Will be published every Monday morning, in

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

ONE DOLLAR a year, in advances if not paid, in advance, Two Dollars will be invariably One Dollar a year, by forwarding that amount,

and paying arrearages.

All subscribers will be expected to pay within

TERMS OF ADVERTISING. For each line of brevier, (the smallest type, the first insertion, 3 cents.

For each subsequent insertion, 1 cent.

For three months, 7 cents. 10 cents.

For six months, For one year,
Orders by mail will be promptly attended to.
Legal Advertising by the tolio. Manufacturers, Booksellers, Machinists, Wholesale Merchants, and all others doing an extensive business, who wish to advertise, will find the Signal the best possible medium of com-

munication in the State.

17 All Remittances and Communication

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON STATE AFFAIRS.

To the Honorable the Senate of the State of Michigan:

SAMUEL DENTON, for the committee on State affairs, to which was referred the petition of numerous voters in Oakland, Washtenaw and other counties, praying that the necessary legislative action 2d article thereof the word "White,"

Your committee report as follows: the petition.

The petition seeks to carry into effect popular, and universally acknowledged. The demand for the practical application of such a principle, stands on the strongest ground. To refuse a demand thus be a disqualification to-morrow, and creed principle thus great, popular and sacred, their heels will follow a property, and an prayer. from its associations, can be justified on- educational qualification; and universal ly by reasons of the most cogent stringen. suffrage is lost. No! No! Let us not ciple involved—the Stamese brotherhood cy. Do they exist? The question will tamper with this cardinal principle. be presently considered.

Before an American assembly it were a waste of time to discuss the policy of by the blood and the patriotism of '76 .a principle so confirmed, or to reason res. Be ours the care to preserve this pricepecting the natural rights of man. The less legacy in the purity of its maiden tions. committee but remark that in the Dec- gift and if time has dropped upon it a sullaration of Independence no limitation by lying spot, be ours the grateful task to recolor or other triffing distinction is found move it, and restore its original lustre. clusion in favor of giving the right of government and the governed. The forsuffrage to every tax-payer irrespective mer is founded to promote the happiness of color.

mocracy than the extension of suffrage. or, and country. The first article of our In proportion to the weakness of demo- State Constitution recognizes this. Its after year, the means of supporting our cratic principles, limitation prevails; con- second clause says: "Government is inservatism restrains it by educational or pe- stituted for the protection, security, and judges, legislators, &c., and yet disfrancunjary barriers; aristocracy compresses benefit of the people." No restrictions, it within the narrow limits of birth or for- either by color or otherwise are here.tune; despotism obliterates it. Our na- All of this people contribute to support tionality is built upon democratic princi- government, and are alike entitled to proples; of these, universal suffrage is one, tection in all their rights. Does the coland it has enjoyed a vigorous protection, ored tax-payer enjoy this protection?or encountered a cramping jealously, ac- No! Far from it. He is denied a right cording as the spirit of democracy was in otherwise universal. He is thus politithe ascendant or on the wane amid the cally degraded, and that too in violation councils of the nation. In no way can of the constitutional provision cited .democratic nationality be more effectual- Social degradation follows; society conly preserved than by a free extension of signs him to a lower place; he is shorn suffrage to the tax-payer, and by a jeal- of the most cherished political right, is ous distrust of every demand for its re- incapacitated for political manhood, and striction. True! restrictions must necessa- is rendered unhappy by the hand which rily exist-but they ought to be founded should have ministered "benefit." This is in a general principle, and not in their wrong. The committee believe that marked violation. To erect "color" into government should discharge its duties to a barrier to this great democratic doc- every citizen, of all creeds and colors. trine, is but to belie our professions, and Another argument in favor of the co'make a hypocrite of our principle.

the monarchies of Europe, we have no lileges," &c.

whether suffrage shall be granted to, or rage are the almost certain result. withheld from a mere handful of tax-payers, is an insignificant matter.

The rights of a minority ought to be restinue in it, suffrage or no suffrage.hances the present question. Their small swers, make them feel as part of the number and the powerlessness of their people-give them a stake in society, an ahould be addressed, Post paid, portant reason for serious consideration citizenship must follow these resistless in-OF Signal of Liberty: Ann Arbor, Mich. 11 of the subject, is found in the fact, that ducements. But reverse it, and legislate effort. It is first attacked in a remote and found among the law breakers of the day, apparently trifling point; the invader, if it will not be for want of legislative stimnoticed, is despised; the small concession ulant. he seeks excites no alarm; he creeps from Such are some of the views which the post to post; gains strength at every step; subject presents. They commend themat last assaults and carries the citadel it- selves to the favor of every citizen; far self. Moral delinquencies illustrate this. more should they impress this legislature The house-breaker's career began by with their importance. To it have been some petty school-boy theft; the murder- committed for a season the interests of may be taken for amending the constitu- er's principle first yielded to some wild the people; we claim to represent demoction of this State, by expunging from the gust of childish passion; the forger at first racy, and to be governed by its princibut devised some cunning scheme of mon- ples. From whom then should the asserey raising. The point at which to have tion of these principles come, if not from It is in favor of granting the prayer of arrested the guilt of the individuals, was us? The measure demanded is a part of at their first deviation from principle. this assertion, and if we prove traitors to That point surrendered, their consumma- it; if we dare not even send it to the peoa great principle namely—That taxation tion of guilt was almost certain. None ple for disposal, it may yet find protecand representation are inseparable. To leap at once into the arms of full grown tion at hands opposed to democracy .this principle our republic owes its being. crime, or violation of principle; their Around foreign brows will then be en-But for it the State of Michigan had not course is gradual as the growth of the circled laurels that democracy might have been this day sitting in sovereignty. For man from the child. As with the moral worn, but spurned, and the triumphs of its assertion the wisdom, the blood, and so with the political principle. Its great- her peculiar principles will cast an unnatthe treasure of this nation were not deem- est danger lies in the apparently trifling, ural honor on their ascertor. Thus prined too great an expenditure during eight yet wilely encroaches on some remote ciples will be confounded, distinctions will years of infancy and weakness. Its truth point. But the jealous freeman should be blended; and the enquirer for a sterhas not been since questioned; on the guard his trust as does the maiden her hon- ling democracy, will pause in his doubt contrary, it has gathered strength from or, and repel the slightest liberty. If we between the antagonist claims of the one, the commentary of 70 years. Of all our tamper with our fundamental principles who would not, and of the other who did, republican principles it is now the most -if we hedge up the way of our great one carry out in fearless consistency, the prin-

> It is the precious bequest of our revolutionary sires; it comes to us consecrated

to mar the harmony, or impede the career These views inducing a sympathy with of this noble principle. The committee the prayer of the petition, are strengthenpass to other topics, which, with those ed by other considerations. One of them alluded to, converge to a common con- is found in the reciprocal duties of the of the latter; its constituents are the whole ples. No principle is more dear to pure de- resident people of every class, creed, col-

ored suffrage is derived from the third Further reasons for a sacred fidelity to clause of the first article of the constituour cardinal principle are found in the tion. It says:-"No man or set of men peculiarity of our political structure .- are entitled to exclusive privileges;" yet We are united as a nation, but by volunthat very same constitution, in direct contary compact. Each individual is equal, flict with this democratic doctrine, proand each state a sovereign. A compact ceeds to confer "exclusive and separate based on man's natural rights binds us in- rights," of the highest order, on a particto a common people. While these rights ular set of men, namely, the whites .and their consequent principles are prac- The palpable inconsistency should certically respected, our compact will be per- tainly be remedied; two modes present versa. Who is to decide the precise legal formed, and our union indissoluble; but themselves-either to abolish the word shade of such persons? Perhaps the casto violate them either openly or by an- "white," as prayed for, or to retain it, wal thinker deems the decision easy, but tagonist inconsistencies, at once under- and insert it in the above clause, so as he differs much from Ohio experience .mines the only foundation on which our to make it read "no white man or white In that State the law has had a vexed substructure can permanently rest. Unlike set of men are entitled to exclusive privilect on this point. The mulatto citizen,

great external power, whose resistless A fourth reason for favorable action At length it was decided, that if white force compresses discordance and incon- is found in the known fact, that the in- blood predominated, the man was white. sistency to a reluctant harmony. Our terests of a state are best promoted by This decision, however, but added an hun-supposes that the power to vote once or twice hands.

State is under 1,000, probably about 800. ness. Your committee think differently .- That number is in the State and will conpected, and more sacredly if it is weak. What should be done with them to pro-The weakness of the claimants but en- mote State interests? Common sense anposition commends their rights to a gen- interest in its welfare; let a good name erous and just majority. But a more im- be an object to them. Do this, and good portant reason for serious consideration citizenship must follow these resistless inprinciple is always subverted by inidious them into inferiority, and if they are not those of the white man.

-"taxation and representation," and to- ciples of taxation, representation, uniday exclude a man because of his color, versal suffrage, no great class privileges, what follows? Why, that country is to and the paternal duties of government. These reasons induce your commit-

1st. Because of the great great prin-

principle by tampering with it. 3d. Because the precedent such tampering affords for the most odious restric-

4th. Because of the debt due to the governed, and our constitutional obligaion in that behalf.

5th. Because of the constitutional provision against exclusive privileges.

6th. Because of the promotion of State

7th. Because of the peculiar claims on democracy to carry out its princi-

An 8th reason is found in the unutter able littleness in taking from a class, year government, of paving our governor, chising the pavers from voting, and from representation. There is not a member of the present legislature who has not in his pocket the money of the disfranchised, and politically degraded tax payer of

posterous puerility of making color a qualification for suffrage. To deny the right to a man born on our soil, whose father fought with ours for American independence; who is sane, crimeless, a tax payer, and a good citizen; and to deny it only because the Creator's sovereignty dictated the color of his creature's skin, is a procedure, in your committee's opinion, beneath the dignity of a sovereign people, claiming intelligence, and animated by a just self-respect.

But if even the qualification were just, it is objectionable because of its uncer tainty. Who is to decide the fact or the quality of color? Many persons wholly devoid of African blood, are yet more dark than white in color. On the other hand, many of African descent are as white as the fairest in the land. There is a third class, the mulatto, neither white nor black; he is a hali, or three-fourths, or nine tenths white, as it may be, or vica denied his vote, appealed to the laws .-

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY governmental machine must work by the the intelligence and happiness of its peo- dred fold to the difficulty. The old bar- during the year, will congregate population, The only remaining question is, whether administered as a parent would correct a concord of its parts, and its own unmarred ple. Make them feel the blessings of riers being down, a flood of mulattoes and overcome the natural laws which now the right to vote should be unrestricted, as in child; but to test the quality, let a person power. To legislate directly against our education and independence, extend kind- poured in, claiming the legal whiteness. scatter it. But this is an error. Population Maine, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, or principles, or even to shrink from carry- ness, liberality and justice to all, and ey- Accurate decision was impossible, and at congregates in obedience to a far higher power restricted; as in New York. The committee ing them out, is to throw discord into the ery man becomes devoted to the interests last the courts were obliged to advance otherwise harmonious working of our of the collective body; but reverse these, another step: they decided that any white government, and necessarily endanger and enmity results, deep in proportion to blood constituted a white man. The next the value of the rights denied. If the in- thing will probably be the full black claim-Some may think this reasoning too se- terests of a class are made small and their ing white blood, and that thus this unnat- be dense in proportion to the extent of local nor the other; neither a grant nor a refusal. rious for the subject; that the question, position be also degraded, crime and out- ural qualification of color, repugnant to advantages. These are the king motives The edious distinction of color would still be sense, to feeling, and to principle, will The present colored population of the be broken down by its own inherent weak- black no less than the white man bows to their introduced-integrity of principle would be

ermitted to vote at the last election.

In your committee's opinion the only restrictions on suffrage should be infancy, aberration of intellect, aggravated crime, want of

the objections, so far as they know them, to colored suffrage.

1st. The objector says the colored man i of a race inferior, and intellect weaker, than

Neither history nor experience sustains the bjection. On the contrary, they conclusively refute it. Like other nations, Africa had her season of glory. During it she was one of the most powerful nations of the world. Her black Hannibal will ever be found in the catalogue of the Cesars and Bonapartes .-The limits of a report, however, forbid en-

ters of the day, celebrated for his intellect, mas, a colored man. Europe's first men deem his acquaintance an honor. Many other instances might be mentioned. In this state the objection is decisively exposed by the pub lic exhibition of high talent in colored men ander the most unpropitious circumstances lresses in the state by persons born in slave-

In estimating the intellect of colored men, eries of generations. Reverse the situation one the master, and the other the slave for centuries, and the white man will possess the upposed characteristics of natural inferiority: o illustrate this the committee quote the folowing passage from the celebrated American traveller, Steevens-see his Greece, Turkey commended, to stay the operation of a the day after. Establish these, and on tee to report favorably to the petitioners' allel between the white serfs of the north of Europe, and African bondsmen at home.-The Russian boor generally wanting the comforts which are supplied to the negro on our best ordered plantations, appeared to me to 2d. Because the danger to the suffrage and personal bearing. Indeed, the marks of physical and personal degradation were so strong, that I was insensibly compelled to abandon certain theories not uncommon among my countrymen at home, in regard to the intrinsic superiority of the white race over all others. Perhaps, too, this impression was aided by my having previously met with Africans of intelligence and capacity, standing upon a footing of perfect equality as soldiers in the Greek army and the Sultans."

But some may ask, do not the moral habits of the colored people place them below the whites? Your committee has been assured by citizens of Detroit well qualified to judge, and entitled to full credit, that the moral habits of this people are better than those of an equal and average number of the whites .-The colored population of Detroit is about 300. It has two churches, two sabbath schools a day school, a temperance society, a female benevolent society, a voung men's lyceum and debating society. Over 250 regularly attend the churches. The official report of the Detroit school committee for the past year states the colored children between the ages of 5 and 17 are 109, and that of these 68 attended schools; a proportion very greatly exceeding that of the white children, even after making every possible allowance. Of the forty one not attending school some doubtless were hired out, and received educationothers received at home; some were detained by illness perhaps, or want of proper clothing, so that the number who voluntarily abstained from education was trifling. This important fact is very significant of the people's habits. The same facts are also shown in the colored population of Washtenaw. In that county there are many colored farmers of the highest respectability, and they are, without one exception, among the most honest, industrious and moral of the community. They are independent in circumstances, good citizens, and ncouragers of schools, churches and morality. The heaviest petitions for their franchise

ave come from that quarter. Again, co'ored people are rarely found as iminals, or in poor houses. Their population is much less than that of the whites .-They are not mendicants-do not burthern the country, but make an honest living, spite of the disadvantages of prejudice and legislative degradation-of denial to office, and a social interdict to professions. All this, too, while many of them have come from the south, poor and friendless to a new climate. and among strangers-having experienced in aw but an instrument of oppression, and with our border river only between them and mmunity from any deeds they may commit. A third and popular objection to colored ranchise, consists in the allegation, that the

than that which is supposed. Want and in- are of opinion that it ought to be unrestrictterest are the motives which dictate settle- ed. ment, and are so sovereign as to defy compe- The reasons adduced in the report, if good promote their interests, and population will ed right would be doing reither the one thing laws of nature can be overcome by the power tions would be nurrored-puerile distinc-

ower would have been exhibited in the hea- the ground. yy colored population of these States. But o such result has ensued. Each State has priceless principles, what would be gained!-

was submitted to the people, the continuance he ballot box. It was confirmed by a vote and starre their operation. lmost unanimous-less than one hundred

earty. The objection is a very trifling and inworthy one. A population of one thousand ouls, the outside number of our colored ponplation, will cast about one hundred and fifty votes in the whole State, of which the last vote was over fifty five thousand. The party to whose number one hundred and fifty would be a sensible addition, must be very small, indeed. But further; to withold suffrage, because the voter will obey the dictates of his onscience or judgment, and will not vote with this or that party, would in fact be a

this unworthy objection. The colored votes n other States are not cast in mass for any party, but are scattered occording to private and Russia, vol. 2d, Harper's edition, page 40: feeling. At present, but one political party "I was forcibly struck," says he, "with a par- advocates, as a party measure, colored suffrage. So far, it is the party of this disfranchised class, and will possess its sympathies while the relation of advocate and advocated remains; but the right once granted, this sympathy wili cease; the bonds of union will mingled with the mass, and governed by the same motives which sway it. The colored roter is a man; the conscience, the judgment, or the interest which governs white suffrage,

will also dictate that of the colored. The committee are not aware of other serious objections to the proposed measure, than numerated. They are-

1st. The alledged inferiority of the color

ed race.

