emancipation. In this he declares him or enemies, and "is ready to restrict himself in the latitude of discussion of the question," but "never will voluntarily abandon a right or yield a principle."

On Sunday, Mr. Clay issued another handbill, reiterating his previous protestations that the language of his pape had been grossly perverted. Considera up during the night.

On Monday, Mr. Clay addressed a hand bill to the mass meeting, which was to meet at 11 o'clock. This article is conciliatory and peaceable in its character.

"I treated the communication from the private caucus with burning contempt, arising not only from their assuming over me a power which would make me slave, but from a sense of the deep personal indignity with which their unheard that it is just and proper that I should answer at your bar; and as I am not in a state of health to carry on an argument or vindicate properly my own rights, I ken on your part, make such explanation

as I deem just and proper." "Had I been in the vigor of health, should have avoided the objectionable would best guard, at the same time, against anything which could be considered of an necessary for me to mention. Satisfied however, from past experience, that the free discussion of the subject of slavery in an excess of liberality, arising, no mob, or plead at all to its jurisdiction. doubt, from the fact that I had been denied the columns of the other presses of the country myself, I propose, in future, very materially to restrict the latitude of dis article upon this subject for which I am not willing to be held responsible. This, you perceive, will very much narrow the which I put forth a few days ago, is of the most gradual character. My own views, put forth there also, are such as, I learn, are not at all offensive to the

duct of my paper, I must say also, that my constitutional rights I shall never abandon. I feel as deeply interested in No man is, or has a connection, more deeply interested in the prosperity of the State, than myself. You ought not, you This paper appeared on Tuesday. On you would not do. I know not in reality what may be the state of public feeling. I am told it is very much inflamed; therefore directed my publisher, after the publication of to-morrow's paper, to exclude all matter upon the subject of slavery, until, if my health is restored, I shall myself be able to take the helm.

My office and dwelling are undefended, except by the laws of my countryto the sacred inviolability of which I confide myself and property; and of these laws you are the sole guardians. You have the power to do as you please. shall not be one accursed to your coun- outbreak. Many of the best minds of

try and State." The remainder of the proceedings our readers already know. The large meet ing at the Court House was addressed by T. F. Marshall, in a long, able, artful. and eloquent discourse, concluding with resolutions declaring that no Abolition Press ought to be tolerated in Kentucky, and none shall be in that vicinity: that if States be less auspicious. Tens of thouthe office of the True American were peaceably surrendered, no damage should be done to it, but it should be sent out of with Abolitionism, are deeply interested a declaration."-Chicago Cit. the State: that if resistance were offered, in the enterprise of Cassius, and are dis-

ed rose upon the oppressor, and spared At the door of the printing office they The last alternative is what will be gen-As to the blacks, Mr. C. said there was gave them the key, and the Mayor, who the claims he puts forth to true manhood no danger of any insurrection among was present, notified them "that they and greatness of mind. them, seeing there are six whites to one were acting in opposition to law, but that black in Kentucky; but in case of insur- the city authorities could offer no forcible

After the committee returned, the meeting was addressed, says the Louisville This explanation, however, was far Journal, "by old Governor Metcalfe in a from being satisfactory to the people of fiery and eloquent speech of an hour and a half, triumphantly vindicating the Whig party against the charge sometimes each, for one session? Mr. Waters the communication which we brought against it, by some of the vilest published last week, purporting to be of its opponents, of being leagued with

There seems to have been no doubt in We also published his indignant reply, T. F. Marshall accused him to the meet- Books? ing of fortifying his office with arms and two pieces of cannon.

The Cincinnati Herald, says that the press and types were thrown on to the wharf in that city, in the dirt, in great disorder. But the Committee of sixty were gentlemen enough to pay the freight

mob, had he been so disposed; for his influence is represented as almost unboundd. But instead of doing so, he left for ble alarm prevailed and patrols were kept must have countenanced one party or the place is quite characteristic of the great Michigan-Compromiser.

> Several reflections naturally arise in contemplating it.

The conduct of Mr. Clay was strangely contradictory, and can only be accounted for from the effects of a long protracof assumptions were attempted to be car. ted illness. On one day we find him differently organized body, and a consti- opponents in the most insulting and contutional assemblage of citizens-I feel tumelious language he could devise; and power of a lawless mob-calls them "a constitutional assemblage of citizens"shall voluntarily, before any action is ta- admits "he ought to plead at their bar"agrees to restrict the freedom of discussion-then to suspend all abolition articles till he gets well-and finally, he agrees expressions, for by sharply guarding to discontinue his paper altogether, or, in against the cavils of my opponents, I other words, abandon the enterprise in which he had embarked.

These concessions are unworthy of the paper, from the beginning, has been Mr. Clay, and if he would retain his repconducted in the manner I could have utation, he must retract them when he gets well. Lovejoy, Garrison, Birney and Dr. Bailey have all been placed in similar situations, and yet each of them is liable to many objections which I did insisted to the last on the right of Free not anticipate, and which I had allowed Discussion, and refused to parley with the

But Mr. Clay has been blamed for surrendering his property to the mob. It does not cortainly appear however, that cussion. I shall admit into my paper no he has done this: for the Committee of sixty reported that the key of the office was given up to them by the City Marground; for my plan of emancipation, shal, and that "the Mayor of the city was at the door and gave notice that the Committee was acting in opposition to law, but that the city authorities could offer no forcible resistance to them." This "Having said thus much upon the con- looks as though Mr. Clay had placed his property under the protection of the city authorities, and that they had delivered this community, as any other man in it. it up for destruction in the most base and cowardly manner.

Party spirit had no share in this work The Committee of sixty were from both are to yourselves, ask me to do that which parties. The proportion is said to have been 44 Whigs to 16 Democrats. Among the number, the name of J. B. Clay, a son of Henry Clay, is found.

> As to the effect of the outbreak in Kentucky, it will be highly favorable to the

will so act, however, I trust, that this day will not be checked even by this popular the State are engaged with the question, and they will express freely their opinions, and act freely upon them. We must make up our minds to meet that question, for no human power can stop it. We expect to discuss it and to admit to our columns well written communications upor it on both sides."

Nor will the discussion in the Free sands of laboring men of the Whig party, who have never been at all identified posed to aid and countenance him. As

At the latest dates, Mr. Clay was tho't That's the way. He was a true te- Slavery had been most instrumental in or his, or both, or of all he may get to to be recovering, and the question is ask-The Committee of Sixty appointed by his undertaking, publish his paper at Cin- pleted from Boston and New York to Bufwas the case in France, when the oppress- the chair were from both political parties. cinnuti, or re-establish it in Kentucky? - falo by New Year's day.

were met by the Marshal of the City who erally expected from his character, and

THAT BOOK PLUNDER.

On our first page will be found all that the Argus can say in justification of the filching of those books from the National Treasury And when all has been said in the defence of our members of Congress, is it not true,

1. That each of them RECEIVED an amount of Books, of the value of from \$400 to \$700

2. That these Books augmented their pay, including mileage, to about TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS a day?

S. That the receiving of these Books was a much as it was dangerous to the homes the minds of the Lexington people that fraud upon the property of their constituents. We trust that all our Antislavey Young Mr. Clay really intended to fight; and unauthorized by them to the full value of the Men, whether they have received the circu-

> Argus, it was a disgraceful transaction? As tee, and prepare for action without delay. that paper may have a short memory, we will quote its own words:

"As regards the nature of the act, we agree with the Signal exactly-that it was a species

Henry Clay resides in Lexington, and until the present members come up for re- September, agreeably to a vote of the last might have done very much to quell the election, when we intend they shall answer to Convention, held July 4.

this Book Plunder most explicitly. But before we dismiss the subject, would refresh the memory of Mr. McClelland and his compeers with a little sound Demoself rendy to take warning from his friends the Sulphur Springs in Virginia on Saturday, when he knew that on Monday Democratic paper of ability. Judge Sample, following the attempt would be made to Whig member of Congress from the Ninth suppress or destroy the True American. Indiana District, voted for appropriating these By thus leaving, with his usual sagacity, books, and brought home his share of them. he evaded all responsibility for the re- He came up for re-election. Hence it was this spurious kind of "Democracy" be results, and was relieved from the necessity the interest of the Democrats, in this case, to buked by that which extends Equal Rights to of taking the side of a Free Press or of expose the iniquity, instead of smoothing it a'l, by a large attendance, the selection of inthe Mobocrats. Had he remained, he over. The editor of the Tocsin applied himself to the Journals of the House for information, and he has gathered sundry facts, and another. His expedient of avoiding such nexed his comments, which, if sound Dean unpleasant position, by leaving the mocracy in Indiana, may also be useful in

> It seems that this system of Plonder has We have thus given the reader a full been regularly established for years, and exand correct summary of this transaction, lends through the Senste as well as the House; for the original Resolution of Mr. Winthrop reads thus:

Resolved. That the Clerk of the House of members of the present House of Representalives as have not already received them, such of assumptions were attempted to be carried into execution. But to you—a far ready to face the world, answering his 14th volume of Register of Debates, and Congressional Globe and Appendix, published by Blair & Rives: Provided, That this restwo or three days after he yields to the the reprinting of any of said books." p. 1118.

The sum appropriated at one time during the last session for the purchase of Books was Eighty seven thousand seven hundred and sixty five dollars. This would require a great many hard day's work from those who EARN and pay for the Books!

The Tocsin says:

"The amount plundered is thus stated by n officer of the House: Books already delivered, 14 vols. Anr. Archives to be dis-

tributed, at \$17 per vol. Sam total, \$757 00 SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY SEV-EN DOLLARS!-as much as a laborer can earn in three years-taken by one man in ad dition to his \$8 per day and \$40 for every 100

miles travel! It is a monstrous imposition on the public. "Mr Winthrop is a whig. We believe every whig niember voted for it, and we are sorry to say, some of the Democrats. Messrs. Wriget, Buchanan, Benton, and other democrats, as some few Whigs, refused to receive their share of the plunder, as honorabe men

goods, and have a portion of them in their li prairies, or have disposed of them to the booksellers at Washington, for \$200." "Now what do voters think an honest man should have done? Ought he not to have paid for those Books out of his own pocket instead of theirs, or REFUSED them, as did Benton, Wright, Buchanan, and some other Democrats? He knew the practice was wrong yet gave it his strongest possible sanction, BY

should. Others ignobly received the stolen

SEIZING THE BOOKS. "It is necessary for the safety of the public money, that the people should exclude from the National Councils every man engaged in he NEFARIOUS TRANSACTION

So, according to this standard of Democacy, accepting the Books was "renobly RE-RECEIVING THE STOLEN GOODS! Think of it. ye hardworking Democrats who paid for

The Governor of New York has proclaimed martial law in Delaware County, on account of the many "Indian" discause of emancipation. The story will turbances. According to an act of the be told in every white man's house, and last legislature, any person resisting the in every negro cabin in Kentucky. The laws, officers, or forces of the State, after Louisville Journal, a leading Whig pathis proclamation, is to be sent to State "The rational and temperate discussion been ordered out by the Governor, and lishments equal to the whole of the present of the question of ultimate emancipation two regiments are to be ready at a mo- steam-power of England. And this wast wament's warning.

