THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY cannot be right in its inception. And trader has before stepped into the shoes of even with this instruction, is brought to see, which is affected only by the knowledge of the Will be published every Monday morning, Ann Arbor, Michigan, by

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

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# ful

IN THE UNITED STATES: GENTLEMEN: -This is dedicated to you, inasmuch as it is

written chiefly for you. It is intended, for the most part, for intelligent and well-trained minds; therefore it is but the suggestion of thoughts

The author does not believe that Slavery can be established by any law. It is out of the powbo. No human law that requires me to speak irreverently of the Author of my existence, or to as Slaves. commit any of the crimes mentioned in the Decalogue, is of any binding obligation. Slavery has been Might, prevailing for a season against Right. The strong and unprincipled have enslaved the weak and defenceless, till it has emasculated the former. As Slavery is now a sign of weakness in the nation that cherishes it, so it is a sign of weakness in the tribes that permit it.

I will not withhold my surprise that any of you should still use the Book of God's love to counformed me, in some sort, to see Him as a God of Love, as a God of Justice-as a Father, tender and kind, as a Governor, just and inflexible. He has bestowed on me the faculties of Love and Justice. They must be like his own, I must, therefore, throw aside his character, and the Book which reveals it or I must throw aside itsopposite,
American Slavery, "the sum of villanies." To maintain them both is impossible. Which of them

who has thought much on the subject, although A LAWYER.

cerned to a right decision.

Let us first determine what Slaveholding is; for why should we dispute about words, ignorant of what each other intends? Slaveholding is a positive act .--I say this in oppsition to a negative act It is the absolute subjection of one human being to the will of another. It is der another's dominion, by force.

the Will of him who is to be enslaved, tion to him. and who has a right to be consulted .-It, therefore, appears to be an act of un- of course, and prosecuted with an entire

Jesus Christ, when he said, "whatever ye would that men should do to you, do ve even so to them"-spoke to his hearers no revelation. It was what their Reason would require of them; for just so far as they respected the rghits of others, their rights would be respected; no further. And, to this day, this constitutes a good man. How far this influences Savages to whom the Gospel has never been

preached, we may learn from Dymond. (Essays on the Principles of Morality, pp. 72, 73.) It is not pretended that this feeling exists, in the same degree, in the unrefined Savage, as in the well-informed Christian; but that it does exist in all suit him. It does not consist with the bumen sufficiently strongly to be termed a law of our nature-one to be reasoned from.

of others is the only security for having arms of the neighborhood, and if it be slaves. our own respected—then, have I, already, necessary, of other States, and the Gen- His wife and his daughters instruct their affect our question at all. We are deciding to all impartial minds, fully made out my eral Government itself. He steps into slaves according to the laws of Georgie. One on guilt before a tribunal which we have not

not being right in its inception, its subse- the African Prince.

the inquiry a little further.

Admah is a savage African chief .-

the most summary method of supplying last. TO THE PREACHERS OF THE GOSPEL his wants; to attack the village of his when the inmates are asleep and unsuspecting, and reduce as many of them as er of Mua, as adultery, murder, profanity would the struggle is over, he finds himself possessed of fifty strong men and women

If, in the morning, his heart should relent,-if he should say, I will not bind you,-I will repair, as far as I can, the injury I have done, and you need not fear actual or constructive violence being hereafter applied to you; his victims would no longer be such, but they would at once go free. But Admah does not so tenance the practice of Man's bate. He bas net. He applies chains and fetters to their arms and limbs; and makes his captives his Slaves.

Is Admah not here guilty of force? t not unlawful? Admah has attacked hem in the dead of the night; they were his neighbors; and they depended on his friendship for Bolun; as I shall throw aside, I unhesitatingly leave to you. a sufficient safeguard. Admen, in the That the following Tract may be useful to you, best way he can, contrives to make them is the best wish of a warm friend of yours, who unsuspicious of his intended assault .-Their not suspecting his friendship makes his assault on them the surer. In this The question to be determined is, Is there was force. His secret preparations Slaveholding right in any circumstances? prove them to be unlawful, and his de-I shall approach the subject without prej- meanor throughout the whole transaction, shall approach the subject without prejlis a violation of the rule, written in his plea is—not, that he did not commit the as long as you treat your fellow-men, accorheart-"Thou shalt do to others as you would that others should do unto you." It is plain, here, that he would not change conditions with his captives. But Admah is not one of the pliant

kind. He whips out of his Captives their sulkiness-drives them bound to the seashore, and disposes of them for Rum, Tonot the voluntary going-out of the Will bacco and Balls, to the Christian Slaveof another, seeking a Master, to whom he trader. The Slave-trader purchasesmay, forever, thereafter, be irrevocably what? Not the bodies alone of the Capand totally surrendered; but the subduing tives, because he has no use for them, of the will of another. This shows that and they are only an expense and ensomething is to be done. The more his cumbrance to him. He buys, beside, the Will be subdued to act on the instigation power of the Prince. The Prince retires, of mine; the better Slave he will make, with his warriors, from the position of Slaveholding, is, therefore, not a nega- force, and the Slave-trader assumes it tive, but a positive act:-- a bringing un- with the necessary band. The situation of the captives remains unchanged. He I say, by force: - for it requires some applies as much of actual force as comapplication of force to subdue the Will of pels them to ascend the sides of his yesanother to conform in any degree, tomine, sel, and as much of constructive force as If there was no Slaveholding, there would keeps them conformed to his will. In be no Slaveholder: if there was no Slave- fine, he applies just what Adman did, holder, there would be no subduing of though in a different form,-at least a the Will by force. This force is unlaw- competent degree of force for his object. ful, too, because it is exerted contrary to which is keeping the captives in subjec-

forgetfulness of the Golden Rule-may were to fell them, at this time, that they might go about their business; that they might no longer fear actual or construclive force from him, or from any other quarter, they would at once, go free.

In this way they are conveyed across the Atlantic to the city of Charleston. In the morning, one of the most inteligent Planters visits the ship, desiring to purchase the whole lot, that he may add Slave-holder, and comes to an immediate agreement with him as to the price. Actual force-the manacle-does not siness which he has for the captives to do. After a certain manner, he sets them at large, but he has, at the same time, im-If I am right in this-if it be true that pressed upon them, that if they claim the Slavery is attended with force; that this first right to which, as men and equals, force is unlawful; that to do to others as they are entitled from him, there will be they should do unto us, is the united against them, for the infliction of system is not, in itself what he would approve, of New York, and the other States in which law that is common to Human nature actual force, or death it may be, all the everywhere-that to respect the rights whites, all the intelligence, and all the

self constituting a trespass; can never be- them in any succession. What, then, come a right. A plea to an Assault and is the difference of guilt between these Slave-trader may have been brought up He has about him, and under his control, under the influences of Christianity, and

Suppose, now, the treatment of the neighbor, Bolun, in the dead of the night, Captives to be as lenient as it could be, consistently with the main object. Suppose the African Prince took them to the evil that good may come?" Would it not be acting on the principle that the Protestants attribute to the Roman Catholics? their bodily maladies?

We will suppose, further, that the Planter, from the impurest motives, has committed the crime of Arson-that, in the middle of the night, he has burnt out a poor family, leaving the father and mother, with several helpless children, the simplest attire, to guard them against has occasioned, his heart relents; that he at the end of the repust, his good feelings abandon him, and he dismisses them. But before the next Criminal Court, his crime form-but that he fed and clothed the family the next day. The Court and jury smile at the smplicity of his defence. and he is sent-with the approbation of all-to the Penitentiary for the longest

Suppose, further, that a conductor nas committed the crime of kidnapping, at Albany, and has deposited his victim, in a car by himself; suppose he communicates the knowledge of the fact to the next conductor, and he to next, and so them equally so. The humane treatment of one of these conductors, though it may not screen him from the punishishment due to his offence, may give him favor with the jury. So, of Slavery; if we could try for such offences, the African Prince, the Slave-trader, and the Planter, being tried together, they would be found guilty of the offence with which they were charged, while the distinguished humanity of one of them might obtain for him some mitigation of his punishment.

In order that it may be even more fully seen, how prone the slaveholder is to practice principles which he professedly rejects, and how liable his supporter's are to admit "evil be easily tested. For, if the Slave-trader that good may come," I will take the case of the Rev. Thomas S. Clay, a Presbyterian minister of Georgia. I take his case the more willingly, because it is duly authenticated before the world, and because it gives the slavepolders all the advantages which they claim in the presentation of it. Mr. Clay is said to be an educated and accomplished man-his wife, his peer-and the daughters worthy of hem both. The law of Georgia prohibits the teaching of Slaves, whilst the Law of Christ, promulgated by himself, enjoins on every man them to his stock. He confers with the to "search" the Scriptures. But Mr. Clay is s law-abiding man. He obeys the law of Christ, as far as it is convenient for him to do so, and then he obeys the law of Georgia. So, also,he instructs his wife and daughters, who, tice, were we to say, that the Legislature of

case. If these things be true, Slavery the shoes of the Slave-trader, as the Slave- of these slaves, the most intelligent of them established which we cannot abolish and duced by satpetre.

that he is the subject of a righteous Governor, parties. They all equally know the destinaquent continuance can never be right .- | So it is with the descendants of the of a kind Father ready to forgive. He feels tion of the goods, they are agents in the same A wrong, originating in a tresspass, it. Slave-holders, or of the purchasers from within him his immortal destiny, and that it transaction, though at different parts of it .cannot be satisfied, unless he preach Salvs- If the foot pad is guilty, so are the other partion to his neglected fellow slaves. He, at lies. Battery, that my intention was only to three characters—the African Prince, the around him. They catch the contagion, for first, begins with those who are immediately carry the party complaining into Slave- Slave-trader, and the Planter? They so the Slaveholders themselves would call it. principles be true, which I endeavored at the ry, would, before a Court and jury un- occupy precisely the same position with They are fired with the new views which he contaminated with that system, avail me regard to the captives. There is none-presents to their minds. Each one enlightenexcept it be this; the African Prince is ed as the circumstances will admit of, is ready dies in the City of Charleston, and leaves unlettered: in his mind the rule by which to go forth, as a Missionary, to enkindle, in patrimony of one hundred slaves to his only that we have to convince, I will prosecute we give to men all that we demand of the minds of his down trodden caste the same son. Is it not the duty of the son to exercise them, may be comparatively faint: the glorious ideas. The leader is remonstrated with, acts of ownership, for which the laws of the he offers them the best security, that he will State have provided? We have before said give all his time to preaching to his fellow that Slave holding was a positive, not a negaone hundred warriors. He is running this rule may be more clearly impressed unexceptionable. Mr. Clay is brought, him- Without a Slave-holder there would be no short of Rum, Tobacco and Balls. How upon him; whilst the Planter may be a self, to be among the remonstrants. His wife slave. Without a subduing of the will, there shall he replenish his store? At that member of a Christian Church, and the and daughters beseech, by the most sacred would be no Slave-holding. Without somemoment a Christian slavetrader arrives rule perfectly familiar to him. If we ties, that can subsist, between them and him thing being done by the stronger and more un on the coast, we will suppose from measure guilt by intelligence, we must whom they have instructed, that he would de-Charleston, South Carolina. He is well suppose the Planter the most guilty of the sist. He is inflexible. He no longer feels supplied with the stores which Admah so three. They all have exactly the same himself a Slave, but in the bonds with which these remarks be true, and they are yet to be Slaveholding Always Sin = much needs. He instigates him to adopt object, which is accomplished in the his fellow-men have bound him. He is the proved false, the question lies in a very small servant of God, and feels it his obligation, his compass. The young man may have nothing duty, his delight to do the will of his Heaven. to do with the transaction. He may not take ly Father. He is now qualified to make notice of it at all. He would not be the known to those whom the avarice of man has Slave-holder. Who would? The State, if it overlooked, the "glad tidings," which, by Je- be the next successor-or whoseever become sus Christ, HE has sent to them. He burns to the holder of the Slaves. If the young man he can to Slavery. Adman follows his ad. coast in the most humane manner he do it. But Slavery becomes more obdurate in and the State were to say to the Slaves, we vice. He attacks his neighbor, Bolun, could; suppose that the Slave-trader had its demands. It has extended. A greater num- will have nothing to do with you, by the laws which lie still more expanded in the mind of the Some fly in the dark, others resist by the to administer to such as were sick, the ber of persons become interested in it. Its of South Carolina, they would go free. In light of their burning dwellings. The same physician that ministered to him; laws, like the Eternal's laws, are not always this case there would be no Slaveholding in the decrepid and immature he kills, When and suppose the Planter had the best medical attendants that the city of Charleston decrease-the slaves increase. The laws becould supply—would this alter the case? come more stringent—the Slaveholders more We think not. Would it not be "doing vigilant. Their necessities, they say, oolige people, he must go to one of the tree States. them to it. Mr. Clay is, already, in the South. It would be hard to give up that ponsibility. The law-makers have driven estate which distinguished him and his. He becomes a defender of the increased rigor of Would it be right to wrest from them the law. What was right to-day, becomes their liberty, that we might minister, to wrong to-morrow. He goes down the curthe extent of our humanity, to the cure of rent, with cruel Slaveholders. He accommo dates his own system to theirs. He extinguish es light which he had enkindled in the breasts of them whom he had instructed. He is determined to have Slavery. Slavery he has out he must have it without the law of the Lord. Is this an adequate equivalent? I

leave it to you to determine. Yet such is the delusiveness of the system, that the Rev. Mr. Clay thinks he is embrathe inclemency of the next morning; cing Goo's laws, which are tmmutable, when that at the sight of the misery his malice he is embracing only the laws of Georgia, which are mutable; whilst he is embracing takes them to his palace; and feeds and the law of the Lord, rich with mercies toclothes them, as the commonest humani- wards all mankind, he is only embracing Slavety would teach him how to do; but that, ry, defiled with miseries to all the human race that have any connection with it. Is not this accredited minister of Christ doing "evil that good may come?" Is he not declaring to the is discovered; he is indicted and tried; his according to the law of Georgia, you are safe, ty give to his Equats in society, (exempli be not declaring to the fraternizing Slaveholders of the South-we will keep the laws of Georgia strictly, but the law of the Lord,

But as we have been a Slaveholding nation or more than two hundred years, and as therefore the principal case, and its kindred mes may create prejudice in the minds of some, I will take another.

A foot-pad in the neighborhood of Liverood, has succeeded so well, as to establish is store in that town. All the articles that compose it, are taken in the strict exercise of on to the city of Buffalo. All these con- his professional art. He has his Ships tra-DUCTORS are guilty of the crime of kid- ding regularly to New York. The Captain napping, and common sense declares of the Ship, and his supercargo, if he has one, is well acquainted with the manner in which the foot pad came into the possession of the goods. So are the purchasers at New York, and elsewhere through the country. It so happens, that as soon as the goods are opened in this country, the names and persons of the respective owners become perfectly authenticated. This is the case through whatever number of hands they have passed, and remains unchanged. Of this, on no hand, is there any doubt. Now suppose the owners were to become apprised of this fact; to ship hemselves for this country, and make claim to their respective parcels, into whose hands soever they may have fallen. Recollect, on no haud is there any doubt, of the persons making this claim. They are, to all intents and purposes, the owners of the parcels, and are so recognized. Would not the commonest justice lead each holder of a parcel, to render t to the proper owners again? Certainly i would. This is underiable.