Srd. Their anticipated congregation in Michigan.

4th. Their voting for a particular party. These objections have been examined and disproved. But waive their weakness, and dmit their existence, even then they are but a feather's weight against the momentous cruelties: principles this report has set forth and enumerated. The objections, even though true, are but those of caste, of social preference, or of prejudice. Can such considerations compensate the violation of great principles and the utter departure from democratic doc trine.2

These views alone would induce your committee to make a favorable report. But another consideration also dictates a like con-

The committee believe that the time has arrived for referring this question to the soy ereign people. Public opinion has materially changed on the subject since our constitution was formed. Each year gives evidence of a growing interest on the topic, and on others neident to it. The ballot box of last fall spoke the sentiments of nearly four thousand voters. Already the constitutional restriction has been swept away before the rising sentiment, and the colored man was permitted to vote in Detroit, on an election of unprecedented interest, neither party having the hardihood to offer a challenge on the ground of color. Petitions from various parts of the State have spoken the same sentiment, and not a whisper has been heard against it.

No good reason exists why the subject bould not be entrusted with the people,the source of all legislation-while so many ensons call for such a disposal of it. It is the people, and not we, who are to dispose of the matter. Be our opinions what they may, their will is our law. If the committee's views be right, the people will sustain them. If wrong lature, at best, is but passive. A barrier, at We but take down the bars, and the people grasp the subject. The next legislature will represent their wishes, and on it will devolve the responsibility. But merited would be the reprehension on us, should we prove to have measure will flood the State with colored arrayed ourselves against the people's will. people. The objection is not reasonable. It and this subject thereby pass into other

tition. Men will live where they can best at all, go to this length. To give a restrictwhich dictate the law of settlement. The preserved-a property qualification would be sovereignly. To suppose that these great surrendered-precedent for fatal disqualificao vote once or twice in the year, is contrary tions would be retained-justice to the governed would be denied, and democratic principles would still sleep unvindicated,-the Four States give colored suffrage. In Maine, boon of their first honored asserter. In a Massachusetts and Rhode Island, it is un- word, every argument of this report would qualified. In New York it has a property continue unanswered, satisfaction would be ings. Often when these exhibitions have malification of \$250 in personal property .- given to no party: and such piebald legisla- taken place, have I thought of the followfifth State, Ohio, gives it by legal decision. tion would place its maker much in the posi- ing lines: franchise attracts settlement, its magnet tion of him, who, between two stools, fell to

And in return for the surrender of all these s due proportion of colored population and Nothing! absolutely nothing! No! let us not talk of restricted suffrage to citizen tax Where cowhide, paddle, chains, and slavery In Rhode Island, the last northern State to payers! Let us dure to be just-to be consistabolish slavery, the colored tax payer has ent-to be faithful to our principles; and let ong been an unrestricted voter. When the us not fear to speed the democratic principles resent constitution of the anti-Dorr party, of our republic on an untrammelled career .-Above all, let not their young depository of the colored suffrage was also submitted to Michigan, be the first to cramp their spirit single glimpse at slavery!

oting against it: a conclusive evidence, that joint resolution for adoption, which so propono evils had followed from colored suffrage. ses to amend the constitution, as to permi Some object to the suffrage on the suppo- colored suffrage, yet will not extend the right ition, that it will be thrown with a particular to Indians, it being still limited to crruzens.

#### SELECTIONS.

EXTRACTS FROM WALKER'S

NARRATIVE. During his detention in jail at Pensacols, Mr. Walker endeavored to keep a journal of events as they transpired under his own observation, or came within his knowledge. The family of the jailer consisted of himself, (F. T.)-L. T. his wife, and six children; a mulatto woman box-a measure more suited to the latitude of (a cook) and her child, five or six months old. How that poor slave mother was treated, appears from the following extracts from Mr. W's. journal.

"July 23. L. T. whipped the cook."

24. L. T. whipped the cook. 25. L. T. whipped the cook twice.

28. L. T. whipped the cook.

Aug. 1. L. T. whipped the cook.

4. L. T. whipped the cook. 8. Cook whipped twice, once by L. T and once by F. T.

12. L. T. whipped the cook.
14. L. T. whipped the cook.

17. L. T. whipped the cook four times. Mistress dreadfully cross.

19. L. T. whipped the cook. 21. L. T. whipped the cook twice.

28. L. T. whipped the cook.

30. L. T. whipped the cook. L. T. confined; brought forth a fine boy."

Engaged in flogging almost to the hour her brother to do so! Thus-

"Sept. 13. Cook whipped severely by L. T's brother, at her request."

Once more she is able to renew he

"24. L. T. whipped the cook. Oct. 1. L. T. whipped the cook; chil dren cry by wholesale.

2. L. T. whipped the cook.

8. L. T. whipped the cook severely with both ends of the cow-hide.

15. L. T's mother whipped the cook.

19. L. T. whipped the cook. 25. L. T. whipped the cook twice, and

another servant once. Nov. 3. L. T. whipped the cook severely with a broomstick; scolds tremendously; gives unlimited scope to passion, and tapers off by crying herself.

7. L. T. whipped the cook. 15. L. T. whipped the cook.

26. L. T. and mother whipped th cook, alternately, spell and spell.

F. T. whipped the cook, severely. Dec. 29. L. T. whipped the cook. Jan. 3, 1845. L. T. whipped the cook

14. L. T. whipped the cook. 16. L. T. whipped the cook twice. 19. L. T. whipped the cook."

Commenting on this case of atrocion cruelty, Mr. Walker says:

ten mentioned as being flogged by her mistress, had cost her master 75 cents for each whipping, the amount would have been about \$30 from the 19th July when they will reject; in either event, the operative I was committed to the 19th February, other bonest man in similar distress, you must

"Suppose the slave whom I have so of

aw will be theirs. The action of this legis- when the family moved from the jail. pay me by lending this money to him, enjoin-The reader will have perceived that those whippings were much more frequent in eration when he shall be able, and shall meet the warm weather than in the cold, and also before her mistress' confinement, than afterwards. The reader is at liberty to make his or her comments or conjectures as to the cause of this,

were of no great severity, and merely of a little.

be covered only within a thin cotton frock, and let a woman, excited to uncontrolled passion, apply a raw-hide switch to the back of the other with her greatest strength from twenty to fifty blows, and they would not need a repetition of it to ascertain its mildness. But some of those floggings were applied by a more powerful arm than that of the mistresst and the marks and scars were visible upon the slave's neck and face from the time I was first committed, to the day of my release. My senses have conveyed to my heart inexpressible feelings of disgust and abhorrence for such a mode of discipline or punishment upon rational human be-

Hate's quivering lip, the fix'd, the startling

The grin of vengeance, and the forehead pale, The deep drawn breath, the short hyena cry, All in connection tell the dreadful tale

do prevail."

What a she-devil is that jailer's wifel and in what a hell of misery does that slave mother live! And this is only a

The following is an account of the unfeeling wretch, by whom Walker was branded with a red hot iron. Will Ebenezer Dorr ever venture to show his face again on the soil of New England?

"The marshal of the district, Ebenezer Dorr, was formerly from the State of Maine, with whom I had been well acquainted for eight or nine years, and we had always been on terms of friendship; but now our mutual feelings were about to be tested; for circumstances having rendered our situations very different, there was no more equality. He was a practical slaveholder and a strong advocate of the system; I, an uncompromising opponent of American slavery in all it forms; he holding a high office under the territorial government; I, a prisoner for a violation of the territorial law, placed in his custody, and subject almost entirely to his control. I do not pretend that our former acquaintance or friendly intercourse entitled me to any unusual indulgence, or that he should violate any duty or deviate from the path of justice to accommodate me, or to ameliorate my condition; but I did suppose that there should be some consideration made on the score of humanity, towards any one in so feecommittal, which might aid in the restoration of health, or that would tend to reduce me still more; for the reader has already been informed that I was placed in heavy irons, without even a handful of straw to lie on or anything done to provide with food suitable for a sick person -for it was impossible for me to recover solely on my jail fare. Not but the ouanof her own confinement! And when untity was sufficient, but the quality was not able to wield the lash herself, employed suitable for one out of health; and I deprived, as was supposed, of what money I had for several days; so that all means were thwarted of providing for myself. But, as I wish not to forget any favor shown me, I pass to his credit a bottle of milk which he gave me, and an occasional call and inquiry and after my health,

and the loan of some newspapers, &c. My correspondence had to pass under his inspection, and for one or two words in a private letter to my wife, respecting my situation, I received from him a severe reprimand. But suffice it to say, that he might have made my situation more irksome, or he might have ameliorated it, without infringing upon his official duties. He permitted George Willis to take from my head a handkerchief, which his deputy had placed there to keep off the violence of the sun, and heave rotten eggs at me, whilst standing in the pillory, without interfering other than saying, 'Don't Mr. Willis, for we have got to take him into court,'-as much as to say, 'he would appear indecent,' or 'some one's senses will be offended.'-Lib-

.Whenever the cook was whipped, it was done, with a few exceptions, with a raw-hide switch, about three feet in length, generally from to twenty to fifty strokes at a time.

Franklin's mode of lending mony .- I send you herewith a bill of ten louis d'ors. I do not pretend to give much. I only lend it to you. When you shall return to your country, you cannot fail of getting into some business that will in time enable you to pay all your debts. In that case, when you meet aning him to discharge the dobt, by a like opwith such another opportunity, I hope it may thus pass through many hands, before it meets with a knave to stop its progress .-This is a trick of mine for doing a great deal of good with a little money. I am not rich enough to afford much in good works, and so It may be thought that those whippings am obliged to be comping, and make the most

## Communications.

For the Signal of Liberty. TO THE LIBERTY PARTY IN MICHI-GAN.

the present a more important crisis in our history than any preceding one. Will you therefore permit us, earnestly to call upon you one and all, to buckle on your old liberty correspondence with a number of our long tried and faithful friends, relative to devising ways and means to put into operation a simultaneous system of lecturing through the State for at least five or six weeks. Through the instrumentality principally-of a few of our well known and ever active friends in Detroit, the plan is nearly completed. It seems only to await your sanction as you see in the Signal. The kind of sanction called for, is peculiarly a practical one, to sustain the labors in the field by your means. The only remaining question seems to be, will you actually give this practical sanction. Good theory merely may cost a man nothing-but good practice often costs us self-denying efforts and sacrifices.

Reader, so far as you are concerned, will you without delar commence making the same persunal contributions and efforts to obtain them from each and all the Liberty men in your town, as though the glorious success, or disastrous failure of our cause depended wholly upon your own personal efforts and

If you will, your own heart and the heart of every true lover of liberty in the State. shall be made to rejoice in November next at the happy result. Our cause is yet emphatically a missionary cause-no one is so idle as to look for office or profit in his efforts to promote it. It is one of the very first principles in abolition (as standing opposed to unrequit ed toil) that the laborer is worthy of his hire. But slavery stands opposed to this sentiment. We have few or no men in our ranks in our State, able to devote much time to our cause, exclusively, by way of leaving his business and family, and becoming a travelling lecturer unremunerated, without doing manifest injustice either to his family, or creditors, or

What then shall antislavery lecturers do miles from their homes without the necessary vide for his household has denied the faith," tion of which all Heaven will rejoice.

But how very easy, dear friends, would it be, if all of us felt deep enough for the slave in the right place-the pocket-at once to obviate all this difficulty and to save the warm hearted and zealous antislavery lecturer from becoming a living martyr for the love he bears

Why-O, why, should it be so, while three millions of our enslaved fellow men in our country, are still raising their imploring hands to us for aid: and while God in his abundant mercies to us has filled our barns and our granaries to overflowing. If this shall much the Great Father of those blessings may speedily withhold them from us too, who are out his stewards and tenants at will. No good cause, short of some miraculous intervention has been rapidly advanced without ad-

equate pecuniary means. We cannot for a moment believe that their is one true hearted friend of the slave, should he speedily be called to render up a strict account of his stewardship as some of our lamented brethren have been so recently-who would ever regret having acted too much the part of the "good Samaritan." But on the contrary, dear brethren, have we not all too much reason to fear, that we have too often passed by an the other side of our wounded brother, whose unhappy lot is that of having fallen "among thieves," There is not one of us who, should we see a poor panting fugitive slave in want, suffering hunger-nakedness and cold, from his extreme destitution-poverty-and wreichedness, who would not quickly feel in the right direction and promptly extend to him the kind and benevolent hand of relief. Why not, then, liberally and crushed and bleeding humanity? Why not, Ra, of Oakland Co. then, cheerfully bid them God speed, by a generous contribution of all the pecuniary means necessary to their comfortable support. while zealously and ardently devoting their time to the slave's deliverance? Would not a dollar thus contributed in all probability, relieve as much human suffering in the end as a dollar given directly to the slave? Has not the amount of means expended to promote the cause of temperance, by way of supporting temperance lecturers- done as much positive arising from intemperance, as the same means could have done, had it been given directly to the wretched victims of intemperance them-

Will not then the intelligent philanthropist -the true lover of human happiness who regards the subject in this most rational light. as cheerfully and generously give of his means to support such public advocates of liberty as James G. Birney, Henry Bibb, &c., as he would give directly to the suffering slave himself. Let all true friends of humanity thus feel, and thus act, instead of acting from any mere temporary impulse, excited by the sight of his eyes, and the slave's long delayed deliverance would speedily draw nigh-and the joyful sound of the jubilee would soon be heard with shouting in every valley and on every hill top, throughout the length and breadth of our then redeemed and happy land. Where is the man to whom God has given the pecuniary ability who would not be an efficient instrument, to bring about this bles ed state of things when a nation may indeed be born in

The committee perceive with great pleasure not only the efforts of our friends in Detroit, attempt of the liberty young men of the State | confidently anticipate like happy results.

double their diligence in their onward murch to victory, lest they soon be left beland by their Your State Central Committee regard younger brethren. Let as many of us us posed for the coming onset. We have been in slave's sake let there be even a nol le and

erience, that the only way to support a gen- have given up the ghost. eral lecturing system is for some volunteer, active, self-denying, liberty man in each eighborhood, who is not afraid nor ashained to beg earnestly and boldly in behalf of three millions of his fellows, who have long been far worse than beggared by this guilty & deceitful nation, to call on each and all of the rofessed friends of liberty in his immediate vicinity, generously to contribute of the means with which God has blessed him to raise a eighborhood LIBERTY FUND.