> "Flogging," says Governor Hamt mond, in his letter to Clarkson, "is not degrading, and, unless excessive, occasions little pain."

> On the above the Boston Recorder remarks:-"It makes all the difference in the world who takes the flogging. A hundred lashes 'well laid on' to Governor Hammond's own back, would teach him never again to insult mankind with such

The August elections did not essentially alter the condition of parties .for the aristocratic portion of the party The Whigs gained three members of Congress in Kentucky, and lost one in

The Buffalo Pilot has information ed, what will he do? Will he give up that the Electric Telegraph will be comTO YOUNG MEN.

On the first page will be found a circular addressed to the Antislavery Young Men of Michigan, calling for a State Organization, to be shortly consummated by them, if generally concurred in by the class to whom it is addressed. We know not that we can add any thing to the suggestions of the circular. Such an organization as is here contemplated can be made effective of mighty results, which will tell on the best interests of our country. It is also peculiarly appropriate to our cause, which appeals especially to the rising generation to give their energies for the deliverance of their country from its greatest curse.

Although this circular has been sent to large numbers, yet as it is desirable to have a general and simultaneous movement, we have published it, that it may reach all our readers. lar or not, will teel interested in the matter, 4. That according to the declaration of the and open a correspondence with the Commit-

OAKLAND COUNTY.

We have received a communication, which we intended to publish, but cannot, calling the of PLUNDER, which cannot be Too STRONGLY attention of the Liberty men of Oakland County to a County Convention, to be held at We are content to leave the matter here Pontiac, we believe, on the TWENTIETH of

Oakland is one of the first Counties in the State for population, wealth, and intelligence; end she has a large number of true Liberty men scattered thro' her towns. She ought to give a greatly increesed vote for the cause of Human Freedom, and in opposition to that sham Democracy so prevalent there, which helps to hold in oppression millions of Americans, born as free as their oppressors. Let dicious candidates, and a full support at the

"THE UNCONSTITUTIONALITY OF SLAVERY: By Lysander Spooner, Boston: 18 5. ' Such the title of a beautifully printed pamphlet of 156 pages, which we have recrived. We have not had time to read it, but a bare glance at it has favorably impressed us. The author goes over the whole ground, commencing with an inquiry as to what is Law, and then treating of written constitutions, the Representatives be directed to furnish to such Colonial Charters and Statutes, the Declaration of Independence, State Constitutions of 1789, Articles of Confederation, the Constitution, the Intentions of the Convention, the Practice of Government, the Understanding of the People, &c. The work can be had of the Publisher. Bela Mersh, 25 Cornhill, Boston, price 50 cents. The postage is ten

> NEXT CONGRESS. A Democratic paper figures up the next Congress thus:

"The present Senate now stands 26 Demorats to 24 whigs; four vacancies, one each from Virginia, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Indiana. Of these, all but Tennessee will sen! Democrats, and the two Senators from Texas, will make it stand SI Democrats to 25 Whigs-total 56.

The House of Represents, so far as return Whigs and 6 American Republicans. There are 35 to hear from, including Texas. There can be no doubt of the politics of the two numbers to be sent from Florida and Texas. This gives the Democrats 52 majority over the Whigs, and 46 over all."

MURDER -We are informed, says the Macon Messenger, that a negro woman was murdered by the overseer of Col. H. G. Lamar, at his plantation in this county, on Monday evening, 4th inst. From all that we can learn of the circumstances, the act was committed for very slight cause. The woman was stabbed severely with a knife in the left breast, and her skull fractured by a blow with a ro k, of which she died immediately. The name of the overseer is Thomas Freeman, who has been arrested and is now in jul in this city, fully committed for murder .-Should the case prove as it has been repre sented, the severest penalty of the law should be enforced.—Chatatahooche (Lagrange, Ga.) Gazette.

No doubt the penalty of the law ought to be enforced: but where can an instance be found in the United States, during the last 200 years, in which a white man has been executed for the murder of a slave?

OF A writer in the New York Herald says that the three great cities of the Empire State will be New York, Syracuse, and Buffalo. Of the latter place he says:

"The tremendous water power of the mighty Ningara is destined one day to be tributary to the city of Buffalo. For a distance of nearly one hundred miles, from Lewiston to the Genesse Fall eastward, at the base of a mountain ridge which runs along in that Prison two years. Three companies have direction, are sites for manufacturing estabter power will not always be unemployed .-Long since it has attracted the attention of intelligent of intelligent capitalists. The company who establishment the factories at Lowell had at first fixed on this very region in the neighborhood of Ningara as the scene of their enterprise. It was only the refusal of the Porter family, who own the lands, to meet the terms of the company that prevented the establishment of the Lowell mills there."

> Uriah Wood, a voting Birney abolitionist, has been appointed Postmaster in New Scotland N. Y. in place of Mr. Raynsford, a devoted Whig, who has held the office 20 years. There can be no doubt of this, as it appears in the National Intelligencer; and that paper declares it to be "an important part of the history of the times"!

It appears from the Cleveland papers tha he Small Pox is prevalent in that city. 50 or 40 cases and several deaths are rehighest on the list. Kingsley, whose name had been identified by his friends with radical Reform, received but 15 votes. At the formal ballot, Bingham, who had come out flatfooted for Reform, received but 6 votes!-Reformers do not thrive well in the Democratic party!

Judge Felch, we suppose, received the nomination for Governor on the same principle that Mr. Polk did for President -because the party could not agree on tleman in his manners, and unexceptionable in personal character; but we suppose a dozen men might be found in the party more competent to lead and govern it. He has the advantage however, of being uncommitted to any portion of the party, or to any measures of policy.

The same Convention passed a column and a half of resolutions reported by a committee, which were read once and adopted in gross without a word of discussion, although we are informed a large portion of the Convention were opposed to some of them. These go forth as the sentiments of the whole Democracy!

The resolutions go for approving Polk's administration and the admission of Texas-in favor of harbor appropriationsagainst a protective tariff, and in favor of adjusting the duties in all cases according to the value of the articles-for a graduation of public salaries-against the attacks of the Whig press on the credit of the State-for selling the Public Works, upon fair terms, if found necessary-against the further incorporation of banks-for limiting executive appointments-that the last four years administration was first rate-that hasty and improvident legislation is a bad thing-that frequent alterations of the laws are injurions-that the revision of the laws now in progress ought to be a good one-for them with indefinite amounts of stationary, de. de.

These resolutions we regard as a mere matter of form, adopted for effect, to satisfy the honest portion of the party. Ev- disaster on board the steambout Kent. ery one will be disregarded, as occasion | The writer was evidently one of that class may require, by the Old Hunkers who of persons who reason all on one side. will govern the State. However, we will preserve them, and hereafter compare this creed of the party with its prac-

Reader! If you would vote for the best candidate and for real Reform, vote for BIRNEY! The election of Birney would truly secure every thing valuable that is here proposed, and much more, while the election of Felch brings no reasonable better.

HENRY SHAW.

This gentleman is the Native Candidate for Governor of Massachusetts. The Detroit Advertiser thus describes him:

"Some five five and twenty years ago, Mr Shaw forfeited the confidence of his fellow citizens by voting in Congress for the Missouri compromise in favor of slavery. He has never regained it. He has once or twice renresented his town in the Leislature, but every effort to rise higher has been sternly rebuked, not withstanding his eminent and popular talents. Few men surpass him in ability and eloquence, and he might once have reasonably aspired to highest honors of his native state .-But he early sacrificed all on the shrine of slavery, and is now fain to feed on the dry busks of "Native Americanism."

Instead of Henry Shaw read Henry Clay, and the story will be substantially true on a large scale. Mr. Clay originated that same "compromise in favor of Slavery," and "early sacrificed all on the shrine of Slavery."-The Advertiser has never said any thing about "sternly rebuking" Henry Clay for his treason to the cause of Liberty! How contemptible-how despicably little-is a mere party man, who has co will or mind of his own, but reckless of right or wrong, goes crawling about, like a cowardly woif in the night, to do something, he cares not what, which shall damage the opposing party, or build up his own! A more contemptible beng cannot be found in the universe.

The British Military and Naval Gazette says that at the sacking of Istaliff, in India, "for two days Major Sanders, of the Engineers, was engaged in directing the work of destruction, and for this space the place was given over to fire and sword; not a living soul was spared, whether armed or unarmed; the men hunted down like wild beasts; mercy was same time, Liberty men hold themselves never dreamed of!"

The St. Joseph County Republican, (Dem.) has just published the bill to improve the Administration of Justice, which passed both Houses last winter, and was pocketed by the Governor. It was published in the Signal about the time of its passage through the Legisla-

TEXAS. The Convention is still in session, preparing a constitution. It is said there will be quite a discussion and difference of opinion at its close, whether provision shall be made for the immediate trknsfer of all national power State Legislature forthwith, or whether these shall be deferred till the Constitution shall

The question of boundary has sprung up. This is to be left to be United States. But the Texans are anxious that the Rio del Norte should be established as the boundary with Mexico, instead of the Neuces, making a strip of some two hundred miles difference. The Texans want this because it is a fine slave country, first rate for cotton, sugar, &c. This proposed boundary, it is said, will include the province of Santa Fe.

New Orleans has been all alive with military preparations in consequence of a requisition of Gen Gaines upon the Gov. of Louisiana for 1,000 men. Volunteers of riflemen, musketeers and artillery were found in great abundance. They were designed principally as a reinforcement to Gen. Taylor at Corpus any better man. The Judge is said to Christi It was rumored that 10,000 Mexibe a man of moderate talents, quite a gen- cans had arrived at a point within eight days march of General Taylor.

MEXICO. News Greet from Mexico renders it certain that a large number of troops were on their way to the frontiers of Texas, the whole force, when concentrated, to be under the up a day to the matter-make it business-go command of Gen. Bustamente. Prepara from house to house and collect his half-his tions for war were making, and orders had whole, his two or three bushels of wheat, been given for the troops to take no a position No farmer will miss it-no good spirit will ten leagues beyond the Rio Bravo.

On the 2nd of July, the Government submitted to Congress a declartion of war against the U. S .- the said declaration to be made when there is news of the arrival of American troops in Texas. But the govern- on each, and an incalculable efficiency is atment reaommends to Congress to act on a tained for the cause. Withhold the effort, and bill authorizing a loau of fifteen millions of with what grace can you ask the individual do'lars previous to acting on the war bill. It and the stranger to bear the whole burthen, pears that the loan is almost completely ne- from which a community shrinks, and to sugotiated-at least so the official paper gives peradd his time and his mind.

