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THE SIGNAL OF LIVERTY

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SIGNAL OF LIBERTY: Ann Arbor, Mich.

POETRY.

Life is ownard; use it With a forward aim; Toil is healthy-choose it, And its warfare claim.

Look not to another To perform your will: Let not your own brother Keep your warm hand still.

Life is ownerd, never Look upon the past; It would hold you ever In its clutches fast.

Now is your dominion, Weave it as you please, Bind not the soul's opinion To a bed of ease.

Life is onward; try it, Ere the day is lost; It hath virtue-buy it, At whatever cost.

If the world should offer Every precious gem, Look not at the scoffer, Change it for them,

Life is onward: heed it, In each varied dress; Your own act can speed it, On to happiness.

His bright pinion o'er you, Time waits not in vain, If Hope chant before you, Her prophetic strain.

In sunshine and in storm; Oh! do not despise it, In its humblest form.

Hope and Joy together, Standing at the goal, Through Life's darkest weather, Beckon on the soul.

Communications.

For the Signal of Liberty. THE WHIGS AND SLAVERY. JACKSON, Oct. 11th, 1845. GENTLEMEN EDITORS :-

Although personally a stranger to you at this time, I nevertheless take the lib- Let men be elected to Congress, who erty of writing you. In your Signal of the 6th inst., I observe you notice my ar ticle published in the State Gazette, of curses upon the nation. If the north uthis village, upon the subject of the "North nite upon putting an end to this curse and Slavery." I thank you for the very which has thus far hung brooding over flattering notice you gave it.

grossed my mind. Amid the clashing of speedily, for even now, the chains are parties and the struggling of men, I have just being forged with which northern patiently watched for a time, when the party to which I am attached could consistently, (I mean consistent with party usage) come boldly out, and make war upon the infamous institution of Slavery. When Gen. Harrison died, the entire Whig party centered its affection upon Henry Ciay. It was not to be expected by me, or by my party, that, having gain ed so fast a hold upon our esteem, that because he was a slaveholder, under au institution of so long continuance, we were to "drop him" on that account .-We fought the battle of '44 with him at our head, and were defeated. The causes of his defeat, it is not necessary for me to recount. Suffice it to say, his being a slaveholder had its influence.

But now the people, or rather, the Whig party are unpledged to any man. The mantle of its will has not, as yet, been thrown upon the shoulders of any one. We are left free to act as the times, changes, circumstances, and necessities of the people demand. I believe the honor of our common country, the perpetuity of republican principles, and our own real liberty, demand, that no slaveholder shall ever be again elected to the Chief Magistracy of the Government, and further, to prevent such things no such individual should ever be nomiare concerned, I never again expect my Simon Holland, having received the vote to be solicited for a slaveholder .-This I hope, at any rate.

slavery. If, with all the deformities of dopted. the north is not prepared immediately, to fore,

sary stimilant to actuate us.

American citizen without feeling as deeply and grossly insulted and abused, as if it were ourselves who were thus outraged. If we can tamely look on, and see Cassius M. Clay's rights taken away from him, upon the soil of his own native State -the Liberty of the Press; a right most dear to every freeman-then must we be Republicanism enough in our souls, to repel against a system, which like a deadly monster, planted in our midst with distended maw, is ready to swallow up the entire nation, then has the spirit of the brave fathers of our Revolutionary struggle, most cruelly degenerated in us. This cannot be so. The light burning flame of patriotism and philanthropy may appear to have been extinguished for a time but I have more confidence in the people of the north, than to believe they will always do the bidding of the southern slaveocracy, and like obedient slaves

I am frequently asked, "What could

fetters and bondage.

very? The south is guaranteed in its institutions by the constitution." What of that? But let us assert the constitutional powers we now are seized of, and sla very, like a crippled stag, would die of itself. Let Legislatures be elected which will themselves elect U. S. Senators. right upon this subject. Let men be sent to Congress with a head and front to battle down the ramparts of slavery in the District of Columbia, and deal the death blow to slavery, by abolishing all slave traffic between the States. This one, latter object attained, to wit : the abolition, and entire extinction of slave traffic betwen the several States of the south, and f believe an eternal quietus will be put upon the system of slavery. It would not be immediate, but slow and positive. would never see another Slave State added to the Union, to bring its withering the land, the great work can be accom-It is a subject which has long en- plished, but what is done should be done hands, votes, and action are to be bound. No time is, therefore, to be lost. If we will determine not to be free, then it ures, unknown to the Constitution and matters not how soon we are bound, but laws; all tending to make the dark instiif we are determined never to be slaves, then the sooner we act, the better.

> Obediently Yours &c., H. H. HEATH.

For the Signal of Liberty. ACKSON CO. LIBERTY CONVEN TION.

In pursuance of public notice, the Convention of the Liberty Part y assembled at the Court House, in the village of Jackson, on Tuesday the 23d day of September, 1845, for the purpose of nominating three persons as suitable candidates for Representatives, to be voted for at the ensuing election.

The Convention was organized by calling Lanson Wilcox to the Chair, and appointing Guy Foote Secretary.

All members of the Liberty Party present were invited to participate in the proceedings of the Conventor.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee on Resolutions :- S. R. Treadwell, T. McGee and Mr. Brown.

The Convention then proceeded to an vidual. nformal Ballot for three persons as candidates for Representatives, whereupon nated by any party. So far as my party LANSON WILCOX, THOMAS Mc GEE and of Cassius M. Clay, as but another evi- Birney, and Dr. Thomas, to the office of highest number of votes, each were de- given, that Slavery cannot long stand State. clared unanimously nominated.

I do not know, but I am in advance of On motion, L. Wilcox, J. M. Tread- ion, and that it is utterly hostile to the with the immortal Washington that slahe times somewhat, but that the time is well, S. B. Treadwell, Thomas Mc Gee, freedom of speech, and of the press; - very can only be abolished by Legisla-

which parties of this nation will divide County Committee for the ensuing year. and formidable to tyrants only." off into slavery and anti-slavery, but all The Committee on resolutions, through 6 Resolved, That the signs of the I have to say upon this point is, if it be the Chairman, S. B. Treadwell, report- times clearly indicate that the "peculiar

the system of slavery, before us, the north Whereas there is a true Liberty Par- to our ranks sounds the knell of her inations for our county, can meet their is not already quite ready to gird itself up ty already in the field, which adopted cor- speedy demise, and that a few years more opponents in the open field, and when for its overthrow, then am I sorry. If, rect moral and political principles from of steady and self-sacrificing toil and per- their strong nerves tremble call no lonwith the repeated outrages of recent oc- the beginning; and whereas one of the severence on the part of Liberty men, ger friends of humanity. currence before our face, against north- first and most important of these princi- will place slavery among "the things ern men and constitutional right by ples is, that this party withdraw all polit- which were and are not." southern chivalry, the north is still wil- cal fellowship with slaveholders, and 7. Resolved. That we rejoice that the

upon this question with singleness of called for or needed.

purpose, it is not for want of the neces-Resolved, That we deeply sympa- claims to our warmest attachment. thize with Cussius M. Clay in his noble If we are true Americans, we cannot effort to abolish slavery in Kentucky, and Thomas, our candidate for Lieutenant look upon outrages committed against an in maintaining the right of speech and Governor, we recognize a warm, consis freedom of the press.

> proved itself in Kentucky the enemy of did and hearty support. all freedom, and it is in vain to attempt while slavery is let alone.

in a pitible condition. If we have not ings of this Convention to the "Signal of promises of the Slave Power, or its North-Liberty," and request their publication.

LANSON WILCOX, Cha'n. GUY FOOTE, Sec'y.

> For the Signal of Liberty. HILLSDALE COUNTY.

The staunch friends of Liberty in Hillsdale County, held a Convention in the village of Hillsdale, on the 8th inst., David M. Bagley, of Adams, Secretary.

and David C. Fuller were appointed a themselves, ever be found on the side of committee to report resolutions expressive rectly responsible to the people. of the sense of the Convention. The Convention proceed to ballot for the north do if it should all turn anti-sla-

pose, reported the following resolutions, tability for all their official acts. which were unanimously adopted.

1. Resolved, That "we hold these their creator with certain inalienable rights ;-that among these are Life Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness:" that day of November next. when a government, whether State or National, forbids the exercise or enjoyment of these God given rights by the people, or any portion of them, it wields a tyrant's power, contrary to moral principle, and dangerous to the existence of every free institution.

2. Resolved, That our National Government has repeatedly departed from Democratic principles; that it has been and is now administered so as to foster. in an especial manner, the growth and perpetuity of domestic slavery, by spreading it over the larger portion of our countay; by unconstitutionally acquiring new territory for the purpose of forming additional Slave States; by passing laws to secure the bondmen in their chains; and by adopting numerous other measfution the leading feature of our governerties of the people of our nation, of ev- Judge, and Jacob Gerrish was elected. ry class and complexion.

3. Resolved, That the provision of the an invidious distinction, and is opposed mong others were unanimously adonted to the spirit of the "Fathers of the Revoto Liberty-thus plainly showing that able rights of man. we have fallen from the high and noble 2. Resolved, That a solemn sense position occupied by our patriofic sires.

nay, their imperative duty, to displace the constitution. those who abuse their sacred trust, and 3. Resolved, that we view with abhor-

5. Resolved, That we regret the late 4- Resolved, That we most cordially before the light and truth of free discuss-

farther distant than I now imagine, in and Philip Thurber were appointed the rights which are "inestimable to freemen, tive authority, and that so far as our in-

so, my efforts shall not be wanting to ed the following preamble and resolutions, institution" is trembling before the well- Berrien county, though few, are united. make a speedy issue of slavery, and no- which after an animated debate, were a- timed and well directed attacks of the and with their principles and men, such Liberty Party, and that every accession as James G. Birney and the present nom-

ing to succume, then am I mistaken with from all political parties who will not noble and fearless champion of freedom the spirit of northern independence. If take the same consistent ground; there- JAMES GILLESPIE BIRNEY, is our candicate for governor, believing that he is act against slavery, openly, fearlessly, Resolved, That we are proud to be eminently qualified for that station; and and with energy, it is not because south- members of the present existing Liberty we also rejoice, that we shall have an ern might has not been substituted for Party, and utterly deprecate any com-opportunity of showing that the vials of law and order, and the inalienable rights promise or amalgamation with any other wrath poured upon his devoted head duof American citizens repeatedly taken a- party except they adopt our principles, ring the Presidential campaign, have way. I say if the north cannot now act and their compromises will not then be strengthened our confidence in his spotless integrity, and given him renewed

> 8. Resolved, That in Nathan M. tent, and persevering friend of the cause Resolved, That Slavery has recently of Liberty, and we promise him our can-

9. Resolved, That shunning all coalito maintain freedom in our own country tion with other political parties, will firmly adhere to our principles "through evil On motion, it was ordered that the as well as good report," unsterred by Secretary forward a copy of the proceed- the fear, and unseduced by the flattering

10. Resolved, That we are in favor of striking the word "white" from the 2nd article of our State Constitution, so that every citizen may enjoy the right of suffrage; of amending the Constitution are also in favor of dividing the State and organized by appointing Nathan into single Representative districts, be- mitted to put its foot on their shores. Whatgreatly to promote a faithful discharge of er have they been known to make as rapid tion of staying. Messrs. James M. Raymond, E. Judd, the various duties incumbent upon the respective officers, by rendering them di-

11. Resolved, That we are decidedly in favor of a radical change in our Ju- themselves accordingly. An we may be pre-Representatives, which resulted in the diciary system, ensuring the more speedy pared as long as our administration is a Slavechoice of WILLIAM SAVAGE, of Litch- administration of justice, with a great holding one, to hear Great Britain charged "organic" sins-so as mightily to "reprofield, and LEVI TREADWELL, of Wheat- reduction in the costs of suit-that we with the most improbable offences. desire a large reduction in the pay of The committee appointed for the pur- our public servants, and a rigid accoun-

12. Resolved, That it is our duty to use all honorable means to forward the truths to be selfevident-that all men are cause of Liberty in Hillsdale Countycreated equal; that they are endowed by we should engage immediately and actively in the work, that she may give a duly reflected on the subject, must in future be gladly have united with them, whilst the non-

13. Resolved, That we will engage in this matter with a zeal and liberality worthy of the cause, and the noble pur poses it aims to accomplish.