Depend upon it, dear friends, if this shall at nce he faithfully attended to, such neighborood will not long want for antislavery lecturers. Autislavery lecturers are but men, full of wants for themselves and families, like vourselves. They cannot subsist upon the wind. Our proslavery enemies from the bes ginning, have been ready to call it all specuation, if an antislavery lecturer received one farthing for his services. But the truth is, that they are proslavery, and like slaveholders hemselves would doubtless rejoice if every antislavery lecturer in the land should be comcelled from fear of starvation to close his ips forever for the slave. But the lovers of umanity must never take counsel from ene nies but friends.

Mr. Hammond, of Centreville, and Mr. Montague, of Kalamazoo, have written us that each of them, have already raised beween \$50 and \$40 for a neighborhood LIB-ERTY FUND. Our eastern friends have long pursued this course to sustain lecturers and they have abundantly reaped their reward.

Shall the friends of liberty in the Peninsula State, fall behind their noble example? We fancy we hear a pructical tesponse, never, no when called upon to lecture, and travel many never. Up then, ye chosen few, to do with. your might what yourhands find to do to move remuneration? Shall they forget one of the forward the glorious enterprize with which all plainest injunctions, the that neglects to pro- good men sympathize and at the consumms-

S. B. TREADWELL, N. M. THOMAS, L. WILCOX. J. M. DIMOND,

St. Gen. Com. of Lib. Party. P. S. The Committee think the wide circalation of the invaluable Signal of Liberty at his time, should be a prominent object of all the friends of liberty in the State. In this way every liberty man (if he would) could make another liberty man.

We carnestly entreat all our liberty friends that in making their nominations, they will continue, as usual, rigidly to reject every longer be so, have we not reason to fear that species of compromise, however specious and plausible it may appear. It would prove fatal.

For the Signal of Liberty. DISTRICT.

The Liberty Convention met at Grand Blank Sept. 7, 1845, and was organized by calling Joseph Merrison, of Pontiac, to the chair, and appointing C. G. Curtis, Secretary. Prayer was then offered by Dr. J. C. Gallup. The following named gentlemen were then appointed a committee to bring business beore the convention: J. C. Gallup, J. A. Peck, N. Green, A. H. Tupper, J. Morrison. The following named gentlemen were appointed a ommittee of correspondence for this Senatarial District: J. A. Peck, J. W. King, J. B. Barnes. The Convention then adjourned until half past I o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION. Opened with prayer by Elder J. Gambell and then proceeded to the choice of candidates to be supported by the Liberty Party of this District at the ensning Election, for State Senators, when the following named gentlemen were unanimously chosen: Dr. J. C. cheerfully sustain the public advocates of Gallup, of Genesee Co., and NATHAN Pow-

> The business committee then reported the following resolutions which were discussed and unanimously adonted.

1st. Resolved, That the deprivation of inalienable rights, whether under Republican or other forms of government constitutes the essence of despotism.

2. That the two great political parties in these States, the one or rather a portion of it supporting Slavery as it is without any extension of it, and the other not only supporting good, and prevented as much human misery it as it is, but going for its extension, are warring for the conquest of despotism over

> assparable in a political community of freenen, and that as the avowed object of that offshoot of the whigs called the Native American party, is as to Emigrants who adopt this as their country, to deprive them of their right to representation for 22 years, the principle disclosed in the object thus avowed, is the same odious one which supports and gives vigor to Slavery, and to all the despotic governments of the world.

4. That genuine Liberty men enter into no compromise with such parties; as from the very nature of things oil cannot mix with water, so a true Liberty party and a pro-slavery one cannot coalesce. Conversion, not com-

5. That we rejoice at the harmonious and effectual action of the great Western Liberty Convention at Cincinnati, of the 4th June last, approving of the dignified and very able address, issued by that body to the people of the United States, and that we look forward with pleasure to a similar one about to be held in Boston, and having full confidence in and in other parts of the State, to get up a the ability and interigity of the friends of the They are of that class who compose the bone brisk and spirited campaign-but the noble Slave in the eastern and middle states, we

men of this District the importance of giving and see to it that you vote right. to it their aid and co-operation.

ry, and that such annihilation cannot be feas bined evils.

bly achieved but by political action. 9. That we cordially approve of the nomination of J. G. BIRNEY and N. M. THOMAS, for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and VANBUREN LIBERTY CONVENpledge them our united and hearty support at the ensuing election.

10. That in J. G. BIRNEY we recognize the Devoted Patriot, the Intelligent Statesman. the unwavering Philanthropist, the consistent Christian and the Honest Man.

11. That we will hold at bay every report incontrovertible evidence.

RVENING SESSION. delivered by Rev. C. H. Baldwin, of Flint, to an attentive andience. It is really cheering to the heart of a true Liberty man (or woman) meet with those of kindred spirit, to devise ways and means for carrying on our glorious cause of delivering the poor out of the hand of him that spoileth, and of delivering our beloved country from the grasp of those Tyrants that have so long trampled upon every right dear to a freeman. Our Convention was a

out in consequence of disappointment with re-

gard to speakers from abroad that were ex-

pected but did not come, it was not as numer

ously attended as it otherwise would have

C. G. CURTIS, Sec.

For the Signal of Liberty. KALAMAZOO CONVENTION. At a Convention of the Liberty men

Court House in the village of Kalamazoo. lug. 27, for the purpose of nominating two Representatives to the Legislature. Amos B. Cobb was called to the chair, and S. L. Babbett was appointed Secre-

marks upon the moral and political condition of our country, and the importance of vigorous and untiring effort on the part of the friends of humanity.

After one informal ballot, it was resolved unanimously, that DELAMORE DUN-CAN and HENRY MONTAGUE, be our candidates for Representatives of said County. The following persons were appointed del-

ar, J. E. Thayer, A. G. Towers, Russell Bishop, S. Mills, Orelland Beebe, H. A. Hill, J. Mason, R. Cummins, Mr. Gardner, S. Beebe, C. Dean, J. Wheeler.

The following gentlemen were appointed a County Committee for the ensuing venr. W. C. Denison, Henry Montague, H. A. Eastland.

The delegates to the Senatorial Convention (one from each town in the county) were appointed a committee to co- Grimes, and Asahel Bryant. perate with the county committee in the furtherance of the Liberty cause.

Individuals from the several towns in ship, as follows: the county pledged themselves to the amount of \$38,50 for procuring a lec-

The call for the Young Men's State Convention was read and received the ap probation of the Convention. On motion, the Convention adjourned

AMOS COBB, Cha'n. L. S. BABBETT, Sec'y. Schoolcraft, Sept. 4th, 1845.

For the Signal of Liberty. CASS AND VAN BUREN COUN-TIES.

In presenting WM. S. ELLIOT, and DAVID T. NICKLESON, as candidates to be supported by the friends of liberty in Cass and Van Bu ren Counties as Representatives to our next Legislature, it is due to our nominees to say that their talent, principles, and reputation President, and Wells Crumb, Secretary. combined, are not to be rivalled in Cass or Van Buren Counties by any proslavery neighbors. They are of that class the best calcu. James G. Birney for Governor, and N. M. ly adopted:lated to enact good and wholesome laws .and sinew of our land, the Farmers. Their

6. That it is matter of fraternal congratu- carry out the true Democratic principles-to ren County take a seat with us as a delegate lation and of devout thanksgiving to him who sustain equal and inalienable rights to all .from said County. from this quarter, they would meat while cannot take sides with the oppressor, that the As Mr. ELLIOT has heretofore been before the earnestly call upon the older soldiers to re- friends of the down trodden in this and other public, I shall say no more of him than that countries are moving with dispassionate fer- he is a Liberty man to the core. Mr. Nick- two candidates for representatives to our next vor and onward step toward the grand con- LESON has long officiated as the Justice of the summation of universal liberty. Let those Peace as well as filling other imporsible be present on the occasion, expecting to who have hitherto accounted for the antisla- tant stations. His influence is felt as far as very movement in these States by ascribing it be is known which is to some extent. He T. Nickleson, were duly nominated. to the workings of fanaticism, which, like ig. is a man of few words but well chosen: his nited combustible matter, bursts into a flame remarks are like apples of gold in pictures of armor again, and to be up and doing prepar to good works by the younger. For the and soon expires, but open thine eyes, and they silver. We feel a delight in calling on our Osborn, were appointed delegates to attend will find its friends increasiningly alive to the Liberty friends, and those who are well wish- the Senatorial Convention to be held at Schoolgenerous rivalship be between us to see who great subject. Conventions, National, State ers to the oppressed, to their country, and to craft on the 25th inst. shall do, g've, and accomplish the most, to ac- and District, are constantly being held through themselves, to sustain such men, feeling assurthieve the great and glorious victory before the country and that at a time when according ed they would do honor to themselves, their Brown were appointed a Corresponding Com us. The committee think from all past ex- to proslavery prediction, the Liberty party country and their constituents were they elected. Let every man encourage his fellow. 7. That we view with much satisfaction hold up each others hands, cast your vote for he present effort to establish a Young Men's freedom, let freedom be your motto .- If your remarks. Association for the State of Michigan, and vote counts but one in your town, it will find recommend to the consideration of the young company in the County seat. Vote, friends

It was recently publicly, justly remarked 8. That Slavery is ever at war with inde- by one of our proslavery Judges of this counensible rights, that its ruthless and ceasless tv. that no man was fit for society who would hostility to free discussion, without the priv- not sustain every benevolent institution. Cast lege of which Liberty is a misnomer, and a vour eves around, fellow-citizens, and see if egitimate system of guaranteed rights a hum- you can find a more benevolent institution bug, has been demonstrated in expelling Bir. than that which aims at Liberty and Equal ney from Kentucky, mardering Lovejoy, at Rights. It was for them our forefathers Alton, and forcibly removing the printing es- fought, bled and died. Who, then, but a bartablishment of C. M. Clay, from Lexington. barian would tarnish the standard of Liberty? That the Slave Power in those States must Better to stand neutral, if there can be found e destroyed in order to maintain the freedom neutral ground to stand on, than to sustain a of the press there, in that its destruction can slaveholding viper, for in sustaining a slavebe attained only by the annihilation of Slave- holder you sustain Slavery with all its com-

WELLS CRUMB.

For the Signal of Liberty. TION.

The Convention met pursuant to notice. when S. Babbitt was called to the chair. and C. D. Grimes was chosen Secretary. C. D. Grimes, Salmon Hunt, and Asahel Bryant, were chosen to draft resolutions r reports, touching the reputation of either of expressing the sense of the convention. our candidates until their truth be attested by The following preamble and resolutions sons, Mr. Nash, Mr. Wood, S. Felch, Mr. were presented and acopted:

Whereas the two great political parties and others, they were adopted. Opened with prayer by Elder Delano, after that stand alternately at the helm of our which a very eloquent and able address was government have promised again and again, Retrenchment-Reform-and the amelioration of the condition of the slave, and have in lieu thereof given us repudiation-delay-and the acquisition of new territory which is calculated to increase and extend slavery, contrary to the known wishes of a large number of our citizens: That having lost all confidence in them to remove the evils which good one, and we hope it has done great good; burden our government and call down the judgments of God upon us as a nation, -evils which call upon us the taunt and sneer of surrounding nations while we are attempting to hold up to their view the institutions:-

We therefore resolve, That the ties associations are now broken, and that we of the County of Kalamazoo, held at the will rally under the broad banner of Equal Justice to all mankind.

Resolved, The we look upon American Slavery as contrary to the genius of our republican government, and that as republicans, as philanthropists, and as H. A. Eastland responded to a call of as our influence and suffrage shall go, to reduced to Two Dollars a day, without any the Convention in some appropriate re- stand up for the oppressed, that the yoke allowance for stationary, newspapers, postage, of the oppressor may be broken, and the or any other purpose. oppressed go free.

> Resolved, That as antislavery men and lovers of our country, we will cast our suffrages in support of the liberty only of evil, and therefore the laws requiring party until the blighting influence of sla- them should be immediately abolished. very shall cease to exist.

Resolved, That we have full confiegates to attend the Senatorial Conven- JAMES G. BIRNEY and NATHAN M tion to be held at Schoolcraft the 25th of THOMAS, to fill offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the State, and N. M. Thomas, J. P. Marsh, H. Wag- that they shall secure our cordial support at the coming election.

> Resolved, That the proceedings of this convention shall be published in the Signal of Liberty and Paw Paw Free Press. The convention then proceeded to ballot for a Representative, when it was declared that GREEN H. BROWN had secured the greatest number of votes.

A County Committee was then chosen, consisting of Salmon Hunt, Samuel C.

A Committee of vigilance was then chosen, consising of one in each Town-

Almena-Thomas Brown. Waverly-Elisha Marble. Bloomingdale-Wm. H. H. Myres. Antwerp-Silas Breed. Lafavette-Asahel Bryant. Lawrence-Horace Stimpson. Columbia-Jonathan Hinkley. Hamilton-Orin Atkins. Hartford-Wm. Thomas.

S. BABBITT, Cha'n. C. D. GRIMES, Sec'y. Paw Paw, Sept. 17, 1845.

For the Signal of Liberty. CASS LIBERTY CONVENTION. The friends of Liberty in the County of Cass, met at the Court House in Cassopolis, on Saturday, Sept. 6, 1845. Pursuant to no tice previously given, the meeting was called to order by appointing Parker B. Osborn, have nominated those old tried friends of the Whereas this County was not represented at our State Convention, which nominated

Thomas for Lieut. Governor, it was Resolved, That this Convention heartily concur in said nomination.

Brown, Wm. Jones, Ishmael Lee, and Eleson

Parker B. Osborn, Wells Crumb, and Aaron

Resolved. That this Convention nominat

On motion of Z. Sikes.

Dr. Anthony, from Centreville, then ad-

dressed the audience with many appropriate P. B. OSBORN, Pres't.