The Mexican Congress, at the last dates, were discussing this bill. A letter from Metamoras says of the Mexi-

"Arista has about 5000 men; Gen, Paredes coming to Montery with about 4 or 5000, and Gen. Bustamente goes to New Mexico .-Thus for, however, notwithstanding these preparations. I believe that hostilities are not o imminent as might at first be thought .-There is no General in-Chief appointed yetno contracts for the necessary supplies of a Treadwell and Mr. Beckley from the center,

"THE WOLF DETECTED, or Political Abolitionism Exposed: by James E. Quaw, A. M., V. D., author of Bible Baptism. Detroit: a modification of the legal system in five 1245." The very title of this pamphlet is particulars-for electing good members formidable, and looks like annihilating the to the Legislature-against, supplying Liberty party at once. The author probably anticipated great effects from it, as he took the precaution to secure the copy right. Mr. Quant was a clergyman, said to be remarkaple for his controversial zeal, but otherwise an estimable man. He was lost at the recent

without comprehending the whole of the sub ject before them. Such persons, however ingenious they may be as partizans, cannot form judgment of any theng as it really is. Mr. Quaw begins his book by advising every body to "turn away" from Abolitionis's because they are "truce breakers," "fill e accusers," (of the slaveholders)" "traitors to this country," "dispisers of those who are good," (of prosiavery men.) having a "form of godliness" which is only a cloak "to a vile system of prospect of any material change for the wickedness." Secondly, they are to be condemned because they have altered their name from "antislavery" to "Liberty." Thirdly, Abolitionists are "unprincipled politicians."-Fourthly, they cannot free a sizgle slave .-They are cowards because they will not go south, and hypocrites because they will not help buy the slaves, because they will not intermarry with the blacks, &c. Furthermore, Mr. Quaw says the principal leaders of the elly, and tarring and feathering one o political abolitionists are innnoral. The specifications are that they "slander slaveholders" in their stories about the treatment of slaves. whereas Mr. Quaw argues that the slaves are as well treated as horses are. Besides, "some among the political Abolitionists advocate lying, perjury, stealing, servile rebellion and even murder." Lovejoy, he says committed murder! They are also "in favor of slavery" because they endeaver to to compel men to ones in future. liberate their slaves by force of public opinion,

which is one kind of Slavery. But one of the most curious charges against us, is that "the meanspring of Political Abolition is British Gold." This will be news to those poverty stricken abolitionists who have toiled on for years through difficul ties in their arduous but noble enterprise .-We should really like to see a little of this "British gold" which Mr. Quaw says "moves the machinery of political Abolition in this country." and makes the "leading Abolition puppets dance to the tune of gold and silver," for the purpose of dissolving the Union .-Peace societies are also denounced as "infidel," and "antipatriotic," as "rejecting what

as instigated by "British intrigue," &c. This simple analysis shows the character of he work. It is a mere string of common place objections, which would scarcely do honor to a log house debating school. To attempt to fully answer such a production would but render one ridiculous. At the ready to meet every argument or charge pre ferred against them in a manner entitling it to

God requires," increasing the danger of war,

The receipts of the American Bible Society last year were

From the Free States, \$122,999 32,939 " Slave States, New York paid \$57,769: Kentucky,

TO LIBERTY FRIENDS IN THE STATE. Friends in Detroit desire the following

ommunication: We receive from the interior continual apall that can be urged, of the exigencies and al hostilities. But it is certain that the peoto the United States, and the election of a the duties of the cause, the public desire for ple of the Free States will have pretty information, and the good to arise, &c. To heavy bills for war expenses to discuss over meet the demand would much gratify us.

But lectures involve expenditure of time and tent, at once to heture, and to give time and money besides; especially on the large scale required. Individuals have heretofore done so, without receiving or expecting to receive even expense money. But the tax is too onerous to be borne by those who depend for livelihood on their daily labor.

It is not uncommon for friends in the interior to say, that they are not able to raise the means of paying lecturers. If then, a whole county cannot contribute to the time and expenses of a lecturer, it is obviously beyond all reason to expect that an individual can or

It is time that this matter were understood. No individual should be sacrificed to the prosperity of the cause, but those who desire its advancement should realize the indispensible necessity, of doing as is always done, when an object is to be obtained, "G"eivine "]

If money be now scarce, wheat is plenty. Let each give according to his means and his zeal out of the abundance wherewith the Lord has blessed our land. Let the county committees or any person take a wagon, give there are on hand the means of action-of lec tures if you please, of publications, of news papers, or election expenses. Do this, and no

If friends-and the State is full of them zealous, devoted and self-sacrificing-will try this system, they will be surprised at its ease and efficiency, and they need not longer make fruitless demands on the State committiee, or on us of Detroit for lecturers.

Meanwhile we have to announce that preparations are making for an extensive system of lecturing in the State. Mr. Birney from the North, Mr. Bibb, Mr. Hall, Mr. Hallock, Mr. Holmes, and Mr. Stewart from Detroit; Mr. together with other individuals to be yet named, will take the field. The arrangement will be published as speedily as possible; but they will be materially influenced by the celebrated lecturer on Abolition. the contribution each locality will give to the unavoidable expenses of the system.

Communications on the subject must be im mediate, and may be made to C. H. Stewart,

What will the West do towerls her lecures? Dr. Bement has sbored with great and vivid impressions on the mind. efficiency for many years. Last year he sow ed much valuable seed. We hope the friends will enable him to now reap the harvest.

In addition to these efforts, we expect much State. We highly approve of their organization, and commend the measure to the co operation of all friends. We trust that on the first of October they will have an overflowing convention, with an abundant attendance of old Liberty men as spectators, and that they will then throw into the field their quota of

CHAS. H. STEWART, H. HALLOCK, S. W. HOLMES, J. D. BALDWIN, E. HALL.

The Lexington Inquirer says that on Tuesday night (the next after the expulsion of Mr. Clay's press) some people of that city made a brutal attack on seve ral free negroes, beating them most cruthem publicly. Neither the watchmer nor the authorities of the city took any notice of it whatever. The colored per sons are stated to be honest, peaceable and inoffensive. But a meeting was held the next day at the Court House, which strongly condemned the outrages, and volunteered aid in preventing similar

The Port Huron Observer goe for electing the Cabinet and all the high er State officers by the people. We pre dict that this measure will ultimately suc ceed. But it should extend to all the offices, unless the judicial ones be an exception. Why cannot the people as well elect their Notaries Public as their Justices-their Prosecuting. Attornies as their Sheriff? Then after reforming the States, let the principle be applied to national of-

It is said our minister to Brazil, H. A. Wise, is very industriously employed in collecting statistics showing that the African Slave Trade is very largely carried on by American vessels.

Well, what of it? Have we not an American Slave Trade, equally villanous, carried on under the protection of the of the Capitol where he has so often de- banks. claimed about "Liberty"?

Many of the farmers of Jackson County are dissatisfied with the rates of freight on the Central Railroad, and are sending their wheat in other directions, especially to Adrian and Monroe. A public meeting has been held in Jackson to Ohio and Michigan was selling for \$4,50 to if she will not down thing for us, we must and take the matter into consideration-

TEXAS AND MEXICO.

It will be seen by the articles in another column that the news from Mexico looks rather war like-somewhat more so than we plications for lecturers. We are sensible of expected. But there is no certainty of actuand pay next winter. Then they can take "the sober second thought," which Mr. Van money. Few or 1 one among us are compe- Buren assures us is "always efficient and seldom wrong."

THE AMERICAN TORTURE. Don't fail to read that extract from Miss Webster's book, commencing on the first page, showing how the chivalry of Kentucky obtain the testimony of witnesses by scoring &c. The proposed ultimate length is 1300 their backs. "Aint this a great country?"-"Hal Columbia!"

INDIANA.

We have no full returns of the Liberty vote. Marion County gave 57; last fall, 25. Wayne gave 403. Tippecanoe gave 75; last fall, 57. Elkhorn gave S1; last fall, 1 .-Randolph, 171, 35 less than last year. Johnson, 33: last fall, 15.

The State Journal says that Ohio is Whig State, and "has good banks." The Ohio Statesman has a list of Forty Seven Banks in that State that have exploded, to the great loss of the people.

The Detroit Free Press says that joins with certain other papers in this State in the watchword-" Away with all Banks." This declaration evinces more courage and independence than any other thing we ever saw in that paper: for the State paper is decidedly the most bashful and timid refuse it. And when the whole is collected, about taking new positions of any in the State.

Much excitement prevailed at Washington in consequence of the murindividual is sacrificed. A light burthen falls der of Wm. Kendall, by W. R. Elliott. Joseph R. Bailey had his arm badly shattered by a ball from Elliott's pistol. It was a street fight, and originated in some jesting conversation. The young men were all intimate with each other. The person killed was a son of Amos Kendall. Elliott was committed to prison, the magistrates refusing all bail for him.

> The Detroit papers say that the Daily News, a neutral paper of that city, has been suspended for want of support. There are three dailies left-the Advertiser and Express, Whig, and Free Press, Democratic-one more, we suspect than can get a permanent living.

> The Spirit of Liberty mentions the narriage of S. S. Foster, author of "the Brotherhood of Thieves," and Abby Kelly,

F Mr. Swartz's Lectures on Pales ine were well worth attending. The of Judea are calculated to facilitate the study of sacred history, and make distinct

The Democratic Conventions of Wayne and Macomb Counties passed res-

Mr. Ladd, the proprietor of the Sta Journal, has sold out to George Corselius and S. B. McCracken, by whom the paper will he hereafter conducted.

The Whig State Convention of Maine passed a resolution declaring their entire confidence in HENRY CLAY, and attributing his defeat to the frauds of political opponents, and "the mistsken or perverse policy of the friends of freedom."

The Whigs nominated a Mr. Morse, of Bath, for Governor. He is said to be a very clever young man, but can by no possibility be elected Maine has a Democratic majority of some 10,000.

The Affair at Frankfort .- The Hon. Ben. Hardin, Secretary of State of Ken tucky, has been compelled to leave Frankfort to escape popular violence. The Cincinnati Gazette says he had sent to his care, from near Bardstown, a country girl to learn the milliner's business. He put her in a brothel. The citizens of Frankfort found out Mr. Hardin's base ntentions, and drove him out of the city, as they would some common scullion.

Commercial.

ANN ARBOR, Sept. 5, 1845. The weather is very dry, but other

vise pleasant and favorable for business. The Wheat market has improved in orice, and in the amount of sales. Buyers paid yesterday 64 cents, and there is a disposition in the market to advance a little. 65 cents will be paid to-day .-In Ypsilanti 65 cents have been paid, and Wheat is firm at that price.