But suppose e ach holder refuses to give un the goods, does he not associate himself in point of guilt, with the original foot-pad? By the latter, the goods were obtained, to be ven ded in the United States; by the Captain and supercargo, the manner in which the foot-pad obtained the goods is perfectly well known; the people of New York and the surrounding country, were ignorant, at first, of the owners of the goods: their names and descriptions we'e perfectly made known to them in the opening of the parcels. So that on the score it is said assist him in impressing orally, or his of knowing, they stood on the same footing slaves, religious troth; we would do no injustice with the foot-pad, and the Captain, and superto Mr. Clay, and it might be doing him injus- cargo of the Vessel, and they must stand the first daily papers in Pennsylvania .their equals in guilt. The municipal law of Ottawa Free Trader. Georgia in acting as they did, intended to aid England, may punish the foot-pad in one way, him. Mr. Clay's system wants no such aid. and the Captain, only the receiver of the stolen Is it saying too much of him, then, that his property, in a very different way. The laws by deprecates the use of saltpetre in curbut is made to accommodate itself to the gen. the goods are sold, may differ very widely eral system of slavery throughout the State? from the laws of England. For the wisest Under these circumstances, Mr. Clay sold his municipal purposes; the punishment of the three, may be very different. But this does not

because it is thought unanswerable. If the principled party, nothing would be done him out of South Carolina, and there is no help for it. I here do not at all argue the unconstitutionality of such a measure. But supposing him-which seems by far the strongest case, to use the State laws, in taking them to another State. He is no Slaveholder, because the act he is doing, is by their consent, and for their good; not for his own good, as a Slaveholder. If any of them refuse to accompany him, after he has duly put before then the whole case, he can do no more. The first moment that he puts forth an act of force, that moment he becomes a Slaveholder. Every act of force, without crime to the State is unlawful, and therefore, criminal before the

Lest the e may not have been announced with sufficient precision, the tests which have been applied to the above cases, and which, it is thought, will remove all doubt as to Slavery, I beg leave to furnish them to you with still greater prominence. Whenever Rev. Thomas S. Clay, for instance, gives to the world, that, as long as you treat your slaves SLAVE what he could with the same propriegratia, good clothes, comfortable lodging, ing to do with Slavery. This goes not any part of the way in making up the Slareholder. All Slaveholders are not alike .--Whilst they are all to be condemned for Slaveholding, some of them are comparatively kind and humane-some are unprincipled and severe. The latter is the genuine product of the system. Whilst we would not condemn humanity, though it appears in its coarsest form, we would think it equally unwise, to make its exhibition a full excuse for the Crime with which it is nearly connected. This is effected in a community, when protracted

The second rule is like it. Whenever the Rev. Thomas S. Clay inflicts on his SLAVE. what he cannot inflict on his EQUAL in society. (for example, trial for an imputed offence, by laws made especially for him and others like him-the forcible separation of children-of husbands-of wives-the being driven into lustrate this he referred to the Temperthe field, and made to work without wages, lance cause. The friends of Temperance &c.) there is SLAVERY. It will not do for us to mix up the bad acts of the strong and unprincipled, with the comparatively good acts of the humane-those acts which may be done to the slave and the freenan alike-and baptize the whole as good. This would be weakness without any excuse. If you can find me one act, which properly goes to make up the SLAVE-HOLDER, I will, at the same time, show you one of force-one of unlawful violence-one which pledge against Ardent Spirits, Hence regards not the law of man's nature, "thou shalt do unto others as ye would have them and substituted for the other. But while do unto you."

"The Bare-footed Printer Boy."-The Pittsburgh "Morning Ariel," under this caption, gives a short history of Gen. Cameron, who some thirty years ago, bare footed, with all his worldly effects fied up in a little cotton handkerchief, arrived at the capital of Pennsylvania, seeking a place as printer's apprentice; and who has risen, by successive gradations, to a seat in the U. S. Senate. If our brother Tobey, who so ably conducts the Ariel, were not too modest, he might tell of another "printer boy," who some eight cr ten years ago, arrived at the aforementioned capital in about the same plight and who is already sole editor of one of

Saltpetre. - A French chemist strong ing meat, and recommends sugar as more wholesome, and equally efficacious. He attributes scurvy, ulcers, and other dissons living on cured provisions, are sub-

# SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

FOR GOVERNOR,

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

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

This body met at Jackson, Sept. 17. The number of members, as appears by the balots, was 68. At the first balloting, Stephen Williams, 10, H. W. Taylor, 7. These were the number of its adherents, and because all western men. Detroit did not seem to it was not then known that it would nehe at all ambitious of honors on this occasion. and J. E. Chaplain, a Methodist minister of White Pigeon, 22. Whereupon Mr. Vickery was declared the candidate.

The resolutions go for the old Whig principles generally: and specially are enumerated Tariffs, Banks, &c., on which it was not he present Tariff appropriations for barbors. distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands, and opposition to the annexation of Texas. Not a word is said about "regula - altered the aspect of things. The Liberting the currency," by a National Bank or otherwise, nor providing for the people a 'currency of uniform value throughout the nation." Do the Whigs really mean to give up the Bank as an "antiquated" notion?

So much for Old Whiggery. Then comes a batch of resolutions to please the young Whigs advocating a sale of the Public Works-a reduction of taxes and expenditures -a reduction of the pay of members of the Legislature to \$2,00 for 50 days, and \$1,00 thereafter-o the salary of the Governor to \$1,000 and o the Secretary of State to \$600-a thorough reform of the Judiciary System-the election of Representatives by single districts-the ture, and for a reform respecting station-

But not a syllable is said about the Banks of the State, past, present, or future. That seems to be to the Whigs just at present, what Slavery is to the Southerners-"a very delicate question."

We like to see the people of all parties disussing their local as well as general interests, in view of a better and more economi ical administration of the Government. It is much tetter business than endeavoring to as- to be pursued by the Liberty party. ascertain whether Polk's grandfather was a British tory, or whether John Davis did actually throw up his hat for joy when he heard of the British successes against the American

"THE OTHER INTERESTS."

At the Liberty Couvention of Wash tenaw County, the following resolution was introduced by T. Foster.

"Resolved, That the time has now fully come 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, fi nencial or political, that affect the welfare of community." Mr. Foster, of Ann Arbor, remarked,

that no important political reform can be through a series of years, without an ocsional change of measures. The object to be accomplished remains, indeed, the same; but the nature of the obstacles to be overcome varies, and the means for removing them must also vary. To ilsupposed that ignorance of the effects of Ardent Spirits was the great cause of the evils of intemperance. They applied themselves to remove this by forming societies, and publishing millions of tracts & papers. This partially answered the purpose; but it was found that wine drinking in high life was not affected by the the tee-total pledge was ment introduced, the middling and higher classes, the reform had scarcely reached the lowest and it went through the dwellings of the drunkards and the sots, bringing joy and peace to thousands of families. All this Principle. But Intemperance still con-Why the Grog Shops must be suppressed and all at once the whole Temperance influence took a political channel. The movement in this direction has been almost unanimous, not only in Michigan, but in the Northern States generally .-Yet ten years ago, asking the Legislature to act on the matter at all, was opposed by almost the whole mass of Temperance men. Their minds have altered, because they have now seen distinctly that the Legalized Traffic is now the chief support of Intemperance—the great opposing obstacle-and must be removed by Law. So it has been in the Antislavery cause.

eases to which mariners, and other per- At first its friends generall expected Slavery could be removed by Moral Sussion. ject entirely to the chemical changes pro- Hence nearly a thousand societies were manner in which they ought to be manorganized, embracing a hundred thousand aged. Should we hereafter number ten

members, and publications were multiplied by millions. But the politicians and office holders acted for Slavery as much as ever. Their action was to be changed One Dollara Year in Advance, and hence the Questioning System was adopted, while the idea of forming an independent Anti-Slavery party was not thought of. But after three or four years of trial-the plan of Questioning, was found wholly inefficient, and Antislavery men determined to cast their votes for persons of their own party who were sound on that question. At its beginning, the Liberty party was purely antislavery. No creed on "the other great interests" was Vickery had 24 votes, J. E. Chaplin, 17, J. R. then adopted, because of the smallness of cessarily be a permanent party. It was the On the 4th balloting, Vickery had 40 votes, opinion of many of its supporters that Slavery would be shortly abolished by by one or the other of the political parties. To adopt a course of policy on expected to act was justly deemed unnecessary and unwise.

But the experience of five years has to party has increased to ten times its original number, while the old parties, as such, are as proslavery as ever. Two questions are now pressing upon us for an answer.

1. Will we take any action in our Conventions on any other question than Abe olition?

2. If so, what shall that action be?-We cannot escape answering these inquiries in some way. We are asked every day whether we intend to enter at all into the financial affairs of our State and abolition of the offices of State Geologist and Nation, or whether we will refuse to State Topographer-against allowing double take any action whatever respecting them pay to the presiding officers of the Legisla- them till Slavery shall have been abolish-

> Mr. F. adverted to the fact that a discussion of this matter had already commenced among our friends. William Goodell, Gerrit Smith, Lewis Tappan, President Green, and others in New York, had taken ground on it, and the Albany Patriot, one of the principal Liberty papers of the State, was already committed in favor of a particular course of policy

Mr. F. avowed himself in favor of taking the right side of all the politica! uestions now before the country. To determine which was the right side, it was necessary that they should be discussed in every local Liberty Convention. By this means only could we arrive at just conclusions, and unanimity of purpose and ection. To open the way in Michigan for this discussion, which must come, sooner later, he offered that resolution for their consideration.

Dr. Hill, of Ann Arbor, was in favor

of the resolution. Liberty men were not only Abolitionists, but they were also citizens, and had an interest in all the financial & reformatory questions of the country. It was as important to a Liberty man to have Judicial reform, the State debt paid, and Banks put on a sound basis, as to any Whig or Democrat in the State. Why, then, should we not place ourselves in an attitude to have our voice heard and our influence felt? If we were a permanent party, and should ever attain to power, we should be obliged to take ground and to act on all these quesions. Were our candidates to the Legislature to be elected this year, their antislavery duties would be but a small part of the whole. To extend to the colored people the elective franchise, would be the principal thing they could do, and this was not strictly an antislavery measure. Whereas if they had seats in the House, they must of necessity vote on all the financial interests of the State. Why, then, should we not here express our opinions of the Intemperance was thus reduced among policy proper to be pursued? By such action on our part, our Abolitionism would not be weakened in the least .ranks. Then came Washingtonianism, We were all Liberty men now, and yet we had our several opinions on these matters as well as our Whig and Democratic neighbors. We all expressed these had been effected by the Voluntary opinions, and the questions at issue were discussed, more or less, in the Signal of tinued. What more was to be done? Liberty. The only innovation now proposed was to express them through our Conventions. Dr. H. was for taking a side on all questions of public interest S. W. FOSTER, of Scio, thought that Abolition should continue to be, as heretofore, the great central idea, on which we all should unite, but this did not neces-

sarily debar us from action on other tonics. Because we went for the truly great idea of Abolition, it did not follow that we should not also use our influence for every other good thing. By the present course of things, the Liberty party, numbering 4,000 voters, left all their pecuniary and political State interests to the keeping of the other parties. We did not even express an opinion as to the

plan, we should as a party, exert no in- our cause. fluence on these questions. And yet every ventions throughout the country enter on their discussion. a discussion of all these interests, and ner he had stated.

influence of Liberty men ought to be ex- for the present. erted in all political matters connected

As our numbers augment, so will our influence, and when we hold a decided manner. Several of his neighbors had gard as important. said to him that they were ready to go honesty of purpose in our antislavery manly manner.

Dr. Hoskins, of Scio, was understood matter in debate might be truly summed

repelled. Besides, the resolution proposes to take a side on all questions. Un some State matters like Judicial Reform, Low Salaries, &c., we might be, perhaps, nearly or quite unanimous. But there were other questions of national interest, main, on which there was a great diver- practice. The Liberty party should carsity of feeling even among Liberty men. On these questions people were much more all questions, without calculating whether tenacious than on temporary and local we should gain or lose votes. Our busiones. Those who were just becoming a ness was to do right in ALL political matlittle abolitionized, when they find us ters, and leave the result to the good sense running square against their prejudices of our fellow citizens. But gentlemen on other questions, will be thereby repelled and kept from joining us. It is hard work to induce the greater portion things had changed, and there were signs of community to unite with us now: it of a breaking up of old political landwould be more difficult then. The reason marks, and the establishment of new comwhy we have done as well as we have, is binations. The next sixteen years would because we have let all other things a- present questions and issues of a characlone. It is on the one idea of Abolition ter altogether different from those of sixonly that sixty five thousand voters have teen years past. It was unsafe, thereunited. The supposition that we cannot fore, to conclude that the old party ques abolish Slavery on our present basis is tions would remain as prominent as they

Dr. H. referred to the opinions of Southern editors and politicians to show that they are very greatly alarmed because so many thousands po leave all other objects, and concentrate on this. The course here proposed would greatly rejoice them. As to the inquiries and propositions of our neighbors in reference to our action on other questions, he considered them entirely hypocritical. Their of a creed on them would be a signal for suggestions were made for our injury, and if complied with, would not be followed by their adhesion to the Liberty party.