WELLS CRUMB, Sec'y. For the Signal of Liberty. WASHTENAW LIBERTY CONVEN-

The Convention met at the Court House in Ann Arbor, Sept. 23, 1845. C. Carter, was called to the chair, and J. Chandler, Jr., appointed secretary.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for six candidates for Representatives to the Legislature, and the following gentlemen. having received a majority of all the votes cast, were nominated:

DARIUS S. Wood, of Lodi. DANIEL POMEROY, of Salem. ROBERT POWELL, of Bridgwater. ALVAH PRATT, of Pittsfield. CHARLES TRIPP, of Ann Arbor. SAMUEL W. FOSTER, of Scio. A. L. CHASE, of Yosilanti, was nominated

or Coroner to fill vacancy. M. H. Cowles, S. Felch and C. TRIPP. vere appointed a County Committee for the

The following resolutions were then introluced, and after a full and animated discussion by Messrs, T. Foster, Dr. Hill, S. W. Foster, C. Tripp, Dr. Hoskins, Dr. Cowles, R. Par-June, F. M. Lansing, Mr. Elliott, Mr. Webb,

RESOLUTIONS. 1. Resolved, That the time has now fully ome when the Liberty party ought to carry out the principle of Equal Rights in all its legitimate consequences and applications, by taking the right side of all questions, civil, fipencial or political, that affect the welfare of community.

2. Resolved, That it is proper for all Conventions of Liberty men, to express their judgment upon all matters concerning the interests and welfare of the country; but the abolition of Slavery ought to continue to be the sole test of membership to the Liberty

S. Resolved. That the refusal of the Democratic party of this State, for nine years past, to bestow upon their colored fellow citizens the beauty and symplicity of our republican Elective Franchise, notwithstanding they have had the power to do it, and have annually been asked to do it, and notwithstanding which have bound us to the old political its possession is declared by them to be a right inherent in every freeman, is most convincing evidence of the gross inconsistency or heartand demonstrates that it is therefore utterly unworthy of the support of any friend of Equal Rights.

4. Resolved, That in the judgment of this Convention, the pay all the members and christians, we feel ourselves bound as far officers of the State Legislature ought to be

5. Resolved, That we regard the Militia trainings of this State as unnecessary, useless, burdensome, expensive, demoralizing, a burlesque upon military sciences, and productive

6. R solved. That the present system of administering law in this State is susceptible dence in the capacity and integrity of of material and radical improvement, by abolishing its multiplied technicalities, reducing its exorbitant and unnecessary expenses, dininishing its delays, and differently constituting its courts, so that justice may be speedily, cheaply and certainly obtained by every one who applies for it: and a reform of this system should enlist the earliest attention of the Legislature.

> 7. Resolved, That we heartily approve of he nomination of JAMES G. BIRNEY and NA THAN THOMAS, as candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, of the State for the ensuing term, and that we will use all proper means to secure their election.

C. CARTER, Ch'n. J. CHANDLER, Jr., Sec.

For the Signal of Liberty. GENESEE LIBERTY CONVECTION. At a Convention of the friends of universal Liberty, held at Grand Blank, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to be supported by the Liberty party of Genessee Co., for Representative in the State Legislature, J. W. King, was unanimously nominated.

A county corresponding committee was appointed composed of the following persons: Wm. Chamberlin, D. W. C. Leach, C. G. Voted to call a convention of the Young

the Court House in the village of Flint for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend the Young Men's State Convention, at Jackson, C. G. CURTISS, Sec.

Flint, Sept. 17, 1845.

For the Signal of Liberty. ST. JOSEPH COUNTY.

We have had a very interesting meeting of our Liberty friends in this County, and cause, HARRISON KELLEY and WM. WOOD-RUFF, for Kepresentatives.

The following resolutions were unanimous-

Resolved, That this meeting view the proceedings lately had by the Slave Power of Kentucky to suppress "the True American,"

and one entirely worthy of its infamous leader, THOMAS F. MARSHALL.

Resolved, That Cassius M. Clay is worthy MESSRS. BECKLEY & FOSTER:of our warmest support in his efforts to throw light into the mind of Kentucky upon the subject of Abolition; and we sincerely hope Resolved, That the nomination be made by no effort of the Slave Power will still his

ballot, on which WM. S. ELLIOT, and DAVID voice, or dry his pen. Resolved, That "Liberty and Union, now Parker Osborn, Jahial C. Saxton, Aaron and forever, one and inseparable," is our mot to-Liberty for all and Union for Liberty.

> WILLIAM CASE, Sec'v. Centerville, Sept. 19, 1846. For the Signal of Liberty.

COMMENCEMENT AT OBERLIN.

OBERLIN, Aug. 29, 1845. The commencement exercises were of thrilng interest throughout, and presented an intellectual and moral treat to the enchained audience. The young ladies on Tuesday read their pieces to a thronged house, though, this not being the great day, the house was not crowded-although three thousand people were seated in it. The great difficulty was for the audience to hear. The ladies read well and loud generally. The compositions though diverse in character, all presented a highly moral and religious aspect. "Our country worth saving," by Miss Pratt, was cheering to the heart of the Abolitionist .-But I must not particularize, as I have no time to be critical. Miss Everett's "Philosophy of fashion," was sprightly, and rich in good humored satire. But it may seem! invidious to specify when all were so excellent. Twelve young ladies received their diplomas who had passed through the young ladies course,six who had pursued the college course.

On Wednesday, at 9 A. M., the large church, which seats three thousand, was crowded, aisles, lobby and all, and before noon it was estimated that there were more than a housand without. Provision was made in the afternoon for all strangers, the inhabitants and students giving way, so that those from justice. abroad obtained seats. The college graduates spoke in the forenoon-or a part of them, in lphabetical order. The theological students occupied the afternoon. Most of the speeches were manly expressions of right sentiments. They had an object and produced an effect .-There was very little of school boy declarestion so common on such occasions.

Mr. Gurney's "Age of Freedom," was thrilling piece, and was calculated to arouse every dormant faculty of the soul to carry out the spirit of the age in its aspirations after iberty. He sketched the peculiarities of passed ages and characterised the present as the Age of Freedom. The way having been prepared by the Revolutionary age, which immediately preceded it for the establishment of Liberty on right principles and on a solid ba-

Miss Warren's "Tales of the Wind," oem, contained genuine poetry, and produced decided sensation as read by Prof. Thome. There was truth, and deep pathos in the picture drawn of Slavery, which drew tears from many eyes. Let such a spirit be inspired by the women of America, and how long could slavery live? But the deepest and most general interest

was excited by the speech of Mr. White-

horne, a colored youth from Jamaica. Wes Indies, which closed the forencon exercises His subject was 'Intellectual Conflict.' His less hypocrisy of a majority of that party, style was ornate even to excess perhaps, but and produced a vivid impression as a whole.-He traced man through his course of improvement from the naked savage to the lettered christian-and noted the various ways in which his combativeness had been exercised. In the deadly strife of battle-in the martial games of peace. In the tourney and passage of arms of the days of chivalry-and the wordy was of the forum and Senate chamber, and the debating school. And this last, the intellectual conflict, is to supercede all others. Al ready do the nations talk of bidding farewell -a long forewell-"to the big wars that make ambition virtue"-and confining their conflicts to the "grand debate, the tart reply -the logic and the wisdom and the wit" of mendment some two days, it was refer-

nental war. His description of the result of intellectual ollision was highly graphic. His figures though rather long drawn out, were pictures que in a high degree. In one, he compared the combatants to two maddened torrents dashing from opposing rocks, throwing aloft in their wild encounter a cloud of spray, on which the sun light of heaven imprinted the rain-bon of truth

Mr. Whitehorn is certainly a young man of very handsome speaking talents-and he informed me he should devote himself to the antislavery cause. May "Heaven's blessing rest on his labors"-and may he find a brother and a friend in all who love the slave! Several of the theologers spoke well, but

have no time for comments. In the evening the college societies were addressed by Prof. Walker, Mr. Burrett's illness preventng him from fulfilling his engagement. This was a grevious disappointment to

smith. But Prof. W. gave an excellent address, though he had but a week or two, a mid pressing labors, for preparation. His subject was "The characteristics, and wants of the present age." He characterised this as the age of Reform, and particularized the great moral reforms of the day, dwelling more Men of Genessee County on Tuesday next at particularly on the Peace Reform, of which he is a distinguished advocate.

To show the progress of peace principles, he contrasted the estimation in which the greatest living warrior is held by the masses, and Father Mathew, the advocate of Temperance and Peace.

The one, the Duke of Wellington, who has received ten millions of money from his Government for fighting, is obliged to have iron window shutters to save him from the fury of the people. The apostle of Temperance and Peace is blessed by the million where ever he goes, and has his wants supplied and his debts paid by the spontaneous contributions of the poor! Yours,

The Old School Presbyterian church in the United States increused four thousand three hundred dollars, with the cost of proseobject in sustaining the Liberty standard is to Resolved, That Zenas Sikes, from Van Bu- as a most cowardly attack upon a sick man, hundred and eighty nine the past year.

For the Signal of Liberty. HOW TO SPREAD ANTI-SLAVERY.

Permit me through your paper, to suggest the propriety of devising some plan by which the remote and thinly settled counties of our State and the back settlements and outskirts of our towns can be more successfully reached, and enlightened on the subject of abolition.

Our public lecturers have visited the cities. and principal villages of the State-where large audiences were expected; and in so doing much good has been accomplished; but is these places, at the present time, to a great extent, the lines are drawn, and each voter has taken sides and stands committed. When a celebrated lecturer visits these places, he calls out a crowd of interested hearers, but generally they are the decided friends of the slave, drawn from the pro-slavery multitude around, who are too much chafed by party feeling, or too much interested in the present state of things to expose their consciences to the truth, or too ignorant, blind or prejudiced against the principles of abolition to attend and listen with candor, and many lecturers of sterling merit have fallen upon "stony ground hearers," or upon those already committed to our cause. While we would hope the public lecturers will continue their efforts, increasing in numbers, zeal, and success, leaving no place, however formidable, unvisited: vet if their attention could be turned to the more unfrequented fields, I think they would find that the mighty power which we need to poise the political scale, now lies in ambush, unconverted, and uncalled for, or around the bedges and along the highways uninvited into the vineyard. The voters of Michigan who come from the woods, school districts, and back settlements, are no office seekers, no hirelings, no serviles, acknowledge no political overseers, but are firm, honest, lovers of I wish also to suggest, for the consideration

of the Young Men's State Convention, the County Conventions, and your readers generally, the expediency of employing colporteurs in every county, if possible, and if not practicable in every county, those in limited districts, whose business it may be, to visit from iouse to house, distribute and circulate antislavery publications, obtain subscriptions for abolition papers through the day, and in the evening give a lecture to the assembled peighborhood. Men of good common sense, of sound minds, acquainted with men and business, who love the cause of liberty, could be obtained in any county for a common school teachers wages-and with the sale of books. and collections which he might obtain, he would nearly, or quite pay his own way brough. Let our arti-slavery society appoint a committee to secure the labors of a colporteur, furnish him with books, tracts, periodicals and newspaper lists, and the circulation of the Signal and Emancipator would double in our State, and the effect upon our cause would well pay the price. And if it is not successful upon the present election, it will be upon future elections, equally as important, for there are more to come, and we must remain firm as a rock in the midst of he ocean, till the fretted waves and warring elements, now lashed into fury, rising up in fearful surges pround us, have foamed out their madness, and the breakers of opposition subside into an universal calm-and slaver vield to liberty, without a compromise, her undisputed dominions.

Yours truly, O. PARKER.

THINGS IN TEXAS.

We perceive by the Texas National Register, that the convention for the formation of a Constitution had some difficulty in adjusting the basis of representation. The Legislative Committee recommended as the basis, the qualified electors. In Committee of the Whole this was stricken out, and "free white popution" inserted. After discussing the ared with the whole question of representation to a Select Committee of three from each great section of the country.

The federal basis was advocated, not on the ground of abstract right, but as something demanded for the protection of slavery. It is rather remarkable, that the non-slaveholding interest should be so strong as to succeed in Committee of the Whole, in striking out the clause, qualified electors, and substituting "free white nonulation."

Among the general provisions, reported by the Committee on Bill of Rights. &c., we notice quite a benelovent one.

"Sec. 19. The Legislature shall have power to pass laws prohibiting under such modifications as they may think proper, the separation of families by privite or public sale."

many who longed to hear the learned Black-Whether this has been adopted or not, we cannot learn. If it has, Texas has taken a long step in advance of any of the Southern States .- Cin. Herald.

> The Great Britain Outdone .- The mmense steamboat Oregon, recently launched at New York, has been finished, and will shortly be placed on the route between New York and Providence .-Her length is three hundred and forty feet-ten feet longer than the steamship Great Britain. It is said there will be a trial of speed between these two huge

Seduction .- Pennsylvania has a law ounishing seduction, and there have been repeated convictions under it. The last we have seen took place in Dauphin co., some ten days since. The young man's name was Henry M. Todd, who was sentenced to one year's imprisonment, in the county prison, and to pay a fine of one

The Port Huron Observer goes for

electing the Cabinet and all the higher

that this measure will ultimately succeed.

opinion or of personal advantage?

Eh?-Port Huron Observer.

# SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1845.

One Dollara Year in Advance.

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

EQUAL SUFFRAGE.

In establishing a constitution of Government, nothing can be more important vote for the makers and executors of the of great good. laws, the idea of democratic representation is carried to its utmost legitimate ex-

But mankind have been very slow to arrive at this democratic boundary. In approaching. We believe that a majorimost representative governments, various ty of all the legal voters of Michigan are obstacles limit the right of suffrage and now honestly in favor of the measure, and and some half a dozen of the Free States holding office. In England, property would so declare themselves were they have held elections, and how stands the qualifications are required, and not more required to answer to the question, yes or result? Let us look the matter in the than one person in every thirty or forty no, at the ballot box. All that the friends face, whatever may be its aspect. The of this matter. After "applying the prinis a voter. In quite a number of the U. of the measure ask, is that it may be test- first election was held in States, property qualifications for office ed there as a Constitutional amendment. and suffrage now prevail, and it is only They are willing to abide the judgment of by slow degrees that they are disappear. the whole people, without any fears for

But in this republican country, Color is made a disqualification for suffrage .-This restriction, so far as we know is pebeen newly emancipated. In Mexico, persons of all colors and mixtures of blood out delay. attain to the highest civil and military

In New York, color is made a disqual ification for a poor man, while the rich. if the owner of real estate, is a voter and is eligible to office.

But in all the New England States except Connecticut, the democratic principle of suffrage we have mentioned is carried out to its full extent, and no restricis in operation. The working of this principle has been admirable. Where can we find the same number of people where the laws are better, or better executed?

Now, as we have seen, the principle of Equal Suffrage being an important one, and proved by experience to be high- to the State?" ly beneficial, we are desirous of having barbarism-deprivation of suffrage for that most foolish of all reasons, the color of the voter-will soon cease to disgrace our Statute Book.

Nearly four thousand of the voters of the State, through the Liberty organization, have declared the reform to be a principle of their party.