David M. Bagley was appointed Chair man of the County Corresponding Committee, for the ensuing year.

Chester Gurney, Esq., of St. Joseph the greater part of the afternoon and on the scriptural view of Slavery.

NATHAN STEVENS, Ch'n DAVID M. BAGDEY, Sec'y.

LIBERTY CONVENTION.

Pursuant to public notice the friends o Liberty in Berrien county met at Berrien Sept. 22nd. The convention was organized by the appointment of H. W Hawly Chairman, and J. I. Alexander

On motion of John Orr, a committee State Constitution which limits the right to express the sentiments of the Liberty of suffrage to white persons only, creates party in this county. The following a

1. Resolved, That we as a party have or," in defence of the declaration "that are the same that were adopted by our all men are created equal," and entitled fathers of '76, which declares the inalien-

duty to ourselves, our country, and to 4. Resolved, That when a govern- God, compels us to withhold our support ment, thus forgetful of its duty to the from the great pro-slavery parties of our people, tramples on their rights, and sets nation, so long as they continue to tramtheir will at defiance, it is their privilege ple on the rights of the people, and on she still is, at heart, the friend of liberty and

elect in their stead men who hold to soun- rence the system (which exists in Michi- It has shewn me, that however she may forder and better principles, evinced by a gan and some of the other northern strict regard for the rights of every indi- States) of taxation, without representa-

attack of the Lexington mob on the press respond to the nomination of James G. dence added to the thousands heretofore Governor, and Lieut. Governor of this Liberty party recede, gloom and night must

5. Resolved, That we fully believe the Liberty party, seeing that both the other partment.

fluence can be felt it shall not be want-

6. Resolved, That the Liberty men of

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the Editor of the Niles Republican for publication in his

H. W. HAWLY, Ch'n. J. I. ALEXANDER, Sec'y. Berrien Sep., 22, 1845.

Slaveholding Always Sinful.

CONTINUED. I have said in the foregoing remarks that Slavery never stops. The remark is a true of Slavery there will be short. ne, and verified, by every considerate man's bservation, especially in this country. How hange in themselves, have ended as Crassus

particularly to present to your attention. I have said, too, elsewhere, that Slavery entained within itself, the seeds of dissolution. So it does always, unless Providence intends was ever acknowledged-was reserved for the community, that community has been, always nubled to shake off Slavery. It has been tants and Catholic, of Europe. With the is not Roman Catholic, Slavery is not peradvances in true civilization. Great Britain has never been so powerful as since the time she banished Slavery from all her dominions. Other nations of Europe find it necessary to follow her example, and they are preparing sidered, every Slave-holder especially if

to let the moral influence that would banish the Slave-holding Christian was the work in her midst. She has twice rejected newspapers published within her own borders, that professed to throw light on the matter which keeps her back; and all attempts of the kind, pire, with all its vices, from that dissolution whatever people my think of it that have not good account of herself on the first Tuess costly and bootless. She loves too, the thing slaveholders, who believed in its principles of that depresses her. She ascribes to it her liberty, would have been firshtened from supposed excellence. She loves her country because of its slavery; just as the Bushman the Laplander, whose severe climate reduceof a scarce year, is brought to subsist on fish-

Co., addressed the Convention during believe, that the Southern slaveholding States ciliated; that the Empire was lost and that if cut off from the rest of the world and left Christianity was saved. Paul never busied evening, with great ability, particularly to themselves, would soon exhibit signs of would be in fact decaying communities .-I still entertain this opinion, but with modifications, which recent experience has introduced. Her only plan of safety, though she will be the last to admit it, is her connexion with the North, and the implication of her idence of the Pope, the head of the Roman government with that of the free States .-It would be proof positive that as a people we had been consigned to bar barism, for denying every principle of Liberty for which we had contended, if the North were as much in On motion the Convention proceeded love with Slavery as the South. There would, ment, and fearfully endangering the lib- to ballot for a candidate for associate then, be no adequate redeeming power, but we should, all be hastening to that bourne. whence our only relief would be, consigning of three was appointed to draft resolutions our government and curselves to some on that was stronger than we. The acquisition stitution in every way, and avowedly to support slavery-may for a time, alleviate the condition of the neighboring States, though it lution," who before God, pledged "their no new creed in politics to present to will be of short duration. Servitus delendo lives, their fortunes and their sacred hon- our fellow citizens; for our principles est, is as clearly now the proclamation of the public voice, to which all must conform as Carthago delenda est, was the voice of Cato -was delivered in the Roman Senate-and was certainly accomplished in the destruction of that city.

increased vote she has given every where to the Liberty party, after the spasm of last autumn, has given me fresh hopes for her, that that she desires a superior civilization. It has given me, too, a better hope for the South .tify herself, her slavery is to be soon relinquished, and that better times, though for a long period, an inferior civilization, await her. It then rests, with the North to say, when Southern Slavery shall cease. If she give an increased vote to the Liberty party she will expedite it-and just in this proportion;-if the close the prospect. How great reason then, have

in support of Slavery-to be faithful to their offt. I have not the least reason for distrust ng the statements and opinions just express-

I must substantially repeat, although it subject me to the charge of tautology, I wish an Apostle said or did, but by the abuses often have we had here "good" Megrinus's not to be understood as saying, that with the which had crept into the Church, managed, if and Apicius's, who without suspecting any interpretation of Paul's language, which we it be as is said, by such temporizers, as they shall presently contend for, with the desire of who are now the most prominent in giving lid-or as the American, Mr. Baker, did in the effective part of the community for a currency to the foregoing opinion. I trust shutting up the men at night, who toiled for more advanced civilization than Slavery could that we neither are the first, and that we are them alone, during the day! But enough afford, and that nothing but Christian- too intelligent to be subjected to the other. of this; this is not the subject that I wished ity could bring,-that Slavery would be utter

and Missouri, the Slaveholders by combin-

ing, may for some time to come, carry their

ly exterminated. By no means; any more than Paul's preaching the true doctrines of Christ the world. The world can go on, after a manto punish the people, who commit it, with the ner, without the true ductrines of Christian ty. destruction of their national existence. Wher. But it cannot with the received doctrine over a higher state of christian civilization, the of Blavery; if we admit that, which is very only one where the right of the popular body admissible-that the immorality of Slaveholdnary business. Such would soon come to be thus with the principal nations, both Protes- for the cause abovementioned-her intercommunity with the free North where a more so that a larger portion of our public ser- exception of Russia, which, as I have already advanced morality prevails. Even with this, vants may be elected by the people; we said is as yet, but half civilized, and which it is difficult to save the South-as may be particularly seen, in the case of individuals with but rare exceptions, of every class and Stevens, of Litchfield, President, and lieving that these measures will tend ever may be their form of Government, nev- calling, who migrate thither, with the inten-Paul's faithfulness, as we contend, had but

> small influence on the large slaveholders of Rome. It might have had much greater had large one "a christian" so as to have made a difference hetween "individual" sins and bate" Slave-holding, as the work of the in fine, had Paul and the other Apostles set themselves earnestly to work so to use the Christian religion as to save the Roman Emwhich awaited it, the large sinveholders would his true followers ever since were unawhose language is so meagre that he can ble to see, that there was a difference bescarcely express his ordinary wants in it: or tween "individual" and "organic" sins-that him to less than five feet in height, and who, very "strongly," yet that he who was engaged in it was well qualified, so far as Slaveholding was corcerned, for "Christian brotherhood; I have said, on another occasion, and I still that neither the large Slaveholders, were con himself about saving the Roman Empire, as distress, that cou'd not be mistaken-they if it, not Christianity, was the truth which was unchangeable

Neither is Slavery like any of the relations It is the cuief city of a faith which condemns, as heretical every other faith. It is the res-Catholic religion. Yet I, as a Protestant, could abide there in perfect peace. I could render to my wife all that, as a Protestant, Saints or their Virgins, and through them, implore the blessings that I need. It is not so with Slavery. The slaveholder must not polders du; so that the largest slaveholders, consciences but ill at ease, have the smaller and more confiding class completely in their same category with Paul. power. If Crassus lock his slaves up at night and withhold the Bible from them. Apicius and Megrinus must do the sau &. So you may try the condition of Slavery-

for it is too great condecension to call it relations the reason of that difference. We tion, and compare it with the relations of parent and child-master and apprentice-mas ter and servant, and you will see, that the first ian Church, that slaveholders now exercise a is a positive and not a negative act-that it large influence over its concerns, that as rerequires something to be done by the master, which, remaining a slaveholder, he cannot of Slavery as we should do; and that all the

have before quoted from the sixth chapter of This essay is written to shew, whether or not, his first Epistle to Timothy? Certainly he Paul approved of Roman Slaveholding as did: as certainly as he used words of nearly the same import to the Ephesians-to the Colossians-to Titus. If he used them as Slaveholders and their friends now contend

I am sorry that I cannot lay my hand on Roman Empire fell in consequence of Slavery. The article was published in 1835—was Mr. Bancroft, now of the U. S. Navy De-

principles-to the object with which they set es which he instituted in his time? They certainly do: but recollect if we succeed disproving them, or even in casting a doubt ed. If they are true, they will, in all prob- upon that construction, the cause of liberty is ability, receive ample confirmation before long entitled to the benefit of the doubts, for it is n the State of Maryland. Slavery there has generally supposed the spirit of the Bible fas een powerfully acted on, by her proximity vors the cause of human freedom. This is o Pennsylvania. As it becomes less secure, the question, and the only one; for I esteem he Slaveholders will try divers devices to too frivolous, and not likely, therefore to ob--ustain it. The non-slaveholders are greatly tain the public ear, the cosition taken by encouraged. They have there, many co-ope | Paof. Tucker, late of the Virginia University, rating causes in their favor-the inherent in that when the Slaveholding States and Terriquity of the system-Torrey's questionable tories advance from their present population, enviction-the decreasing number of slaves, which was not quite twelve to the square and the Pope's late Bul!, acting in some de- mile, (see his book published in 1843, page gree, on a largely extended Roman Catholic 111,) to a population of about fifty to the population,-besides the cause to which I square mile, (page 114,) when slave labor will have now especially adverted. The slave- no longer be profitable, slavery will cease;holders will not again probably, carry a single and the question generally taken, for granted, point in their favor in that State, without their by religionists, who think slavery a very bad isual circumvention. In Virginia, Kentucky, thing, yet have not courage enough to unchurch the Slaveholders; to wit, that Slaveholders were communicants in the Church, in particular measures; but if the Liberty party the second century or thereabouts. The first succeed well in the adjoining States, the reign would make us a nation willing to sacrifice every principle that we profess, to profit; the second would compel us to live, not by what