Dr. H. did not know how it would strike the minds of brethren present, but he must say further, that he disapproved of lieved in unremitted effort, eternal vigi this new proposition because he had no lance, and going a head. He went for expectation that we should ever elect a reform in all political matters that needed Liberty President, or that the party would reforming, and he considered the Liberty take the place of either of the other par- party to be a Reform party-just the one ues. Long before we should be able to that the country now needed. We canabolish Slavery in this way, one of the not go a head unless we show our hand other parties would do up the work. But on all questions. He had enlisted in the he wished to be distinctly understood that Liberty cause for life, and his motto was he had not the slightest doubt that the to go up, but if the Liberty party could work would be accomplished, and that, not succeed by a just and righteous course, too, through the energies and efforts of he was willing also to go down with it. antislavery men. Should he live to the common age of man he should expect to all approve the idea of laying the resosee this glorious result; but it would not lution on or under the table. There had be done by the hand of the Liberty party. been too much of that done for the last Entertaining these views, Dr. H. could ten years. Why should we fear to dis-

Liberty man was as deeply interested in opposed to letting in these things. But to come out right on the great principles them as any other citizen. As a perma- he found upon reflection that quite a of Equal Liberty, could they not be trustnent party, we should be hereafter called number had already been let in. The ed to act candidly and impartially on all to act on these matters, and the way to Liberty party, through its State Conven- minor matters? We are interested, as act right then, would be to commence a tions, had come out most explicitly for citizens, in all political measures. We full and thorough discussion of them now. Equal Suffrage-for Economy of public do not propose to leave our principles, but But he wished it distinct'y understood expenditures-for Low Salaries, and for to carry them with us into discussion and that whatever might be the opinion of other objects-none of which were neces- action on all other subjects. It had been Liberty men on any other question, the sarily connected with the Abolition of said that we should thereby descend to Abolition of Slavery should continue to Slavery. These were already known to dollar and cent questions. If gentlemen be, as it had been heretofore, the ONLY the public as Liberty principles. No se- would place themselves in the condition test question of membership in the Liber- rious difficulty was apprehended by gen- of some of his colored neighbors, who ty party. Every person voting and using tlemen except on two or three national toiled on their farms from year to year, his political influence for that purpose, questions. These, if we are a permanent and a portion of their hard earnings was must be recognized as a member of the party, we must meet at some time, and constantly taken from them by the school party. Mr. F. hoped to see all the Con- the present was the best period to begin and town collectors, without their having

take the right ground on them in the man- hostility to the proposition before us, but begin to think questions of dollars and Mr. Tarp, of Ann Arbor, concurred should be well considered; and he was taking a just and right course on every Printer. His demand against you is so self. in the sentiment of the resolution. The therefore disposed to lay it on the table

Mr. NASH agreed with the resolution with their welfare. Yet, so far as these that the time had come when we should were concerned, the three or four thou- act on all questions in our Conventions. sand Liberty voters might as well not vote, Silence on them, even if right, was not the best course. The people were unwilling to incorporate themselves into a party which was avowedly non-committal balance of power, it may be brought to on all those interests which they had been

Mr. Woop, of Lodi, approved the reswith him on the Abolition question, but olution. As far as his acquaintance exthey wished first to know whether we in- tended, he had found a hesitation about tended to take any ground on other ques- uniting with the Liberty party, because tions, and if so, what it was. They were its course on the interests of community unwilling to commit themselves to us generally was left in the dark. No one without knowing our intentions. If we could tell what they would do hereafter, come out and take the right side of them, or whether they would do anything. By we can consistently appeal to every voter taking some course, those who should to go with us. And it was worthy of harmonize with us could act with us; thought, that if we were seen to be real- whereas now they are waiting for us to ly in earnest in laboring for the welfare announce our determination as to what of community in other particulars, the we will do. He, for one, was for taking against the Black Laws of Ohio. neonle will be more ready to accord to us right ground on all questions, in an open, Mr. FELCH, of Ann Arbor, said that the

to say, that he did not like either the up thus: Here are the two great parties: phraseology or import of the resolution. there is much antislavery feeling among It proposed now to take the right side of their members; but if we remain enterely other questions, as if we had heretofore silent on those interests they consider taken the wrong side: and besides who important, scarcely any will unite with shall determine which is the right side? us:if we take one side or the other of their In some States, a majority would decide controversies, those whose side we favor in one way, while in others they would will be disposed to unite with us, if they decide another way. Consequently u- agree with us on antislavery. But he nanimity of feeling on National Ques- denied that there was any need of taking tions was impossible, & he was opposed to a side on all the old issues of the having a bare majority make a creed-a Whig and Democratic parties. In some political catechism, and force it upon the respects, each of them was right; and if of all means constitutionally in our power to pride is soothed by still holding on to her ninority.

As to Mr. Tripp's argument, that ma
As to Mr. Tripp's arg ny would join us if we took their side, he asked in reply, what if we took the side on. asked in reply, what if we took the side on. asked in reply, what if we took the side op. tic side, but should incorporate into our posite to their views? Then they would be creed whatever was truly valuable in the principles of both. Then, having principles far better than either of the other have, accessions from both. But he did not like the plan of calculating, merely as a matter of policy, how we could get like the Tariff, division of the Public Do- the most votes. He discarded such a

ry their doctrine of EQUAL RIGHTS into should bear in mind that since the Presidential election, the political aspect of had been. We should go in for our "one

in all other matters. Mr. - said that the proposition be fore us would lead us from the great and important principle of Equal Rights and Personal Liberty to a consideration of to be held in Cincinnati the present year." questions merely of dollars and cents .-On these financial questions we were divided among ourselves, and the adoption a portion of our own friends to leave us. He did not believe that we should ever take the place of one of the other national parties, and therefore such action was entirely unnecessary.

great idea" and do whatever was RIGHT

Mr. June, of Bridgewater, said he be

Mr. LANSING, of Pittsfield, did not at not but regard the proposition before us cass all these matters? There is no oc- ly increased,

r fifteen thousand voters, on our present as one fraught with injury and disaster to casion for dreading to meet them. He had confidence in Liberty men. If they Dr. Cowles, of Ann Arbor, was at first had integrity and love of justice enough the least voice in determing what should Mr. Parsons, of Ann Arbor had no be done with it-he believed they would he thought, as it was highly important, it cents needed looking to. He was for

Mr. WEBB, of Saline, was for taking a position on the minor questions, as well as on the great one. We must get at the right side of each by discussing them among ourselves, one by one; and he believed a great degree of harmony might be attained. Differences of opinion could be compared, if necessary, through that common medium thought, our antislavery bear on these subjects in a most salutary taught, from their earliest years, to re- paper. To gain the confidence of comknown. But the question of Slavery are evidently the result of much reflection .should continue to be the great and paramount one with us, and constitute the only test of admission into the Liberty

The resolution was adopted, with one or two dissenting voices.

OHIO.

The Whigs of Portage County, at their County Convention, passed resolutions against Slavery, expressing a readiness "in all proper ways to labor for its overthrow," and

The Democratic Convention of the same County took the same ground, but were more explicit, and promised to do something. We subjoin their resolutions.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this convention, slavery is a national curse, a direct violation of the absolute rights of man, and a deep and odious stain upon our nationa

Resolved, That we as Northern freemen are in duty bound thus publicly to express our incompromising hostility to an institution fraught with so much injustice, and total dis regard of individual rights, and which brings such just reproach upon our common coun

Resolved, That in order the more effectually to carry out and put in practical operation our principles upon this great and impor-tant subject, we pledge ourselves and the democratic party of the county, to make use

Resolved, That, regarding the strict obour imperative duty we again pledge ourselves to support no man for parties, we should be entitled to and should State Legislature, who will not avow his firm had spirit enough to vindicate their rights, and unalterable determination to use every ionorable effort in the discharge of his officia duties to bring about their speedy and trium- linquish them.

At the Whig County Convention in Cleve land, some antislavery resolutions were intro duced, but they were laid on the table without the least discussion, and the Convention imme

JUDGE McLEAN.

We have before informed our readers that this entleman was favorably regarded by many Northern Whigs as their Presidential candidat him at the North, would be strong objections him at the South. Hence a canvass agains him at the South is already commenced. A wri ter in the Richmond Whig, who signs himself A True Whig," brings up the objection that Judge McLean has an abolition wife! In proof of this grave charge, he quotes an article from the Cincinnati Gazette, (the year and date no given) by which it appears that the "Women's Anti-Slavery Society of Cincinnati" once held a meeting, and resolved, in substance, that they ought to do all they could for elevating the oung colored people as moral and intelligen sings; and calling on their brethren and sisters of every name and denomination, to support colored schools, and thereby be auxiliary "to the removal of the sin and discrete of Slavery from these Republican States." Also, that "a meeting of the American Ann Slavery Society ought These proceedings are signed by S. B. Garrard. President, and this Mrs. Garrard is now the wife f Judge McLean. In view of these startling

facts, this "True Whig" writes; "If the nomination of Judge McLean should he made by the Whigs, not a single Southers State would support him, because they would believe he was at heart, if not openly, an Aboli ionist, and because t'iey would be unwilling to see a lady, or enly proclaiming such sentiments presiding in the Presidential mansion. The Southern States, and even many of the Western nust also be satisfied that Judge McLeon is enirely free from such opinions, and has never ha y agency in the efforts and movements of J. Birney: and also, that he has never, by con with the enemies of Henry Clay, either the West or the North done any thing to defer his election. The selection of some other can his election. The selection of some other car didate would prevent another defeat; secure the riumph of good principles, and arrest the made

We believe the Detroit Advertiser has expres sed a decided preference for Judge McLean -What can it say to this Southern attack on its

The Liberty Standard says of the election

"It is a noticeable fact that, so far as we have rections this account reaches us, and indicate clearly the course of events. The people are sp proaching this subject, and had there been inter est enough in the elections to bring out all the been surprisingly large. In nearly every town

Are there not quite a number of Counties in which no Liberty nomination has been made? We beseech our friends to be up and

NOMINATIONS.

ever. Every County in which there are a party. Both of the old parties are composed lozen Abolitionists should have a nomination. Twelve anti-slavery votes are too miny to throw away on proslavery parties. Let them be rightly bestowed now, and the beneficial results will be seen bereafter.

LIBERTY TICKETS. We would remind our friends of the necessit

providing tickets in good season Liberty men are very much inclined to negligence about this matter. How is it in your county, render Are the tickets printed and distributed to every own? If not, see to it forthwith. We trust a large portion of our

subscribers-five hundred more at leastwill be wise enough to put their papers on the advance plan this year. Each one will thereby save a dollar a year. The first load of wheat you sell, remember the small that he cannot afford to sue you, and it is so large that he cannot afford to lose it. Do him justice, then, good friends, and pay it promptly.

SLAVEHOLDING ALWAYS SINFUL On our first page will be found an article in which this much mooted question is discussed with a clearness and precision that we think cannot fail to convince, while the views presented will be original to most persons .-The author possesses a well disciplined mind munity, we must let our opinions be and his thoughts are presented with care, and They cannot fail of being useful, not only to Clergymen to whom they are addressed but to all accurate and logical thinkers. In every religious denomination, as well as among Ab olitionists generally, the question has been argued for many years whether slaveholding under all conceivable circumstances is necessarily sinful. The train of thought suggested by the writer cannot fail to lead every one to a settled and well grounded conclusion. For this reason, if no other, every Abolitionists ought to read the article.

THE WAR.

The war against Mexico bids fair to be only another Florida War-or rather no war at all. Our troops have fortified themselves in a camp, and according to the papers, they are enjoying themselves on the best the land affords. The Mexiwilling to march against Texas without ger of outbreaks and insurrections at home is constant and unremitting. Mexico has laid claim to Texas for many years, and yet she has not done the first thing in seven years towards reducing her revolted province, while her Spanish realize it. In this way her honor can be preserved at a cheap rate, and the Mexicans can feel that if they have not they have not been so debased as to re-

THE AMERICAN BOARD. At the late meeting of the American Board of Foreign Missions, the subject of Slavery was the one of most interest. A committee appointed last Maryland are all the States they can hope to year made a lengthy report. It was carry in 1848, as a proslavery Whig party. admitted that in the missionary churches and Maryland is a very doubtful case, having under the care of the Board among the given last year only about 3,000 majority for Choctaws and Cherokees, both slaves Clay, while a change of three rotes in each and slaveholders were received into the Churches. The Committee thought that Slavery was a bad thing-but not such a sin as ought to exclude the perpetrator from Christian communion. A long discussion followed; after which the Report

was unanimously adopted. We have no space for the lengthy de tails; nor should we be inclined to insert them if we had. The efforts of Abolitionists, in our opinion, are very foolishly expended when laid out on a body of Doctors of Divinty. Better far to apply ourselves at once to the people, and strive to interest them for the delivery of our brother who has fallen among thieves, into the Whig creed? The great question of to pass by on the other side.

CIVIL WAR IN ILLINOIS.

Late advices represent that hostilities between the Mormons and Anti-Mormons had recommenced. The latter were determined to drive the Mormons from the State, and for this purpose they have commenced a regular system of destruction and murder. From 70 to 100 dwelling houses of the Mormons had been old men, who have not a strong and liv burned, and a large number of barns, stacks of grain, &c., and the work was still progressing. The Anti-Mormons had a standing military force in the field; and meet these questions. another, composed chiefly of Mormons. was organized under the Sheriff. Two of templated be formed, that it should be offices should be so bestowed that the interthe Anti-Mormons had been killed, and composed of friends of freedom in all par- ests of the people shall be best promoted, another wounled.

Mr. Vickery has accepted the pledges himself to use his influence for investing the people with the privilege of gether.' electing their State and County officers now appointed by the Legislature-for reducing the salaries of public officersfor a thorough reform of the Judiciaryand selling the Railroads.

YOUNG WHIGGERY.

We hope our Whig friends will not take offence at the caption of this article. We of Radicals and Conservatives-one class strug gling to make some kind of Progress and pletely bigoted to ancient usages, and opposed to all important changes. The Young Whigs. like the Young Democrats, begin to speak out, and the Old Conservatives must quiet the fledgelings in some way, or they will take the

One Herman H. Heath, who claims to be a true blue Whig, is out in the Jackson Gazotte in a lecture to his Whig brethren of important truths to which they will do well to take heed. We will cite a few passages for our Whig readers who do not see the Gazette. The object of the writer is to persuade he Whige to come out at once for the Abolition of Slavery. But let him speak for him-

incorporate into its party creed, as I do now individually, a firm determination to put down slavery, and have it no more tolerated in the land as the Locofoco party did last year, when they published their alliance with slavery at their Baltimore convention, by interpo-lating into their creed a declaration in favor o -simply asking the Whig party to do as much for the overthrow of slavery as the Lo-

cofoco party did for the perpetuation of that institution. Is this asking too much! \* Was there ever a time when my party could so fearlessly and inconsistently enter upon this great and ennobling work of establishing uni versal Feerty throughout the land, than now! There never was! There CERTAINLY nev-

"Times have been when as a party, the Whigs of the North have been under some bligations to the Southern portion of the party,-when our success in national poitics ime has gone by-quite lost itself in the distance. When we most needed their aid, they forsook us. Two of the strongest Whig States of the South-North Carolina and Tennessee, last fall gave us but bare skeleon majorities, and Georgia entirely abandongone quite over to Locofocoism and Texas, which two things have the same signification-SLAVERY and its GREATEST EXTEN

This Whig really seems to be in earnest for he gives the surest evidence by proposing to do something! He makes out a political course for his brethren, thus:

"And, politically, let our course be this .can army is now said to be small and Congressmen, Senators and Legislators, who ed, to use every possible exertion to bring willing to march against Texas without slavery to a speedy end. Let our county, receiving their arrears of pay. The danand unanimous resolutions against the system pledging ourselves, as the people, to sanctic the efforts of our public servants in their offi naking the bond free.

This is the true course for the Whig party to take and pursue, from this day forth. the country ever find itself in a strait, when the Whig party was not found equal to the years more, without doing any thing to called upon to act up to the true land mark of Deniocratic, Republican principles.

We can truly say that "personally we have no objection" to the course thus boldly mark ed out, but on the contrary "we should be glad to see it" fully executed.