A large portion of the Whigs-perhaps we might say a majority-are also in fa vor of removing the present absurd restriction. Several of the presses in the interior have declared for Equal Suffrage, while the Whigs of Jackson county, at their last Convention, adopted it as a Whig principle. As the Whigs have always professed to be especially friendly to the colored people, we cannot anticipate any serious opposition from them as

The principal sources of opposition from the Democratic party will be the extreme servility of the leaders who govern the party, and the very great prejudice against color-or, perhaps, we might more properly say, hatred of colored persons because they are colored, which so extensively prevails among the ignorant and unthinking portion of that party .-The intelligent and unprincipled leaders would dread to have it reach the ears of the Slaveholders whom they serve, that Michigan had recognized the equality of the colored man with all other citizens, while the other extreme of the party would see visions of horrible evil in the bare possibility that a colored man might be elected to the office of path-master or fence-viewer. These two extremes of the party have controlled its action for nine years past, while its representatives have been continually but vainly asked to carry out their own professed principle of Equal Suffrage. But notwithstanding this opposition from combined knavery and prejudice, the measure has gained friends in the party, as was manifested by the action of the last Legislatures, in which about one half the members voted for the requisite constitutional amendment. But as a two-thirds vote was required, the proposition did not suc-

But a spirit of reform, amendment and progress-a feeling after that which is Right and Consistent and Just, has manifested itself in a portion of the party, without asking for the guidance or permission of the party leaders. This earn- 3,330: in 1840 it was 2,773.

est desire for real Progress will ultimately bring the honest mass of that party to a right apprehension of this subject, ty, its political antagonists have flattered State officers by the people. We predict and to consistent and unwavering action respecting it.

er. Where this is all concentrated in exposition of the subject. We trust the nance with numbers not only undiminish- ular opinion or prejudice—who should ing gubernatorial term. one man, an unlimited despotism is the Report will be attentively perused by our ed, but augmented. consequence. Where it is held by a few, subscribers, and then circulated extenthe government becomes an aristocracy. sively among their Democratic friends and Where every man, a permanent resident neighbors. If each subscriber will loan ing no foreign allegiance, is allowed to udices on the subject, it may be the means

From all the considerations we have Equal Suffrage will be carried out in our State to its legitimate extent, is rapidly the result.

LETTER FROM MR. BIRNEY. The following letter, addressed by Mr. Binney to three gentlemen of this county, has given for Birney by about Ftfteen Hun- public officers, but whether they shall be culiar to the United States. It does not been transmitted to us for publication. It exist in the South American States, where was written in answer to inquiries proposed The Democratic vote was less by some their qualifications, or be appointed by every gradation of color and appearance to him respecting our State affairs, and conpresents itself. It is not found in the tains explicit and definite answers. Presum-British West Indies, where the slaves have ing that they will be of interest to all our readers, we place the letter before them with-

LOWER SAGINAW, Mich., Sep. 18, 1845. Messis. Jewett, Hill & Garland:

Dear Sirs-You ask me, as the nominee of the Liberty party for the office of Governor of this State.

1. "Do you think that our Judiciary system needs any alteration? And to what ex-

lest alteration. It is slow, and oppressive to the poor, who constitute a large majoritytion of color, property, or religious belief, who have, at last, to pay for the systemand for whom the Constitution was more specially made, if we may assert that of any class. They will not be satisfied with the system, as long as it remains what it is; it must be easily comprehended by them, expedirions and economical.

2. "Are you in favor of liquidating the Public Debt, by selling the Works belonging

The State has no business with the Public it introduced in its full extent into our Works. Its main duty is fulfilled, as soon as own State. The present appearances of it is brought to prevent one man from trespas reasonable man ask of it-than that he should pe protected in the exercise of all his faculties without molestation? Let every public work be undertaken by those that have the means. Let every loss fall on them, and every advantage be gained by them. As soon as a good price is offered for the Public Works, let them e sold, in part payment of our State debt .-Let the State afterward, and as quickly as possible, be brought to the simple duty I have already indicated; and let it, henceforth, cease rom any connection, whatever, with works, be they public or private.

3. "What do you think of the present sala ies of the State officers, agents, &c? Are they too high or too low?"

They are certainly too high, and ought to pe reduced. I could well particularize, but almost without exception, they appear to me too high. As a State we have managed injudiciously. We have forgotten that there were comparatively but few objects of taxaion. And, strange as it may seem, some of hese few, held by the wealthiest persons, are already beginning to be exempted. We have forgotten, also, that the people are as yet poor. A new State, we have imitated older ones. It is always a sad thing, when the officers of the Government begin to think the Government was especially made for them.

Having rendered to you explicit answers to all the questions contained in your letter, I remain, gentlemen,

your obedient servent, JAMES G. BIRNEY.

The Report of the Committee on the first page, and the numerous commu nications on the second, have crowded out half of our editorial matters. Next week we shall bring up arrearages.

The Whigs passed many resoluions at their State Convention, some first rate, and some miserable, antiquated affairs. We shall notice them next week.

"We pledge ourselves and the Demo cratic party of the County, to make use of all means constitutionally in our power to accomplish THE SPEEDY OVERTHROW OF SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES AND THEIR TERRITORIES."

The preceding is from a resolution of he Democratic Convention of Portage County, Ohio. How will it strike the ears of those good Democratic brethren, McDuffie, Calhoun and Gov. Hammond? "Coming events cast their shadows be-

The census of Jackson township, just taken, shows the population to be ELECTIONS OF 1845.

From the beginning of the Liberty parthemselves that it would be a temporary But it should extend to all the offices, unorganization. They were not a little less the judicial one be an exception.-With the view of presenting this ques- puzzled, however, to find its numbers treb- Why cannot the people as well elect tion to the minds of the Democracy, we ling in 1841, and increasing in the two have published on our first page a Report following years to eight times their origiff? Then after reforming the States, of Hon. Samuel Denton, made last win- inal number. This to be sure, did not let the principle be applied to national ter to the Senate of Michigan, in which look much like "dying off:" but having offices .- Sig. of Inb. inconsistent with them. In this respect Presidential election will be the last of a single officer who should be appointed

vote for two or three years, and then "die

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The vote for Birney last year was 4,862. The official report we have not now at hand: but in all but 33 towns the Liberty vote was 5,271. The whole Liberty vote for Governor exceeded that are of "small" or great importance as dred! Quite a falling off in six months! elected by their neighbors who know thousands. In 42 towns the Liberty vote the favor of the chief magistrate a hunmembers of the Legislature were elect. as good good men as the Governor, and thods. ed. This was not bad for the first six if so, why should they not elect them? months. Next came

CONNECTICUT.

The Whig papers trumpeted a diminished Liberty vote, but were too fast; for while the Whig vote fell off from the previous Spring election 3,272 and the Democratic, 5,212, the Liberty vote gained 111. Gillette received 156 votes more than Birney six months before. So there was no dying away in Connecticut .-The next election was held in

Iowa.

This was entirely new ground, yet the Western Citizen says that sixty Liberty votes were given in one County, for the first time. This, certainly, is not dis-

INDIANA.

In this State we never had any thorough organization, and the two Liberty pointed by the Governor. papers have but a limited circulation. The vote for Birney last year was 2.106.— of legal voters of each County be as like-The Liberty vote for members of Con- ly to elect a good prosecuting attorney as trusted as a legislator, or in any other public 257, showing no deficiency. Of the re- recommend some lazy shiftless, vicious satisfactorily explained. sult of the county tickets we are not upprised: but we are assured that Liberty nominations were made in twice as many counties as ever before. This fact speaks

VERMONT.

We have not the full vote before us, out the last mail brings us the assurance, that while the Whig vote has fallen off about 5,000, and the Democratic 3,000, the Liberty vote has gained about Two thousand! Eleven Liberty members of the Legislature are elected: last year only eight. The Liberty gain on the November election is 40 per cent, or more.

MAINE.

The full returns are not all in: bu 263 towns give 5,392 Liberty votes .-The vote of the whole State for Birney was 4,862. In 60 towns out of 110 there was no choice.

Thus in every election as it comes, we find the Liberty cause, from Iowa to Maine, steadily and surely on the gain .-Let our opponents mock at our slow gains, if they will. Be it ours to labor at our work till it shall be accomplished. Buck le on the armor, good friends, and let Michigan surpass all her elder sisters!

The peculiar beauties of the presen system of banking, and the extent to which abuses under it may be carried, are strikingly illustrated by the official statement of the affairs of the Commercial Bank of Natchez, at the time of its explosion in 1837, and furnished the strongest argument that can be adduced in favor of the principle of individual liability and the prohibition of officers from borrowing .-The total liabilities of the officers of this bank on the 27th of June, 1857, amounted to \$703,-937. The liabilities of 21 pets of the bank were as follows:-As payers, \$538,253: as endorsers, \$1,019,462; as discounters, \$494, 124-making a total of \$2,051,859!! This added to the liabilities of the officers, makes the round sum of \$2,755,828!-almost three millions, when the whole capital of the bank was only two millions. Thus 21 favorites of the bank and the officers-without including the liabilities of the stockholders, which were very large-borrowed \$755,828 more than and menacining in the extreme." the whole capital stock of the bank .- Free

GOV. BARRY.

The St. Joseph Republican quotes a part of what we said about Gov. Barry suffering his name to be used for a candidate a third term, and adds .-

their Notaries Public as their Justicesthis uncalled for and unprovoked attack when its editors know as well as we, that the present disability of the Colored Man failed so often in prophesying "the next The Signal is ahead of our time with the utmost reluctance that he suffer- erty of Henry T. Hall, to satisfy a mortis subjected to the scrutiny of Democrate election will be the last of you," they altogether. Notaries are of small imported his name to come before the conventing of the Supreme ic principles, and found to be entirely now altered the prediction to "the next tance as public officers. But if there is tion, and would not have permitted it, Court, in favor of the Board of Directors than the proportion of the people who it is an unanswerable production, and Dr. you." Well, it was not their fault that by the Executive—who should be placed no better man could be found to guide the vs. said Henry T. Hall. Conditions, are to possess and exercise political pow- Denton is entitled to credit for this just we survived. We came out of the fur- as far as possible above the reach of pop- destinies of our young state for the com- Cash.

have no temptation placed before him to Gov. Barry, after notice given through The wise political prophets had at first wink at vice or fellowship with evil-that the Free Press that he would not run for regarded the organization of 1840 as a re- officer is the Prosecuting Attorney. The Governor, permitted his name to be used sult of the excitement of that campaign, arguments against making judges elect- by his friends for four ballotings, and afof the soil, unconvicted of crime, and owest. Failing is this, they next concluded force. The Judge sits upon the bench to the nomination, then his name was withthe excitement of 1844 would be so great administer justice according to law, ei- drawn. This seemed to us, in the can- Wednesday previous, only six persons were that we should all be merged in the oth. ther common or stautory-it is the duty didate of a party which avowedly goes er parties. The facts giving the lie to of the Attorney to take cognizance of all for "rotation in office" au instance of the Liberty party has commenced an organithis prediction, they anticipated that we violations of the statutes and to present "greedy ambition." It looks the same should dwindle along with a diminishing offenders before the Grand Jury. Now in the eyes of some Democrats. We supwhich of these would be most likely to posed we had a right to express our opinaway." Well, time has rolled around, feel the subsidizing influences of popular ion on the matter and did so. The fact that the Republican calls us an "aboliton Will the Signal permit us to doubt demagogue" does not prove us to be in-

> We have nothing against Gov. Barry ciple to national offices," we suppose it personally, and his administration, so far would make Pete Gumbo Secretary of as depended on him, under the embarrass-State, Cuffe Lewis Secretary of the Treas- ing circumstances attending it, has given ury, Sam Jonsing Secretary of War, &c. as general satisfaction as could have been

The question is not whether notaries We notice that Mr. Greenly, the nom ince of the Democrats for Lieutenant Gover-The Whig papers fling out various insinua tions about him, which, as they are not subexceeded the Whig, and in fifty the Lib. dred miles distant, who knows nothing crats do not attempt to meet them except by erty is the first or second party. Eight about them. Would not the people select calling them Whig lies, and other evasive me

> As to the Prosecuting Attornies, we think that better men would be put in office, if elected by the people than those who are now appointed: for we believe he office is often bestowed as a reward for partizan services, either already per- hence it passed by vote of Senators who did formed, or prospectively promised. Be- not know its real import. George Redfield, sides, the duties of the office would be the present State Treasurer, then a Senator, better porformed when the officer felt his is appealed to as a witness of this fact. The responsibility to the people, than they now second is, that when President pro tem of the are when he is responsible to nobody.-We apprehend that "the subsidizing influence of popular opinion or of personal advantage" would not be any more grossed, and the bill being read only by its effectual on them than it now is on Just title, the rejected amendment passed, unknown 24,) says: tices of the Peace, or Associate Judges, to the members. The amount thus approboth of which are now elected by the peo- priated was between \$50 and \$100. ple, and "administer justice according to

Would not the hundreds and thousands profligate of their own number.

that on this account they ought to be ap-

As to the suggestions of the Observer is," &c. they need no answer from us .men of the manner of feeling and think- gers of it. ing most in vogue with the "MODERN DE-MOCRACY." The greatest argument they can urge why a colored person should not have the rights of a MAN, is the cry of "nigger, nigger"! In this particular case the remarks of the Observer imply something more. The readiness with which the Editor refers to "Cuffee" and to the intelligent reader of the class in of Ann Arbor, and entered upon his duties .its peculiar form and shape.

PENNSYLVANIA.

By our exchanges we observe that en tire Liberty tickets have been formed for all the State and County offices, to be fill ed at the next election, in Indiana, Alle ghany, Mercer, Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Westmoreland, Washington, Favette. Greene, Crawford, Erie and Venango counties .- Thirteen of the sixteen counties lying West of the Allegany mountains in Pennsylvania are thus completely organized; several of them have now for the first time formed Liberty tickets.

Five years ago several of the counties which we have named began by giving Our opinion coincides with that of the five or six votes; they now bring five or Richmond Whig, which says, he had "better six hundred to the polls, and will soon af- stayed at home!" ford as many thousands. The stubborn honesty of a few published new and singular doctrines to the many. They kindled a light, in which hundreds have seen their duty, and the first fruits of their faithfulness promise an early and abundant harvest .- American Lit.

Bennett, in his Weekly Herald, com-

mences an abolition article thus: "That strangely mingled combination of fanaticism, violence, folly, and demagogueism, which is designated the abolition movement is fast assuming an aspect dark, portentous

This is bad, no doubt: but what is to

"We are at a loss to determine the motive of the Signal of Liberty in making words: Governor Barry never desired a nomination for a third term, and that it was rin, Jenny, and Isaac, levied as the prop. C Alvord, had he not been urged so to do by his of the Theological Seminary of the SYN- E Webb, friends, who believed, and that truly, that on or South Carolina and Georgia.

whether it has yet fully stated its "idea" correct.