But that we may have fully before us the passage in question, we will again quote it: "Let as many servants as are under the

honor, that the name of God and his doctine be not blasphemed-And they that have believing musters, let them not despise them. because they are brethren; but rather do them service, because they are faithful and beloved, partakers of the benefit. These things teach

To prove what we have already assertedthat the spirit of the Bible is in favor of human freedom-we will not go to the nations where the Bible is read much of read little. Nor will we for that purpose compare the West Indies till lately, with England, or the Southern States with the Northern. It is as well known as any fact can be, that the liberty of the masses, is in direct proportion to the reading of the Scriptures. But the Slaveholders themselves, have furnished all the evidence that is necessary in the case, by excluding the Sacred Volume Riself from those that they wish to brutify and enslave. If it be perfectly clear, that Paul and Peter's directions were to slaves, as such, and to masters as such, exhorting both to continue in their present stations-and if they derived their war-But the South has, more than once, refused devil which Christ came to destroy, while rants for what they said and did from Hebrew Slavery-if it was transferred to Roman unlimited-and if it has been transferred hence to the American Slaveholder, it is strange that some one, at least, of the latter may not have inculcated slavery, as a Christian duty opon their victim, by the separate publication of Paul's and Peter's epistles, or such parts of them as suited their purpose .-But we have not heard that this has, in any them. But it so happened, that Paul and instance been done. Poverty cannot be pleaded, for the slaveholders, as a class, belong to he rich of every land where they are to be 'ound. And this accounts, too, for the facilithe sin of Slaveholding unglit be reprobated ty with which they have found admission to the Church in such countries. The poor have been flattered by the condescension of the rich, while the Church has been kept prostrate for the admission of the latter. They have been begged into it, as a matter of favor, because they were rich and willing to assist its emporalities, not because they were holy, and

would add to its spiritual powers. It it be perfectly clear that Paul's writings inculcate Slavery, why have keen-sighted and life. Rome is a Roman Catholic city .- just men, as well as Slaveholders, considered the spirit of the Bible antislavery and Paul as forming no exception to the other writers who have assisted in making up that volume? why have they considered him as consentancous with those whose writings conspire to give character to that book? For if these men she claims. They would not ask me to bow are right in their estimate of the spirit of the lown to their images, their pictures, their Bible, Paul's departure from them must be looked on as a very remarkable one. Luther was a long time in reconciling Paul and James, between whom, he for one period of express publicly a doubt of the system as a his life thought there was an inconsistency. good one, and he must do as the largest slave After making due allowance for the superior mportance of Luther's question, no pains who as a general thing have most fears, and have been taken, that we are aware of, to reconcile Paul. And Peter may be put in the

We are bound then to interpret this passage as an antislavery passage, in consistency with ne Book of which it forms a part, and not differently from it, unless we be prepared to ought not, besides, to fail remembering, that Slavery has insinuated itself into the Christpublicans and Christians we do not disapprove Commentaries, that we are accustomed to use But did not Paul use the words which we were composed under the bias of Slaveholding. part of the Church organization.

CONNECTICET. - Almost all the towns heard from, have elected Tee-total commissioners—that is commissioners pledged to refuse licenses for the sale of wines the No. of the North American Review or spiritous liquors, in all cases. The Tribune thinks there will scarcely be forty towns where ardent spirits can be lethought very conclusive, and was ascished to gally sold, after these commissioners take the matter in hand.

JuniY.

AE IR, MONDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1045.

One Dollara Year in Advance. FOR GOVERNOR.

JAMES G. BIRNEY. FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERN NATHAN M. THOMAS

> FOR SENATORS. FIRST DISTRICT.

WILLIAM CANFIELD. THIRD DISTRICT.

EDWARD F. GAY. FOURTH DISTRICT SEYMOUR B. TREADWELL, ERASTUS HUSSEY.

FIFTH DISTRICT JOHN P. MARSH. SIXTH DISTRICT. JOHN C. GALLUP, NATHAN POWER.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES.

WAYNE COUNTY. JOSEPH D. BALDWIN. BENJAMIN F. STEVENS, GLODE D. CHUBB, WM. S. GREGORY, WELLS HARTSOUGH, GEORGE W. SWIFT.

OAKLAND COUNTY. HENRY WALDRON, SEBRING VOORHEES, JOHN THAYER. JOSEPH A. PECK, WM. G. STONE, JOHN THOMAS.

WASHTENAW COUNTY. DARIUS S. WOOD. DANIEL POWERCY, ROBERT POWELL, ALVAH PRATT, CHARLES TRIPP, SAMUEL W. FOSTER.

JACKSON COUNTY. LONSON WLCOX. THOMAS MCGEE, SIMON HOLLAND.

MILLSDALE COUNTY. WILLIAM SAVAGE, LEVI TREADWELL.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY. LEONARD NOBLE, ISAAC SMITH.

KALAMAZOO COUNTY DELAMORE DUNCAN, HENRY MONTAGUE.

ST. JOSE PH COUNTY. HARRISON KELLEY, WILLIAM WOODRUFF.

GENESEE COUNTY. JOHN W. KING.

CASS AND VAN BUREN COUNTIES. WILLIAM S. ELLIOTT, DAVID T. NICKLESON.

CALROUN COUNTY. GEORGE INGERSOLL JOHN HARRIS.

SHAWASSER AND CLINTON COUNTIES. ELIAS COMSTOCK.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY. JOHN GRINNELL.

LIBERTY MEETING.

G. BECKLEY will deliver a lecture at the Court House, in this village, on Friday evening (of this week) at 7 o'clock, on the rise. progress and prospects of the Liberty party. Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to artend.

MR. BIRNEY.

We are happy to learn that Mr. Birney's health generally, is much improved, and that the paralytic affection of speech by which he has been somewhat affected since his illness. is disappearing, and doubtless will be entirely removed by returning strength and vigor.

PROTEST AGAINST SLAVERY. Our exchanges bring us a Protest agains Slavery signed by one hundred and seventy Unitarian ministers, being nearly three fourths of the whole number .-Some of the most prominent ones, it is said, did not sign it. The document takes strong anti-slavery ground, and concludes in these words:

"And we on our part, do hereby pledge ourselves before God and our brethren, never to be weary of laboring in the cause of human rights and freedom till Slavery be abolished and every Slave that the law of the land, in a free counmade free."

THE LEXINGTON RIOTERS.

The ten members of the committee of sixty who removed the press of C. M. Clay, and were tried for a riot, were acquitted. The defendants asked the Court to instruct the Jury as follows:

"That if the Jury believe the True American press a public nuisance, and could not exist in its present location and condition, without being a nuisance, the defendants were justifiable in abating

This instruction the Court gave, when without hesitation, the jury gave a verdict of not guilty.

So much for "legal justice." The provisions or forms of law are of little avail against the public sentiment of community.

The Jackson Whig Convention of Oct. 4th unanimously adopted the following

" Resolved, That we cordially approve of the resolutions of the late Whig convention held in this county on the 13th of September last, upon the subject of slavery; and we will by all lawful means carry out in practice the objec's which they contemplate."

We have a new carrier. If any of our subscribers are not served with the Signal, they will please notify us.

This Convention of Liberty men apears to have fully met the expectation of notice of it from the Emancipator.

"It was a noble meeting. Large numbers of the most worthy citizens assembled. Rarely is a mass meeting to be better can be found; found embracing so much sterling weight of character. The veterans of the antislavery warfare-yet unseduced and unterrified-were there-Lewis Tappan, of highest professional and social standing were there-Fessenden, Lemoyne, Gerrit Smith, and their like. The workies of supports and perpetuates slavery." the press were there, Bowe, Burleigh, That as many of the remonstrances as erature of anti-slavery was represented by Wright, Whittier, Pierpont, and so to every clergyman in the free States,

It was a great meeting. We missed | Charles H. Stewart, Horace Hallock, to attend, and above all the noble Bir- gan for these purposes. NEY. But there were enough to satisfy Letters were read, from the Hop. Wilall reasonable desires. The people came liam H. Seward, of New York, Hon. the weighty questions before us.

General Fessenden presided to every body's satisfaction. No man could have arrangements to be published at their dispreserved befter order, or held a more cretion. complete control of the elements, amid speech on taking the chair, was very happy, and his conclusion in reply to the enthusiastic vote of thanks, pre-eminently gratifying. He said he deemed it a higher honor to have presided over such a convention to its satisfaction, than to have been elected president of the United States-by either of the pro-slavery parties. No man doubted that he felt what

The interest of the meeting increased to the end, and the meeting on Friday evening was admitted to be the best of all-speeches by Pierpont, Bradburn, ted States, so long as any person of the same and Lewis Tappan, who surpassed him- age and description shall be continued in slave self. Gerrit Smith and Dr. Lemoyne ry by the laws of this State: Provided, that were disabled by feeble health from ta- such slaves shall be the bona fide property of king so active a part as was expected, in such emigrants: Provided, that laws shall be the debates of the convention-which passed to prohibit the introduction into this was deeply regretted. Mr. Smith was so far recovered that he gave, on Sabbath evening, a most solemn and impressive discourse on Bible politics, in the Tremont Temple. We have not heard of an them from becoming a public charge. They individual who was not greatly edified shall have full power to pass laws, which

had two capital songs from Charles ry food and clothing; to abstain from all in-Wheaton, of Syracuse. We cannot par- juries to them extending to life and limb, and may possibly give a sketch of some of

DELIA WEBSTER was there, and her ease was explained, by the Rev. Mr. Day, n a manner which told much to the disadvantage of the !'chivaly" of Kentucky, and the whiggery of Vermont. WALK. ER was there, a part of the time; and the resolutions of sympathy for Torrey and the other sufferers, were cordial and jury.

The audiences were large and respectable, at every meeting-at first made up entirely of persons from abroad, but gradually the Boston people came in as he strangers withdrew, so that the number in fact increased to the very last,

The "Unconstitutionality of Slavery" was the chief subject of discussion, though he "organic sins" question was fairly exmined and set in a striking light. The proceedings of the American Board, and he novel and alarming doctrines there brought forward, are producing a powerful sensation; while Spencer's book on the constitution is opening the eyes of many to see how long they have been humbugged by the slaveholders to believe try, sustains slavery.

As our friends depart, after this too prief season of communion, we pray them to carry home the spirit of the convention, and to go to work in their several localities, to open the eves and enlighten the minds of their neighbors on these great subjects, and pursuade them at last to REJECT SLAVERY IN ALL ITS RELATIONS. Do this, and the country is saved, and the church of God re-

stored to honor!" We shall publish the series of Resolutions next week. On Texas the follow-

"Resolved. That a committe of no less han three from each State represented in this convention, be now appointed, who shall act as central committees in their respective States, to oppose the admission of Texas as a slave State, with power to enlarge their numbers, not only be to make him a slave for a few years on a hensions began to be entertained that from the liberty party, but from other persons interested in the object, and to co-operate with any committee now en-

That the State committees shall ap point committees in every county in their respective States;

That the county committees appoint own committees wherever it may be use-

late as widely as possible in their respect- gree of violence.