Many of the Whigs now see that they are losing every thing at the South, while they have hard work to hold their own at the North In Virginia, out of 16 Members of Congress, they have but one, while, as this write says. North Carolina and Tennessee have really gone over to the enemy. Kentucky and town in Kentucky would lose them that State also. In this state of things, the Whigs would do well to lister to Mr. Heath, who tells them,-

"As we are now organized, indirectly in league with the slavencracy of the South. bowed down as we are by the heavy burden of slavery, with no chance or prospect of ri ing, we have nothing now to lose, but on the contrary, we have everything to gain. By striking for liberty, and independence, now, while there is time, we may come off victorious; by hesitating, and letting slip the golden opportunity, we shall not only fail of gaining anything, but inherit for ourselves and our children, eternal infamy and slavery. Freemen, think of this, and act, immediately.

What will Messrs. Woodbridge, Howard &c. say to the adoption of this new article leaving the Priests and Levites, if they will, ABOLITION is coming up, and these leaders must shortly take ground for it or against it. A non-committal attitude will be impossible Let them be thinking of it: for the time is at

Convention at Jackson:

"It is appropriate that this matter should be taken up by the young men; for it involves questions of grave import, which Divine Providence, may well be excused

ties, whose aim shall be to bring all parties up to the right ground. Whichever of the two great parties enters heartily into this cause, will carry all before it; Whig nomination for Governor, and but it would probably be better for the country that both parties should move to-

The U. S. Journal says that the Dem-

ROTATION IN OFFICE.

This is a favorite expression with Demo crats. We have asked several of them to fact, mentioned it approvingly! The officer mean no disrespect, but are obliged to make give us a definition of its precise meaning .doing, before it be too late. Better late than a phrase to designate the better portion of the From their answers we learn that the phrase about rotation in office. Gov. Barry has held expresses the Democratic principle that no person ought to hold the same office except for short terms. This sounds rather awkward: Forty Democrats were found willing to vote Reform for the better, while the other is com- but we do not see how the definition can be bettered. It will not do to say that no person should continue in office :nore than one term: in office as much as any other party, and not for this the Democrats do not hold to. But unfrequently they hold the same office for the incumbent should hold the same office only for a short time, and then step out and make room for his neighbor, who in his turn shall When they find a public officer that suits soon give way to the next in succession.

It is to be observed that this rotation in office is not inconsistent with holding office for incumbent may be democratically rotated out of one office into another for half or a quarter of a century. Such is the general practice of

Observing men think they see in this prin ciple one of the elements of the success of that party. Each office has its aspirants, from President down to Pathmaster. It is for the "I ask the Whig party simultaneously, to I terest of the seekers to cry out totation in bent and making room for themselves. It is for the interest of Cass, Buchanan, &c, to support this principle so as to preclude the renomination of Mr. Polk. So in each country road district, where there are but half a dozen neighbors, upon this principle each of them may hope to hereafter have the honor of directing the labor of his fellows upon the

Rotation in office shoves a man out merely because he is in the way of somebody else -Suppose the case of a Democratic Supervisor. He has proved himself an able and faithful officer. His party intend to nominate another man. He asks them why? He inquires if ply, you have done first rate. "Well, do not you think I should do well in future?' We have no kind of doubt of it, they will answer "Then why not continue me in office?" "Because you have been in office, and must now make way for somebody else. This is the ed us, and this summer the two former have sole reason. Every man in his turn is our

But is this principle of practical benefit to the public? Here is a chance for something to be said on both sides. The nature the office, the qualifications requisite, and the length of its terms, are all to be taken into

The public peoplethe services of those offi zens who can best perform the duties of office This being granted it follows that those should wretchedly paid and equipped, and un- will pledge themselves to the people, if elec- be appointed who are best qualified for the several situations. Now, suppose a man to be selected who every way equals the expec ations of his constituents, and they have no of slaveholding and the institution of slavery, hope of obtaining a better man, should be no re-elected for that very reason, viz: that he cial efforts, for exterminating bondage, and filled the office better than the next incumbent probably will? This to our minds, is reason enough, and we would continue him in that office for life, unless he could be promoted to one where he would do better.

true in private life? Take the President of Cashier of a Bank, for instance, who has good salary. After he has been in office twen ty years, will he be as valuable and efficient an officer as he was the first years of his office? Will he not drink more wine, be more expensive in his habits, labor less for the interest of the bank, and leave more to the management of others than he did in the beginning

his career? To this argument we answer that experi respect to private or public life. There are ome bank officers who are as laborious and faithful at the end of twenty years as they ever were, while the knowledge and experience acquired by them during that period are highly valuable to the institution. If they become lazy, careless, or corrupt, it will not unfrequently be found owing to their large salaries, which tempt them to enter upon all kinds of extravagance.

So in public life. There is a vast diversity in the character of men. John Quincy Adams has been in office of some kind or other, for nearly half a century; and yet no one can say but the old man, at the age of 76, fulfils his duties as Representative with as much energy punctuality and zeal as he ever manifested at any period of his life. The same may be said of many other public men. Report attributes the same perseverance in official duties to Mr. Polk and old Cave Johnson.

One argument for this principle, advance by some Democrats, is, that for most offices there are many persons of qualifications sup posed to be nearly equal, and it is but fai that each one should have in his turn whatever of emolument or honor the office might bring. For instance, if there be ten persons The State Journal, (Whig) says in a town who would make good Supervisors, in reference to the Young Men's Liberty it is no more than justice that the ten should each hold the office one year, rather than ticket the "FARMERS TICKET." This is parathat one of the number should hold it ten ded in all their papers as a reason why all

This argument looks plausible at first sight but there is no Democracy in it. For what ing faith in the ever watchful care of a purpose are Supervisors and all other officers elected by the people? To create situations in shrinking from. But the young men of profit and honor for a certain chosen few of this state and nation are not afraid to or for the benefit of the people of the town? Every true Democrat must answer that the It is desirable, if the association con- last is the true purpose; and consequently the whether all the expectants be gratified or

The Democrats are not slow to violate their own principle where they find a public officer that suits them. It is stated that Col. Benton. at the end of his present term, will have occupied the same chair in the Senate for twenty four years in succession. We have a ocratic Convention of Massachusetts, "kicked similar instance in our own State, in the case the Abolitionists overboard in a lump." This of Maj. Kearsley, who has held a public office action of the Convention pleases the said pa- for about a quarter of a century, and now, afher a vacation of two years, he has been rein- States have Chancery Court s.

stated in the same situation, and every Democratic paper in the State that noticed the was an acceptable one, and they forgot all offices for many years, and stood highest on the list of candidates for a third term for him, and thus belie their own favorite principle. Democrats keep their public men many successive years. This we regard as an evidence of the good sense of the party .them, they hold on to him, as they should do.

But there other considerations of importance. A large amount of knowledge is requisite for several columns. We wish we had room for hife; but the offices must be changed. The discharging some offices with advantage to the State. Take the case of Representative to the Legislature. Rotation in office reouires that the 58 members be changed every year. Suppose them all assembled. Not a soul of them was ever a member of such a body before, and most of them know nothing of the forms of proceeding, or the rules of debate. Yet they are expected to despatch all the business of the State and adjourn in office, as a means of threating out the incums thirty days , without fail. They commence by electing one of their number, not quite as ignorant as the rest, to preside. In a day or two a bill comes up appropriating 50,000 acres of the public lands for the extension of the Railroads. The young member, if faithful to his duty, will be greatly puzzled to know how to vote. In order to vote wisely, be must ascertain the amount of lands owned by the State, their present and probable future value, the indebtedness of the State, its pledges, as well as the situation of the Railroads, and their receipts, expenditures, profits, and benefits to the State. All this and much more he must know before he can vote understandingly on this proposition .-To gain this knowledge, so as to draw accurate conclusions from it, would require no small amount of time, labor and application; and to vote without this knowledge would be ridiculous, as well as unsafe and dangerous, Or, to take another example. Our young member is called upon to vote yea or nay for a bill of a hundred sections altering the entire arrangement of courts and administration of law through the State. It will require the best part of half a day to read it; how much more then, to examine all the existing regulations, and judge what change would be for the better. On every vote of importance on any subject, the legislative tyro will feel the necessity of an extended and accurate knowledge of the actual condition of the State .-To vote without this information would be like a farmer commencing his buildings, fences and improvements without having ascertained the extent of his premises, the nature of the soil, or the amount of means necessary for improving his lands.

Now we admit that 53 legislative tyros, of industry honesty and imprudence, might legislate, for one session, without doing very much mischief. But let the same members ssemble next year, and they would be far beter qualified to legislate efficiently, wisely, and expeditiously, than during the previous year. All the knowledge acquired by them of legislative forms and rules, of judicial proceedings, of the assets of the State, of its debts, remain with them, and new accumulations of knowledge would be made. All practical business men-know the value of a good judgment; and this can only be attained by a complete and comprehensive view of a subject in all its relations; and this view can only be had by items of knowledge, added to each other thro a lapse of time by continued industry, observation and reflection. In this respect, then, the Legislator of half a dozen years experience will be far superior, in devising or acting out ence affords no certain result for a guide, in schemes of public benefit, to the same person at the commencement of his career. We do not say that he would be any more honest or industrious; but it does not follow that he necessarily be any the less so. The true policy of the public is to select such persons for office as they think will fill them for the public good-to discharge those who are found to be incompetent or unworthy, and retain in office all who do well till others are found who can reasonably be expected to do better.

The same principle would hold in reference to Executive and Judicial officers. He who has had experience as a Governor or Judge, can, for that very reason, be a better Governor or Judge than a man of like qualifications who has had no experience. In this respect, the weight of argument is decidedly against this constant change of public officers.

We, therefore, disagree to the Democratic doctrine of rotation of office. We would roate out of office every unsuitable incumbent, and keep all others in, till they were more needed elsewhere, or till their places could be better supplied. In this way every unworthy candidate would be dismissed after a sufficient robation, and every valuable one be kept in full employ. In what way could the interests of the public be better subserved?

The Whig papers are trying to make capital for their candidates by calling their farmers ought to support the ticket. Rather inconclusive we think. Candidates should be supported on the ground of their principles and qualifications, not their profession merely.

A Detroit correspondent of the Marshall Statesman says that Felch and Birney Gare educated aristocratic Lawyers, who care a , little about the wants of the people of Michigan, as they do of those in the moon!" The fact is that Mr. Birney is as truly a farmer, in every sense of the word, as any man in the State. That he has had a good education and experience as a lawyer, is rather a recommendation of him as a candidate than otherwise. The imputation of being 'faristocratic" needs no denial. Every person who has

ever seen Mr. Birney knows it to be false. IF A writer in the Argus objects to the arbitrary and despotic powers possessed by the Court of Chancery, extending not only to property but personal liberty. This Court consists of one person. The writer says that only three other

TEMPLE AT NAUVOO.

The building of the Mormon Temple under all the troubles by which those people have been surrounded, seems to be carried on with a religious enthusiasm which reminds us of olden times, by the energy which controls all the movements towards its completion.

sing position in Nauvoo, and is built of two men whispering: one remarked "they had fine limestone, has thirty pilasters—six better murder him. they can hire somebody for a at each end and nine of a side—each surmounted by a capital on which is carved one would talk of eating a meal.

On the night after the removal of the True top of the spire is 165 feet. The bapsupported by stone oxen. Each floor is estimated to hold 4,000 people, so that 12.000 persons can be accommodated, being about one fourth the size of Solomon's Cincinnati, two in Columbus, and one in Cleve-Temple. Three hundred and fifty men land, Chillicothe, Xenia, Dayton, Delaware, which it is supposed will be finished in a states the mode of security thus: year and a half, probably at a cost of half "1. Each Branch deposites 10 per cent, of a million of dollars.

The spiritual concerns of the Mormons any failing Branch. are governed by a council of 12, composed 2. In case of the failure of any B-anch, be Hyde, the Olive Branch of Israel; Wil- delay." lard Richards, the Keeper of the Rolls; John Taylor, the Champion of Right; William Smith, the Patriarchal Jacob's Staff, Milford Woodruff, the Banner of the Gospel: Geo. A. Smith, the Entablature of Truth; Orson Pratt, the Guage the Mountain.

The Keeper of the Rolls has charge of 30,000. the men at work on the Temple. It is supposed that the Mormon inhabitants of that city are full 20,000 souls, and of the Temple and the Hotel-they are industrious-good farmers-raise wheat plenbe considered quite remarkable, and in after ages their Temple, like the ruins of Palenque, may strike the beholder with wonder, and history may be unable to explain what race worshipped there .-. N. Y. Sun.

### LOTTERIES.

The mighty revolution of the public mind during the last twenty five years, against the system of lotteries, is full of instruction to the reformer. It shows the omnipotence of pub lic opinion where it is left free to act. These gambling establishments have been banished from the borders of every State, except a few half enlightened ones, governed by slaveholders. It was proposed last winter to expel the nuisances from that great lazar house, the District of Columbia; but whether the measme:s of our State Constitution for sid the Legislature to authorize the drawing of lotteries. Hence potices of them have pretty generally disappeared from the papers. But we find that one Detroit paper advertises tickets in the "New Franklin Railroad Lottery, authorized by the General Assembly of Missouri, for the benefit of the Town of New Frankhn, to be drawn every day at Windsor, opposite De trott!" Rather a circuitous and doubtful operation, we should think.

The Louisville Journal, (Whig) has been much praised for its manly defence of C. M. Clay, in his recent difficulties. How friendly it is to the enterprise of Mr. Clay may be gathered from the following extract from that paper

"A Whig fellow citizen has asked us. apparently in good faith, if we are an ab We would as soon have a man ask us if we are a blackleg, or a burglar, or a sheep stealer. Men have read our paper to very little purpose, if they do not know that we regard the abolitionists as the most pestilent nuisances in the country."

It is stated by a correspondent of the New Haven Courier, that Messrs. H. Asten & Co., have a contract with gov ernment for 30,000 pistols, at \$6,50 cents each-the contract to be filled within five years .- Buff. Pilot. One hundred and ninety five thousand

dollars for pistols! One hundred and ninety five thousand hard day's work of somebody thrown away; for they will be of no use except to shoot enemies; and it is not probable a single enemy will ever be shot by them.

While our Government is mounting the guns on the various Forts that guard our Atlantic coast, and putting the country in a state of defence, let British and Americans remember the beautiful lines of Longfeltow: Were half the power, that fills the earth with

terror. Were half the wealth, bestowed on camps and courts.

Given to redeem the human mind from error There were no need of arsenals or forts.'

Ohio and Virginia .- The grand jury of Wash ington County, Ohio, have found an indictment against the Virginia kidnappers who abducted the three Ohioans now in prison at Parkersburgh .-The Governor of Ohio has in consequence made his requisition on the Governor of Virginia for the surrender of the indicted Virginians, to stand their trial in Washington County. The response of the Virginia executive will be looked for with no little interest. His duty to make the surrender seems clear .- Aln.