But the Detroit Advertiser brings two charges against him in his official character which are legitimate subjects of comment .-One is, that when a Senator he smuggled through the Senate a bill to repeal the laws against adultery by bringing it in under a title which was no index to its contents, and Senate, an amendment of an appropriation declension of prices which we have anticithe bill, and handed to the clerk to be en-

We give these statements on the authority law." We never heard any one argue of the Advertiser only; but we have not yet seen any denial or explanation of them. If true, Mr. Greenly ought not to receive the vote of a single honest man in the State, of any gress at the late election, in six districts, the Governor would be to appoint a good capacity. Besides, the fact that he advocated was 1849, leaving four districts in which one on the recommendation of some half the repert of the adultery law at all, is a black no Liberty candidates were run. Thus a dozen of the most unprincipled dema- mark against him. The honest and respecta six-tenths of the State gave as many votes gogues of the County? And the chances ble portion of community should put their as the whole State gave to Birney, into are at least two to one that they would reprobation upon his course, unless it can be

> Sundry disasters, such as breaking down, running off the track, &c. have lately respecting "Pete Gumbo," "Cuffee Lew- occurred on the Railroad, too numerous to mention. They indicate an unfavorable state They stand out for themselves as a speci- of things, in the Road itself, or in the mana-

> > OF C. M. Clay was in Cincinnati, at the latest dates. He has authorized the N. Y. Tribune to announce positively that the "True American" will be con-

The Rev. D. D. Whedon, late of Conecticut, Professor of Rhetoric and Logic in "Gumbo" conveys no doubtful impression the University, has recently become a resident W. D. Moore, A. W. Curtis, Oliver Stree-, society with which he is most familiar, and He also assumes for the time being, the du from which his sham democracy receives the of the professorship made vacant by the death of the lamented Whiting .- Argus.

> The Eaten Bugle is down upon us i more than half a colum of fine type, accosing us of a "most malignant and uncalled for attack" upon Mr. Clay, and of uttering teachings which are like

"The tone that's heard in hell, Where devils damned give back the echo.' This is severe consure; but what is our of

fence? Why, that we expressed the opinion that Henry Clay, as a good citizen, should have used his great influence with his fellow citizens in suppressing the mob in Lexington which he knew would assemble, instead of departing on a journey of pleasure just before This is the head and front of our offending

W. H. Burleigh, the publisher of the

Christian Freeman, Hartford, Conn , has sent us a copy of his Liberty Almanac for 1846 .-It contains 52 pages, and is neatly got up, and the reading matter is valuable. It is adap ted as well for Michigan as for New Eng-

We have also received a good Anti-slavery Almanac from N. Y., by Finch and Weed, 00 a thousand.

The Detroit Free Press cantions the farmers against the Bank of Wooster, Ohio, as there is much in circulation in this State, and an anxiety to keep it moving.

TION.

The following is from the Savannah Republican of March 23, 1845. It is the concluding paragraph of an advertisement | R McClellaud, of a Sheriff's sale, and is in the following A Knapp,
M Richardson,

"Also, at the same time and place, the following negro slaves, to wit: Charles, Peggy, Antonet, Davy, September, Ma-

"C. O'NEAL, Sheriff M. C."

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

This County, as our readers know, has given annually large Democratic majorities. We are not aware that the Whigs have ever rier states that at the Whig Convention on present, and no nomination was made. But zation there, numbering last years 108 votes, notwithstanding the great excitement of the contest. The Representatives, nominated by them for the present year LEGNARD NOBLE. of Putnam, and ISAAC SMITH, of Green Oak, are well deserving the support of honest men of all parties. They are well known to their fellow citizens, with whom they have long resided, as substantial and worthy men, and no friends to sham Democracy.

We presume the Whigs will make a nomnation for Senator, although without any prospect of electing him; but whether they do or not, Mr. Gar, the Liberty candidate, deserves and we believe will receive a large and handsome support.

Don't forget that the election this year will be for one day only, and that day will be TURSDAY, and not Monday, so make your calculations accordingly.

Mr. Clay (says the National Intelligencer) has returned, in fine health, to his residence near Lexington, from his visit to the Virginia White Sulphur Springs.

The letter of our Utica correspondent was too late for this week.

## Commercial.

ANN ARBOR, Sept. 26, 1945. The sales of Wheat during the week have been large, there being evidently a consideraable disposition among the farmers to sell .-But the mail of to-day brings news of that was rewritten by Mr. Greenly, attached to although some buyers have offered 62. The tendency is downward.

The Buffalo Pilot of last Wednesday (Sept

The market has again relapsed into a com parative duliness, and operations yesterday were very limited. The price of wheat an floor is slowly receding, and probably will go somewhat lower. Flour will fall undoubted ly to \$4, which is as high as it will bear in the present state of the market below, and wheat must bear a proportionate price.

Sales of Flour were made the day before at \$4,00 to \$4,121 and of Wheat at 85 to 26

The news by the Britannia, 10 days later

rom Europe, is thus noticed . "In Boston, we notice that it was received as favorable, and caused holders of flour to be more firm. In New York, the effect has not very strongly mainfested itself at the date of the last papers received. The general favorable state of the crops in England, and the rospect of a good harvest will have the effect, at least, to stop the speculation in breadstuffs for the foreign demand, and cause dealers to rely more upon the regular and legitimate basess of the country. The effect here has been to check operations, and cause a downward tendency in prices.

The Board of Trustees of the Leoni Wesvan Institute, are requested to meet at Ann or, on Saturday 11th of October next, at 2 o'clock. Place of meeting, the office of Signal of Liberty. The following are the names: Marcus Swift, J. G. Birker, W. I. Esler, Ru fus Thayer, Samuel Beebans, John Dimond, W. M. Sullivan, V. Meeker, Guy Beckley

WILLIAM M. SULLIVAN, Ag't.

TTA LIVING SKELETON, TO ALL APPEARANCE, applied to Dr. Ryan corner o Bowery and Prince Street, for advice. After relating his symptoms, the Dr. told him he had worms, and he could cure him. The man shook is head, and said it was impossible. He gave nim a box of Sherman's Worm Lozenges with irections how to take them. In three days he eturned and said he felt like a new being-that e first dose brought away a tape worm 70 or 80 about 25 feet more. Thus two doses of Sheran's Worm Lozenges effects a cure, where the nbined skill of our best physicians could afford relief. Although but a few mouths have apsed, he is now as fat and hearty as he ever was in his life. After yours of misery, swallowno enermous quantities of medicine, and spenda handreds of dollars without benefit, he was ared by only one box of Sherman's Worm Loz inges. Dr. Sherman's Warehouse is at 106 Vassau street. N. Y. W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, Agents for

Ann Arbor.

SENATORIAL CONVENTION-FOURTH DISTRICT.

The friends of Equal Rights in the Fourth Secatorial District are requested to meet in Convention at the Court House n the Village of Jackson on the 2nd day of Oct. next (immedidately after the adjournment of the Young Men's Convention) to nom-118 Nassau street, at \$5,00 a hundred, or \$25, insta two candidates for Senators to be supported on the Liberty Ticket at the Fall Elec tion. Each County is entitled to twice the number of Delegates to their representation

in the State Legislature. By order of the Central Committee. Battle Creek, Sept. 19, 1845.

PBESBYTERIAN SLAVE AUC- RECEIPTS FOR THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY FOR THE PRESENT WEEK.

Opposite each subscriber's name will be found he amount received, with the number and date 1.00 to 252 or Sept 19, 1846

Bussey. L June, R Parridge, 1,00 to 281 or Oct. 3, 1846 1,00 to 284 or Oct. 3, 1846 2,00 to 219 or Apr. 21, 1845 1,00 to 279 or Aug. 29, 1846 1,00 to 26) or Apr. 22, 1846 1,00 to 250 or Sept. 22, 1545

DIED,

On board the steamboat Knickerbocker, on her passage up, Sept. 10th, at 12 o'clock Mr. D. D. WATERMAN, merchant of this place, aged about thirty years.

# C. BRINCKERHOFF'S



THIS medicine, when first introduced, some years since, met with opposition and dead-ly simed hosillity from ignorant and vapid deaimers, who threw their darts of venom at it, assing it among the nostrums of the age. Those fruitless attempts to injure this great medicine have now in a great measure passed away; the base ir dividuals who fostered them have shrunk away conscious of their mistaken zeal, and left the restorative to proudly rank itself as the first and greatest medicine of the age. Consumption, that terrific destroyer of the beautiful and lovely of our kind, Liver Complaints Coughs and Colds, Pains in the Breast Side, and their concemitant evils are rendered harmless, when met by a prompt and efficient use of the Restorative. Most opportunely, the efforts of the Proprietor to place his invaluable compound before the public are now in the way of being crowned with success; and in every place where the angel of destruction under the above the public are now in the way of the public are now in the public are gel of destruction, under the cloak of disease, can be found, the Health Restorative shall drive him afar, and raise up the suffering mortals, and open to them the joys of a state of renewed health and energies. What a blessing to the nearly bereaved relatives, to witness the opportune aid instilling new life into the almost deceased en-deared one? Heed the voice of earnest and brotherly expostulation and entreaty, and tesort at once while there is yet time, to that hest of all earth's trensures to the almost hopeless sick one. Health Restoratvie. The following certificate is from Dr. Chilton, the well known New York

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

James R. Chilton, M. D. C. BRINCKERHOFF

Proprietor, N. Y. Principal Office 96 U. J. Principal Office 96 Hudson street, N. Y. For sale by W. S. & J. W. Maynard, Agents, 231-4w

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the payg date the thirteenth day of June, A. D. one cuted by Christopher Mullen and Thomas Mul-len of the town of Northfield, in the county of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, to Tho morigage was daly recorded in the Register's ffice of the county of Washtenaw, aforesaid, on he thirteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty seven, at 4 o'lock in the afternoon of said day in Liber numer five of mortgages at page one hundred and seventy eight which mortgage has been duly assigned to one John Riley of the city, county and

State of New York. And default having also been made in the conditions of said mortgage, no suit or proceeding at law having been instituted to recover the whole or any part of the money now due or claimed to several defaults, there is now claimed to be due on said mortgage, the sum of two hundred and seventy-four dollars and seventy-nine cents; Noice is therefore hereby given, that in pursuance of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, will be sold at the outer door of the Court House, in the village of Ann Arbor, in the County of Washtenaw aforesaid, at public auction on the second day of January next (A. D. 1846) at tent o'clock in the forenoon of said day, in pursu-nace of said power of sale all and singular the emises described in said mortgage as Being all that certain tract of land situated in he town of Northfield in the County and State foresaid being the north east quar er of the south west fractional quarter of section numbered thirty ne in township numbered one south of range six ast, containing fifty-one acres of land same more or less," or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the amount actually due on said mortgage together with costs of sale.

JOHN RILEY.

By Hawris's & Peart, his attornies. Ann Arbor, Sept. 26, 1845.

In Chancery --- Ist Circuit. George F. Porter, administrator of Oliver Kane, deceased, complainant, zs. Loren Mille, Elijah W. BY virtue of a decretal order assued out of the court of chancery of the State of Mich-

igan, I shall expose to sale to the highest hidler, at the Court House in the Village of Ann Arbor, Washtenaw county, on the 23d day of September next, at I o'clock, P. M., of that day, the following described premises situate, to wit: 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 outh on the line of the said section and on the line of section thirty-two, forty rads south of the outh west corner of the said section to a stake: hence ener at right angles with said section line nirty rods; thence north and parallel with said action line to the centre of said Whites' road.— Thence south seventy five degrees west in the sen-tre of the said road to the place of beginning, dredths of an acre of land more or less.

GEO. DANFORTH.

Muster in Chancery.

Moster in Chancery.

Joy & Ponten, Sol's.

Dated, August 11th, 1845. 224

The above sale is postponed until the 20th day
f October A. D. 1845 at the same hour and

GEO. DANFORTH. Master in Chancery.

Dated, Sept. 23d, 1845. Strayed.

ON the 12th inst., a small, dark red, three years old, mileh cow. Any information respecting her, will be gratefully received and liberally rewarded.

M. H. COWLES.
Ann Arbor, (Lower Town,) Sept. 26, 1845.

CHARLES H. STEWART, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND JEFFERSON AVENUE DETROIT.

FOR THE CERTAIN AND PERMANENT CURE OF FEVER AND AGUE.

THESE, pills are prepared by the distinguished F. KLING, M. D. of Jackson Mich. In all of the many cases in which they have beet used, they have given the most entire and perfec satisfaction. The proprietor hazards nothing in saying, that they are the very best medicine in the world for the cure of the above mentioned disease. Any quantity of recommendations migh-bo published—as is the custom with many—bu that is considered unnecessary. One trial will entisty 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 ing the disease for a short time and preventing only its external appearance, while inwardly its 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 merely check the chills, but that will eradicate the disease entirely from the system. Warranted to effect a perfect cure, if the directions are strictly followed. Directions accompany every box and no Muscovetus Pills are genuine with out the written signature of the inventer 'F 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, Clin ton: D. K. Underwood, Adrian, Thomas P. May, Chipton: D. K. Underwood, Adrian, Thomas P. May, Plymouth: Peter Van Every, Franklin S. R. Sanford, Grand Rapids: F Gardner, Jonesville: Safford Hopkins, Hillsdale: Beleher & Ernest, A. Temple, J. McConnell & Co., Jackson, and throughout the State.

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

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

In Chancery --- Ist Circuit. George F. Porter, administrator of Oliver Kane, eased, complainant, rs. Loren Mills, Ebjah W.

BY virtue of a decretal order resued out of the court of chancery of the State of Mich igan, I shall expose to sale to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the Village of Ann Arbor, Washtenaw county, on the 23d day of September next, at I 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 Sinte 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; then south on the line of the said section and on the ne of section thirty-two, forty rods south of the south west corner of the said section to a stake: nence 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 cen tre of the said road to the place of beginning, containing thirty-three acres and sixty-five hundreddis 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," A LTHOUGH many preparations in the form before the public, claiming to give relief, and even cure the most inveterate diseases, yet none have so well answered the purpose as Dr. Sher-man's Medicated Lozanges. 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 per-formed, may justly by 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, Con-sumption and Hectic Fever, by their use have had the rose of health restored to the haggard eek and now live to speak forth the praises of his invaluable medicine. Dr. Sherman's "WORM LOZENGES"

Have been proved in more than 40,000 cases be infallible, in fact the only certain Worn Destraving Medicine ever discovered. Childre 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 the form is great beyond conception. When the breath of the child becomes offensive, and the is picking of the nose, grinding of the teeth during sleep, paleness about the lips with flusher cheeks head che, drowsiness, starting during sleep, disturbed dreams, awaking with fright and scremning, troublesome cough, feverishness, thirst voracious appetite, siekness at the stomach an bloated stomach—these are among the many prominent symptoms of worms, and can be re lieved by these incomparable Lozenges. The have never been known to fail. Dr. Sherman' "CAMPHOR LOZENGES"

Relieve Herdache, Nervous Sick Headache, Pal pitation of the heart, and Sickness in a very few minutes. They cure Lowress of Spirits, Des the Stomach. Summer or Bowel Complaints they keep up the spirits, dispel all the discressing symptoms of a night of dissipation, and enable person to undergo great mental or bodily toll.