THE GREAT EASTERN CONVEN. ive fields of action, one or more short tracts presenting the reasons for opposing the admission of Texas and the possibility of detenting it;

That the committees call county conits friends. We extract the following ventions on the subject throughout the by Mr. Clay hamselt. In his "Appeal" he last of all by the facit approval of the

That the committee circulate short remonstrances to Congress, and that the following form be recommended unless a

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assem-

The undersigned, citizens of the State Goodell, and such like. Men of the monstrate and protest against the admission of Texas as a State of this Union, for various reasons, but this especially, because its constitution, as far it can,

Knapp, Bailey, Poland, Willey, Barber, possible be sent to Congress on the com-Matlack, Dana, and the rest. The liter- mencement of the next session, the first Monday of December next;

forth. Our orators were not wanting, urging him to preach a sermon against but that he was overpowered by superior Stanton. Elder, Lovejoy, Miller, and annexation and slavery as a religious dumany more, too numerous to mention. Ity."

Alvan Stewart, Beriah Green, W. L. James G. Birney, and Gny Beckley. Chaplin, and some others who were hoped were appointed a committee for Michi-

to deliberate more than to listen to en- Stephen C. Phillips, of Mass., Theodore thusiastic appeals. The speeches were Sedgwick, Esq., of New York, Hon. Jas. of that character, not so rhetorical as ar- Fowler, of Mass., Samuel Webb, Esq. of but it was lok a from him by the legal authorigumentative, befitting the occasion and Pennsylvania, Hon. Wm. B. Calhoun, ties of the cay, and by them delivered to the of American liberty." I mention these of Mass., Hon. Liecester King, of Ohio, which were referred to the committee of

An address to the people of the United all sorts of excitements. His opening States was reported by Gerrit Smith, which is not yet published.

> CONSTITUTION OF TEXAS. The following are the Sections in the new Constitution of Texas, relating to slavery in

SRc. 1 .- The Legislature shall have no power to pass laws for the emancipation of slaves, without paying their owners, previous to such emancipation, a full equivalent in mon ey, for the slaves so emancipated. They shall have no power to prevent emigrants to this State, from bringing with them such per sons as are deemed slaves by any of the Uni-State, of slaves who have committed high crimes in other States or Territories. They shall have the right to pass laws to permit the owners of slaves to emancipate, them, saving the rights of creditors, and preventing shall of lige the owners of slaves to treat them The singing "BIRDS" did well, and we with humanity; to provide for them necessain case of their neglect or refusal to comply slave or slaves taken from such owner, and sold for the benefit of such owner or owners. They may pass laws to prevent slaves from are monopolized bo the "respectable genbeing brought into this State as merchandize

Sec. 2. In the prosecution of slaves for crimes of a higher grade than petit larceny, the Legislature shall have no power to deprive them of an impartial trial by a petit

Sec. 3. Any person who shall maliciously dismember, or deprive a slave of life, shall suf fer such punishment as would be inflicted, in case the like offence had been committed upon a free white person, and upon like proof, except in case of insurrection of such slaves.

THE ANTI-RENT WAR.

This controversy seems to have nearly come to a conclusion. The Court in session at Delhi has used a liberal policy towards the prisoners, and the fails were being emptied. Harvey Hubbel, Archibald McNair, James Bernhart, William Bryant, Chauncy P. Walcott, Miles Bramble, John O. Liddle, Andrew Liddle, Homer Bergen, Levi Jenkins, Homer Sanford, Cantine Connelly, James A. Mills, William Tompkins, and Abel A. Fuller, to indictments for being armed and disguised, pleaded guilty, and were fined in sums varying from \$25 to \$150, their total fine amount

William Vermilyea, William Smith, John Crosby, Alexander Beckwith, John Hendricks, Nathaniel Hendricks, Abel Goold, William Tompkins, and Thomas Drury, to indictments for being disguised and armed, for attempts to rescue prisoners, &c., pleaded guilty, and upon their own recognizance to keep the nence, were discharged.

Abraham Hadley, to an indictment for mur der, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree; plea accepted.

Several other persons were also arraigned and pleased to the indictments against them.

The debate in Cincinnati on the fulness of Slaveholding, between Rev. Mr. Blanchard and Rev. Mr. Rice, lasted in all twenty-four hours. The last is an Old School Presbyterian, and contends that Christianity authorizes the holding of men as slaves. The best way to convince him of his error, would sugar plantation.

three to four thousand persons being present to the last. The report of the discussion is to be published in a volume.

The girls in the factories of Alleghany have had a strike for the Ten Hour sys em. The disagreement between the employ-That the committees publish and circu- ers and operatives had occasioned some de-

CASSIUS M. CLAY. noval of Mr. Clav's press from Lexington, and ne much to his credit, was not mentioned in ny statement that we saw before it was related

Lexington, issued a legal process enjoining the True American office and all its solemnly re- House yard; a Chairman and Secretary were appointed-a manifesto and resoand adopted. A committee of sixty were but nodded his head, with an approving vpe, and send them to Cincinnati. ommittee proceeded to the True Ameri-(who by law has the whole militia of the ity at his command,) James Logue, warned them that they were doing an ilegal act, which he was bound to resist, force, and yielded up possession and the type, and all the furniture of the office did any man of my age in America draw ported again to the meeting at the Court House, at 3 o'clock; and after a speech

Thus it appears that Mr. Clay did not surren-

this that our statements last fall about the mission of Cassius to the North are fully substantia ted. He came with "the twi' approval" of in the cause of justice and truth-for a Henry Clay, for the purpose of exerting an in- man of proper feeling is less wounded by luence "with the Anti Slavery Anti-Texas voters of the free States, which no other man could," "and in aid of the Whig cars," "I am so far an abolitionist as certain

men named George Washington and Thomas Jefferson, and some other such "fanatics" who got together in 1776 and enunciated some very mad and "incendiary" doctrines. I followed up the same Washington who, some years after that memorable event, declared that so far as his vote could go towards the abolition of slavery, it should never be wanting .-The same Washington, at some time subsequent, liberated all his slaves; I was "fangtic" enough to follow his advice and example, and would have others do likewise, thinking it better to be just than rich. On the other hand, I am opposed to the violation of law in any respect, eit'ser for the purpose of liberating a slave, or of murdering by mobs a loyal citizen. I look upon the rebels of the 18th, who bore death and arms in their hands in order to perpetuate slavery, as infinitely lower in crime and infamy than the "incendiary sect," if such there be, who him that I was grieved if had misunderwould use similar means to liberate the stood his sentiments, drawn as my opinmit to the despotism of either. Neithe the Liberty party nor the Garrisonians hold any such murderous doctrines; they tlemen" of the 18th of August. The Garrisonian abolitionists are non-resistants; they hold with O'Connell that no revolution or change of government is worth a single drop of human blood .-The Liberty party holds the doctrine put forth by their convention held at Cincinnati on the 11th day of June, 1845 .-They say of slavery "we believe that its removal can be effected peaceably, constitutionally, without real injury to any with the greatest benefit to all." So that if I was an Abolitionist in its broadest sense, there is no cause or excuse for any number of respectable gentlemen to come upon me and marder me, or trample upor the constitutional liberty of speech and of the press. The Whigs call me a Whig _I wrote to the Abolitionists on the 11th of June a letter published in the True American where I call myself a Whigthe Abolitionists call me a Whig-and the Democrats call me a Whig; I hold the principles of the Whigs of '76, "eter nal resistance to tyrants"-and all the renegades, apostates and traitors in Kentucky shall not shake me from whatever measures I choose to advocate, or from

whatever men I choose to ally myself. When my visit to the north is imputed to me as a crime, and so voted by prominent whigs of Kentucky, it is time that I should cease to suffer in reputation for their sakes and speak plainly to them and the nation. Time after time did I receive the most urgent invitations from Whigs of the North to come and aid the cause; vet as often did I refuse. I had a great work to perform and did not wish to place my opponents on the vantage ground. For well did I know that whatever honors I might receive at the North would be construed by the enemies of emancipation in Kentucy into an alliance his associates, with abolitionism.

When at last, however, serious apprego and give aid to the cause of my coun- asks, "is not the poorest Democrat more try in whatever field of battle she called me. I went by the advice of one of the central committee for the Whigs of Kentucky,-by special invitation from about request before and after my departure of saw it announced in the Argus,

four hundred and sixteen committee men, representing clubs, counties and conventions-by the irresistable pursuasion of fifty patriotic Whig women of Ohio-and leader of the Whig party, Henry Clay. On the morning of the 18th of August, The day before I left Lexington, I called George R. Trotter, Judge of the city of upon Mr. Clay and told him the purposes of my mission; that it was thought by appurtenances, and on demand I yielded our friends that I could have an influence, that I was willing to go if I could aid the lutions were reported by T. F. Marshall, Whig cause, Mr. Clay said nothing, appointed to take down the press and smile; and after some unimportant conversation he offered me letters of introduction, which I declined as unnecessary .-Whether I accomplished any good there or not remains for others to say. It is enough for me to know, if I were vain cnough to assume to myself consideration which belongs to the vital interests which keys. After boxing up the press and were at stake in the canvass, that never nd sending them to Cincinnati, they re- together so large and intensely interesting audiences. The greatest intellect of from Thomas Metcalfe, disavowing all the nation, the greates orator of any age, connection with abolitionism on the part said to me "They had rather hear you of the Whigs of Kentucky, the meeting than me," The most large-souled, uncompromising men in the Union was pleased to compliment me: "We regard you as are, therefore, to a great extent, incapable of one of the pillars of the great temple of the feelings of patriotism for their adopted strictions, to extend to the oppressed and dethings not with the silly vanity of self-ela-The following extract from his Appeal is all tion,-I knew them undeserved and the we have room for to day. 1. will be seen from overflow of hearts touched with sympathy for a man who had suffered proscription censure than unmerited compliment, and Pope, to keep his secrets, to observe all his loves more to deserve praise than to receive it-but because much enmity and others: that the Jesuits, (of which there are denunciation have been poured upon me here, charging me with being the cause of Mr. Clay's defeat, by my visit to the other authorities, and to labor for the over-North, and by forcing him into the Ga-

zette letter!

"The Speed letter-aye, the Speed letthat letter if any it had; they publishto my consent. The letter on its face shows itself to be confidential and not intended for the public eye. I have by me, Mr. Speed's letter apologizing for the action of his friends in publishing it in his absence and without his consent, because of the eminent service it was was not favorable to emancipation I regretted it on my own account-on his account-and on account of our common country. That I was devoting myself in his elevation-but if he conceived me doing any injury to the cause that I would not again open my mouth in the canvass. His answer was that, stolen from Horace Greely, and published without my ever having seen it, by the Democracy of New although I was cordially received by the anti-slavery men of all parties;-I adthen it was to defend the proposition of H. the Roman empire. Clay and the slaveholders, that "That is property which the law makes property." Every where among Abolitionists I made some enemies by defending this dogma, which now by the disregard of all law, avowed on the 18th, is of no more effect, but null and void. Every where among Abolitionists especially, did I make enemies by defending Henry Clay. How then dare Henry Clay's son and Kenvote me to be "the organ and agent of an incendiary sect"? And under this pre text to rob me of my property, and threaten me with murder? To my brother Whigs throughout the Union I nious accusation!"

THE MORMON WAR.