KENTUCKY "CHIVALRY." A correspondent of the New Haven Courier, who was in Lexington at the time of the mob,

"During the few days prior to the Convention. express openly an acquiescence in Mr. Clay views. I heard some most atrocious threats to wards that editor, among the lower classes. -Saysone, "I should like to clutch his (Clay's It occupies the highest and most impo-sing position in Nauvoo, and is built of him on the burning pile." A friend overheard

a human face with rays around it and American, a hand of desperadoes seized several two hands holding trumpets. The Tem- free negroes, stripped and whipped them. One of them was taken in front of the Court House. ple is 128 feet by 88; from floor to roof stripped naked, tied to a tree, whipped, tarred is 65 feet; and from the ground to the and feathered, and one of his eyes put out. He

THE STATE BANK OF OHIO.

Ten Branches are now in operation, two in are zealously at work upon the building, and Steubenville. The Cincinnati Gazette

> its circulation with the Board of Control, as a safety fund for the redemption of the notes of

of the following persons :- Brigham lore the salety lund span necome available, and the Board of fore the safety fund shall become available, the Young, the Lion of the Lord; H. C. Kim- Control calls on them for a sum sufficient to ball, the Herald of Grace; Parley P. redeem its notes. This contribution to be Pratt, the Archer of Paradise; Orson Thus contribution to be Thus securing the bill-holder, even beyond

> F The Albany Evening Journal takes The Albany Evening Journal takes her churches against countenancing in the great credit to Gov. Seward for his efforts to least degree, (any such sort of) vain amusewin the Liberty men to the support of the great slaveholding Compromiser. It says:

"But for the course of Gov. Seward and of Philosophy; Jno. E. Page, the Sun a wiser and truer devotion to the cause of churches under her juri Dial; Lyman Wight, the Wild Ram of plays,) the abolition vote last fall, instead

The Cortland American remarks upon this: He stands just where he can stab them under surrounding country 10,000 more—the the fifth rib; and he did stab as hard as he only property owned in common is the could, and now they brag about it. Of all other men he is the most dangerous to that trious—good farmers—raise wheat plen-tifully, and are about to engage in man-ers, are not so much to be dreaded by Liberty, ufactures. The whole community may

> The last Marsha! Expounder attributes to the Signal an article evidently taken from the Pontiac Jacksonian, in which we are made to say that the "Garland Forgery" was published at the Gazette office in Poutise, by Mr. Thompson, Editor of that paper, and that we "can prove every inch of the transaction" -and that we "intend to charge it upon him intil he owns up," &c. We have made no such charges in our paper, as we know noth- of the best we can find. ing of the facts. Will the Expounder correct he error?

Whins "increased the State taxes over 50 per cent," and that "they wasted One Hundred Thousand Dollars in extravagant appropriations for party purposes." It may be all true for aught we know, but the never publish d any such thing. We mean to make no statements but such as we can substantiate by

OF Franklin Sawyer, formerly Superinendant of Public Instruction, and a resident of this village, has become principal editor of the New Orleans Tropic, a Whig paper .-His antislavery principles, it seems, are no bar to the confidence of the most rabid slave-

OF A proposition has appeared in the Washington Union for repeating the clause equiring Postmasters to advertise the list of etters in the paper having the largest circu ation, because it is so generally disregarded, and might set a bad example of violating the Post office laws before the people.

The Oakland Gazette "most cordidly en orses" the antislavery resolutions passed by the Whig Convention of Jackson County, as indica ting the "right spirit." The Gazette adds:

"We hail such a bold and unequivocal declaro this republic. We go also for repealing that injust law, which would exclude men from voing on account of color, especially, since they are natives and understand our institutions better than thousands, who are foreigners, and who vote before they have been here two years."

The Whigs are quoting the Legslative Journals to show that on every occasion when the salaries of officers have come before that body, Judge Felch, when a member, voted for high salaries. It is a bad sign against him.

The railroad from Dexter to De roit seems to be very fast hastening to decay, although expensive repairs are constantly making. It is also becoming dangerous. In sight of one village, the cars run off the track four times in eight

The Kalamazoo Gazette publishes Senate Allen's Judiciary Bill. The same paper has the proceedings of a meeting, called irrespective of party, to agree upon a plan of retorm of abuses Some of their resolutions are ultra-radical, we may make use of the words. One of them advocates the abolition of all laws for the collecion of debts, However, we are glad to see men every where waking up, and earnestly seeking for what is Just and Right.

( Miss Abby Kelly had the misfortune o be dragged out of the Quaker meeting house in Mount Pleasant, Ohio, for the crime of addressing the members on slavery when they were assembled for religious worship .-They considered her discourse a disturbance of their meeting.

The Detroit Free Fress has a new Editor-Mr. C. B. Flood, of Ohio.

C. M. CLAY. The Cincinnati Herald says:

"We learn that Mr. Clay will continue in will be printed in Cincinnati. Whether the gentlemen of Lexington may deem it necessary to take him down as they did his press, and box him up for Cincinnati, time will show. We opine that they will be satisfied with the absence of the Press, and that a law next winter will be made to prohibit the circulation of now retains its usual peace and quietude-Kentucky will decide that a publication is "incendiary," unless, in addition to temperate ation or violence. Mr. Clay, we presume, was a preacher, and his offence was teaching nehim. Some of the Kentucky papers say that a distance of about a mile, its spacious which
gro children how to read! I heard his yells. nobody objects to the temperate discussion of was completely covered with the innumerable tismal fountain is in the basement, to be and saw the tar and feathers on the ground the the question of slavery. The "True Amer- vehicles in rapid progress to and from the accommodate them."

CIRCUSES AND THEATRES. The Presbytery of Detroit, in answer to inquiries respecting the conduct of Church Members who attend the performances of "the Circus, the Theatre, and other vain amuseso, adopted a report declaring that such a than at any preceding Fair.

1. "A practical breach of church covenant 2. A plain breach of the word of God.

S. A pernicious example destructive of spir itual religion, and growing piety in the church.

4. The destruction of the public character

of the church of God." "Presbytery therefore solemnly warns al tion, and order that this Overture and answer be published in the Evangelical Observer, and ters, or to their absence by the Elders of the churches under her jurisdiction, to their res-

IF Judge Felch is out with an answer to nquiries of Young Democrats who wish to know if he is for electing the officers now Should not the Liberty party love Gov. appointed by the Governor and Legislature. for reducing salaries of officers, for Judiciary reform and for selling the Railroads? His answer to these inquiries, which fills two columns, is as two-sided as any thing we have seen party. The N. Y. Express, Utica Whig, and It will safely cover any kind of action on his part, for or against these measures. He is a little for them all, but coupled with so many ifs, ands, and buts, that it is plain he may be considerably against them all. Any 'Old Hunker" could sign the letter, and not commit himself in the least. The inquirers will be just about as wise as they were before they asked his opinions.

> Our miscellaneous reading is somewhat cut short by some valuable antislavery articles, and will be for two or three weeks. After that, we shall present our usual variety

(F Gerrit Smith has resumed his Sabbath meetings. We notice by the accounts in the papers that they are largely attended.

against taking the bills of the Bank of Wooster. as it is in bad repute in Ohio. So look out.

The story of the marriage of Abby Kelley and S. S. Foster is pronounced false in the Anti-Slavery Standard.

The Detroit Express says that "the nomi ation of the 'Farmer's Ticket' takes like wild fie throughout the whole State." This is news to us in these parts.

OF E. W. Goodwin, a well known anti slavery man of New York, died a few days since at Ithica, N. Y. He was for sometime editor of the Albany Patriot.

The N. Y. Farmer says that returns rem most part of the country show that the fruit crop will not be short. The markets exhibit a full supply.

The Boston Morning Chronicle, the daily Liberty paper edited by Rev. Joshus Leavitt, has been discontinued. The Emancipator will be continued as usual.

Bishop Soule has left his resident n Warren Co. Ohio, and gone to Nashville

The President has appointed LEV WOODBURY, of New Hampshire, to be one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, in place of Judge Story, deceased. Thus another Texas doughface is

"In the untrammeled expansion of our own spirit, WE HAVE DIVERGED FROM HENRY CLAY'S LEAD UPON THE VI TAL SUBJECT OF THE LIBERTIES OF MEN Posterity shall justly assign us our relative rank."-C. M. Clay.

Rail Roads in the United States .- Ac cording to the American Rail Road Journal, the aggregate number of miles of railway in the United States, in use or completed is, 3,906; and the aggregate cost, \$113,208,467. It is calculated that the aggregate number of miles of canal in the United States is 2000.

## Commercial.

ANN ARBOB, Oct. 5, 1845. The Wheat market in our Village displays rather less activity. Buyers now are paying

DETROIT, Oct. S. 1845. There appears to be but little disposition to operate to any extent in the market. Considerable flour is coming in by railroad and teams, but the price is lower than holders like to take. Flour was selling yesterday at \$3,60 a 65, and wheat at 72 cents. Shippers do not like to pay more. - Free Press.

Communications.

Correspondence of the Signal of Liberty. Lexington, editing his paper there, though it THE N. YORK AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICS' FAIR-LIBERTY CON-VENTION-THE WEATHER, &C.

UTICA, N. Y. Sept. 19th, 1845. BRS. BECKLEY AND FOSTER:

The excitement of the Fair and Convention has mostly passed over, and the whole city incendiary documents; but no horest jury in affording a striking contrast with the impassioned drama of the past three days. On Wednesday (17th inst.) the people from

arguments and appeals on the question of all parts of the State were continually crowdslavery, it should be characterised by vituper- ing into the city; Genessee street, during the whole day, presented an extraordinary specwill give them no such pretext for gagging tacle. From the river to the top of the hill, him. Some of the Kentucky papers say that a distance of about a mile, its spacious width ican," resuscitated, will, we doubt not, try to Fair. "It was full as busy a scene as Broadway ever presents," and from the street being double the width of that, and from a fine declivity, a much more imposing sight.

On Thursday the scene was equally imposing, and indeed, there was but little possibility of forming a correct estimate of the restriction of this right on account of color. number present. It is generally conments," or who suffer their households to do cluded that there were more persons present

The Cattle Show was one of general interest, of which I may take occasion to speak hereafter in more particular terms.

At 2 o'clock, P. M., (Thursday: the address was delivered by Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr., of Mass. on the ground-a mile from the city. Its delivery occupied three quarters of mitted on the rights and property of Cassius

-they have done themselves much honor, and are deserving a high rank in the estimation of the public mind

And while they have thus elvated themquired that rank for which they have long ry in Kentucky. een laboring, the industrious and ingenious nechanics have come off with no less credit. THE LIBERTY CONVENTION was called to

rder on Wednesday morning by Alvan Stewart, Esq. It was well attended, notwithstadng a variety of exciting topics and exhibitions attract attention

A number of able speeakers from abroad ddressed the convention. Mr. Stewart also addressed the audience with his usual manifestation of intellect, clearness and symplicity of expression, and happy talent for comparing and illustrating. And, indeed, nearly all the speeches were excellent, and calculated o distil into the mind the great "sidea"-sc-

Some discussion arose, however, in regard o the "one idea," in which President Green one idea" than some others had an idea of more perfect organization, while it is my im- king. pression, that the friends of Liberty and reform, for the success and prosperity of the party and the nation, at a proper period, will, and ought to come out, openly and boldly, with well matured-uniform principles, and superior sentiments to the world.

in presenting to the gaze of an anxious pubpursuits, and with the industrious mechanics, in the glory of his wonderful dexterity, they have filled with an overflow of homan kindness during the harmonious deliberations of the Convention.

THE WEATHER was fine for the most par of the time, and I believe the highest expctations were amply realised.

Yours, in haste, E. H. S.

P. S. I should have related to you an ac cident to a young lady, 12 years of age which occurred on Thursday, a short distance from the railroad depot, in this city, as the cars were on their way for Syracuse. The young lady was hanging fast to one of the cars, when she attempted to get off and falling on the track was run over. Both her legs were instantly crushed. She survived only a few

Another lamentable occurrence took place at the Packet Dock, on the same day at 9 o'clock, P. M. This was a horrible attempt at the life of James Henry, a colored man, who was stabbed in the groin by one Neal. Neal was arrested, and there are some hopes of Henry's recovery. Henry it is said was unable to defend himself from this villainous as-

For the Signal of Liberty. WAYNE LIBERTY CONVENTION. Pursuant to public notice, the annual Con vention of the Liberty party of Wayne coun ty, for the nomination of candidates to be supported at the ensuing election, was held at Perin's Mills, on Thursday the 25th ult. The Convention was organized by calling to the chair, the Rev. Marcus Swift of Nankin, and

appointing T. T. Lyon of Plymouth, secretary. The following committees were then announced by the chair, viz: a nominating committee composed of the following persons: P. B. Ripley and Samuel Zug of Detroit, Horace Bradley of Plymouth, Alanson Aldrich and Harvey Durfee of Livonia, and George W. Swift of Nankin; and also Messrs. Holmes and Warner of Detroit, and Lyon of Plymouth, as a committee on resolutions.-The committee on nominations reported as follows, viz:

For Representatives, JOSEPH D. BALDWIN, of Detroit, BENJAMIN F. STEVENS, of Livonia, GLODE D. CHUBB, of Detroit, WILLIAM S. GREGORY of Plymouth, WELLS HARTSOUGH, of Redford, GEORGE W. SWIFT, of Nankin. For Coroner.

CULLEN BROWN, of Detroit. For Auditor. THEODATUS T. LYON, of Plymouth. And for delegates to the Senatorial Conven-

Harvey S. Bradley, Harvey Durfee, Alanson Aldrich. T. C. Richard. Rufus Thayer Jr., Samuel Zug, Charles Howard, Horace Hallock, W. W. Mead, Cyrus Fuller. Which report was accepted by the Con

The report was then taken up in parts, and nanimously adopted. The committee on resolutions then reported

the following, which were accepted, taken up severally, and after some spirited discussion, adopted in the following order:

Resolved, That we cordially approve the omination of J. G. BIRNEY, and N. M. THOMas at the State Convention in July last, and will yield them our undivided support at the

Resolved, That we consider the right of Suffrage as one of the tillars of our liberties and that that right which we hold dear and sacred to ourselves, ought, in our opinion, to be extended to a class of native born citizens who have heretofore been excluded therefrom. viz: the colored population of this State, we therefore advocate the amendment of our State Constitution, so that there shall be no Resolved, That we hail the proposed meet

ing at Jackson for the purpose of organizing a Young Men's Sate Liberty Association, as an omen for good; and would urge the young men of this county to turn out, and by their presence aid in perfecting an organization which must give an untold impetus to the cause of Human Rights.

Resolved, That the recent outrage com-M. Clay by a lawless mob. deserves the severest censure; and we cordially tender to him our warmest sympathies and prayers; and, while we disapprove of some of his positions we would urge him to falter not in the work he has commenced, until he has accomplished selves on the ground of merit, and justly ac- the object of his labors-the abolition of slave

nsning year, viz: Horace Hallock, S. M. Holmes, J. D. Baldwin, H. S. Bradley, and George W. Swift. It was determined that the next annual business convention for this County, be held at Perio's Mills. The utmost unarimity of feeling pervaded the deliberations of the Convention. Adjourned, sine die. MARCUS SWIFT, Cha'n.