"POOR MAN'S PLASTER Is acknowledged by all who have ever used it to be the best strengthening Plaster in the world and a sovereign remedy for pains and weakness in the back, loins, side, breast, neck, limbs joints, rheumansm, lumbago, &c. One million a year will not supply the demand. Caution is necessary, as there are many unprincipled per-sons who would force a spurious article upon the community. Be careful to get Sherman's Poor Man's Plaster, with a 'fac simile' of his written name on the back—none others are genuine, and will do more hart 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. B. Beardsley, Daniel Fan-shaw, Esq. and a host of names of the like reputation can be brought forward to prove the effi-cacy of Dr. Sherman's preparations—when they are so warmly recommended by the medical pro-fession, and prescribed in the practice, and when such universal approbation follows their use among all classes, we may justly say that the Dr. is not only entitled to the appellation o "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, Ypsilanti; D. C. Whitwood, Dexter: Pickford Craig, Saline; Smith & Tyrol, Cliaton, H. outh: D. Gregory and A. Grant, Northvil

THE Annual Meeting of the Board of Super T visors of this county will be held at the Court House in Ann Arbor, on Monday the 13th day of October next.

And the Superintendant of the poor will mee at the County House on Monday, the 29th day of September inst, to audit accounts.

B. KING, Clerk.

SEEDS.

WANTED.—20° lbs. Red Onion Seeds.
50 lbs. White do do
25 lbs. Yellow do do
100 lbs. Musk-melon do 5) lbs. Water melon do 5) lbs. Scarlet Radish do 5 lbs. Sage 10 bush Early Marrow Peas 10 " Cluster " 5 " Sugar Corn



The Wonderful Success

WHICH Dr. Folgers' Olosnonian, or All-Healing Balsam has met with not only n its sale, but also in the cures which it has efected, in persons who we e in a hopeless con-lition, has convinced the most skeptical of its its claims to the name of the GREAT REM-

The question is no longer asked. "Can Asthmo be cured?" It has been satis actorily settled with-in the last two months that Folger's Olosconian will produce a cure quicker than any other remedy in the world, and references can be given persons in and out of the city who have experienced its wonderful virtues, who had tried for years all others remedies in vain.

Mr. WILSON, a brick layer, residing at Hobo Mr. WILSON, a brick layer, residing at 11000-ken, N. J., had tried every remedy which he could hear of for the relief of asthma, and had spent more than one hundred dollars in endeavoring to procure help, but in vain. He commenced us-ing the Olosannian, January 21st. The first dose he took gave him relief, and two days afterward h's wife called to say that the small quan-ity of this remedy which he had taken had done

asthma, was given up by her physicians. She was removed to the seaboard in the hope of pal iating her distressing symptoms, but with no benefit. One bottle of the Olasanian so far reeved her that she was able to get up from her ed and dress herself, a thing she had not done before in months, and she has now returned to her residence in Morristown. N. J., with every

INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION rields to its effects. It southes the troublesom lough and gives refreshing slumbers to the weary; it allays the pain in the side and sore-ness in the chest, and enables the person to ex-pectorate easily, while it emirely restores the seretions of the system and expedites returning

JAMES B. DEVOE. 101 Reade street, ha long been complaining of a sorcness in the chest, accompanied with a short backing cough; he reised matter freely, had lost his appetite and felt alarmed at his situation. He had tried various remedies without any beneficial effect. His shortness of breath and pain in the side continued Increase. He used one bottle of the Oloshoni

Laight st: Mrs McGann, 20 Walker st; F. La-ban, 52 Pike st., Mrs. Archibald, 35 Walker st, with HUNDREDS OF NAMES of persons residing in New York, could be given, who are ready to bear testimony to the superiority of the Olosaonian over every other remedy known for he cure of coughs, colds, asthma, consumption, epitting of blood, dyspepsia, consumption, bron-chitis, difficulty of breathing, boarseness, influenza, pains in the breast and side, and the various affections of the stomach and liver.

ous affections of the stomach and liver.

For sale at 166 Nassau st, one door above Ann, and at Mrs Hays. 139 Fahon 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. Gran Vorthville. 218-6mo

To Clothiers, Manufacturers and Merchants.

HE subscriber is now receiving at his stores 1-8, and 190 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit the following, carefully and well selected stock of Dye Woors Dye Sturys, & Woollen Man

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

3 tons Camwood, very choice, 180 barrels Logwood, cut and ground,

Red Woods,

Copperas,
Blue Vitriol,
Madder, Ombro and Dutch Crop,

Cream Tartar,

2) " ext Logwood,

Worsted and Cotton Harness, Steel and Cane Reeds, Broad Power, Hand Loom and Fly Shut

ecine on many of the American manufacture

him to say to his customers that he is prepared at all times to WARRANT his goods of superior Dye Wood and Dye Stuff Warehouse, 188 and 190 Jefferson Avenue Detroit.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE, (Directly opposite the Cataract Hotel,) BY CYRUS F. SIMITH,

the Ferry. The location is one of the pleasant est in the village. The House is not of the largest clars, but has been thoroughly repaired, and newly furnished since last season, and the pro prictor 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 Temperance principles, which will ensure the stranger a quie home, during his sojourn at the Falls. Every lacility in the power of the proprietor, will be rendered, to make the visit of his patrons agree-

A LARGE Brindle or Light Brown Stag, with a small white spot on the top of his houlders, aged from seven to ten years, was ta-

charges and take property.

JOHN WILLIAMS. August 25, 1845.



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

W. A. Raymond's Store, No. 148, Jefferson Avenue, being one door abov The undersigned has taken a gree deal of pains in selecting his goods to get fash-conable styles and desirable qualities and he is infident that his assortment particularly of such goods as are desirable for the country trade, is as complete as any in the city.

He has on hand Balzmines, Muslin de Laines, Mulls, Ginghams, Calicoes of every Edgings, Luces. [atyle, | Ribbons, Parasols Dress Handkerchiefs Shawle,

Cravats, Scarfs, Veils, Gloves, Hosiery, Alapaeas, Brown Lineas, Lleached Lineas, Table covers, Toweling, Startings, Sheetings, Cambrics, Muslins, black, blue black and fancy dress Silks, Bonnet Suks, 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

lower than elsewhere. W. A. RAYMOVD.
Detroit, May 23, 1845. 213-6a

Important to Farmers. KNAPP & HAVILAND, would respectfully inform the farmers of Washtenaw and the

urrounding Counties that they continue to manefacture 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 Connery and preferred to any other, which they intend to sell at such prices and on such terms as cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are determined not to e outdone by any establishment, either in price r quality of work.

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

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

W. W. KNAPP. T. A. HAVILAND. Ann Arbor, May 1st, 1845.

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,

uly 22d 1845. }
The recent disastrous fire in New York wil of course excite solicitude in regard to its effection the solvency of Insurance Companies in that city, and the neighboring places. The Directors of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company are happy to assure their customers and the public rity, all losses sustained by their office, surplus 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 several Agencies. Their mode of transacting busi-ness, which for 35 years past has secured the pub ic confidence, will remain unchanged.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'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

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 subscribe the recent fire in this village. For this last thou sand the subscriber prid the Company four dollars - a good investment as he thinks, during these hard times. All who are not insured are nvited to call on him, and he will issue Policie without delay. F. J. B. CRANE, Agent. Ann Arbor, July 20, 1845. 2241

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

messof Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing at the old stand of J. Beckley & Co., where wait upon those who may favor them with their outronnge.

They guarantee that their work will be don with neatness and despatch. To their old friends and as many new custom ers as feel disposed to give them a trial, the would say, come on with your Woot and CLOTH and we will do you ample justice in the execu ion of your work-the price and terms of pay

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

SUMNER HICKS & CO. Ann Arbor Lower Town. Mar. 26, 1845. 26-60

Are your Barns Insured? THE Subscriber, Agent for the "Protection Insurance Company," continues to take risks on Houses, Stores, Merchandise, 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 b Lightning, the Farmers of Washienaw hav 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.

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 n longer, but call upon him and experience the ease and durability of his operations. TERMS accommodating and charges in no case unreasonable.

07 500 Pages for Fifty Cents!!!! 1 PROSPECTUS

Congressional Journal. THE editors of the United States Journal propose to commence, with the next session of Congress, a weekly publication under the above title, to continue through the whole session, at the unprecedented Luc price of

FIFTY CENTS!!

It will contain a faithful and impartial record of both Houses of Congress, the gist of all the important speeches which may be delivered, &c. The most competent reporters will be employed and nothing shall prevent it being made worthy of the patronage of the public generally. The Journal will endeavor, in its records, to do justice to both parties, so that both parties will feel allowed to patronise the publication. It being the long session, as it is called, the volume will contain at least 500 pages; each number will con-

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 other in the following particulars:

1. As it combines the Beating, Scouring, and Blowing Principles, it cleans the smuttest of grain in the best manner, retaining all the fric-tion of the wheat, and discharging the smut and

dust as fast as separated from the wheat.

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

be named, the following have used the Machine and certified to their excellency and superiority: H. N. HOWARD, Pontiac, Mich.

JOHN BACON, Auburn, Mich. W. Ryon, D. C VRELAND. Rock, JOHN PHIPS, Monroe, H. Dousman, do A. Beach. Waterloo. GEO. KETCHUM, Marshall, do

N. HEMENWAY, Oakland, do All orders for Machines will be promptly a ended to. Address E. O. & A. CRITTENTON. Ann Arbor, (Lower Town) Wash Co. Mich Aug. 24, 1845 223-1y

HE E. AND! HE E. MID!

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 "Muscovatus Pills." intended expressly for Fever and Aque. For a long period my family have unfortunate ly been afflicted with Fever and Ague and have tried every "Patent Meidicine" which I could find, even the most popular of the latest as well

and the great effect they produced upon the Agua-as a last and almost hopeless resort, I immediately produced a box of them, took them accord ing to directions, and they gave me instant relief, and I have been free from that terrible disease, 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 family, I cannot refrain o from acquainting the public of their great worth SAMUEL UPDIKE.

THEODORE UPDIKE, Witness. Grass Lake, July 14, 1845.

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

Near the Steamboat and Packet Landing, B. ffuld 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 574 Cents per

Day.
Passengers and Baggage conveyed to and from the House free of charge.
N. B. Passengers from the East will find 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 Eu-

We, the subscribers, take pleasure in recom nenning the above House to the friends of the ause, as being worthy of their patronage.

C. W. HARVEY, Pres't Eric Co. Temp. S.

H. G. WHITE. Sec'y do E. D. ROBISON, Pre't Y. M. Temp. S. W. B. FOBES, Secretary 6mo-212 Buffalo, February, 1845.

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

erally, would give notice that his house is not in complete order for the reception of Ladies an Gentlemen who may want permanent board ransient accommodations The New England House being strictly a ter

perance ho se, and pleasantly located in the im-mediate vicinity of business, makes it very desiable for men of business, as well as all others who like quiet accommodations and agreeable compa P. WIGHT May 1, 1845.

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 b superior to it. It will be under the immediate harge of Brown & Colburn, as Mr. Rogers keeps the Delevan House in Albany. May 19, 1845.

of September next, as all debts unsettled at that time will be left in the hands of Wm. R. Porry Esq. for collection.

R. & J. L. DAVIDSON.

Ann Arbor, Aug. 11, 1845. 225-4w

1845.

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

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

Block, Detroit. J HOLMES, Now York. } WE take this method of informing our friends and customers throughout the State, that we are still pursuing the even tenor of our ways, endeavoring to the our beautiful to the state. ways, endeavoring to do ou; business upon fair and honorable principles. We would also ten-der our acknowledgments for the patronage ex

tended to us by our customers, and would beg leave to call the attention of the public to a very the long session, as it is called, the volume will contain at least 500 pages; each number which will contain at least 500 pages; each substitution of the first of the pages; each substitution of the first of the pages; each substitution of the first eity of New York, and from his long experience in the Johhing trade in that city, and from his thorough knowledge of the market, he is ena-bled to avail himself of the auctions and any copies—I wenty dollars, FIFTY copies—reducing the price to forty cents, for a volume of 500
pages. THEOPHILUS FISK,
JESSE F. DOW.

Washington, August 12, 1845. Goods are sold CHEAP for the evidence of which we invite the attention of the public to out stock We hold to the great cardinal principle of "the greatest good to the whole number," so if you want to hav Goods cheep, and buy a large quantity for a Little money give us a trial. Our stock is as extensive as any in the city, and we are constantly receiving new and fresh Goods from

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

The Misses Clark's School.

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN. MARY H. CLARK, Principal. CHLOE A. CLARK, Vice Principal

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

THIS Institution has been in operation since mbracing forty-eight weeks, two terms, com prising two quarters each-twelve weeks in of quarter-a general examination at the close at each term-in February and August.

TERMS OF TUITION .- For the English branch es, \$2,50 to \$5 per quarter. No reduction made for absence, except in case of sickness, and no pupil taken for less than a quarter. Extra charges are made for music on the Piano, with the

of the instrument. French, Latin. Drawing and Painting,

per week if paid in advance, or \$2,00 per week if paid at the close of the quarter.

Parents and guardians are invited to visit the school every Friday, when the studies of the week are reviewed—also semi-monthly on Wednesday afternoon, at reading of the weekly com-

Young ladies desirous of entering the school and pursuing the regular course of study, would do well to commence at the beginning of the erm, or as soon after as practicable.

Belonging to the school are a Library of he-

as the oldest remedy and after spending over promote the intellectual culture of their papils but will attend strictly to their moral deportdeep sense of religious responsibility, they would give such a tone to character, as shall render it cents per yard, or they will manufacture the practically fitted for every station—yielding to wool for half the cloth it will make. Their Fac

Natural Philosophy — Combe s Prysology — Mrs. Lincola's Botany — Eaton's and Wright's Manual of Botany — Burritt'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 Davies' Arithmetic.

Inquiry with regard to the school can be made of the Principals or any of the following gentlenen to whom reference is made by pern and who have at different periods had either daughters or wards under our care. Rev. Isaac S. Ketcham. Centreville: Geo Ketchum. Marhall; Hon. Wm. R. Deland, Jnckson; Paul B. Ring, Michigan Centre; F. H. Winans, Adrian, Daniel Hixson, Clinton; Gardner Wheeler, M. D., Howell; Rev. F. H. Cuming, Grand Rapdis: Jeremiah Clark, Clarkston; Gen. C. C. Hascall, James Birdsall and Rev. J. Beach. Flint: D. H. Rowland, Northville: Ames Mead; Plymouth: Hon. Elias Comstock, Owasso; P. Brigham, M. D., Hon. Wm. R. Thompson, E. Mundy, Esq., John Allen, Esq., Geo. W. Jew-ett, Esq., Tho's M Ladd, Professor Williams, f the University, and Rev. H. Colclazer, Ann

The following gentlemen, Rev. H. Colchazer, Rev. Wm. S. Curtis, Rev. Charles C. Tayl r, Professors Whiting and Williams of the Uni-versity of Michigan. have consented to act as a visiting committee of the School, to be present when the weekly studies are reviewed: but espeinlly to attend during the semi-monthly exam

April, 1845.

1845. WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

ment 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 varions kinds.

BLANK BOOKS, full and half bound, of every constant of the con ry variety of Ruling, Memorandum Books, &c.
To Merchants, Teachers, and others, buying n quantities, a large discount made. Sabbath School and Bible Society Depositor.