It seems from the St. Louis papers that th war has resulted in a compromise between the Mormons and their enemies, by which the Mormons agree to depart next spring to some place west of the Rocky Mountains. There will be from five to six thousand souls in the emigrating company. They have several hundred farms and two thousand houses which they propose to sell. The Temple and other public buildings they will rent. This arrangement has been formally made between the city authorities of Nauvoo, and Gen. Hardin and

The organ of "Democracy" in this to make laws for you than the best Whig? What a palpable and barefaced acknowledgment of their unfitness to receive the suffrage of honest men! So it seems that if the

THE NATIVE AMERICANS. We never expected to see a Native American organization in Washtenaw county -But one has been formed; and being desirous

on these occasions

clock, on the same day about twelve slavery, anti-Texas voters of the free ward L. Fuller, formerly Whig Senator from ral rise of real estate would take place; and nundred persons assembled in the Court States, which no other man could, and this County. Mr. F. commenced by referr a system of tenantry and seridom, substantial les of political party spirit-a popish, into lerant spirit, which required the strictest conformity to the established modes of speech and from the Whig party, on account of his Na-

> Emigration to the United States from forgn countries was increasing. It was estinated this year at 500,000. In New York lone 67,000 foreigners had landed in five months. Most of these were Catholics and eight-tenths of them were degraded, vicious and ignorant. They bring with them their prejudices and nationalities. They know little ple, and will take rank among our most infelor nothing of our history or institutions, and

tive American principles, although he had la-

The drift of Mr. Fuller's argument was to how that the emigration of the Catholics to his country was dangerous to our political nstitutions. In support of this positions he adduced various facts :- that the Pope claims, he subjection of every human being: that the an officer of the American army at Cor-Bishops take an oath to be faithful to the pus Christi, in Texas, dated Sept. 25, mandates, and cause them to be observed by many in this country) are bound by oath to recognize the supremacy of the Pope over all throw of heretical governments: that the Catholic priests are unlike all other politicians among us, masmuch as they have no families counts from the frontier render a fight and their only ambition can be the exaliation less probable than ever. There has been ter!" Well, then, if the whole truth of their order, while they are subjected to a must be told, the Whigs of New York foreign power; that the greater part of the ican troops, and a special messenger sent are solely responsible for the effect of foreign emigrants are very ignorant, easily controlled by a few, and go in masses, and ed it without my advice and in opposition can, if they will, wield a balance of power to

That they would be disposed to use their olitical assendency for this purpose, he argued from their principles. He read from the present Pope's Encyclical Letter, paragraphs condemnation of liberty of conscience as a he "detested aberty of the press." He rethought it would render the cause. As ferred to English history to show that the ately sat down to a table and wrote to King John and of Queen Elizabeth, Ravbsolve his paristioners from all obligation to Brownson to show that the Catholic Church unweariedly and honestly to the success is the church of God, and that our instituof that party whose triumph was to result tions should be engrafted upon it, and that the Catholic faith does not prevail." The Catholic Telegraph at Cincinnati promulgahistory of the Leopold foundation, established in Germany for the proportion of Catholicism in the United States, which is headed and dressed but two abolition meetings; and eigners was a great step towards the fall of In his remarks. Mr. Fuller referred to the

motto exhibited in New York-"Americanhan't rule us"-to a wish expressed somewhere by a Catholic priest, that the Inquisttion might be established among us-to the immense sums sent over from Europe to enlow Catholic schools and colleges-to the troubles respecting common schools which had taken place in Catholic neighborhoods, and concluded by referring to the facility with which the Catholic foreigners could obtain tucky. Whigs sit in solemn conclave and the balance of power, and through that, ev- cians with the late Collector, Mr. Hoyt, ery thing they might wish. It was said that in Chicago a majority of the voters were foreigners, and Illinois was controlled by them. In this County, two foreigners were already nominated for the Legislature. Next year they might demand three, and the year after appeal from this ungrateful and calum- four members, till they attained supreme po-On Wednesday evening another meeting

was held. Mr. Fuller addressed the audifaith. The Catholics, he said, were opposed tional Intelligencer says: to three great principles of republicanism -liberty of conscience, liberty of opinion, and liberty of the press-and their ascendency among us would result in bloody persecutions and massacres, such as had characterised their career in Catholic States. The indications cal difference can justify. It is hardly of this were seen in the burning of Bibles. and similar acts of intolerance. He referred to the truckling of politicians of both parties who were "bled" continually to build their churches, and quoted the language of a politi-County is obliged to appeal to the lowest and cian in this county who declared he had paid most degrading party spirit in favor of its can- \$515 in grocery bills, for the accomodation Texas would come into the Union with didates. Not being able to recommend its of foreigners, and yet there was no end to its unequal representation, slavery, and candidates as go od men, it asks the voters to them. They were also taxed in the shape of national dishonor: I felt it my duty to sustain them merely from party motives. It Repeal societies. He quoted statistics to show that a very large share of paupers and eriminals were foreigners. He spoke of 8,000 on the propriety of passing a License Law illegal Irish votes having been polled at the similar to ours. N. York city election last April, but gave no proofs of it. He was gratified that Dr. Beech-The Native party were already triumphing in as a stump candidate.

New York, Boston, Baltimore, St. Louis and other places.

The remedy for the evils of Catholicism was a restriction on foreign emigration to of learning their principles from themselves, be imposed by the General Government. The we attended two of their meetings. As very limitation of the right of suffrage to 21 years few of our readers were ever present at a residence had been proposed, but was thought "Native" meeting, it may gratify them if we to be less effectual than a restriction upon subjoin the substance of some notes we took their coming among us at all. Emigration, if unchecked, would not only continue, but would The first meeting was held in the Court augment; and in 15 or 20 years the most valup the keys to the city marshall. At 11 from my peculiar position, with the anti- Hon-e, Oct. 17, and was addressed by Ed- uable public lands would be located; a gene ing to the freedom which ought to exist in ly like that of Ireland or Russia, would enthis country. There should be free thought sue, with all its evils of poverty and oppress. -a free press-free conscience. Yet this ion. The remedy was to keep out the forfreedom was greatly restrained by the shack | eigners, and preserve this rich domain for our-

We need scarcely say to our readers, that we have given this sketch of Nativeism mereaction. Yesterday he was himself cursed by for the purposes of information, and not because we have any sympathy with its doctrines. We do not share in the anticipated bored in it for ten years past with zeal and evils of foreign emigration, nor would we join in a crusade against Catholics. If they are disposed to come among us, we would treat them kindly, and let them have that religious toleration which we claim for ourselves. It they trespossed upon our rights, we would then resist their intrusion. In one or two generations, these foreigners will become amalgamated with the remainder of the peoligent and virtuous citizens. Our feelings would lead us, instead of prohibitions and regraded of other nations, the most liberal sympathy for their misfortunes, and the largest b erty of thought, speech and action.

The following extract from a letter of contains the latest intelligence we have

"I have no doubt our friends in the United States feel interested for us, and many of them are exceedingly anxious for our safety. But there never was an army more perfectly quiet than we are another revolt among some of the Mexto Washington to propose for Mexico an amicable arrangement with our Govern-

"Gen. Arista, commander of the fores on the Rio Grande, has retired to his hacienda (plantation,) for the repose necessary to his health. All these things show very little disposition on the part of Mexico for a trial of strength with the United States."

(A correspondent of the Philanthropist relates quite a scene that occurred in the Libsoon as Mr. Clay's letter to the Kentucky Pope had assumed power to absolve subjects city Convention at Boston. A discussion on Gazette was received by me, I immedi- from their outh of allegiance in the case of the merits of Kentucky Slavery, by two Kentuckians, one G. W. Bryant from near mond of Thoulause was also deprived of his Lexington, a holder of some half dozen slaves, temporalities by the Pope, and suffered pen- and Lewis Clarke from the same region, a ion was from his whole history and re-obey their oaths. Mr. Fuller read from chivalry did not allow him to hold back. After he finished, somewhat to his surprise. probably, Lewis Clark was called for and came to the call, and conquered when he came .-"Democracy is a mischievous dream where The audience was with some difficulty kent still, but it was kept still, while Mr. Bryant made a rejoinder in which-tell it not in Kented similar opinions. Mr. F. then gave a tucky, or rather tell it in Kentucky, he admitted that he could not deny the statements. of the "gen leman," but he thought the "gen's cleman had had the fortune to live under four York. During my whole visit North, controlled by the Austrian government. He or five of the very wost masters in Kentucky." quoted from Gibbon and Sismondi to prove He himself was acquainted with no masters that Caracalla's act for naturalizing all for. so bad, he had never seen a slave stripped and whinped, he had watched over sick slaves six nights in succession, &c. &c. The chivalry which took such care of Miss Webster and of Cassius M. Clay's press and types, has a new case to dispose of, that of one of its own sprigs who has descended to call a runaway slave a "gentleman."

> Mr. W. L. McKenzie, employed for sometime in the N. Y. Custom House, has published a book containing the private correspondence of Mr. Van Buren. Mr. Butler and other distinguished politi-The developments of political profligacy and hypocricy are said to be very rich. Hence the whig papers are extracting largely from them. The letters are, doubtless, stolen: vet the N. Y. Tribune. which rebuked the Locos so severely last year for publishing the stolen letter of Henry Clay to Cassius, is now foremost in the work. But some whig papers ence on the same topics, the scope of his re- have a nicer sense of honor and propriety, marks being directed against the Catholic and refuse to extract from it. The Na-"They are letters evidently written in

ll the freedom of intimacy, and with the most entire confidence in the sanctity of private correspondence, the violation of which no circumstances of politipossible to refrain from reading such matter when placed in print before one. but we cannot reconcile it to the rule of conduct by which we have ever been governed, to be instrumental in extending the publicity already given to these private letters. We therefore refrain, however strongly tempted, from extracting from this book any part of its contents."

Some of the Democratic candidates for the Ohio Legislature have been questioned

AF The Whigs of the First Senatorial succeeds, our laws will be made by the "poor- er, Dr. Cheever, &c. were laboring to wake up District not having made any nomination for fifty Whig clubs of the North-by the est Democrats!" So we thought before we the people to the danger of Catholicism .- | Senator, Morgan Bates has offered hamself ST, CLAIR COUNTY.

We believe we have before mentioned the formation of a Liberty Association in this County. We have received the official proceedings: but want of room obliges us to condense them. The officers for the present year are as follows:

T. WATERBURY, President.

O. C. THOMPSON, V. President. J. H. Durron, Secretary.

W. R. Goodwin, Vigilance Com. E. FAY,

The following resolutions were adopted at a meeting on the 6th instant.

Resolved, That the time has come when a Liberty Association should be formed in the County of St. Clair for the purpose of throwing light on the evils of American Slavery, and to counteract the proslavery influence in said county and elsewhere, and to effect the emancipation of the captive in chains.

Resolved, That we, as true Americans, are in duty bound to exert ourselves so far as we have ability for the overthrow of a system of slavery unsurpassed for its criminality in any age, or sustained by any people.

Resolved, That both leading political parties, are unworthy of our confidence or support: therefore, as Philanthropists and Patriot, we are bound by the principles of rightcousness and humanity to oppose them.

Resolved, That the Hon. JAMES G. BIRNEY is a man of the greatest moral worth, and is truly a patriot and Republican, and is a well tried unflinching friend of the slave-and hath proven his sincerity by irrefragable evidence. Therefore we can heartily recommend him to the suffrage of all true hearted republicans in this State for our next executive.