T. T. LYON, Sec'y. Plymouth, Sept. 26, 1845.

### FOREIGN NEWS

Accounts from Berlin state that the govern ment is endeavoring to put down the religious ook an able and an active part. He was in excitement in Prussia, by preventing public favor of comprehending more ideas by the meetings. A meeting of the "friends of the light," which was to take place on the 20th, doing. His arguments were sound and logi- was stopped by the police, at the moment cal, and I trust, they had an impression upon when the people were assembling. A declathe audience, which will call up attention to a tion to that effect is to be published by the

AUSTRIA.

An investigation into the recent disturbances at Leipeic, is in progress; meanwhile the local Saxon journals are forbidden to publish any further accounts of the events. A minismake a declaration of their minor as well as terial rescript was addressed to the censors, most strictly enjoining them to refuse their And while the Liberty men and women imprimateur to all paragraphs which contain and die, a self-manufactured old maid.—Down in their periodicals, which are not exlic, some of the striking ornaments of their pressly authorized by their license to treat religious controversies.

ALGIERS.

Marshal Bugeaud has lately made a success ful expedition to Delly at the head of 5,000 men-the people made submission upon the first appearance of the troops, Abd-el-Kader has retreated into the interior. Marshal Bugeaud is returning to France, and it is said will not return to Algiers, but succeed Marshal Soult as Minister of War. The Marshal has proposed, and ordered to be carried nto execution, a colonization, which he says approve." In consists in allowing well conlucted soldiers, having still three years of service to perform, to quit the army, to get married, and settle in Algiers, receiving a certain portion of land, a house, and pecuniary assistance from the government, all of which will be absolutely theirs.

SYRIA.

The disturbances in Mount Lebanon are influence of the five powers.

Sir Moses Monterious has sent a small duce into the holy city. The efforts of the circuit courts. knight ought to secure for him the gratitude and love of his brethren. We are glad to see that they are generally appreciated. CHINA.

The last arrivals bring intelligence of the destruction of the Chinese Theatre, situated in a small square in the City of Canton, which was attended with the loss of 1400 lives; 2000 persons were also wounded. Some 5000 or 6000 had assembled to witness the performances. Suddenly, in the midst of the play, a fire broke out immediately under the seats occupied by the women. There was a rush immediately for the streets, but there were but two narrow door ways out. One of these was soon closed by the falling of a part of the building, so that it was almost impossible to

NEW ZEALAND. Hostilities between the Europeans and Na tives having taken place, with the exception

of Auckland, the capital of New Zealand, the natives had completely routed the European colonists and obtained possession of the island. They were making preparations to attack Auckland. The island comprises an extent of about 500 miles and included about fourteen European settlements. The Bay of Islands, formerly the seat of government, contained previously to the attack of the natives, a population of about 3,000 mostly English. The population of Auckland, we believe is about OREGON.

The population of this territory is estimated at 4,000. A correspondent of the Boston Atlas writes May 17, 1845: "This spring the Legislature met to decide

the question of their entire independence, in which they are sustained by the Hudson Bay Company. It appeared to be the desire of all parties, this way, that Oregon should become an independent republic. The settlement is very flourishing; and already consumes a con siderable amount of sugar, coffee, salt, China and English goods, purchased at this place. The settlers claim the 54th degree of north latitude as their boundary in that direction; though the Hudson Bay Company are prepared to dispute any infringement upon sites

run of stones was in operation at Wallamet Falls. Politics were running high, and there were four candidates for Governor.

It is said that a delegate will be elected nd sent to Washington next winter, to claim a seat with delegates from other Territories, But this is not at all probable.

### General Intelligence.

A Hint .- The following piece of waggery appeared in a down east paper, and we copy it for the benefit of those living impertinences who follow the practice in this city .- Buff. Pilot.

Wanted .- One hundred and seventyfive young men of all shapes and sizes, J. F. Ropes, Esq., one of the editors of the Sunfrom the tall, graceful dandy, with hair day Atlas, Miss Isabella Hodges, 142 Sixth enough on his upper works to stuff a bar- Avenue, James A Crombie, Esq., 120 Nassau bar's cush ion, down to the little hump- street, Miss Mallen, 9 Morton street, J. J. Pearbacked, freckled face, bow-legged, carrot- sealls, No. 11 Eleventh street, James Davis 58 headed upstart. The object is to form a of the Olosnonian in coughs of long standing gaping corps, to be in attendance at the and affections of the lungs, and pronounce is church door, on each Sabbath before the with one accord to be the greatest remedy and commencement of divine service, to stare the most speedy and effectual that they have ever at the females as they enter, and make known. The following persons were then appointed delicate and gentlemanly remarks on as our County Executive Committee for the their person and dress. All who wish to enlist in the above corps, will please appear at the various church doors next under any of the above symptoms of disease?-Sabbath morning, where they will be Try this remedy. It will allay the pain in your duly inspected, and their names, personal appearance, and quality of brains registered in a book kept for that purpose, and that none will be enlisted who possess intellectual capacities above that of an ordinary well bred donkey.

> Advice to Young Ladies .- Young woman need not tell you to look out for a husband, for I know that you are fixing contrivances to to catch one, and are as naturally on the watch as a cat is for a mouse. But one word in your ear if you please. Don't bait your hook with an artificial fly of beauty; if you do, the chances are ten to one that you will catch a gudgeon-some silly fool of a fish that isn't worth his weight in saw-dust. Array the inner lady with the beautiful garments of virtue, modesty, truth, morality and unsophisticated love; and you will dispose of yourself quicker, and to much better advantage, than you would if you displayed all the gewgaws, flippejigs, fol-de-rols, and fiddle-de-dees in the universe. Remember that it is an awful thing to live

Wire Fences .- In Scotland, wire fences are now made and highly approved. Five wires are used, with oak posts, costing only about 124 cents per vard. The topwire i No. 8, and the others No. 5. This fence is o'clock. Place of meeting, the office of Sigsaid to be cheaper than one of boards, or of nal of Liberty. The following are the names: posts and rails. As ironwire is becoming Marcus Swift, J. G. Barker, W. I. Esler, Rucheap and abundant in this country, we have fus Thayer, Samuel Beebans, John Dimond, no doubt it will be used extensively in this W. M. Sullivan, V. Meeker, Guy Beckley, way in our Atlantic cities and States.

Punishment of Duelling in Oregon.-From the diary of a gentlemen now residing in Or egon, we make the following extract, which he "has reason to believe the government will shows how the code of honor is there dis-

COURTS OF LAW, Nov. 2 .- Attended Court of the vaper to which it pays. this day as spectator. Doctor Babcock's the presiding Judge. Indeed it looked like a land of law and order. One criminal was fined S S Peckins. \$500 for sending a challenge, was rendered ineligible to any office of trust or profit, and EM Barnes, was deprived of the privilege of voting at any Rev. Mr. Smith, election. He was drawn as a juror before the likely to be effectually put down, through the grand jury brought in a bill against him, and by order of the Court his name was erased from the list. I may here say that Dr. Babparty of Jews from Jerusalem to Preston, cock has sustained a very respectable position England, for the purpose of learning the art in the community in all respects, and now exof weaving, which he is determined to intro- ercises the functions of judge of probate and

> D Bronson, Times Gone By .- We find the following advertisement in the Albany Gazette, of 1800. How strangely would such announcements

"For sale. A healthy, strong NEGRO BOY, 14 years old, well calculated for a farmer, or attending in a family."

"To be sold. A NEGRO BOY, for the term of 14 years, at which period he is to go free .-He is ten years old, very active, lively, and honest. His master is forced to dispose of him only because the little fellow cannot please every person in the house! Price, 60

"To be soid. A likely NEGRO MAN, about twenty-two years old; a stout, active fellow, and understands all kinds of farming; will be sold on reasonable terms." "For sale. A NEGRO WOMAN, ! wenty eight

years old, with two female children, the one four years old, the other one. She under stands all kinds of house work. A pair of good horses will be taken towards payment if applied for soon." Will not the next fifty years witness as great a change in the moral senument on the

subject of Slavery in the existing slave States, as the last fifty has in this State? -Alb Eve.

and only discovery in the U.S.

Good things out of place .- A correspondent of the New York Observer, in descanting upon the irreverence of church choirs, says that there are some pretty goings on sometimes, where the choirs are surrounded with good thick curtains and the choristers are concealed from the congregation. Some rend, some sleep and others converse; doubtless most lovingly on loveable subjects and are kindly affectionate one towards another. But he mentions a particular case as coming under his own observation, which is altogether too refreshing a story not to be cir-The surplus of Wheat last year was es- culated in this hot season. The singers, timated at 100,000 bushels. A mill with three in warm weather, took care to be provided with refreshments, and thus they replenished their outer man while the congregation fed the inner man on less substantial food. One very warm afternoon the singers had water-melons and lemonade wherewith to console themselves, and it happened that one of the gentlemen, in doing the agreeable to his lady vis a vis, upset the lemonade jug. The floor of the singing loft not being quite water tight, the lemonade trickled through and the congregation sat under the droppings of the sanctuary,' more literally than they expected or even desired.

Green st., have all experienced the happy effects

Hundreds of cases could be given to prove the efficacy of this great remedy. And it pos a property superior to all others, viz: It does not constipate the bowels. Reader, are you suffering side and chest-put to flight the cough which deprives you of sweet slumber and repose; if you have Asthma, be assured there is no medicine in the world that will cure you so speedily, and it published in the newspapers. To prevent will arrest all those disagreeable symptoms which a general rush, it will be well to state strike such terror to the mind and give such readful forebodings of an untimely and speedy

W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, Agents for Ann Arbor.

VOTES FOR OAKLAND! Liberty voters of Oakland Co. can have otes for each town, by calling at Darrow & Whittemore's Store (free of charge )

J. A. PECK, Committee. SENATORIAL CONVENTION

A Convention to nominate Liberty candidates for the Senatorial Districts comprising the Counties of Wayne, Macomb and St. Clair, will be held in the City of Detroit, in Liberty Hall, on Tuesday the 14th day of October next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Each County will send as delegates twice the number of its Representatives in the Leg-

HORACE HALLOCK. Cha'n. of Committee. Detroit. Sept. 30, 1845.

The Board of Trustees of the Leoni Weslevan Institute, are requested to meet at Ann bor, on Saturday, 11th of October next, at 2 W. D. Moore, A. W. Curtis, Oliver Stree-

WILLIAM M. SULLIVAN, Act.

RECEIPTS FOR THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY FOR THE PRESENT WEEK. Opposite each subscriber's name will be found

\$4,12 to 282 or Sep. 19. 1846 O Clark. 1,00 to 260 or Apl, 22, 1846 1.84 to 2 2 or Sep. 19, 1846 3.00 to 252 or Sep. 19, 1346 1,00 to 282 or Sep. 19, 1846 1,00 to 282 or Sep. 19, 1846 1.00 to 272 or July 11, 1846 0.25 to 244 or Dec. 29, 1845 1 00 to 284 or Oct. 3d, 1846 1,00 to 284 or ' ' ' ' 1,00 to 284 or ' ' ' ' 1,00 to 284 or ' ' ' ' 1.00 to 284 or ' ' ' ' W Green, 1,00 to 273 or July 18, 1846 1.00 to 283 or Sep. 26, 1846 1,00 to 283 or " " " " 1,00 to 283 or " " " " 1,00 to 283 or " " " " Southwick,

## DIED,

At Hamburgh, Livingston Co. Mich., on the 20th Sept., WILLIAM H. ROSENERANS, in the 25th year of his age.

SIO REWARD!!

1,00 to 283 or " " it

STOLEN from the subscriber, on the 6th of September, inst., a black, coena wood, eight -the keys were silver, two silver marks recollected and can be given if necessary.

The above reward will be given to any person who will give information so that the instrument and the thief can be obtained. It it is found without the thief, a satisfactory and libe pensation will be given.

E. R. POWELL. Ann Arhor, Sept. 23, 1845.

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

## Geese Feathers.

THE Subscriber has always on hand a good L supply of Geese Feathers found in Northwestern Arkansas, the first market rate.

Detroit, May 23, 1845.

Mortgage Sale.

len of the town of Northfield, in the county of Washienaw and State of Michigan, to Thomas Gilluly of said town, county and State, which mortgage was duly recorded in the Register's

office of the county of Washtenaw, aforesaid, on he thirteenth day of June, in the year of cur Lord eighteen hundred and thirty seven, at 4 o'-

clock in the afternoon of said day, in Liber nun

ditions of said mortgage, no suit or proceeding at law having been instituted to recover the whole

seventy four dollars and seventy nine cents: No-tice is therefore hereby given, that in pursuance

aforesaid being the north east quar er of the south

west fractional quarter of section numbered thirty

east, containing fifty-one acres of land be the same more or less," or so much thereof as shall

SOMETHING NEW. MUSCOVETUS PILLS,

THE CERTAIN AND PERMANENT CURE OF FEVER AND AGUE.

THESE pills are prepared by the distinguished F. KLING, M. D. of Jackson Mich. I I. F. KLING, M. D. of Jackson Mich. In all of the many cases in which they have been used, they have given the most entire and perfect satisfaction. The proprietor hazards nothing in saying, that they are the very best medicine in the world for the cure of the above mentioned disease. Any quantity of recommendations might be published—as is the custom with many—but that is considered unnecessary. One trial will satisfy the most incredulous of their great victue. The majority of Medicine now in use afford but a temporary relief, merely breaking and checking the discuse for a short time and preventing only its external appearance, while inwardly it is still raging, thus causing many other maladyand 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 childs, but that will endicate merely CHECK THE CHILLS, but that will eradicate the disease entirely from the system. Warran-ted to effect a perfect cure if the directions are strictly followed. Directions accompany every box and no Muscovetus Pills are genuine without the written signature of the inventer "F. Kling." Each box contains 100 pills and twelve powders price \$1,00.

For sale by Maynards and Lund & Mc Col-

For sale by Maynards and Lund & Mc Col-lum. 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, Plymouth; Peter Van Every, Franklin S. R. Sanford, Grand Rapids: F Gardner, Jonesville; Safford Hopkins, Hillsdale; Belcher & Ernest, A. Temple, J. McConnell & Co., Jackson, and throughout the State.

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

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

In Chancery---Ist Circuit. George F. Porter, administrator of Oliver Kane, deceased, complainant, vs. Loren Mills, Elijah W. Morgan and William S. Maynard, defendants.

Y virtue of a decetal order asseed out of BY virtue of a dec stal order issued out of the court of chancery of the State of Michigan, I shall expose to sale to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the Village of Ann Albor, Washtenaw county, on the 23d day of September next, at 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 State of Michigan: Beginning at the centre of White Road, so called, on the west line of section 29 in town two south of range six east; thence south on the line of the said section and on the line of section thirty two, forty rods south of the thence east at right angles with said section line thirty rods: thence north and parallel with said section line to the centre of said Whites' road.— Thence south seventy five degrees west in the centre of the said road to the place of beginning, containing thirty-three acres and sixty-five hundredths of an acre of land more or less.
GEO. DANFORTH,

Muster in Chancery. Joy & Ponter, Sol's. Dated, August 11th, 1845.