The Buffalo Pilot of Sept. I says that the Flour and Wheat trade was becoming more lively. Chicago Wheat brought 83 cents. Considerable transactions in Flour took place at from \$3,84 to \$3,90.

In New York, Aug. 27, Ohio and Michigan Flour was purchased as soon as have as yet, only circuit courts and justices o it arrived at \$4,56.

Buyers of Wheat in this vicinity find difficulty in procuring funds. We not ticed this week that some of them were laws of the United States, and in sight paying out the bills of the new Ohio

Good Butter is scarce, and is in demand at 12 cents. Potatoes bring 25 will be one universal movement made. A regu- lature.

LATER. The Detroit Free Press of to-day. and Wheat at 75. In Buffalo, Sep. 2, considerable sales were made at \$4. In New York, Aug. 30, Genesee Flour was held at \$4,75:

FOREIGN NEWS

INDIA.

A great project is on foot in England-the natraction of a railway in India, to connec the interior of the Peninsula with Bombay in one lirection, and with the heat port on the eastern oast on the other. It is to be called the Great ndian Peninsular Railway, and a capital of 30, 000,000 dollars is proposed. It is designed to ay the foundation for a connection between the hree seats of British Government in India. 1 will traverse rich and fertile districts, and wil modate many large towns, such as Hoonah, Abmedungger, Nagpoor, Hyderpad, &c., and afford facilities for the exportation of cotton, sugar, silk, dyewoods, spices, &c., and of course or the importation of manufactured goods, salt. miles. The plan was laid in India, where the mportance of it has been recognized by the local governments, and the greatest interest manifested in it by the native merchants and others; and British skill and capital are now sought to carry

FRANCE

The European times of July 19, has the following paragraph: -"The great topic of general interest during the last formight has been the question relative to the Jesuits. After the famous appeal of Theirs to the government to put the laws in force against the followers of Lovola, M. Rossal was sent to Rome with the mission of persuading the Pope to recall the Jesuits from France, and thereby save the government the pain and scandal of being compelled to expol them by the strong hand. In this nission M. Rossal has completely succeeded the religious communities of the Jesuits being ordered to be broken up, the greater part of their body to quit the kingdom, their noviciates to be sold, and their houses and preperty (they are very rich) to be disposed of. This is considered a triumph over the religious party. The religious ewspapers console themselves by asserting that it was not the Pupe who consented that the Jesuits should be sent out of France, but the Gen-

OREGON.

eral of the Jesuits himself.

The following letter from P. H. Burnett, Esq. ppears in the Platte Argus of Aug. 2, 1845.

FALATINE PLAINS, Oregon, Nov. 4. 1844. The emigrants are now arriving, and will all here in a few weeks at the farthest, and I expect to receive other letters and papers which I em informed are on the way. I have now time to write you a hasty letter, as one of the H. B. co's ships, the Columbia, leaves Vancouver in a ew weeks, for the Sandwich Islands.

Our country is most beautiful, tertile, and well vatered, with the most equable and pleasant climate. Our population is rapidly increasing, and inhabitants, the country is making great progress in wealth and refinement. I have never yet seen a population so industrious, sober and honest as this is. I know many, very many young men, who were the veriest vagabonds in the States, who are here respectable, and doing remarkably well. Our crops the past year, (1844) have been most boun tiful, and we have not only wheat enough for our own consumption, but a large quantity for expornation. Large numbers of cattle are raised here. which are never fed or sheltered. Many men have from hree to four hundred head of cattle .-Sheep can be had here in any number, as the views of the cities, localities and buildings H. B. Company have a large flock, and many private individuals have them.

Ere this reaches you, you will perhaps have earned that we have a regular government in successful operation in Oregon. When I first reached this region, about a year ago, I thought any attempt at organization might be premature. nevitable. It grew out of stern, invincible netions were considerable. Difficulties were daily couring between individuals, in reference to their 'claims;' the estates of deceased persons were daily devoured, and helpless orphans plundered; crimes were committed, and the base and inprincipled, the reckless and turbulent, were hourly trampling on the rights of the honest and and peaceable. A population as numerous as ours could not exist without a government .-The thing was impossible. We therefore organized a government of our own.

We had no money, no means I was a mem ber of the Legislature. I had most of the busi ness to do. We passed a tax bitl, appointed an ssessor, and permitted every man not to pay tax, if he chose so to do: but if he did not pay, be ng able, we debarred him the privilege of suing from Detroit or elsewhere, and their name. n the courts, as plaintiff. At the same time we passed acts to protect all bona fide settlers in their claims to the amount of 640 acres. The tax bill operated like a charm. Nearly all the population paid without hesitation. We selected a tall East Tennesseean, Joseph

L. Meek, for our Sheriff. He had been in the mountains with Wm. Sublette, for eight or ten years, is good natured, popular, and as brave as Julius Cœsur. The very first warrant he had de ivered to him was issued for the apprehension of very turbulent and quarrelsome man, who resised Meek with a broad axe, but Meek presented a cocked pistol, and took the fellow, nolens ro ens. The next, and only case of serious resist ance to our laws, was on the part of J. Turnham, of Mo. He had assaulted an individual, and warrant had been issued by a justice of the peace. Turnham was himself a constable, and John Edmonds was deputised to arrest him. Turnhan resisted with a large butcher's knife; but Ed nonds had a pistol with six barrels, well char ged. He shot Turnham four times, the last ball entering near the temple, when he immediately expired. These are all the obstructions to the dministration of justice, we have had, and in Edmond's case, he was perfectly justifiable in kill ing Turnham, even if he had no warrant, as T. violence to the last.

We have now five counties and two terms the circuit court in each co., each year. We have but one judge, who discharges the duties of probate judge, chancellor and what not; in fact, w the peace. Our government was only intended as a provisional one, until some regular government could be established. We adopted the stat nte laws of Iowa where applicable to our condition, and not modified by our Legislature.

We are now waiting most patiently for the result of Packenbam's mission, and if the two governments have not settled the question be lar convention will be held, and a constitution adopted (republican, no doubt) and an independsays that Flour is quick in that market at \$3,75, ent government put in operation at once. Necessity will compel us to the step. The population of this country are no doubt desirous to live under the government of the United States, but will do something for ousselves. The people

here are worn out by delay, and their condition [comes every day more intolerable.

I speak to you with great candour, for yo know me, and I know that I withfield nothing. and disguise nothing. We are well satisfied that the U. S. Government as well as Great Britain could not object, and would not object i we form an independent government for ourselves. Trea ies must be made with the Indians, and many other things of importance must of neces

Our population about doubles every year, and ur business trebles. We will soon have a print ing press, and a paper of our own. We can hen publish our laws.

The practice of law has commenced, and ave several important sufts on hand.

I have a fine "claim," perhaps among the bes n Oregon, situated in the centre of one of those nost delightful prairies called the Falenin Plains. I am in excellent health, contented and happy. Mrs. B.'s health has improved; and my children are fat and fine. Yours, &c., PETER II. BURNETT.

CALIFORNIA.

We a day or two since noticed a letter i the Providence Journal, descriptive of California. The writer admits that many of the accounts fa surpass the reality, and yet he says that the climate is in truth del ghtful, more genial and vouptuous than that of Naples, and the lands of he valleys luxuriantly tertile-but there is no rain between the months of March & November. and whenever the quantity which falls during the rainy season is not abundant, the country sufers severely from droughts, and these are so fre quent that it is not often they have three produc ive years in succession-crops are no where certain, except when aided by irrigation-where this course of culture is pursued, for which there are in many regions great natural advantages he crops are astonishingly luxuriant and prolific

The most common mode of transportation to market, with the Mexicans in California, is to secure whatever the farmer has for sale on to a dry Bullock's hide, to which he attaches one end of the rope, and fastening the other to the punmel of the saddle, the cavalier mounts, and putting spurs to his horse, drags the burden lumberingly along on the ground after him. The conomy and ingenuity of the contrivances are cause of astonishment to a Yankee emigrant.-He says that in 1843, the whole Mexican popu lation of the Province was estimated at one ther sand only, the foreigners being principally emi grants from the United States, were about equal in number. The rest of the population is composed of the native Indians, who are the slaves and laborers of the country. The toreign popuation since 1843 must have increased rapidly and by the accessions it will receive this year, will probably quadruple the number of Mexican

The Dublin Review for June, 1845, says of

this country, "She has been pretty well spoiled of all earthly wealth, and left as poor and indigent as the most fervent admirer of apostolica poverty could desire to see her. All the church ands have been seized to the State, all tithes have been abolished, every imaginable source of ncome turned away, and a pension substituted for all-and most scrupulously never paid!"-·Whatever could be done to render the ceremonial and liturgy of the Chatolic church as meagre and as mean as possible, has been thus most sed ulously accomplished." The alliance between hurch and State has been not only openly bu ostentatiously broken by the banishment of Bish ops, dignitaries, and parish Priests, from their dioceses or country, and by measures coofly calculated to bring the ecclesiastical order into contempt. Every religious body has been dissolved olutions in favor of selling the Public Works. I had not however, been here long, before I was the monks driven into the streets, and all their convinced that a government of some kind was corporate influence destroyed. Where there may rate left." "At the beginning of last year, o the sixty-two Bishops who form the Hierarchy of Spain, only twelve were left to their sees!"

> SENATORIAL CONVENTION OF THE SIXTH DISTRICT.

There will be a Convention of Liberty me of the 6th Senatorial District at Grand Blanc Genesee County, on WEDNESDAY, the 17TH Sept., for the purpose of nominating two candidates for the Senate. It is expected that the Liberty friends of the several counties in the district will make this a general rally so as to make effective and final arrangements for the ensuing election season.

To render the meeting interesting, speak ers of high talent and celebrity wil be secured will be announced in a future publication.

Meantime let every friend to the princip of '76-every foe to Man enslavement,-and every opponent to an iniquitous, dishonoring and fatal Annexation, stir up himself and neighbors to swell the unequivocal demonstra tion of a progressive Liberty spirit.

J. A. PECK. ELIJAH DUNHAM, J. W. KING, MUNNIS KENNY, J. B. BARNES J. C. GALLUP. Fentonville, Aug. 20, 1845.

WAYNE LIBERTY CONVENTION The Liberty Party of Wayne County wil meet in Convention, on the 25th of Septem at 10 o'clock A. M. to nominate candidate for the offices to be filled at the ensuing Fall election, and transact such other business as G. G. Fowler, may be necessary. The place of meeting will be appounced in a future publication. Each town and ward will send three del- J.

By order of the County Committee. HORACE HALLOCK, Cha'n. Detroit, Sept. 2, 1845.

WASHTENAW LIBERTY CON-VENTION.

A Convention of the Liberty Party of this County will be held at the Court House in assaulted him first, and pursued him with great Ann Arbor, on WEDNESDAY the tecenty-fouth day of September, to nominate six candidates for Representatives to the State Legislature. and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the Convention.