Resolved, That the success with which we have hitherto met gives us new courage and zeal to prosecute the work of freedom to its final consummation.

Resolved. That the Lexington mob or outrage, is a disgrace to any civilized people or year it was 272: this year 484. nation, and that we tender our sympathy to the sufferer, Cassius M. Clay.

At the County Convention held at the same time, John Grinnell was nominated for Representative to the Legislature, and Joseph H. Dutton for candidate to fill vacancy for

THE UNIVERSALISTS.

The United States Convention of Unifollowing resolution with great unanimi-Av:

Resolved, That no modification of the great principles of moral reform by clans or parties, should lessen our zeal or prevent our putting forth every possible, rea-sonable effort to promote Temperance, Peace, Freedom, and a higher regard for the sanctity of human life.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to prepare a solemn, earnest and plain Protest against American Slavery, and when prepared, to present it to every Universalist clergyman in the United States for his signature, respectfully requesting those who are not willing to sign it, to give a reason for refusing; and when it has been fully circulated, and they have waited a reasonable time for answers, they shall publish the Protest and signatures with the reasons offered by those who do not sign it."

Universalists generally, we believe, are favorably disposed to the cause of Human Freedom. On this subject, a considerable proportion of their preachers are truly orthodox. How much more conformable to the spirit and precepts of Christianity is this action of the U. S. Universalist Convention, than the bare faced defence of Christian Slaveholding published to the world by the last Old School General Assembly!

LAWYERS.

The Detroit Advertiser having found fault with the Democratic numinees for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, because they were both lawyers, the St. Clair Banner thus retorts

"With what grace can the Whig party of yers-the only Senators in Congress they ever had, were landyers-the only Represent stive in Congress they ever had was a lawyer -all the candidates they ever had for memhers of Congress, were lawyers-more than two thirds of all their candidates for Presiden tial Electors, were lawyers-the first State Senator they ever had, was a lawyer-three lawyers-a majority of the committee who reported the resolutions at their recent State convention, were lawyers-the author and reporter was a lawyer-the chairman and four-fifths of the committee to draft an Address to the electors of the State, were lawyers—the author and reporter of the address was a lawyer! But, to come nearer home-all their lidates for the State Senate from this District, for the last three years, were lawyers. (except one man, and he is now a loco foco) -the entire Senatorial Committee for this District is made up of lawyers-two thirds of the committee for Wayne county, are lawyers -the committee for Mucomb county are all lawyers-two-thirds of the committee for this county are lawyers-and the only two Representatives that the whigs ever sent to the yers. The two editors of the whig organ at Detroit, are lumyers—and four fifths of the conductors of their country press are village

GOOD NEWS TO FARMERS.

It will be seen by the notice of the foreign news under our Commercial head, that there is a prospect of an increased demand for Wheat from the European states generally. How much prices will be permanently raised by the shortness of the cross in Europe, cannot now be determined, but will be ascertained only by the news brought by future ar-

The revenue of the U. S. Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows last year was g449,-194,24 of which was paid out for the relief of the sick and distressed members of the Order, \$124,769,27, or a little more than one third of the of whole amount. The number of confributors was 61,650: number of lodges, 677. cd to \$5,75, with heavy sales, the rise during without their knowledge or consent."

VERMONT.

The official canvass of the vote for Governor is as follows: Wm. Slade, 22,770 D. Kellogg, (Dem) 18,594 W. R. Shafton, (Abo) 8,584 Scattering, 369 48,260

The Presidential vote of the State last year was, Whig, 26,770, Dem. 13,041, Lib, 5,934 Total, 48,795. Thus while the Democratic rote remained about the same, the Liberty vote increased 2,550, and the Whig vote fell way just four thousand.

Slade was elected governor by the Legislaure, he receiving 132 votes, Kellogg 75, and Shafter 14.

MASSACHUSETTS.

At the State Liberty Convention Sept. 30, S. E. SEWALL, was nominated for Gov ernor, and ELIHU BURRATT, for Lieutenant Governor. But Mr. B. declined on account of his connection with some benevolent associations, and John M. Brewster was nomiminated in his stead.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Democrats claim a majority in ooth branches of the Legislature.

The Liberty vote of Mercer County was about 700. It will not vary much from last year, although the whole vote of the County was one onarter less

OHIO.

The election this year was only for members of the Legislature. The whigs have succeeded very generally.

We have scarcely any returns of the Liberty vote. In Cuyhoga County it he was in doubt whether his laugh was not has nearly doubled. In 16 towns last the property of his creditors, and not included eral were taken over the river. Having

GEORGIA.

The Whigs have succeeded in the State, contrary to their expectations, in electing a Governor by about 1000 ma-

EATON COUNTY.

The Eaton Bugle has the following table o' he population of this County, according to versalists in Boston, Sep 24, adopted the the present census. The whole population in 1340 was 2.379.

1 DW DS.	r opulation.	THRICS OVEL T
Tyler	680	140
Bellevue	655	158
Eston Rapid	s 457	112
Eaton	597	105
Carmel	233	66
Oneida	280	68
Walton	220	69
Vermontvill	e 272	62
Kulamoo	250	62
Chester	201	43
Benton	188	45
Roxand	166	41
Brookfield	147	35
Windsor	122	28
Sunfield	112	27
Dilta	110	20
Total	4616	1085
WHEN PERSON AND DESCRIPTION	Control of the Contro	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE

LIVINGSTON COUNTY. iberty Tickets may be had by sending hem, of E. F. Gay at Howell, or of M. Wheelr, at Hamburgh.

NEW INDIAN STATE.

It is proposed in several papers that the Indiau territories on our western frontiers should se consolidated into one State, and admitted into the Union forthwith. The number of Indian warriors within the limits of the proposed State is estimated at 30,000. Strange as it may seem, this project has been favorably regarded at the South; and we suppose the explanation to be that it will be a slaveholding State, as many of the Indians are slaveholders!

The Free Press says the Attorney General has commenced proceedings against the Michigan State Bank, for a violation of its this State complain. The only Governor and charter. We hope it will be effectually used Lieutenant Gov. they ever had, were lawup. If we are to have more banks in operation, let us have some new ones. The very name of this one reminds us too strongly of ancient frauds and rascality.

> At the recent term of the Circuit Court n Eaton county, a boy aged 15 by the name of Charles Lamb, son of a Baptist Clergyman, was sentenced to the State prison for five years, for burning the dwelling of Robert Montgomery, with whom he lived.

Commercial.

ANN ARBOR, Oct. 24, 1845. The advices from Liverpool by the Great B Itain, which extend to Sept. 27, speak quite unfavorably of the crops. In the northern part of the kingdom, much boisterous weather had been experienced during the harvesting, and much grain remained uncut .-The Wheat which has been thrashed does not Legislature from this county, were both law- yield as much as was anticipated. A deficiency in weight of 3 lbs a bushel would make difference of a million of quarters. Hence there was a prospect of a rise, and bolders were not disposed to sell.

The harvest has also been defective over he greater part of Europe. In Holland the duties on grain have been reduced to the min mum point, and in Belgium Corn is to be admitted free of duty for a given period.

The shortness of the Potatoe crop all over England and Ireland also, tended to induce anticipations of a rise in grain. A remission of the duty on Indian corn by act of Parliament, was talked of in some of the English papers. The duty is now 22 cents a

The reception of this news in New York, occasioned quite a rise in grain and some oth- the following; and we defy orthodox, heteror kinds of produce. Flour advanced to \$5,371 dox, and all the doxes, to dispute it successbeing nearly half a dollar at once.

On the 18th of October, Flour had advanc-

the preceding week having been 871 cents. In Buffalo, Oct. 21, sales were large at 84,75 to \$4,871. Wheat, 91 to 96 cents. In Detroit, vesterday, the receipts of Flour

was \$4,123 to \$4,25. Wheat 73 to 77 cents. latter a challenge. It appears the parties, who cents. Buyers would pay more, but they annot get it sent to Detroit. The Railroad very inefficient, and millers are advertising or teams to carry flour to Detroit at \$71 cents | the following is a true copy: per barrel, although the Railroad charge i

Beef sells in our market at 2 to 21 cents, Butter at 12% cents and Potatoes at 25 cents. Flaxseed is in demand at \$1,00 for 60 lbs.

General Entelligence.

The Philosopher's Stone .- The eccentric, it brilliant John Randolph once rose suddeny up in his seat in the House of Representtives, and screamed out at the top of his shrill voice-"Mr. Speaker! Mr. Speaker! I have discovered the philosopher's stone. It s-Pay as you go!

John Randolph dropped many gems from his mouth but never a richer one than that. "Pay as You Go," and you need not dodge constables and sheriffs.

streets with an erect back and manly front, windows to avoid seeing a creditor.

finger at the world, and when you laugh, it will be a hearty, honest one. It seems to us sometimes that we can almost tell the laugh of a poor debtor. He looks around as though abortion-he appears frightened, and looks as though he expected it would be pounced upon by a constable.

"Pay as You Go," and you will meet smiling faces at home-happy, cherry cheeked, smiling children-a contented wife-a cheer-

John Randolph was right. It is the phiosopher's stone.

EXPLOSION AT THE GREAT FIRE. -The eport of the Joint Committee of the Common Council is before us. It is an octavo volume of 359 pages, and displays a collection of facts every way evincing the skill and perseverence with which the investigation has been conducted. -The results are, of course, all that we can find room for. The attention of the Committee was directed to three Inqui-

did the explosion at the fire, or any of them occur?

Secondly .- What were the character, extent and consequences of the explo-

Thirdly .- What was the cause of these explosions?

he testimony, the Committee submit. 1. That all explosions at the fire, orig nated within the store of Crockery &

Warren, 38 Broad st. 2d. That there were thirteen explosions final explosion; which desturbed seven buildings, and scattered the fire in all directions. So that the fire but for those explosions, would have been confined to two buildings, whereas it destroyed 230

3d. There was no other cause for the explosion whatever than the saltpetre in Crocker & Warren's store.

The mass of evidence fully bears out hese conclusions, and restores confidence (where it had been shaken) in the effi cacy of Croton water in preserving the city under ordinary circumstances from fire. Such a calamity as that which befel the city in July is not again likely to jeopardise our lives and property .- N. Y. Morning News.

which, though easily managable, begets it brings out every impurity. an immense force; the present engine, which stands on a space not exceeding pumping water out of mines it is gravely proposed to use a 10,000 or 20,000 horse lower, in order to do the work promptly. It is stated that, with the present small and learned men who heard the theory of 30 glasses per day. and practice of this invention explained, complimented the inventor by declaring that he has discovered a perpetual motion of the most terrific description.

An Undeniable Truth .- At the World's Convention, Mr. Robert Owen offered a series of resolutions, amongst which we observe

"Resolved. That the human race are born

FEMALE DUELLISTS.

We find the following in the N. O. Picaden was vesterday arrested on the affidavit of were estimated at 5,000 barrels. The price Miss Mary Rogers, charged with sending the In Ann Arbor, we quote Wheat at 65 live in Franklin street, have had a dispute, which, in the opinion of Miss Golden, could only be settled by an appeal to arms, accordingly she sent Miss R. a challenge, of which | acres.