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

GEO. DANFORTH, Master in Chancery.

"TO THE VICTORS BELONG THE SPOILS." before the public, claiming to give relief, and even cure the most inveterate diseases, yet none even cure the most inveterate diseases, yet none have so well answered the purpose as Dr. Sherman's Medic tted Lozenges They are agreeable to the taste, easily administered, and from the unprecedented success which they have met with, and the remarkable cares which they have performed, may justly lay claim to the title of Conqueror over the diseases for which they have been recommended. Dr. She man's "COUGH LOZENGES"

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

Have been proved in more than 40,000 cases to be infallible, in fact the only certain Worm Destroying Medicine ever discovered. Children will eat them when they cannot be forced to take any other medicine, and the benefit derived from the administration of medicine to them in this form is great beyond conception. When the is picking of the nose, grinding of the teeth du ring sleep, paleness about the lips with flushed cheeks, head iche, drowsiness, starting during screaming, troublesome cough, feverishness, thirst. bloated stomach—these are among the many prominent symptoms of worms, and can be relieved by these incomparable Lozenges. They have never been known to fail. Dr. Sherman's "CAMPHOR LOZENGES"

Rélieve Headache, Nervous Sick Headache, Pal-pitation of the heart, and Sickness in a very few minutes. They cure Lowress of Spirits, Des-powdency, Faintness, Colie, Spasms, Cramps of the Stomach. Summer or Bowel Complaints they keep up the spirits, dispel all the distressing symptoms of a night of dissipation, and enable a person to undergo great mental or bodily toil.-Dr. Sherman's

"POOR MAN'S PLASTER Is acknowledged by all who have ever used it to be the best strengthening Plaster in the world. and a sovereign remeily for pains and weakness in the back, loins, side, breast, neck, limbs, joints, rheumatism, lumbago, &c. One million a year will not supply the demand. Caution is necessare, as there are many unprincipled persons who would torce a spurious article upon the community. Be careful to get Sherman's Poor Man's Plaster, with a "fac simile" of his writ ten name on the back-none others are genuine, and will do more hurt than good.

When such men as the Rev. Darius Anthony of the Oneida Conference, Rev. Sebastian Street er, of Boston, Rev. Mr. Dunbar, Mr. Hancock, Rev. Mr. De Forest, Hon. Aaron Clark, J. Hoxie, Esq. Hon B. B. Beardsley, Daniel Fanshaw, Esq. and a host of names of the like rep-utation can be brought forward to prove the efficacy of Dr. Sherman's preparations—when they are so warmly recommended by the medical profession, and prescribed in the practice, and when such universal approbation follows their use among all classes, we may justly say that the Dr. is not only entitled to the appellation of "VICTOR," but can fairly lay claim to the patranage 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, Saiine; Smith & Tyrol, Clinton, H. Bower, Manchester: P. Farlick & Co., Plymouth: D. Gregory and A. Grant, Northville

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

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

B. KING, Clerk. Sept. 8, 1845.

MARLBORO HOTEL. TEMPERANCE HOUSE, NATHANIEL ROGERS.

Paper Hangings,
and it is intended that no rum house shall be superior to it. It will be under the immediate charge of Brown & Colburn, as Mr. Rogers keeps the Delevan House in Albany.

May 19, 1845.

215.6n

Paper Hangings,

BORDERING, Window Papers, Fire Board by Papers, &c. will be sold at very low prices by Detroit, May 19, 1849.

215.6n

Paper Hangings,

THE TEETH, properly attended to, delay no longer, but call upon him and experience the ease and durability of his operations. Terms accommodating and charges in no case unreasonable.

And Ather Manning to attend to every broad to altered to altered to altered to all who have not had those necessary organs. THE TEETH, properly attended to, delay no longer, but call upon him and experience the ease and durability of his operations. Terms accommodating and charges in no case unreasonable.

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And Ather Manning to altered to altered



The Wonderful success WHICH Dr. Folgers' Olosaonian, or All-W Hening Balsant has met with not only in its sale, but also in the cures which it has efpeted, in persons who we e in a hopeless con-tion, has convinced the most skeptical of its extraordinary carative properties, and established its claims to the name of the GREAT REM

The question is no longer asked. "Can Asthme be cured?" It has been satisfactorily sattled with-in the last two months that Folger's Olosaonian 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 expe riences its wonderful virtues, who had tried for years all others remedies in vain. Mr. WILSON, a brick layer, residing at Hobo

ken, N. J., had tried every remedy which he could hear of for the relief of asthma, and had spent nore than one hundred dollars in endeavoring t procure help, but in vain. He commenced us-ing the Olosaonian, January 21st. The first dose he took gave him relief, and two days after-ward h's wife called to say that the small quanity of this remedy which he had taken had done im more good than any and all the medicines he

and ever used in his life.

Mrs. Bell, the wife of Robert P. Bell, of Morristown, N. J., who was severely afflicted with asthma, was given up by her physicians. She ves removed to the seaboard in the hope of pal hating her distressing symptoms, but with no benefit. One bottle of the Olosanian so far relieved her that she was able to get up from her bed and dress herself, a thing she had not done efore in nionths, and she has now returned to ner residence in Morristown, N. J., with every rospect of being speedly restored.

INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION rields to its effects. It southes the troubleso Cough and gives refreshing slumbers to the weary; it allays the pain in the side and soreness in the chest, and enables the person to ex-pectora e easily, while it entirely restores the se-cretions of the system and expedites returning

JAMES B. DEVOE, 101 Rende street, had ong been complaining of a sorchess in the chest, accompanied with a short backing cough; he raised 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 to increase. He used one bottle of the Olosaoni-

an, and is restored to health.

George W. Burnett, of Newark, N. J., Geo.
W. Hays, of New York; David Henderson, 60
Laight st.: Mrs McGann, 20 Walker st; F. Laban, 52 Pike st., Mrs. Archibeld, 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 Olossonian over every other remedy known for the cure of coughs, colds, asthma, consumption, spitting of blood, dyspepsis, consumption, bron-chitis, difficulty of breathing, hoarseness, influenza, pains in the breast and side, and the various affections of the stomach and liver.

ous allections of the stormen and liver.

For sale at 106 Nassau st, one door above Ann, and at Mrs Hays, 139 Fulton 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. Grany, Northwille.

To Clothiers, Manufacturers and Merchants.

THE subscriber is now receiving at his stores. 1-8, and 190 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit. the following, carefully and well selected stock of Dye Woods Dye Stuyps, & Woollen Man FACTURER'S MACHINERY.

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

6 tons Nicaragua, Bonair, Caro, Hache and Lima, 3 tons Camwood, very choice, cut and ground. 180 barrels Logwood,

130 " Red Woods, " Camwood, " Querecitron Bark,

Allum, Copperas, Blue Vitriol.

" Madder, Ombro and Dutch Crop.

Cream Tartar, 2 " Nutgalls, 2 cases Indigo Bengal, Manilla and Guat-

imala. 2 cases Lac-Dye, 2) " ext Logwood, 2 " Grain Tin,

300 pounds Verdigris, 15 Carboys Oil of Vitriol, Spirits Sea-Salts and Nitric Acid, ALSO,

ALSO,

Copper Kettles and Clothers' Screws, Tenter Hooke, Jacks and Brushes. Press Papers, Card Cleaners, Weaver's Sheers, Nippers and Burling Irons, Comb Plates, Pickets and Robbins, Wire, Worsted and Cotton Harness, Steel and Cane Reeds, Broad Power, Hand Loom and Fly Shutters. Steel and Copper Mails Emery, &c.

Parson's Shearing Machines, 4.6, and 9 blades Allen's double and single Carding Machines. Machines Carding Carding Leicester.

Machine Cards, Leicester.

The above goods have been recently puracturers, EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH, and will be ransportation only; and in consequence of the lectine on many of the American manufactured articles, will in many cuses, be sold at fifteen per cent less than former prices. The subscribers experience in the Dye Wood trade enables him to say to his customers that he is prepared at all times to WARRANT his goods of superior

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

EXCHANGE HOTEL.

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

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y. OF CHARGES MODERATE.

THIS Hotel is situated in the pleasantest part of the village, on Main-street, and but a few uniques walk from the Cataract, Goat Island, or he Ferry. The location is one of the pleasant est in the village. The House is not of the lar-gest class, but has been thoroughly repaired, and gest class, but has been thoroughly to the pro-newly furnished since last season, and the pro-prietor 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 Rotel is kept upon strict Temperance rinciples, which will ensure the stranger a quie ome, during his sojourn at the Falls. Every ecility in the power of the proprietor, will be idered, to make the visit of his patrons agreele and interesting. Nagara Falls, 1845. 227-6m

ROBERT W. WARNER. Carpenter and Joiner, CORNER OF CROGAN AND BRUSH STREETS, OPPO-SITE THE MCHIGAN GARDEN, DETROIT.



People from the Country 71SITNG Detroit, for the purchase of Dry Goods, Paper Hangings, or Feathers, while going the rounds to ascertain the various styles or prices of Goods in the city, are re-

W. A. Raymond's Store, No. 148. Jellerson avenue, being one door above Bates St. and next door to the "Manhattan Store." The undersigned has taken a great deal of pains in selecting his goods to get fashionable styles and desirable qualities and he is confident that his assortment particularly of such goods as are desirable for the country trade, is as He has on hand

Ginghams, Balzarines, Muslin de Laines, Mulls, Lawns, Calicoes of every Edgings, Luces, [style, ] Parasols, Dress Handkerchiefs Ribbons, Cravats, Veils, Gloves, Hosiery, Alapacas, Brown Lineus, Heached Lineus, Table covers, Toweling, Surtings, Sheetings, Cambrics, Muslins, black, blue black and fancy dress Silks, Bonnet Silks Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.

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

FANCY CRAVATS,
And indeed, almost every article belonging to
the Dry Goods business. All of which will be
sold at the very lowest rates, for Cash. Call and
see for yourselves—none are expected to buy if
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 surrounding Counties that they continue to manulacture at their shop near the river bridge, Low-

er 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 campot tall to give satisfaction. They are determined not to be outdone by any establishment, either in price 4. It is as durable as any other Machine in at such prices and on such terms as cannot fail to

r quality of work.

Having been for many years engaged in the business they think they can with confidence recommend their work, and farmers and others wishing to buy will do well to call and examine their work previous to purchasing 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 single operation and are universally approved of an used wherever introduced and warranted t ence apply to Robert or John McCormick of Sa lem Washtenaw Co., who have used one the past

T. A. HAVILAND Ann Arbor, May 1st, 1845. 6m2

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, July 22d 1845.

The recent disastrous fire in New York will of course excite solicitude in regard to us effect on the solvency of Insurance Compar city, and the neighboring places. The Directors of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company are happy to assure their customers and the public. that they are prepared to adjust and pay at matu-rity, all losses sustained by their office, surplus and current receipts, without delay, and without withdrawing their permanent investments. Their capital remains ample for the security of all who nsure with them; and they invite owners of desitable property to obtain Policies on favorable terms, both at the Home Office and at their several Agencies. Their mode of transacting business, which for 35 years past has secured the pube 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 payer 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 sustained by him, the Company have paid the subscriber another thousand, for Flour Barrels, burnt at the recent fire in this village. For this last thousand the subscriber paid the Company four dolars - a good investment as he thinks, during these hard times. All who are not insured are invited to call on him, and he will issue Policies without delay.

F. J. B. CRANE, Agent. Ann Arbor, July 20, 1845. INTERESTING TO

WOOL GROWERS THE Subscribers would respectfully an-nounce to the Wool Growers of Ann Arbor and its vicinity, that they continue the busmess of

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

They guarantee that their work will be done with neatness and despatch.

To their old friends and as many new custor ers as feel disposed to give them a triel, they would say, come on with your Wool 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, &cc. N. B. - Give us a call before purchasing else-

SUMNER HICKS & CO. Ann Arbor Lower Town, Mar. 26, 1845. 26-6n

Are your Barns Insured? THE Subscriber, Agent for the "Protection Insurance Company," continues to take risks on Houses, Storkes, 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 by LIGHTSING, the Farmers of Washienaw have now an opportunity for a small sum, of saving themselves from losses, to which they are every day exposed, by this element.

M, HOWARD, Agent.
Ann Arbor, July 31st, 1845. 224tt

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

TUST Printed and for sale at this office.

1845.

DEFAULT baying been made in the pay-ment of a certain sum of money secured to ment of a certain such of money sected to be poid by a certain indenture of mortgage bearing date the thirteenth day of June, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven, executed by Christopher Mullen and Thomas Mul-J. HOLMES & CO.,

DRY GOODS.

ber five of mortgages at page one hundred and seventy eight which mortgage has been duly as-signed to one John Riley of the city, county and State of New York.

And default having also been made in the con-J HOLMES, New 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 do our business upon leir and honorable principles. We would also ten-der our acknowledgments for the patronage ex or any part of the money now due or claimed to be due on the mortgage, and by virtue of the several defaults, there is now claimed to be due tended to us by our customers, and would beg leave to call the attention of the public to a very well selected assortment of seasonable Goods. on said mortgage, the sum of two hundred and which are offered at wholesale or retail at very low prices. Our facilities for purchasing Goods of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, will be said at the outer door of the Court House, One of the firm, Mr. J. Holmes resides in the in the viliage of Ann Arbor, in the County of Washtenaw aforesaid, at public auction on the in the Jobbing trade in that city, and from his thorough knowledge of the market, he is enasecond day of January next (A. D. 1846) at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, in pursuance of said power of sale all and situated in the town of Northfield in the County and State forenoon of Said day, in pursuance of said power of sale all and situated remises described in said mortgage as follows:

"Being all that certain tract of land situated in the town of Northfield in the County and State bled to avail himself of the auctions and any decline in prices. We also purchase from the Importers. Manufacturer's Agents, and from the auctions, by the package, the same as N. Y. Jobbers purchase, thus saving their profits.—With these facilities we can safely say that our Goods are soid CHEAP for the evidence of which we invite the attention of the public to our stock. We hold to the great cardinal principle of "the greatest good to the whole number," so if you want to buy Goods cheap, and buy a large quantity for a Uttle money give us a trial. Our stock be necessary to satisfy the amount actually due on said mortgage together with costs of sale. JOHN RILEY,

assignee of mortgage. By Hawkin's & Platt, his attornics, Ann Arbor, Sept, 26, 1845. 231

Detroit, 1845.