> JACKSON COUNTY LIBERTY CON-VENTION.

The Liberty party of the County of Jack son will meet in Convention at the Court House, in the village of Jackson, on Tuespay, the 25rd day of September next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of nominating three candidates to be supported as Represent tween them, the moment that fact is known there atives of Jackson County in the next Legis-

It is earnestly hoped that every town int he County will be represented.

J. M. DIMOND P. THURBER, J. D. COWDER, J. T. WILSON, F. JOHNSON. County Committee.

GRAND RAPIDS CONVENTION.

MESSES: EDITORS:-Please to insert in your paper the fol-

A District Convention of the friends of im-partial Liberty will be held at Grand Rapids on the 20th of Sept. at 10 o'clock, A. M .-Mr. Binney and other veterans of the cause

from abroad are expected to be present. Very respectfully yours.

JAMES BALLARD.

HILLSDALE COUNTY

MASS MEDTING! A mass meeting of the friends of Liberty, will be held at the Depot (if it can be procured) in the Village of Hillsdale, on WELNES-Ear the 8th day of Oct, at two o'clock A. M. for the purpose of making the nominations for the County, and to advance the cause of Liberty and Equal Rights in the County -Several speakers have been written to to attend, (among whom is Mr. Bibb) and some, if not all may be expected. We confidently hope that no pains will be spared by the friends in the several Towns to attend then selves, and induce others of the Whigs and Democrats to come also. We here assure our friends abroad that if they come, this shall be meeting EN MASSE of the opponents of the Slave Power. Our friends from Lenawee, Jackson, Branch and the other counties of the State are earnestly requested to be present with us, as we intend the meeting shall be

second to none in the State.

D. C. EULLER,

Cha'n. of County Committee. Adams, Aug. 25, 1845;

SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

A Liberty Convention for the Fifth Senstorial District, comprising the Counties of St. Joseph, Cass, Berrien, Van Buren, Kalamazoo, Barry, Allegan, Ottawa, Kent, and Oceana, will be held at Schoolcraft, on Thursday, 25th day of September, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. and continuing through the day and evening, to nominate a candidate for the office of Senator, to be supported at the ensuing election. A full delegation from all the Counties in the District is solicited, as business of much importance to the advancement of the cause is expected to come before

It will be important that the different counties in the District hold county meetings for the appointment of Delegates and making County nominations, previous to the Senato rial Convention. For the purpose of a thorough organization, let the County Commit-tees or other Liberty frends, as far as practicable, appoint meetings and procure Liberty speakers to address the people of the various towns in the respective Counties composing he Senatorial District. We would urge on the Liberty friends the importance of attending to the above suggestions without delay, so that we may have as complete an organization of the whole Senatorial District previous to the Convention as the present stage of our enterprise will permit.

The delegates to the Convention are re-

quested, when they arrive at Schoolcraft, to call on Dr. S. L. BABBIT, who will direct them to places of entertainment.
HENRY MONTAGUE,

AMOS B. COBB. NATHAN M. THOMAS,

Kalamazoo, August 12, 1845.

Read the fellowing case of COUGH, accompanied with Raising of Blood, which was cured with one bottle of the Olasonian. The cure occured this last month.

David Henderson, a sea faring man, aged forty years, residing for the present at No. 60-Laight street, was seized with a violent cold on the 4th day of July of the present year. On the 4th he commenced coughing. It increased until toward the last of the month, when he began at intervals to raise blood. By the 1st of August his cough had become so distressing and the quantity of blood raised was so great that to give up his work. He commenced using various remedies, but their use was attended with very little effect. By the middle of September, ne was able to get about, but his cough still continued severe, and he was so debilitated that he was unfit for work. He however commenced, but was so troubled with coughing, shortness of breath, and pain in the side and chest, that he was obliged to give up work entirely. He then ommenced with some of the most popular remedies of the day, but found no benefit from them whatever. He applied to me for advice about the 15th of Nevember. Although, at that time, his symptoms were discouraging in the extreme. I put him under the use of the Olosaonian or All-Healing Balsam, and by December he was near-

Mrs. Archibald, 35 West street, was cured of evere Asthma by half a bottle. She had been oubled with that complaint for more than four rears at intervals and could not lie down in bed. She had tried many remedies without any benefit, but this gave her immediate and permanent

W. S. & J. W. MAYNALD, Agents, for Ann Arbor. RECEIPTS FOR THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

FOR THE PRESENT WEEK. Opposite euch subscriber's name will be found

amount received, with the number and date of the paper to which it pays. 1.00 T S Smith, 1.0) to 279, or Aug. 29, 1846

1, 0 to 244. or Dec. 29, 1845, 1,00 to 249, or Jan. 31, 1846 W. Mantgomery, G. W. Bentley, 1.00 ira Torney. 1.00 M. S. Wilkinson, E. Clarke. 1.00 to 259, or Feb. 21, 1846 F. Spears. 1.00 to 259, or April 11, 1846 M. Piper, 14. Munger, 3,38 to 260, or April 20, 1846 Hoag, 1,00 to 283, or Oct. 17. 11846 1,00 to 279, or Aug. 29, W Gilbert. 1.00 to 218, or June 33, 1845 1.51 to 264 or April 21, 1846 N. H. Davis.

ROBERT W. WARNER. Carpenter and Joiner,

RNER OF CROGAN AND BRUSH STREETS, OFFO-SITE THE M CHIGAN GARDEN, DETROIT.

William E. Fulcipher, IN ATTACHMENT. James Gont.

BEFORE Wm. R. Perry, Justice of the Peace.

Notice is hereby given that a writ of attachment was is used in the above entitled cause, re-turnable on the 26th day of August, 1845, and the said defendant did not appear at the return of said writ. Therefore said cause stands adjourned for frial until the 26th day of November next. at I o'clock, P M., at the office of said

Justice of the Peace.
WM E. PULCIPHER.

Dated, at Ann Arbor, 26th August, A. D.

SOMETHING NEW. MUSCOVETUS PILLS,

THE CERTAIN AND PERMANENT CURE OF FEVER AND AGUE.

THESE pilts are prepared by the distinguished F. KLING, M. D. of Jackson Mich. In all of the many cases in which they have been used, they have given the most entire and perfect satisfaction. The proprietor hazards nothing in saying, that they are the very best medicine in the world for the cure of the above mentioned discuss. Any quantity of recommendations might be published—as is the custom with many—but that is considered nunccessary. One trial will satisfy the most incredulous of their great victue. The majority of Medicine now in use afford but a temporary relief, merely breaking and check-ing the disease for a short time and preventing only its external appearance, while inwardly it is still raging, thus causing many other maladys and consequently proving highly injurious, to future health. It is the object in this instance, to present to the public a Medicine entirely different from that heretofore offered, and one that will not morely check the calless, but that will evadicate the disease entirely from the system. Warran-ted to effect a perfect cure if the directions are strictly followed. Directions accompany every box and no Muscovetus Pills are genuine without the written signature of the inventer "F Kling." Each box contains 100 pills and twelve Each box contains 100 pills and twelve

Kling." Each box contains 100 pills and twelve powders price \$1,00.

For sale by Maynards and Lund & Mc Collum. Ann Arbor; E Sampson and Norris & Felch. Ypsilanti; Cassius Swift Dexter; Hale, Smith & Dunham, Grass Lake; Smith & Tyrol, Clinton; D. K. Underwood, Adrian, Thomas P. May. 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 throughout the State.

P. S. All those who are afflicted with a chronic Disease without regard to name and nature. even if pronounced incurable by others are res-pectfully invited to call on me at my residence in Jackson, and I will endsavor to restore then to perfect health, if not already beyond the power of all earthly aid.

Jackson, July 1st. 1845. F. KLING, M. D. 3m219

In Chancery --- 1st Circuit. George F. Porter, administrator of Oliver Kane, deceased, complainant, rs. Loren Mills Elijah W. Morgan and William S. Maynard, defendants. BY virtue of a decretal order assured Michigan, I shall expose to sale to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the Village of Ann Albor, Washtenaw county, on the 23d day of September next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., of that day, the following described premises situate, to wit:
"situate, lying and being in the town of Ann
Arbor, in the county of Washtenaw and State of Michigan: Beginning at the centre of Whites Road, so called, on the west line of section 29. in town two south of range six east; thence south on the line of the said section and on the line of section thirty two, forty rods south of the south west corner of the said section to a stake. thence east at right angles with said section line thirty rods; thence north and parallel with said section line to the centre of said Whites' road.—
Thence south seventy five degrees west in the centre of the said road to the place of beginning containing thirty-three seres and sixty-five hundredths of an acre of land more or less.

GEO. DANFORTH,

Master in Chancery. Joy & PORTER, Sol's. Dated, August 11th, 1845.

"TO THE VICTORS BELONG THE SPOILS," ALTHOUGH many preparations in the form before the public, clauming 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 to the taste, easily administered, and from the unprecedented success which they have met with, and the remarkable cures which they have met with, and the remarkable cures which they have performed, may justly lay claim to the title of Conqueror over the diseases for which they have been recommended. Dr. She man's

"COUGH LOZENGES"

Cure the most obstinate cases of Cough in a few hours. They have cured a large number of persons who have been given up by their physicians and friends, and many who have been reduced to the verge of the grave by spitting blood, Consumption and Hectic Fever, by their use have had the rose of health restored to the haggard check and now live to speak forth the praises of his invalual ierman's "WORM LOZENGES"

Have been proved in more than 40,000 cases to be infallible, in fact the only certain Worm Destroying Medicine ever discovered. Children will eat them when they cannot be forced to take any other medicine, and the benefit derived from the administration of medicine to them in this form is great heyend conception. When the breath of the child becomes offensive, and there is picking of the nose, grinding of the teeth during the process them the line with is picking of the nose, grinding of the teeth during sleep, paleness about the lips with flushed cheeks, head che, drowsness, surring during sleep, dissurbed dreams, awaking with fright and screaming, troublesome cough, feverishness, thirst. voracious appetite, sickness at the stomach and bloated stomach—these are among the many prominent symptoms of worms, and can be re lieved by these incomparable Lozenges. They have never been known to fail. Dr. Sherman's

"CAMPHOR LOZENGES"
Relieve Heudache, Nervous Sick Heudache, Palpitation of the heart, and Sickness in a very few minutes. They cure Lowress of Spirits, Despordency, Faintness, Colic, Spasms, Cramps of the Stomach, Summer or Bowel Complaints they keep up the spirits, dispel all the distressing symptoms of a night of dissipation, and enable a person 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 weaknes in the back, foins, side, breast, neck, limbs joints, rheumatism, lumbago, &c. One million a year will not supply the demand. Caution i necessary, as there are many unprincipled persons who would lorce a spurious article upon the community. Be careful to get Sherman's Poor Man's Plaster, with n 'fac simile' of his writ ten name on the back-none others are genuine and will do more hurt than good. When such men as the Rev. Darius Anthony

of the Oneida Conference Rev. Sebastian Street er, of Boston, Rev. Mr. Dunbar, Mr. Hancock Rev. Mr. De Forest, Hon. Aaron Clark, J. Hoxie, Esq. Hon. B. Beardsley, Daniel Fan-shaw, Esq. and a host of names of the like rep-utation can be brought forward to prove the efficacy of Dr. Sherman's preparations—when they are so warmly recommended by the medical profession, and prescribed in the practice, and when such universal approbation follows their us 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 patronage of the public, and will receive it.