Franklin Street, Wednesday Morning. MADAM:-I hereby notify you to meet me at one o'clock this evening, at the other side of the French grave-vard, then and there to 315,000." settle our dispute, agreeably to the "Code of Honor.' -My friend Miss Sarah ----, who will hand you this, will meet any friend you may select to settle all preliminaries. MARY ANN GOLDEN.

To Mary Rogers. The investigation of this affair will take lace before his Hon. Recorder Genois this

"Pay as You Go," and you can walk the statement he has lived in Canada and here made daily, will be about two miland have no fear of those you meet. You absent, and says he was induced to leave but the 25th part of those made in the can look any man in the eye without flinch- his master through the pursuasions, and United States, fifty millions are made, ing. You won't have to cross the highway by the assistance of white abolitionists; sold and used every day. to avoid a dun, or look intently into the shop he himself being a pretty smart fellow, was employed on two occasions by them "Pay as You Go," and you can snap your to return to this State and assist in running off slaves. The first trip was rather an unprofitable one, as he was only successful in carrying off two; in the second, better fortune prevailed and sevin articles "exempted from attachment."- his own freedom and finding negro steal-When he does succeed in getting out an ab- ing not a very lucrative business, he deortion of a laugh-for it is nothing but an clined a third trip, finally settled in Michigan, and after being there for twelve or eighteen months, concluded once more to visit this section, for what purpose he does not say. His master getting wind of it. laid a plan to catch him, which roved successful We have no doub but what he could tell an interesting story, and one by which the holders of slaves in this vicinity would profit by i he should be so inclined .- St. Louis New

> WATER CURE.-A correspondent of the Hartford Courant, writing from Brattleboro', Vt., says, in relation to Water

I of course have been here too short a time to be able to give you a very lucid account of the system. But whatever may be its theory, facts are not to be com-First.-In what building or buildings bated. During the short time I have been here, I have witnessed some most extraordinary cases of cure. It seems to be a most infallible cure for all diseases sicians in England visited Græfenburg, some ten or twelve months to examine at intervals of several seconds, until the ly most extra ordinary accounts of the miraculous cures at that place. He no ted every case, followed it through all its symptoms, and finally came away a firm believer in the system, and has published a most valuable work on the subject. It is a work well worth your perusal .-Dr. Johnson is the physician to whom

A lady was brought here two months since from Lowe II, Mass. on a feather bed. She was given up by her Physicians, and so low that they were eight days bringing her on; her limbs were utterly useless, so much so that she had not used them for 12 months. She now walks over these mountains as nimbly as any girl, and you would hardly sappose that she had ever been sick.

The water appears to possess the prop A WONDERFUL ENGINE .- A Lon- perty of ejecting from the system every don paper says that "a wonderful Engine thing impure and not necessary to sus has lately been constructed by Profes- tain life. Men are here whose systems sor Reinagle, who is securing patents in are perfectly saturated with murcury, every civilized country on earth. The and when they come out of the sheets in power, which is self-produced in the en- the morning, after sweating an hour or so gine, is obtained from condensed air, they are stained with murcury-in fact.

The course we have to go through i this, first-sweating in a wet sheet in the two feet square, having a power equal to morning; from a wet sheet we are plung ive hundred and sixty eight horses. For ed into a cold bath and rubbed down for about fifteen minutes; and then started on to walk some three or four miles be fore breakfast-at 11 or 12 o'clock, n douche bath, or stream of water falling engine, two hundred and twenty tons can at a distance of from 15 to 20 feet on al be propelled at a rate of twenty-five or parts of the body-rubbed down and walk thirty miles per hour. The description again-at 5 o'cloak a hip bath, and at of the action of the machine is very vague night a foot bath. During the intervals but it is said that several very eminent we walk and drink water to the amount

> Simplicity .- The more I see of the world the more I am satisfied that simplicity is inseparably the companion of true greatness .-I never yet knew a truly great man-a man who overtopped his fellow men, who did not possess a certain playful almost infantile simpheity. True greatness never struts on the stilts,or plays the king upon the stage. Concious of its elevation, and knowing in what that elevation consists, it is happy to act its part as other men, in the common amusements being undervalued.

Unsold State Lands .- The following is given by the Land Commissioner as a correct yune of the 12th inst. Miss Mary Ann Gol- statement of the quantity and location of the recently placed upon the Long Island road, unsold state lands:

about 12,000 acres.

In the Eastern ranges, comprising the coun ties of Shinwassee, Saginaw, Tuscola, Genesee, St. Clair and Sanilac, about 103,000

In the counties of Montevilm, Ionia, Kent and Ottawa known as the "Grand River coun try," about 200,000 acres. Total unsuld and now subject to entry

The following toast was given at a late linner of the Hasty Pudding Club of Bos-

"Our corn fed boys and corn fed girlshe right material to form a corn-fed-era-

NAIL Business .- The amount of nails made in the United, is estimated to be COMMITTED. - A negro man by the fifty thousand tons! Forty thousand casks, name of Charles, was yesterday com- or four million pounds of nails are annumitted to jail by the request of his master, ally made by the Boston Company, at from whom he had run away over two the Mill Dam. Estimating the number years ago. According to the negro's of nails at 160 to the pound, the number Michigan nearly all the time he was lions; and estimating this number to be

> More Annexation .- At a meeting of the citizens of St. Clair County, Illinois, the following resolution was offered by Ex-Governor REVNOLDS and maninously adopted:

Resolved, That the Chair appoint five ersons to make a report to an adjournnent session of this meeting, on the prooriety of passing an act of Congress to authorize the President to purchase the Island of Cuba, with the consent of the white population thereof.

CONGRESSIONAL ENTRAVAGANCE .-We fully agree with the Argus and Sig- stated as necessary to acquire the faculhal that the pay and perquisites of Con gressmen are outrageous, and ought and must be cut down. The constructive travelling, the 8 dollars for every 20 miles travel, the stationary and the books -all these things outrage propriety and common sense. We go for a thorough sweeping retrenchment in the general government, the State government, counties, cities, and townships .- State Jour-

GOOD ADVICE TO BROTHER JONATHAN on his Pursuits .- "Of their courage, repeat again, I have no doubt. I wish had the same confidence in their wisdom. But I believe they will become intoxica ted by the flattery of unprincipled ora tors; and instead of entering with us into a noble competition in making calic but consumption; it will avert that if (that great object for which the Angle commenced in time-but if it has once Saxon race appears to have been settled firmly on the lungs, I believe no created) they will waste their hapbenefit can be derived from the Water piness and their money (if they can get ing time. After a most patient consideration of Cure. One of the most celebrated Phy- any) in years of silly, bloody, foolish, at where Priesnitz, the founder of the sys- Perkins is a real fine gentleman, and that tem, is established; here he remained the carronades of the Washington steamer will carry further than those of the personally into the truth of the apparent- Britisher Victoria, or the Robert Peel vessel of war."-Sydney Smith.

Twenty-ninth Congress .- The Journal o Commerce estimates that the next Congreswill be divided politically as follows:

Democrats	138
Whigs	78
Natives	G
product becomes the ball to work the early	000
Two vacancies perhaps,	9
production of the second	refeath)
Total,	926
Democratic majority, over Whigs,	60; do.

over whice and natives 54. On joint ballot, over the whigs, 66; over all opposition, 60.

A correspondent of the London Times says that nearly one million and a half of dollars are invested in cotton, & wo len manufactures in Turkey. The Sultan has established at his own expense, works to mine co-l and make ron on the borders of the Black Sea.

WILL SALTPETRE EXPLODE?-Th special committee reported on Monday night in the New York city council that there were thirteen explosions during the late fire, all in the store of Crocker & Warren, 38 Broad street; that there was no gunpowder in the store; and that no cause for the explosion can be known except saltpetere.

The wretch who murdered Mr. Tucker, a respectable religious free colored citizen of Indianopolis, in the public, streets, on the 4th of July, has been sentenced to only three years imprisonment! Is this justice? Can a country long expect to exist in prosperity with such clouds of fearful foreboding, continually gathering round about it?

REV. C. T. Torrey .- A correspondent of the Hallowell (Me.) Standard, who lately visited this individual in the Maryland Penitentiary, states that his confinement is undermining his health; his eyes are dim, his voice hoarse, and his spirits depressed; and it is feered he JR Wilcoxson cannot live out the period (five years) for which he was sentenced.

Joseph R. Ingersoll of Philadelphia was recently made a Doctor of Law at the Brunswick Commencement. Notwithstanding the and business of mankind. It is not afraid of great merease in the number of such Doctors, CA Youngs, the Laws still continue very poorly.

A Fast Locomotive .- "The Boston," a new locomotive, built by Hinckley & Drury, performs the whole distance-98 miles-with "In Kalamazoo, St. Joseph and Allegan, a full train in a little short of three hours; and if a little push would gain half an hour upon that. If the other two roads which with that, connect New York and Boston would make equal exertions with the L. I. we should have a regular daily line through in less than nine

> Anti-Rent Trials .- Ed ward J. Connor has been found guilty of murder in Delaware ounty, having been present, and taken part in he proceedings, when Steele, the sheriff, was killed. Van Steenburgh was previously convicted of the same offence. Both were senenced by the court to be hung on the 29 h tment represent that there was a lamentable

The Subbath Gun -The cost of the pow der exploded to usher in the Sabbath with a norning 3an, through the whole line of forts that surround this country, amounts in the course of a year, to a sum sufficient to furnish one hundred Subbath schools at the West with ample libraries .- vidvocate of Peace.

The present population of New York City, ccording to tables of the Census just taken, the Morning News, is \$66,725-which makes it the fifth city, as to population, in the world. The population in 1840 was \$12,710. The valuation of property in New York is \$256,-727,145.

We argue that a Negro, bond or free, Naive to the Soil, attached to the soil, trained n the country, and of the country is better qualified to exercise with discretion the Right of Suffrage; than a Peasant, from the Scheldt or the Rhine, or from the huts, liovels or bogs of Ireland .- Vineyard.

THE PIANOFORTE TAUGHT IN ONE MIN

UTE .- When the discovery of teaching

music by colors was first made known by its author, E. D. Jameson, through the medium of a book entitled "Color Music" it seemed most incredible, by reason of the short space of time therein ty of playing from sight, and as such it was treated as a mere theory, or at the best, an amusing notion of the moment .-It is now nearly a year ago since the work appeared; and at the present moment this startling fact is every day receiving corroboration at the Adelaide Gallery. This may smack of the marvellous, but when the simple nature of the means used are understood, the matter becomes one of admiration, no longer one of doubt. Several hundred people have already tested the principle, and amongst these many children who never before touched the keys of a pianoforte, and it is to a degree startling to hear the correctness and harmony elicited by a first attempt. It should be understood that the keys of the pianoforte are colored, to various lengths, to correspond with similar colors in the book; color being note, height being octave, and length be-

IF YANKEE INGENUITY.-The New Englanders are proverbid for their tact and inentive faculties Before they applied steam as profelling power, it took as many days to go to Albany as it does hours now. By steam we navignte our rivers and the boundless ocean; by storm we travel ou railroads at the moderate rate of something less than 61 miles an hour; we rind our wheat, saw our timber, clear our docks f mud, shovel down hills: In fact do almost every but heal the sick, and that has been left for Dr. Sharman to do with his Lozenges. As fornorly, weeks or months we e required for curing ommon coughs, colds, asthma, whooping cough and consumption. But now, in this age of Loco Foco Matches, Sherman's Medicated Lozenges, partaking of the spirit of the age, do is few hours what was fortherly done in as many weeks; they cure head-aches in a few minntes and do not excite any disgust in their administraion. All travel by the quickest route, and a who would be as judicious in being cured, should go at once to the Doctor's.