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

L. B. WALKER'S PATENT SMUT MACHINES. The large numbers of these Machines that have

been sold, and the steadily increasing demand for them, is the best evidence of their real value, and of their estimation with those who have beome familiar with their merits.
WALKER'S Smut Machine is superior to others

in the following particulars:

1. As it combines the Beating, Scouring, and Blowing Principles, it cleans the smuttest of grain in the best manner, retaining all the friction 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 less

5. It costs considerably LESS 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 be named, the following have used the Machines, and certified to their excellency and superiority:

H. N. HOWARD, Pontiac, Mich.
E. F. Cook, Rochester, do
E. B. DANFORTH, Mason, do
M. F. FRINK, Branch, do
H. H. COMSTOCK, Comstock, do
References may also be had to JOHN BACON, Auburn, Mich. W. Ryon, do do D. C. VRELAND. Rock, do John Phips, Monroe, do JOHN PHIPS. MONTOE, do H. DOUSMAN, do do A. BEACH, Waterloo, do GEO. KETCHUM, Marshall, do N. HEMENWAY, Oakland, do

All orders for Machines will be promptly attended to. Address
E. O. & A. CRITTENTON,
Ann Arbor, (Lower Town) Wash. Co. Mich.
Aug. 24, 1845: 226-1y

READ! READ!

FGOOD NEWS AND GLAD TIDINGS. FFEL, myself under the most lusting ob tion to Dr. F. Kling, of Jackson, who has lately advertised his invaluable "Muscovetus Pills," intended expressly for Fever and Ague, For a long period my family have unity 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 as the oldest remedy and after spending over \$15 I despaired of ever being relieved, but hearing of Dr. Kling's Pills, hearing of Dr. Kling's Pills, Ague of Botany—Eaton's and Wright's Manhall of Botany—Eaton's and Wright's Manhall of Botany—Eaton's and Wright's Manhall of Botany—Burrit's Geography of the latest as well as the oldest remedy and all of Botany—Burrit's Geography of the latest as well as the oldest remedy and and Third Books of Second and Third Books of Second and Third Books of Second and Third Books of America

Muscovetus Pills, and the great effect they produced upon the Ague—as a last and almost hopeless resort, I immediately procured 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 de effect upon me and my family, I cannot refrain from acquainting the public of their great worth. SAMUEL UPDIKE.
THEODORE UPDIKE. Witness.
Grass Lake, July 14, 1845. 221-3m

POLLARD TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

BY L. D. & O. WEYBURN.

Near the Steamboat and Packet Landing, B. ffuld THIS establishment has du ing the past win-ter, been considerably enlarged, and improv ed with new furniture, etc., and is now ready to make the Traveller at home, at the moderate charges of 25 cents per meal, and 87½ Cents per Passengers and Baggage conveyed to and from

the House free of charge.

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

ropean plau. We, the subscribers, take pleasure in recom

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

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

SEEDS. WANTED .- 20 lbs. Red Onion Seeds. 50 lbs. White do do 25 lbs. Yellow do

100 lbs. Musk-melon do 50 lbs. Water melon do 50 lbs. Scarlet Radish do 5 lbs. Sage do
10 lbs. Pepper Grass, do
10 bush Early Marrow Peas
10 " Cluster " 5 " Sugar Corn S. B. NOBLE. Ann Arbor, Sept. 9. 1845. 229-3w

DELAVAN HOUSE. ALBANY, NEW YORK.

BY NATHANIEL ROGERS.

PHIS celebrated house is now open for the re ception of travelers. It is the largest dimensions, and is entirely new in all its parts. I 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 Temperance who may have occasion to visit

Quit Claim Deeds

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

STAPLE AND PARCY Dry Groceries, Carpeting, and paper Hangings, No. 63 Woodward Avenue, Larned's Block, Detroit.

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 will be paid. J. HOLMES & CO.

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

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

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

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

The last quarter of the present term commen-TERMS OF TUITTON.—For the English branches, \$2.50 to \$5 per quarter. No reduction made for absence, except in case of sickness, and no pupil taken for less than a quarter. Extra charges are made for music on the Piano, with the use

French. Latin, Drawing and Painting,

Parents and training, 5,00

Fancy Work, 3,00

Board, including washing, lights, &c., \$1,75

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

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

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

Belonging to the school are a Library of be-tween five and six hundred volumes, and Phi-losophical Apparatus, Electrical Machine, Globes, The Misses Clark will endeavor, not only to

promote the intellectual culture of their popils but will attend strictly to their moral deport-ment. With no sectarian feeling, but with a deep sense of religious responsibility, they would give such a tone to character, as shall render it practically fitted for every station—yielding to

und of Botany—Burrit'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 gentle men to whom reference is made by per and who have at different periods had either daughters or wards under our care. Rev. Isaa S. Kercham, Centreville: Geo Keichum, Mar shall; Hon. Wm. R. Deland, Jackson; Pattl B. Ring, Michigan Centre; F. H. Winnes, Adrian Daniel Hixson, Clinton; Gardner Wheeler, M. D., Howell; Rev. F. H. Cuming, Grand Rapids; Jereminh Clark, Clarkston; Gen. C. C. Hascall. James Birdsall and Rev. J. Beach. Flint: D. H. Rowland, Northville: Ames Mead Plymouth: Hon. Elias Comstock, Ownsso; P

Brigham, M. D., Hon. Wm, R. Thompson. E. Mundy, Esq., John Allen, Esq., Geo. W. Jewett, Esq., Tho's M. Ladd, Professor Williams, of the University, and Rev. H. Colclazer, Ann The following gentlemen, Rev. H. Colclazer, Professors Whiting and Williams of the University of Michigan. have consented to act as a visiting committee of the School, to be presen when the weekly studies are reviewed: but especially to attend during the semi-monthly exami

April, 1845.

1845. WHOLESALE & RETAIL

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

137 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT KEEPS constantly for sale a complete assortment of Miscellaneous, School and Classicai Books, Letter and Cap Paper, plain and ruled, Quills, Ink, Sealing Wax, Cutlery. Wrapping Paper, Printing Paper, of all sizes: and Book, News and Cannister Ink, of various kinds. BLANK BOOKS, full and balt bound, of a ery variety of Ruling, Memorandum Books, &c.
To Merchants, Teachers, and others, buying n quantities, a large discount made. Sabbath School and Bible Society Depositor 51-tf

Notice to Merchants.

THE Subscribers encouraged by the patronwholesale 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, DRY GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES CARPENTING

HATS, CAPS, PAPER HANGINGS, BONNETS, CROCKERY BY THE CRATE, HARDWARE, AND GROCERIES, &c. &c. &c. all of which will be sold on as good terms as at any point this side of New York City.
G. D. HILL, & CO.
Ann Arbor, March 26, 1814.

48-tf

THIS medicine, when first introduced, some A years since, mer with opposition and dead y aimed hostility from ignorant and vepid declaimers, who threw their darts of tenom at it, lossing it among the nostrums of the age.-

classing it among the nostruins of the age.—
Those fruitless attempts to injure this great medicine have now in a great measure passed away; the base individuals 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. Consimption, that terrific destroyer of the beautiful and lovely of our kind, Liver Complaints Coughs and Colds, Pains in the Breast Side, and their concomitant evils are rendered harmless, when met by a prompt and efficient use of the Restora-

C. BRINCKERHOFF'S

ASSUTH RESTORATION

met by a prompt and efficient use of the Restora-tive. Most opportunely, the efforts of the Pro-prietor to place his invaluable compound before the public are now in the way of being crowned with success; and in every place where the an gel of destruction, under the cloak of disease, can be found, the Health Res orative 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 endeared one? Heed the voice of earnest and brotherly expestulation and entreaty, and resort t once while there is yet time, to that best of all earth's treasures 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

"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.

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

NEW GOODS!!

GARLAND & LEFEVRE, are now receivvery general assortment of Fall and Winte Goods, to which they invite the strention of pur-chasers, 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 Greys, Vestings, Alapacas, Calicres, Ginghams, Cashmeres, Mouss De Laines, Alpine Plaids, Shawls, Cravats, Satins, Velvets, Silks, Laces. Ribbons, Sheetings, Shirtings, Cambricos, Book Muslins, Bishop Lawns, Suspenders, Gloves, Hosing Tascan and Straw Bonnets, Buttons and Trimmings, of all kinds.

GROCERIES. Old and Young Hyson. Imperial. Gunpowder and Pouchong Teas, Sugars, Coffee Spices, Mo-lasses, Rice, Fish. Candles, Soap, Fall and Win-ter Oil, &c. &c., Sal Soda, a very large assort

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE, Ter nd Dinner Setts to match.

HARDWARE.—Axes, Coopers Tools, Shell Goods, Nails, &c., Window Sash, Pails and Fubs, Cordage, &c., and all articles in that line.

BOOTS AND SHOES. Ladies Gaiters, Slips, Walking Shees, Gent's Snper Caff Boots, Mens and Boys course do. Dye Stuffs 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 public generally, that he has taken the above Ho

—Kame's Elements of Criticism—Wayland's nal, where he is now prepared to accommodate Moral Science—Newman's Rhetoric—Hedge's 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.

tel, located at 127. Genesee Street, near the Ca

The proprietor flatters himself from the experience he has had in keeping a Public House, and the exertion he intends to put forth, that he will he able to please all who may favor him with Utica, May 1, 1815.

WOOL! WOOL!!

CLOTH! CLOTH! THE subscribers will continue to manufac-

Fulled Cloth.

for 374 cts. per yard, and white flannel for 20 cents per yard; or they will manufacture the wool for half the cloth it will make. Their Facory is 21 miles West of Ann Arbor, on the I'uron River. Wool will also be received at Scio. When sent by Railroad it will be attended to in the same manner as it the owners were to come with it. Wool will be manufactured in turn as it comes in as nearly as it can be done with reference to the different qualities of wool.

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

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, And General Land Agent, WILL attend to the safe and exchange of Lands, payment of Taxes, and redemption of Lands sold for Taxes in Jackson and ad joining counties, examination of Titles, Convey-ancing and all business pertaining to Real Estate.

JEROME M. TREADWELL,

Office in the Court House. Jackson, Michigan. Ready Made Clothing AT REDUCED PRICES.

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

Summer Coats in great variety and very

Frock and Business Coats.

ionable styles. WHOLE SALES ROOM, Also, an extensive assortment of Hosiery, Stocks, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Shirts, Gloves, Cravats, Suspenders, &c. &c., all of which will be sold low for cash-They would respectfully invite all, in want of ready made garments, to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere, as it has been selected with care in the Eastern market and

manufactured in the latest styles and most dura-HALLOCK & RAYMOND. Corner of Jefferson & Woodward avenues. Detroit, April 4, 1845.

ALWAYS ON HAND.

Street opposite H. Becker's Brick Store, where he may be found ready to with upon all that may give him a call.
Having just received dis-Having just received di-

THE Subscriber has re-moved his shop to the Street opposite H. Beck-er's Brick Store, where he

JEWELRY. and Funcy Articles, which he intends to sell tower than has ever been sold west of Buffalo for Ready Pay Only. Among which may be lound a good assortment of Gold and Common lound a good assortment of Gold and Common Watch Keys. Gold Finger Rings and Posom Pins, Guard Chains, Silver Tea and Table Spoons, Sugar Tongs. Butter Knives. Silver Pencil cases, Silver and Common Thimbles, Silver Spectacles, German, do., Steel, do., Hair Brushes, Clothes do., Tooth do., Lather do., Fine Razors and Pocket Knives, Fine Shears and Scissors, Lather boxes. Razor Strops, Walletts, Purses, Violins and Bows, Flutes, Vi letts. Purses, Violins and Bows, Flutes, Violin and Bass Violin Strings, Clarionet Reeds, Percussion Caps, Pocket Pistols, Brittania Candlecussion Caps, Forset Fisiols, Britishia Candlessicks, Watches, Letter Stamps, Steal Pens and Tweezers, Snuff and Tobacco boxes. Fine combs, Dressing do., Side do., Back do., Shell do., Needles and Cases, Water Paints, Toy Watches, Kid Dolls, a great variety of Toys too numerous to mention, Beads, Necklaces, Fancy Boxes,

CLOCKS and WATCHES of every description reshort notice.

N. B. CASH PAID FOR 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 un which will accommodate over one hundred students. TERMS OF THITION \$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 can have tuition free.

If students are not ready to commence with the term their tuition will be graduated in proportion to the time. Board and Lodging can be had in the village or \$1.00 per week.
Rooms can be had for any who chose to board

hemselves.

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,

Grammar: Woodbridge's Modern Geography, with Mitchell's series of outline maps: Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar and Reader, Goodrich's Greek Lessins and Grammar; Jacob's Greek Reader: Comstock's Philosophy and Chemistry: Blakes' Astronomy: Haywards's Physiology; Hedge's Lodgic: Whately's Rhetoric; 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 described books which are designed for the use of Students who wish not to purchase furthermselves. Students who wish not to purchase tor themselves.
The Institution has a Library of about one thousand volumes, also a Cabinet of Minerals

and Marine shells.

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

ime to commence with the term,
CHARLES GALPIN, Principal.
Leoni, Sept. 15, 1845,
230-4

ALLEBASI'S MEDICINES. THESE MEDICINES RE effecting such astonishing cures in mul-A RF 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 cures almost universally, Fever Sores, of the most malignant kind. Felons. Uleers, Abscesses, Tumors, Fractures, Cuts, Punctures, Burns, Scalds, Sore Throat, Chilblains, Quinsey. Drop y, Inflamatory Rheumatism, Inflam-mations and Swellings of every description, Scald Head, Agne in the Face, Nervous Tooth Ache, Ague in the Breast, Broken Breast, &c. &c. ALLEBASI'S HEALTH PILLS, 25 Cents.

These Pills have acquired a popularity within the last year o two, which no other Pills possess. The resears are obvious to all who use them. They cure all Bilions. Scarlet and other Feyers. Feyer and Ague. Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Acid Stomach, Disorder d Bowels. or Stom.ch. 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 care an ordinary case of Tooth Ache, in from three to ten minutes. For Nervous and other kinds of Tooth Ache, see Pamphlet.

ALLEBASI'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER. Price, 25 Cents.

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

Ac. See pamphlet.

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

A libera' discount made to merchants and oth ers, who buy to sell again.
LYMAN W. GII BERT, Proprietor,

Wholesale Druggist. 214, Fulton st, N. Y.

UrFor sale by the subscriber, who has been appointed general agent for the City of Detroit and its vicinity. Country dealers supplied on liberal terms, C. MORSE. Michigan Book Store. 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.

NEW ENGLAND HOUSE, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. (Between the City Hotel and Trinity Church.) THE Proprietor, grateful for the patronage already bestowed upon him by the public generally, would give notice that his house is now in complete order for the reception of Ladies and

Gentlemen who may want permanent board or transient accommodations.

The New England House being strictly a temperance house, and pleasantly located in the im-mediate viciuity of business, makes it very desirable for men of business, as well as all others who like quiet accommodations and agreeable company.

P. WIGH F.

May 1, 1845. Geese Feathers.

Detroit, May 23, 1845.

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

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

Ann Arbor. (Lower Town.) Sept. 26, 1845. Blank Deeds and Mortgages

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, for sale by BECKLEY, FOSTER & Co. March 20, 1845.