Agents for Ann Arbor, H. M. Thompson &
Co., W. S. & J. W. Maynard, E. Sampson,
Ypsilann, D. C. Whitwood, Dexter; Pickford Craig, Saline; Smith & Tyrol, Clinton, H. Bower, Manchester: P. Farlick & Co., Plymouth; D. Gregory and A. Grant, Northvill

In Chancery -- 2d Circuit.

Mathew N. Tillotson, Complament, In pursuance of a decretal order of the Court of Chancery, made in the above cause, will be so'd under the direction of the subscriber, at ty of Washtenaw, on Saturday the twenty third day of August next at one o'clock in the afternoon, of said day, "all that certain tract or parcel of land situate in the town of Superior, in the county of Washienaw and the State of Michigan, viz: the west half of the north west quarter of section nine in town two south in range seven east in the District of land offered for sale at Detroit, Michigan."

JOHN N. GOTT.

James E. Platt, Solicitor for Complainant. Ann Arbor, June 30, 1845. 218—8w The above sale is postponed until September 3th, 1845, at the same hour and place. 3th, 1345, at the same hour and place.

JOHN N. GOTT, Moster in Aug. 23, 1845. Chancery.



The Wonderful Success WHICH Dr. Folgers' Olosnonian, or All-Henling Balsam has met with not only n its sale, but also in the cures which it has ef cted, in persons who we e in a hopeless conextraordinary curative properties, and established its claims to the name of the GREAT REM-

The question is no longer asked. "Can Asthme cured?" It has been saiis actorily settled withwill produce a cure quicker than any other remdy in the world, and references con be given to persons in and out of the city who have expe inced its wonderful virtues, who had tried for years all others remedies in vain.

Mr. WILSON, a brick layer, residing at Hobo en, N. J., had tried every remedy which he could ear of for the relief of asthma, and had spen ore than one hundred dollars in endeavoring to ocure help, but in vain. He commenced us ng the Olosaonian, January 21st. The first lose he took gave him relief, and two days after-ward h's wife called to say that the small quan-ity of this remedy which he had taken had done n more good than any and all the medicines he

nd ever used in his life. Mrs. Bell, the wife of Robert P. Bell, of Moristown, N. J., who was severely afflicted with sthma, was given up by her physicians. She isthma, was given up by ner physicians. She was removed to the scaboard in the hope of paliating her distressing symptoms, but with no enefit. One bottle of the Olosanian so far releved her that she was able to get up from her sel and dress herself, a thing she had not done efore in months, and she has now returned to

INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION yields to its effects. It soothes the troublesome Congir and gives refreshing slumbers to the weary: it allows the pain in the side and sore-ness in the chest, and enables the person to ex-pectorate easily, while it entirely restores the seretions of the system and expedites returning

JAMES B. DEVOE. 101 Reade street, has one been complaining of a sorchess in the chest, ecompanied with a short backing cough; he aised matter freely, had lost his appetite and felt-larmed at his situation. He had tried various remedies without any beneficial effect. His o increase. He used one bottle of the Olosaoni

George W. Burnett, of Newark, N. J., Geo. W. Hays, of New York: David Henderson, 60.
Laightst: Mrs McGann, 20 Walker st: F. Laban, 52 Pike st. Mrs. Archibald, 35 Walker st,
with HUNDREDS OF NAMES of persons reding in New York, could be given, who are early to bear testimony to the superiority of the ting of blood, despensia, consumption, bron nitis, difficulty of breathing, hourseness, influ nza, poins in the breast and side, and the vari-us affections of the stemach and liver.

ous affections of the stemch and liver.

For sale at 106 Nassau st, one door above Ann, and at Mrs Hays, 139 Falton st, Brooklyn.

Agents for Ann Arbor. 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, Vorthville, 218-6mo

To Clothiers, Manufactur-ers and Merchants. THE subscriber is now receiving at his stores 1-8, and 190 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit following, carefully and well selected stock of Dye Wools Dye Stuffs, & Woollen Man

15 tons Fustic, Cuba, Tobasco, Tampico and Carthagena, 10 tons Logwood, Campeach, St. Domin

go and Honduras, 6 tons Nicaragua, Bonair, Caro, Hache and

Lime, 3 tons Camwood, very choice, 180 barrels Logwood, - cut and ground, 130 "Fustic, " Red Woods, " "

120 " Camwood, 10 " Querecitron Bark,

" Copperas, " Blue Vitriol,

Madder, Ombro and Dutch Crop

2 " Nutgalls, 2 cases Indigo, Bengal, Manilla and Guar 2 cases Lac-Dye,

2 cases lac-Dye,
2) : ext Logwood,
2 : Grain Tin,
300 pounds Verdigris,
15 Carboys Oil of Vitriel, Spirits Sea-Salts
and Nitrie Acid,
ALSO,
Tradagai Carboys Tenter

Copper Kettles and Clothers' Screws, Tenter Hooks, Jacks and Brushes, Press Papers, Card Cleaners, Weaver's Sheers, Nippers and Burling trans, Comb Plates, Pickers and Robbins, Wire, Worsted and Cotton Harness, Steel and Cane Reeds, Broad Power, Hand Loom and Fly Shut-ters, Steel and Copper Mails Emery, &c. Parson's Shearing Machines, 4, 6, and 9 blades Allen's double and single Carding Machines.

Machine Cards, Leicester.
The above goods have been recently pur-iased, directly from the importers and manucturers, exclusively for cash, and will be old at the New York Jobbers' prices, adding ansportation only; and in consequence of the ectine on many of the American manufactured rticles, will in many cases, be sold at fifteen per cent less than former prices. The subscriers experience in the Dye Wood trade enable im to say to his customers that he is prepared tull times to WARRANT his goods of superior

THEO, H. EATON, Dye Wood and Dye Stuff Warehouse, 188 and 190 Jefferson Avenue Detroit. Aug. 8, 1845. 225-4

EXCMANGE HOTEL.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE, (Directly opposite the Cataract Hotel,) BY CYRUS F. SMITH, NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

FCHARGES MODERATE. THIS Hotel is situated in the pleasantest par of the village, on Main-street, and but a few the Ferry. The location is one of the pleasant-st in the village. The House is not of the lar-gest class, but has been thoroughly repaired, and newly furnished since last season, and the pro-orietor pledges himself to the public, that no House shall be better kept, or greater attention paid to the comfort of guests than at the Exchange

This Hotel is kept upon strict Temperanc rinciples, which will ensure the stranger a quie some, during his sojourn at the Falls. Every cility in the power of the proprietor, will be endered, to make the visit of his patrons agreeble and interesting, Nagara Falls, 1845. 2 !7-6m

Taken up

LARGE Brindle or Light Brown Stag. A LARGE Brindle of Light bloom of his with a small white spot on the top of his shoulders, aged from seven to ten years, was taen up on the 15th of August, and impounded the Township Pound of Webster, County of Washtenaw, for breaking into the enclosure of John Williams. The owner is requested to pay John Williams.

charges and take property.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

921-3w



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

W. A. Raymond's Store, No. 148, Jefferson Avenue, being one door above Bates St. and next door to the "Manhatian The undersigned has taken a great deal of pains in selecting his goods to get tash comble styles and desirable qualities and he is onfident that his assortment particularly of such oods as are desirable for the country trade, is as omplete as any in the city.

He has on hand Balzarines. Muslin de Laines, Ginghams, Lawns. Calicoes of every Mulls, Edgings, [style,] Luces. Ribbons, Parasols, Dress Handkerchiefs Shawls.

Cravais, Scarfs, Veils, Gloves, Hosiery, Alapacas, Brown Lin ens, Lleached Linens. Table covers, Toweling Shirtings, Sheetings, Cambrics, Muslins, black, blue black and fancy dress Silks, Bonnet Silks, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs. ALSO, 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 sold at the very lowest rates, for Cash. Call and see for yourselves-none are expected to buy i

they do not find prices full as low, if not a little residence in Morristown, N. J., with every lower than elsewhere.

W. A. RAYMOVD. Detroit, May 23, 1845.

> Important to Farmers. KNAPP & HAVILAND, would respectfully inform the farmers of Washtenaw and the urrounding Counties that they continue to manfacture at their shop near the river bridge. Low-

Town, Ann Arbor, Threshing Machines of different kinds comprising the Burrall, Cadiz, and Eastman's Planetary Power, and Machines different from any made in this Conntry and preferred to any other, which they intend to sell t such prices and on such terms as cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are determined not to be outdone by any establishment, either in price

or quality of work.

Having been for many years engaged in the wsiness they think they can with confidence recvishing to buy will do well to call and examine They are prepared to do all kinds of threshing machine repairs, on the shortest notice and more reasonable terms than thy similar es ablishmen 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 sed wherever introduced and warranted to thresh clean and not break the seed. For re er-

em Washtenaw Co., who have used one the past Ann Arbor, May 1st, 1845. T. A. HAVILAND.

HARTFORD Fire Insurance Company. THE Subscriber, agent for the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, takes pleasure in laying before the public the following circular:

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE OFFICE, }

The recent disastrous fire in New York wi of course excite solicitude in regard to its effect on the solvency of Insurance Companies in that city, and the neighboring places. The Director of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company ar happy to assure their customers and the public rity, all losses sustained by their office, surpli and current receipts, without delay, and withou withdrawing their permanent investments. Their capital remains ample for the security of all who insure with them; and they invite owners of desirable property to obtain Policies on favorable erms, both at the Home Office and at their sev eral Agencies. Their mode of transacting business, which for 35 years past has secured the put

By order of the Board of Directors,

JAMES G. BOLLES, See'y,
F. J. B. Crane, Ann Arbor.

By this it will be seen, that the Company pay their losses, during the last six months of fires,
OUT OF THEIR OUT OF THEIR

SURPLUS FUNDS.