THE Subscribers encouraged by the patron-

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

ment of

A LL persons indebted to J, H. Lund are very all of which will be sold on as good terms as at any point this side of New York City.

47-ti Ann Arbor, Aug. 20, 1845. 226-8w

ALL persons indebted to J, H. Lund are very all of which will be sold on as good terms as at any point this side of New York City.

G. D. HILL, & CO.

Ann Arbor, March 26, 1844. 48-tf

NEW GOODS!!

GARLAND & LEFEVRE, are now receiving at No. 1. Hawkins' Block, a very general assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, to which they invite the attention of purchasers, assuring them that they will find goods, and at prices that cannot fail to prove satisfactory Their stock consists in part of the following:

DRY GOODS. Broad-cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Sheep's Grevs, Vestings, Alapacas, Calicoes, Ginghams, Cashmeres, Mouss De Laines, Alpine Plaids, Shawls, Cravats, Satins, Velvets, Silks, Laces,

Old and Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder and Pouchong Teas, Sugars, Coffee Spices, Molasses, Rice, Fish, Candles, Soap, Fall and Winter Oil, &c. &c., Sal Soda, a very large assort-CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE, Tea

and Dinner Setts to match.
HARDWARE.—Axes, Coopers Tools, Shelf Goods. Nails, Ac., Window Sash. Pails and Tubs, Cordage, &c., and all articles in that line.

BOOTS AND SHOES. Ladies Gaiters. Slips, Walking Shoes, Gent's Super Calf Boots, Mens and Boys coarse do.

Dye Sunfis of every description.

Cash paid for Grass Seed, White Beans, Bees wax, Pot and Pearl Ashes, most kinds of Produce taken in payment for Goods. Also—

CASH PAID FOR WHEAT. GARLAND & LEFEVRE. Ann Arbor, Sept. 1845.

GRIFFIN'S NATIONAL TEMPERANCE HOTEL,

Utica, New York. CHARLES N. GRIFFIN, Proprietor, would respectfully inform his friends, and the pubel, located at 127, Genesee Street, near the Ca-

nal, where he is now prepared to accommodate the public at all times, in the best possible manner, and on reasonable terms. Stages leave and arrive at this House daily, to and from all parts of the Country,
GOOD STABLING ATTACHED.

The proprietor flatters himself from the expe-ience he has had in keeping a Public House, and the exertion he intends to put forth, that he will be able to please all who may favor him with Utien, May 1, 1845.

In Chancery-2d Circuit. Mathew N. Tillotson, Complainant,

Frederick P. Townsend. Defendant.

N pursuance of a decretal order of the Court of public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Ann Arbor, in the county of Washtenaw, on Saturday the twenty-third day of August next at one o'clock in the afternoop, of said day, "all that certain tract or parcel of land situate in the town of Superior, in he county of Washtenaw and the State of Michi gan, viz: the west half of the north west quarter east in the District of land offered for sale at De troit, Michigan."

JOHN N. GOTT. Master in Chancery. 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. JOHN N. GOTT, Master in

Aug. 23, 1845. Chancery
The above mentioned sale is postponed until
the twentieth day of September, at the same hour and place. JOHN N. GOTT.

Sept. 13, 1815.



Fulled Cloth,

WOOL CARDING.

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

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

May 19, 1845. JEROME M. TREADWELL, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

And General Land Agent, ILL attend to the sale and exchange V Lands, payment of Taxes, and redemp-tion of Lands sold for Taxes in Jackson and adoining counties. examination of Titles, Convey incing and all business pertaining to Real Estate

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 Retail, at the Clothing Emporium of the Sub. scribers, consisting in part of Fine broadcloth Frock and Dress Coats.

Tweed and union cassimere, sattnet and jean Frock and Business Coats. Summer Coats in great variety and very Cassimere, cloth, tweed and summer Pants of

all styles and prices.

Satin, velvet, silk, valencia, cashmere and
Marseilles Vests—a large stock of rich and fash ionable styles. Also, an extensive assortment of Hosiery. Stocks, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Shlrts, Gloves, Cravats, Suspenders, &c. &c., all of

which will be sold low for cash. They would respectfully invite all, in want of stock before purchasing elsewhere, as it has been selected with care in the Eastern market and nanufactured in the latest styles and most durale manner.

HALLOCK & RAYMOND,
Corner of Jefferson & Woodward avenues.
Detroit, April 4, 1845. Paper Hangings,

BORDERING, Window Papers, Fire Board Papers, &c. will be sold at very low prices W. A. RAYMOND. Detroit, May 19, 1849. 213-6n ROBERT W. WARNER.

Carpenter and Joiner. CORNER OF CROGAN AND BRUSH STREETS, OPTO SITE THE MICHIGAN GARDEN, DETROIT. Sept. 1, 1845.

Quit Claim Deeds

ALWAYS ON HAND.



THE Subscriber has removed his shop to the
Street opposite H. Becker's Brick Store, where he
may be found ready to with
upon all that may give him
each

Having just received direct from New York an elegant stock of JEWELRY,

and Fancy Articles, which he mtends to sell tower than has ever been sold west of Buffalo Salwis, Cravats, Satins, Velvets, Silks, Laces, Ribbons, Sheetings, Shirtings, Cambrics. Book Muslins, Bishop Lawns, Suspenders, Gloves, Hosing Tuscau and Straw Bonnets, Buttons and Trimmings, of all kinds.

GROCERIES.

Old and Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder and Pouchong Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Spices, Monday Pouchong Teas, Pouchong Teas, Pou Brushes, Clothes do., Tooth do., Lather do., Fine Razors and Pocket Kniver, Fine Shears and Scissors, Lather boxes, Razor Strops, Wal-letts, Purses, Violins and Bows, Flutes, Violin and Bass Violin Strings, Clarionet Reeds, Per-cussion Caps, Porket Pistols, Brittania Candlesticks, Warches, Letter Stamps, Steal Pens and Tweezers, Snuff and Tobacco boxes, Fine combs, Dressing do., Side do., Back do., Shell do., Needles and Cases, Water Paints, Toy Watches, Kid Dolls, a great variety of Toys too numerous to mention, Beads, Necklaces, Fancy Boxes,

CLOCKS and WATCHES of every description re-

short notice. N. B. CASH PAID NOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER. Ann Arbor. Oct. 24, 1844.

LEONI WESLEYAN INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution will commence its first term on the 15th of September. A building has been fitted up which will accommodate over one hundred students.

\$3,00 a per term, for English branches.
4.00 for a mathematical course.
5.00 including the languages.
Indigent students preparing for the ministry

an have mition free.

If students are not ready to commence with the term their tuition will be graduated in proporon to the time.

Board and Lodging can be had in the village

Rooms can be had for any who chose to board nemselves.
The following Text Books have been adopted

n the Institution: Davies' Series of Mathematics, including his Arithmetic; also, Colburns' mental do.: Brown's Grammar; Woodbridge's Modern Geography, Chancery, made in the above cause, will be with Mirchell's series of outline maps: Andrews so'd under the direction of the subscriber. at and Stoddard's Latin Grammar and Reader, Goodrich's Greek Lessons and Grammar; Ja cob's Greek Reader; Constock's Philosophy and Chemistry: Blakes' Astronomy; Haywards's Physiology; Hedge's Lodgic; Whately's Rheto-ric; Barber's Elocution; Harris' Book Keeping; Barber's General History; Wilson's History of the United States; Butler's Analogy; Mahan's Mental and Moral Philosophy. The Institution own a set of the above des-

eribed books which are designed for the use of Students who wish not to purchase for themselves. The Institution has a Library of about one ousend volumes, also a Cabinet of Minerals

nd Marine shells.

Manual labor will be encouraged in this insti-A new system of teaching Geography by outine maps will be adopted, also a new system ol A competent Female Teacher is expected in

time to commence with the term.

CHARLES GALPIN, Principal.

Leoni, Sept. 15, 1845.

230-16

ALLEBASI'S MEDICINES. THESE MEDICINES A RE effecting such astonishing cures in mul-titudes of old cases long since abandoned by Physicians and Surgeons as utterly hopeless, that no medicines, where these are known, stand so

deservedly high. They consist of THE BLACK, OR ALLEBASI'S SALVE, Price 25 Cents,
Which cares almost universally, Fever Sores, of
the most malignant kind, Felons, Ulcers, Abscesses, Tumors, Fractures, Curs, Punctures,
Burns, Scalds, Sore Thront. Chilblains, Quinsey. Drop y. Inflamatory Rheumatism, Inflammations and Swellings of every description. Scald Head. Ague in the Face, Nervous Touth Ache, Ague in the Breast, Broken Breast, &c. &c.

ALLEBASI'S HEALTH TILLS, 25 Cents. These Pills have acquired a popularity within the last year of two, which no other Pills possess. The reasons are obvious to all who use them. They cure all Bilious, Scarlet and other Fevers, Fever and Ague. Dyspepsia, Drapsy, Acid Stomach. Disorder d Bowels, or Stomach, Jaundice, Head Ache, Dizziness in the Head, Worms, Liver Complaint, Heart Burns, Cholic, Bowel complaint, General Debility, Costiveness, &c. &c. Their purify the entire system, leave

the bowels in a vigorous and healthy condition, &c. See pamphlet. ALLEBASI'S TOOTH ACHE DROPS. Price 25 Cents.
Will cure an ordinary case of Tooth Ache, in rom 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 or weakness in the Back, Side, Cheet, Bowels, Loins, Muscles, and for Rheumatism, Lung and Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c. See pamphlet.

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

which gives all the information necessary respecting the uses of the Medicines, the virtues they possess, etc. Please to follow directions in he use of the medicines, and you may rely upon all that is promised. A libera discount made to merchants and oth

LYMAN W. GII BERT, Proprietor,
Wholesale Druggist. 214. Fulton st. N. Y.

IF For sale by the subscriber, who has been appointed general agent for the City of Detroit nd its vicinity. Country dealers supplied on iberal terms,

Michigan Book Store.
The above medicines are for sale at the Book
Store of WM. R. PERRY,
In Ann Arbor, Lower Village.
December 9, 1844. 34 ly William E. Fulcipher, IN ATTACHMENT,

James Gout.

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

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

Justice of the Peace.

Dated, at Ann Arbor, 26th August, A. D. 227-5w Geese Feathers.

THE Subscriber has always on hand a good supply of Geese Feathers which he will sell n quantities to suit purchasers and at the lowest Detroit, May 23, 1845. W. A. RAYMOND. 213-6n

Flax Seed.

THE Subscribers want to buy a quantity of Flax Seed, for which they will pay the highest market price in Goods on Cash, delivered at their Mill, at Mount Pleasant, Genesee Co., Michigan; 5 miles north of Fentonville. BOOTH & LA TOURETTE. Sept. 1845.

Blank Deeds and Mortgages WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, for sale by BECKLEY, FOSTER & Co. March 20, 1845.

Ann Arbor, Sept. 9, 1845. S. B. NOBLE. 229-3w

him more good than any and all the medicines he had ever used in his life.

Mrs. Bell, the wife of Robert P. Bell, of Morristown, N. J., who was severely afflicted with respect of being speedly restored.

an, and is restored to health.

George W. Burnett, of Newark, N. J., Geo.
W. Hays, of New York: David Henderson, 60

UFACTURER'S MACHINERY. 15 tons Fustic, Cuba, Tobasco, Tampico and Carthagena, 10 tons Logwood, Campeach, St. Domin-

" Camwood, "Querecitron Bark,

2 cases Indigo, Bengal, Manilla and Guatimala. 2 cases Lac-Dye,

2 " Grain Tin, 300 pounds Verdigris, 15 Carboys Oil of Vitriol, Spirits Sea-Salts and Nitrie Acid, ALSO,
ALSO,
Copper Kettles and Ciothers' Screws, Tenter
Hooks, Jacks and Brushes, Press Papers, Card
Cleaners, Weaver's Sheers, Nippers and Burling
Irons, Comb Plates, Pickers and Robbins, Wire,

teess. Broad Power, fland Linds and Ty Suders. 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 purneturers, exclusively for cash, and will be ransportation only; and in consequence of the articles, will in many cuses, be sold at fifteen per cent less than farmer prices. The subscribers experience in the Dye Wood trade enables

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y. (FCHARGES MODERATE. F) THIS Hotel is situated in the pleasantest part of the village, on Main-street, and but a few minutes walk from the Cataract, Goat Island, or

ken up on the 15th of August, and impounded in the Township Pound of Webster, County of Washtenaw, for breaking into the enclosure of John Williams. The owner is requested to pay

Ann Arbor, July 31st, 1845. le and interesting. Nagara Falls, 1845. Taken up

Ann Arbor, March 6, 1845.

each subscriber for a volume of five hundred It will contain a faithful and impartial recor-

exertions in obtaining subscribers.

Those who forward Five Dollars shall re-

CAN'T BE BEAT! THE subscribers would inform the Public, that they continue to supply the State of Michi-

3. It runs very light, and is perfectly secure 4. It is as durable as any other Machine in 5. It costs considerably tess than other kinds. These important points of difference have given this Machine the preference with those who have fairly tried it. Among a large number of Gentlemen in the Milling Business who might

E. F. Cook. Rochester, E. B. DANFORTH, Mason, do M. F. FRINK, Branch, do H. H. Comstock, Comstock, do References may also be had to

Muscovetus Pills,

S. N. CALENDAR, Sec'y do H. MILLERD, Pres't Pollard Tem. Society

MARLBORO HOTEL

SAVE COST! A. ther by note or book account, are request ed to call and settle the same before the 15th day

NOTICE.

will be paid. J. HOLMES & CO.

RHOBY E. CLARK, Associate Teacher. M. L. WALTER, Teacher of Music on the

November 18, 1839. The scholastic year The last quarter of the present term commences May 19.

Pancy Wo k. 3,00 Board, including washing, lights. &c., \$1,75

ween five and six hundred volumes, and Phi-Osophical Apparatus, Electrical Machine, Globes, CLOTH! CLOTH! The Misses Clark will endeaver, not only to THE subscribers will cominue to manufacnent. With no securian feeling, but with a

duty but firm to principle tory is 21 miles West of Ann Arbor, on the lu-Among the bocks used in the school are, Abservable on the Intellectual and Moral Powers

-Kume's Elements of Criticism—Wayland's

-Kume's Elements of Criticism—Wayland's

with it. Wool will be manufactured in turn as with it. Wool will be manufactured in turn as with it. of Christianity—Grey's Chemistry—Parker's ence to the different qualities of wool.

Natural Philosophy—Combe's Physiology—Mrs.

A. MFARREN, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER. SMART'S BLOCK, 187 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT. KEEPS constantly for sale a complete assort-

Notice to Merchants.

where they will keep at all times a full assort-DRY GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES CARPENTING HATS, CAPS, PAPER HANGINGS, BONNETS, CROCKERY BY THE CRATE, HARDWARE, AND GROCERIES, &c. &c. &c.

TUST Printed and for sale at this office.