Since the payment of one thousand dollars, to R. D. Powers, of Brighton, for the loss sustain ed by him, the Company have paid the subscriber the recent fire in this village. For this last thou sand the subscriber paid the Company four dollars - a good investment as he thinks, during these hard times. All who are not insured are invited to call on him, and he will issue Policies F. J. B. CRANE, Agent. Ann Arbor, July 20, 1845. 224tf

INTERESTING TO WOOL GROWERS THE Subscribers would respectfully an nounce to the Wool Growers of Ann Ar

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

They guarantee that their work will be done with neatness and despatch. To their old friends and as many new customers as feel disposed to give them a trial, they would say come on with your Wool and Cloth and we will do you ample justice in the execuion of your work-the price and terms of pay-

Twenty thousand pounds f Wool wanted in exchange for Full Cloth Flannel, &c.

N. B. - Cive us a call before purchasing else SUMNER HICKS & CO.

Ann Arbor Lower Town, Mar. 26,1845. 26-6n Are your Barns Insured?

THE Subscriber, Agent for the "PROTECTION Insurance Company." continues to take risks on Houses, Stores, Merchardise, Mills, Factories and Barns, Stocks, &c., at as low rates as any other good Company in the United States. As several Barns with their contents have been destroyed in this County the past year by LIGHTNING, the Farmers of Washtenaw have now an opportunity for a small sum, of saving themselves from losses, to which they are every

day exposed, by this element.
M. HOWARD, Agent.
Ann Arbor, July 31st, 1845.
2240

DENTISTRY. 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 ease and durability of his operations. Trans accommodating and charges in no case unreason-

Ann Arbor, March 6, 1845.

C. BRINCKERHOFF'S



A remarkable and singular attestation has Medical Faculty as to the curative power of C. Brincker off's Health Restorative in cases of Consumption, chronic Coughs and Colds, and Pains in the Side and Chest. This gentleman urn shes his patients with the Restorative, and finds it absolutely necessary, as he never had an prescription to produce the astonishing results realized by the use of the Restorative. This gentleman stands among his medical brethren as one of the most distinguished of their number, his name is left with the prepritor for reference. There is no doubt but that in a few years the leading physicians will prescribe this remedy, and that afflicied patients will use it and bless the hour that it was made known to them in. Be ing a truly fine herbal medicine it is consequent. y of more importance, as every one feels safety while using it, & no sense of danger as if he were using deleterious minerals. Mr. Wilkes a re specied merchant in New York, used the Restorative and was cared wholly from a dangerous cough and expectoration. The Editor of the commends it to the confidence of the sick, and affectingly calls on them all to give it a fair trial want to buy Goods cheap, and buy a large quant before relinquishing every hope. The following certificate is from Dr. Chilton, the well known New York chemist.

14 have analyzed a bottle of medicine called 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 uniter entirely."

James R. Chilton, M. D.
C. BRINCKERHOFF,
Proprietor, N. Y.

HORACE EVERETT, General Agent. Principal Office 96 Hudson street, N. Y. For sale by W. S. & J. W. Maynard, Agents

CAN'T BE BEAT! THE subscribers would inform the Public, that they cominue to supply the State of Michigan with

L. B. WALKER'S PATENT SMUT MACHINES. The large numbers of these Machines that have been sold, and the steadily increasing demand for them, is the best evidence of their real value, and of their estimation with those who have be-

WALKER'S Smut Machine is superior to others in the following particulars:

1. As it combines the Beating. Scouring, and Blowing Principles, it cleans the smattest of grain in the best manner, retaining all the fricdust as fast as separated from the wheat.

2. It is simple in construction, and is there fore less liable to become deranged, and costs less

for repairs. 3. It runs very light, and is perfectly secure 4. It is as durable as any other Machine in

5. It costs considerably tress than other kinds.
These tunortant points of difference bave given this Machine the preference with those who have fairly tried it. Among a large number of Gentlemen in the Milling Business who might be named, the following have used the Machines, and certified to their excellency and superiority:
H. N. HOWARD, Pontiac, Mich.

E. F. Cook. Rochester, do E. B. Danporth, Mason, do M. F. Frink, Branch, do H. H. Comstock, Comstock, do References may also be had to John Bacon, Auburn, Mich.

W. Ryon, do do D. C. VRELAND, Rock, do John Phirs, Monroe, do H. Dousman, do do A. Beach, Waterloo, do GEO. KETCHUM, Marshall, do N. HEMENWAY, Oakland, do

All orders for Machines will be promptly attended to. Address
E. O. & A. CRITTENTON,
Ann Arbor, (Lower Town) Wash. Co. Mich.
Aug. 24, 1845: 225-1y Aug. 24, 1845

READ! READ!

FGOOD NEWS AND GLAD TIDINGS. I FEEL myself under the most lasting obliga-tion to Dr. F. Kling, of Jackson, who has lately advertised his invaluable "Muscovetus ' intended expressly for Fever and Ague For a long period my family have unfortunately been afflicted with Fever and Ague and have tried every "Patent Meidicine" which I could ind, even the most prpular of the latest as well as the oldest remedy and after spending over \$15 I despaired of ever being relieved; but hearing of Dr. Kling's

Muscovetus Pills,

and the great effect they produced upon the Agua-as a last and almost hopeless resort, I immediately procured a box of them, took them accord ng to directions, and they gave me instant relic nd I have been free from that terrible diseas while with other medicines I received but mo-mentary assistance and relief. The Pills I have recommended having produced so salutary an effect upon me and my lamily, I cannot refrain from acquaining the public of their great worth. SAMUEL UPDIKE.
THEODORE UPDIKE. Witness.
Grass Lake, July 14, 1845. 221-3m

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

Near the Steamboat and Packet Landing, B. ffalo THIS establishment has du ing the past winter, been considerably enlarged, 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 Day.
Passengers and Baggage conveyed to and from

the House free of charge.

N. B. Passengers from the East will find a Sign for the house, in the Depot, under which to place their Baggage.

In connection with the above House there, an EATING ESTABLISHMENT, on the European plan. aved cores do has

We, the subscribers, take pleasure in recom menning the above House to the friends of the C. W. HARVEY, Pres't Erie Co. Temp. S.

C. W. HARVEY, Frest Eric Co. Temp. S.
S. N. CALENDAR, See'y do
H. MILLERD, Pres't Pollard Tem. Society.
H. G. WHITE, See'y do
E. D. ROBISON, Fre't Y. M. Temp. S.
W. B. FOBES, Secretary do
Buffalo, February, 1845. 6mo—212

NEW ENGLAND HOUSE No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. (Between the City Hotel and Trinity Church.) THE Proprietor, grateful for the patronage al-

The New England House being strictly a temperance house, and pleasantly located in the im-mediate vicinity of business, makes it very desirable for men of business, as well as all others who ment of like quiet accommodations and agreeable compa-May 1, 1845. P. WIGHT. 6m212

NOTICE.

A LL persons indebted to J, H. Lund are very respectfully requested to pay the same by the 15th of October next.

Ann Arbor, Aug. 20, 1845.

Lund are very all of which will be sold on as good terms as any point this side of New York City.

G. D. HILL, & CO.

Ann Arbor, March 26, 1814.

48-tf

1845.

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

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

Block, Detroit.

J HOLMES. Nate York. ?

E take this method of informing our fries and customers throughout the State, that we are still pursuing the even tenor of our ended to us by our customers, and would beg leave to call the attention of the public to a very well selected assortment of sensonable Goods which are offered at wholesale or retail at very low prices. Our facilities 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 bled 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 soid CHEAP for the evidence of which we invite the attention of the public to our stock. We hold to the great cardinal principle of sittle t ty for a l'tt'e money give us a trial. Our stock is as extensive as any in the city, and we are constantly receiving new and fresh Goods from

50,000 lbs. Wool. Wanted, the above quantity of good merchant-ble Wool for which the highest market price J. HOLMES & CO. Datroit, 1845.

The Wisses Clark's School. ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN. MARY H. CLARK, Principal.

CHLOE A. CLARK, Vice Principal. RHOBY E. CLARK, Associate Teacher. M. L. WALTER, Teacher of Music on the F. MARSH, Teacher of Mathematics and Vocal

Music. H. F. SHOFF, Teacher of French, German and

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

Trans of Turrion.—For the English branches, \$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 chares are made for music on the Piano, with the us f the instrument,

Latin. 3,00
Drawing and Painting, 5,00
Fancy Wo k, 3,60
Board, including washing, lights, &c., \$1.75
ser week if paid in advance, or \$2,00 per week
I 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 and pursuing the regular course of study, would do well to commence at the beginning of the term, or as soon after as practicable.

Belonging to the school are a Library of between five and six hundred volumes, and Phi-

osophical Apparatus, Electrical Machine, Globes. The Misses Clark will endeavor, not only to

promote the intellectual culture of their pupils but will attend strictly to their moral deportment. With no sectarian feeling, but with a deep sense of religious responsibility, they would give such a tone to character, as shall reader it duty but firm to principle

Among the books used in the school are, Abrerembie on the Intellectual and Moral Powers -Kame's Elements of Criticism-Wayland's Moral Science-Newman's Rhetoric-Hedge's Logic-Paley's Natural Theology and Evidences

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 daughters or wards under our care. Rev. Isaac S. Ketcham, Centreville; Geo Ketchun, Mar S. Keicham, Centreville, Geo Keichun, Mar-shall; Hen. Wm. R. Deland, Jackson; Paul B. Ring, Michigan Centre; F. H. Winans, Adrian, Daniel Hixson, Clinton; Gardner Wheeler, M. D. Howell; Rev. F. H. Cuming, Grand Rap-ids; Jeremiah Clark, Clarkston; Gen. C. C. Hascall, James Birdsall and Rev. J. Beach,

Flint: D. H. Rowland, Northville: Ames Mend Plymouth; Hon. Elias Comstock, Owasso; P. Brigham, M. D., Hon. Wm. R. Thompson, E. Mundy, Esq., John Allen, Esq., Geo. W. Jewett, Esq., Tho's M. Ladd, Professor Williams, of the University, and Rev. H. Colclazer, Ann Arbor.
The following gentlemen, Rev. H. Colclazer, Rev. Wm. S. Curtis, Rev. Charles C. Tayler, 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 espeially to attend during the semi-monthly exami April, 1845. dene 1 1009 447 = 213

1845.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL. A. M'FARREN,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER. SMART'S BLOCK,

157 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT. EEPS constantly for sale a complete assortment of Miscellaneous, School and Classical Books, Letter and Cap Paper, plain and ruled, Quills, Ink, Sealing Wax, Cutlery. Wrapping Paper, Printing Paper, of all sizes; and Book, News and Cannister Ink, of various kinds.

BLANK BOOKS, full and half bound, of every various of Buling Mayoranders Books. y variety of Ruling, Memorandum Books, &c. To Merchants, Teachers, and others, buying quantities, a large discount made. Sabbath School and Bible Society Depositor

Notice to Merchants. THE Subscribers encouraged by the patron-Tage they have hitherto received in the wholesale department of their business, will the THE Proprietor, grateful for the patronage arready bestowed upon him by the public generally, would give notice that his house is now in complete order for the reception of Ladies and Gentlemen who may want permanent board or connecting with their present store in the rear, exclusively for a

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

HATS, CAPS, PAPER HANGINGS, BONNETS. CROCKERY BY THE CRATE, HARDWARE, AND GROCERIES, &c. &c. &c. all of which will be sold on as good terms as at

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE SUGAR COATED VEC PILLS

Those who have conscientious 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

AVING been attacked some months since
with a bad Cough, weakness in my chest,
and loss of appetite, I used Wright's Indian
Vegetable Pills, but grew worse, with cold sweats

AVING been attacked some months since
grey Spectacles, German, do., Steel, do., Hair
Brushes, Clothes do., Tooth do., Lather do.,
Fine Razots and Pocket Knives, Fine Shears
and Scissors, Lather boxes, Razor Strops, Wal-Vegetable Pills, but grew worse, with cold sweats at night; could not sleep, and believed I was in a consumption. I procured a box of Dr. Smith's Sugar Costed, Improved Indian Vegetabla Pills, which restored my health within six days, and I which restored my health within six days, and I will be the best remedy I ever used.

Tweezers, Smiff and Tobacco boxes, Fine combs, Dessing do., Side do., Back do., Shell do., William of the control 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, 1844.

Extract from A. G. Pages's letter, dated-BATH, 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-n such universal satisfaction where they have been purchased, and the sale has been so uniform that I thought best to request you to send me n some more immediately. &c.

Extract from Wm. N. Packard's letter dated:

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

Sir-Enclosed is the payment for the last Pills. You will please send me by express an other lot, say 6 or 8 doz. They give good sat-isfaction. I have not on hand more than 6 boxes, and do not wish to be cut of them one day-Extract from Daniel Tafi & Son's lotter dated: TAFTSVILLE. (Vt.) Feb. 6. 1845. Your Pills were received a few since, and I

nediately; and they give universal satisfaction, hat he has determined to sell no other kind of Mr. A. Allen, of Palmer Depet, states that he was very thanful he was appointed Agent, as his wife has been an lava'id for some time, and as box of these pills immediately—was agent for other Pills, but should only recommend these.

Extract from J. B. Danforth letter, dated—

Bannard, (Va.) Jan. 11, 1845.

Please send me immediately 6 doz. Smith's Sugar Coated Indian Vegetable Pills. Those you sent a short time since, are nearly all sold &c. &c. Their purify the entire system, leave and give universal satisfaction. 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.

laints that are sold, and in every case that have been tried have given universal satisfaction, and should be kept as a family medicine by every one. We only ask a trial of them to convince the most skeptical of the truth of these assertions. The directions and treatment of the diseas rrice 25 cents for box.

They are the best medicine for the above com-

No "SUGAR COATED PILL." can be ger uine without the signature of the sole inventor G. BENJAMIN SMITH. M. D.. President of the N. Y College of Health," upon every box C ffices 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

Examine the Signature.

Examine the Signature.

Examine the Signature.

Lind & McCollum, F. J. B. Crane, Ann Arbor.
Perriu & Hall, Northville; Thomas P. May, Jr.
Plymouth: D. C. Whitwood, Daxter; G. & J.

C. Uill Daysoi. G. Hill, Detroit. Also at retail in every town throughout the

United States at 25 cents per Box. WOOL! WOOL!!

CLOTH! CLOTH!!

Fulled Cloth.

Logic—Paley's Natural Theology and Evidences of Christianity—Grey's Chemistry—Parker's Natural Philosophy—Combe's Physiology—Mrs. Lincoln's Botany—Eaton's and Wright's Mannal of Botany—Burriit's Geography of the Heavens—First, Second and Third Books of History—Mrs. Williard's Republic of America—Phelps' Legal Classics—Playfair's Euclid, and Day's Algebra and Dayies' Arithmetic. the some manner as it the owners, were to come with it. Wool will be manufactured in turn a it 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 Hoskins.
S. W. FOSTER & CO.
Scio, May 1, 1845. DELAVAN HOUSE.

BY NATHANIEL ROGERS. THIS celebrated house is now open for the reception of travelets. It is the largest dimensions. and is entirely new in all its parts. It is strictly a Tempyrance House, and while no ains will be spared to make it all that the traveling public can ask, it is expected in return that it will receive the patronage of all the friend

of Temperance who may have occasion to visit May 19, 1845. JEROME M. TREADWELL.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

And General Land Agent, WILL attend to the sale and exchange of Lands, payment of Taxes, and redemption of Lands sold for Taxes in Jackson and adoining countres, examination of Tales, Convey-nicing and all business pertaining to Real Estate. Office in the Court House. Jackson, Michigan,

Ready Made Clothing. AT REDUCED PRICES. THE largest and best assortment of ready made clothing ever before offered in this state, now on hand and for sale, Wholesale or

scribers, consisting in part of Fine broadcloth Frock and Dress Coats. Tweed and union cassimere, sattnet and jear Frock and Business Coats. Summer Coats in great variety and very

Retail, at the Clothing Emporium of the Sub

Cassimere, cloth, tweed and summer Pants o all styles and prices.
Satin, velvet, silk, valencia, cashmere and
Marseilles Vests—a large stock of rich and fash-

Also, an extensive assortment of Hosiery Stocks, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Shirts, Gloves, Cravats, Suspenders, &c. &c., all of which will be sold low for cash. 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 fatest styles and most durable manner.

graphical and School Books, together with he best assortment of Paper, Quills, Ink, Wafers, Toy Books and Stationery generally which has ever been offered west of Detroit, and will be sold at the Detroit Cash prices.

He has added to his former business a well selected assortment of Family Grocerics, which has will expended to the control of the contr

ble manner.

HALLOCK & RAYMOND.

Corner of Jefferson & Woodward avenues.

April 4, 1845.

213-1

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

ALWAYS ON HAND. THE Subscriber has removed his shop to Main Street opposite H. Beeker's Brick Store, where he may be found ready to with upon all that may give him a call.

Having just received di-

Having just received di-JEWELRY.

and Fancy Articles, which he intends to sell lower than has ever been sold west of Buffalo for Ready Pay Only. Among which may be for Ready Pay Only. Among which may be tound a good assortment of Gold and Common Watch Keys. Gold Finger Rings and Bosom Pins, Guard Chains, Silver Tea and Table Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Butter Knives, Silver Pencil cases, Silver and Common Thimbles, Silver Ready of Steel of Main Dressing do., Side do., Back do., Shell do., Needles and Cases, Water Paints, Toy Watches, Kid Dolls, a great variety of Toys too numerous to mention, Beads, Necklaces, Fancy Boxes,

&c. &c.

CLOCKS and WATCHES of every description repaired and warranted, also, Jewelry repaired on short notice. N. B. CASH PAID EOR OLD GOLD AND

SILVER.

Ann Arbor. Oct. 24, 1844. ALLEBASI'S MEDICINES.

THESE MEDICINES

A RE effecting such astoniabing 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

Extract from Daniel Taft & Son's letter dated:

TAFTSVILLE. (Vt.) Feb. 6. 1845.

Your Pills were received a few since, and I have sold some of them, and also used some burselves, and think very favorably of them, and they are liked by those who have used them.

Mr. J. P. Smith, of Gloucester, states that he has sold all, and wishes 8 doz, boxes more immediately; and they give universal satisfaction,

Mr. J. P. Smith, of Gloucester, states that he has sold all, and wishes 8 doz, boxes more immediately; and they give universal satisfaction, THE BLACK, OR ALLEBASI'S SALVE Ague in the Breast, Broken Breast, &c. &c.

ALLEBASI'S HEALTH IILLS, 25 Cents. These Pills have acquired a popularity within the last year or two, which no other Pills possess. The reasons are obvious to all who use er Fevers, Fever and Ague. Dyspepsin, Dropsy, Acid Stomach. Disorder d Bowels, or Stomach, Jaundice, Head Ache. Dizzinees in the Head, Worms, Liver Complaint, Heart Burns, Cholie, the bowels in a vigorous and healthy condition,

See See pamphlet. ALLEBASI'S TOOTH ACHE DROPS. Price 25 Cents. Will care 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 Plasters in this or any-other country, for pain of weakness in the Back, Side. Cheet, Bowels, Lains, Muscles. and for Rhenmatism, Lung and Liver Con plaints, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Ac. See pamphlet.

N. B.—Please to ask the agent for a pamphlet which gives all the information necessary respecting the uses of the Medicines, the virtues they possess, etc. Please to follow directions in

the use of the medicines, and you may rely upn all that is promised,

A libera discount made to merchants and oth LYMAN W. GII BERT. Proprietor. Wholesale Druggist, 214, Fulton st, N. Y.
Wholesale Druggist, 214, Fulton st, N. Y.

IF For sale by the subscriber, who has been popointed general agent for the City of Detroit

nd its vicinity. Country dealers supplied on Michigan Book Store. The above medicines are for sale at the Bootore of WM. R. PERRY,

December 9 1841. Ann Arbor, Lower Village. REMOVAL.

THE subscribers have removed their establishment to the store recently occupied by Geo. Grenville. No. 2, Hawkins' block, and have received direct from New York, a choice lot of Family Groceries, Fruits. Nuts, &c. o which they would invite the attention of the sitizens. They also continue the BAKING husiness at their old stand near the Depot, and keep constantly on hand at both places every article

in that line.

F. R. HALL, & CO.
Ann Arbor, June 4, 18/5.

SAVE COST! LL persons indebted to the subscribers, ci-ther by note or book account, are requested to call and settle the same before the 15th day of September next, as all debts unsettled at that time will be left in the hands of Wm. R. Perry Esq. for collection

R. & J. L. DAVIDSON. Ann Arbor, Aug. 11, 1845. 225-4w MARLBORO HOTEL. TEMPERANCE HOUSE, NATHANIEL ROGERS.
No. 229, Washington Street, Boston. THIS house has undergone a thorough repair, and it is intended that no rum house shall be

superior to it. It will be under the immediate charge of Brown & Colburn, as Mr. Rogers keeps the Delevan House in Albany.

May 19, 1845.

2.2-6m Blank Deeds and Mortgages WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, for sale by BECKLEY, FOSTER & Co.

March 20, 1845. 50.000 Pounds WOOL WANTED

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

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

NEW GOODS. WE are now receiving our Spring stock & Goods, which we offer for Cash or Produce, at the very lowest market prices.
SMITH, GLOVER & DWIGHT. Detroit, May, 1845.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS. REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his stock of BOOKS to Store No. 2. Exchange Block, adjoining Lunds & M'Collums Store, where he is ready to furnish cash customers with a new and well selected assortment of Miscellaneous, Religious, Historical, Biographical and School Books,

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. 7t

Paper Hangings,

ORDERING, Window Papers, Fire Board
Papers, &c. will be sold at very low prices
W. A. RAYMOND.

213-6mo Detroit, May 19, 1849.