W. S. & J. W. MAYNAhD, Agents for

MARKETEN.

On the 231 inst, by George Suiton Esq. Mr. ALMOND A. ALLEN, to Miss LUCY ANN PowerL, all of Ann Arbor.

On the 14th inst., in the village of Dexter, y the Rev. Mr. Poster, Mr. E. D. HOLTON, of Milwaukie, W. T., to Miss L. C. Mil-LERD, of Dexter.

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

1,00 to 2 4, or Oct 5, 1848

.00 to 274, or Oct 5, 181

R bertson, 4.67 to 260, or Apr 2, 1846 Clarke, 1,00 to 256, or Oct 19, 1546 G Allen W Pentield. 0.25 to 245, or Jan 5, 1846 1,00 to 255, or Oct 12, 1846 1,00 to 225, or Sep 15, 1845 H Crane, 2.84 to 260, or Apr 20, 181 Thos Burns, C Overacker.

E Booth, C. Cornwell,

C N Ormsby

John Wheelan,

f the saper to which it pays.

3.96 to 234 or Oct 20. G Allen, S G. Sutherland, 3.74 or 220 or Nov 14, 4 52 to 138 or Nov 17, 1,00 to 260 or Apr 18, 1846 1,00 to 260 or Apr 18, 1846 1,92 to 286 or Oct 17, 1846 Kenneth Davidson. mben Hall; 1,00 to 286, or Oct 17, 1846 1,00 to 260 or Apr 18, 1846 2.00 f.00 to 283 or Sept 28, 184

1.00 to 286 or Oct 17, 184 .00 to 294 or Dec 12, 18 6

4.64 2.00 to 337 or Oct 12, 1847



SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EU-ROPE.

By to day's mail we have news of the arrial of the Hibernia, with Liverpool dates to Oct. 4. Heavy falls of rain had succeeded o the fine weather, and the floor market had attained additional firmness. The import duy was 10s 10d per barrel. The receipts of Flour from the United States and Canada were large.

In the market of Edinburgh, Wheat had advanced 3s sterling per quarter: in Glasgow, 5s. Accounts from all parts of the confailure of the crops. In Germany, the Potatoe crop had greatly suffered.

The Detroit Free Press of to-day quotes Plour at \$4,31 a 33; Wheat 82 to 83.

The Native Americans of this Couny have nominated for Representatives to the Legislature, Moses Boylen of Pittsfield, and Oramel Bickley and Horace City of Ann

Ashes! Ashes!! ME Subscribers will pay ten cents a bushel House Ashes,

delivered at their Ashery in Ann Arbor. BECKLEY, FOSTER & Co. Oct. 21, 1845.



OF the finest quality for sale by John Brewer of Superior, and A. Hurter of Ypsilanii. Said Bucks are from the most celebrated flock in

JOHN BREWER, ALFRED HUNTER. Superior, Oct. 20, 1845. 2.5.4w

WOod! Wood!! A FEW Cords of Wood wanted immediately in payment for the Signal of Liberty.

C. BRINCKERHOFF'S



N THE HOPE TO OBTAIN RELIEF are thousands who are the quicker hurried on to the yawning grave in consequence of catching those false floats that are not able to suscatching those false floats that are not able to sils-tain them, and they sink. Remember, then, white in spparent health, that if you are taken sick with predisposing symptoms of discussed langs, or with a marked attack of real Court, Cold, Liver Complaint, Consumption, or Pain in the Chest and Side, that you can find relief and cure by the prompt use of Brinckerhod's Health Restorative. Give it your confidence, use it tairly and in accordance with the prescribed di-rections, and your help is certain without event a ections, and your help is certain without evels a hadow of doubt, by the favor of Heaven. Fer-nit no whims of fliends or relatives to keep you com the determination of using the Restorative. In spite of all opposition chain some, and secretly even if you must, but boldly if you can, use it faithfully and honestly with justice to your own case, and to the credit of the medicine. The our best anticipations. We plead the sick to try
this remedy; we are anxious that all should share
in its happy effects, and we are arged to it solely by the promptings of the philanthropic motive of aiding the sufferer. Never give up your case as hopeless while Mr. Brinckerhoff's Restorative is yet untried—in that we confidently predict a banshment or even a pre emption of Consumptive disease. The following certificate is from Dr. Chilton, the well known New York chemist. "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.

Solo Preprietor, 589 Broome street, N. Y.

For sale by W. S. & J. W. Maynard, Agents, EXCHANGE HOTEL:

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

PCHARGES MODERATE TI THIS Hotel is situated in the pleasantest part of the village, on Main-street, and but a few utes walk from the Cataract, Goat Island, or he Ferry. The location is one of the pleasantest in the village. The House is not of the largest class, but has been thoroughly repaired, and gest class, but has seen introductive that the pro-prietor pledges himself to the public, that no House shall be better kept, or greater attention paid to the confort of guests than at the Exchange

This Hotel is kept upon strict Temperance This rioter is kep, apon street remperate rinciples, which will ensure the stranger a quiet ome, during his sojourn at the Falls. Every waity in the power of the proprietor, will be endered, to make the visit of his patrons agree-

Are your Barns Insured?

THE Sabscriber, Agent for the "PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY," continues to take sks on Houses, Stores, Mencharder, Mills, ates as any other good. Company in the United States. As several Borns with their contents have pern destroyed in this County the past year by LIGHTSING, the Farmers of Washtenaw have lay exposed, by this element,
M. HOWARD, Agent.
Ann Arhor. July 31st, 1845. 224tl

DENTISTRY.

E. G. BURGER, Dentist, HAS removed his office to Crone & Jewett's Block, first room on the Second Floor, where being well prepared to attend to every h of his profession, would respectfully say who have no had those necessary organs, THE TEETH, properly attended to, delay no longer, but call upon him and experience the case and durability of his operations. Trans commodating and charges in no case unreason-

Ann Arbor, March 6, 1845.

MARLBORO HOTEL. TEMPERANCE HOUSE, NATHANIEL ROGERS.

No. 223 Washington Street, Boston. THIS house has undergone a thorough repair, and it is intended that norum house shall be 1,00 to 289 or Nov 9, 1846 and it is intended that no rum house shall be 1,00 to 273 or July 13, 1:4 superior to it. It will be under the immediate el a ga of Brown & Colburn, as Mr. Rogers 0.5) to 259 or Apr 13, 1846 Seps the Beleven House in Albany. 1,00 to 2c7 or Oct 26, 2546 May 19, 1845. 2:2-51a

SOMETHING NEW. MUSCOVETUS PILLS,

THE CERTAIN AND PERMANENT CURE OF

FEVER AND AGUE. THESE pilts are prepared by the distinguished F. KLING, M. D. of Jackson Mich. In all of the many cases in which they have been used, they have given the most entire and perfect satisfaction. The proprietor hazards nothing in saying, that they are the very best medicine it disease. Any quantity of recommendations migh-be published—as is the custom with many—bu 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 disease for a short time and preventing only its external appearance, while inwardly it

is still raging, thus causing many other maladys and consequently proving highly injurious, to future health. It is the object in this instance, to present to the public a Medicine entirely different from that heretofore offered, and one that will not morely CHECK THE 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 strictly followed. Directions accompany every box and no Muscovetus Pills are genuine with-out the written signature of the inventer 'F. Kling.' Each box contains 100 pills and twelve

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

For sale by Maynards and Lund & Mc Collum. Ann Arbor; E Sampson and Norris & Felch, Ypsilanti; Cassius Swift, Dexter; Hale, Smith & Duaham, Grass Lake; Smith & Tyrol, Clinton; D. K. Underwood, Adrian, Thomas P. May, Plymouth; Peter Van Every, Franklin: S. R. Sanford, Grand Rapids; F Gardner, Jonesville; Safford Hopkins, Hillsdale; Belcher & Ernest, A. Temple, J. McConnell & Co., Jackson, and throughout the State. broughout 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.

In Chancery --- Ist Circuit. George F. Porter, administrator of Oliver Kane deceased, complainant, vs. Loren Mills, Elijah W. By virtue of a decretal order issued out of the court of chances of the Store of Michael or of the Store of th D 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 Ar-bor, Washtenaw county, on the 23d day of Sep-tember next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., of that day, the following described premises situate, to with situate, lying and being in the town of Ann Arbor, in the county of Washtenaw and State of Michigan: Beginning at the centre of Whites Road, so called, on the west line of section 29, in town two south of range six east; thence south on the line of the said section and on the line of section thirty-two, forty rods south of the south west corner of the said section to a stake; thence east at right angles with said section line thirty rods; thence north and parallel with said section line to the centre of said Whites' road.—
'Thence south seventy five degrees west in the centre of the said road to the place of beginning, containing thirty-three acres and sixty-five hundredths of an acre of land more or less. GEO. DANFORTH,

Master in Chancery Joy & PORTER, Sol's. Dated, August 11th, 1845. 224

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

GEO. DANFORTH, Dated, Sept. 23d, 1845.
The above sale is postponed until the 17th day of November, A. D. 1845, at the same hour and

GEO DANFORTH, Master in Chancery. Dated, October 20th, 1845.

"TO THE VICTORS BELONG THE SPOILS." A LTHOUGH many preparations in the form before the public, claiming to give relief, and even cure the most inveterate diceases, yet none have so well answered the purpose as Dr. Sherman's Medicated Lozenges. They are agreeable to the taste, easily administered, and from the unprecedented success which they have net with, and the remarkable cures which they have per-formed, may justly lay claim to the title of Con-queror over the diseases for which they have been recommended. Dr. Sherman's "COUGH LOZENGES"

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

Have been proved in more than 40,000 case. 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 thi form is great beyond conception. When the breath of the child becomes offensive, and there is picking of the nose, grinding of the teeth du-ring sleep, paleness about the lips with flushed cheeks, headache, drowsiness, starting during eleep, disturbed dreams, awaking with fright an screaming, troublesome cough, feverishness, thirst, oracious appetite, sickness at the stomach and 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"

Relieve Headache, Nervous Sick Headache, Pal-pitation of the heart, and Sickness in a very few They cure Lowress of Spirits, Des poudency, Faintness, Colic, Spasms, Cramps of Stomach, Summer or Bowel Complaints they keep up the spirits, dispel all the distressing symptoms of a night of dissipation, and enable a rson to undergo great mental or bodily toil .-Dr. Sherman's
"POOR MAN'S PLASTER

Is acknowledged by all who have ever used it to be the best strengthening Plaster in the world, and a sovereign remedy for pains and weakness in the back, loins, side, breast, neck, limbs, joints, rheumatism, lumbago, &c. One million a year will not supply the demand. Caution is necessary, as there are many unprincipled persons who would force a spurious article upon the community. Be careful to get Sherman's Poor Man's Plaster, with a "fac simile" of his 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 Fan shaw, Esq. and a host of names of the like rep-utation can be brought forward to prove the efficacy of Dr. Sherman's preparations—when they are so warmly recommended by the medical profession, and prescribed in the practice, and when such universal approbation follows their 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 patronage of the public, and will receive it.

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

NEW ENGLAND HOUSE.

No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. (Between the City Hotel and Trinity Church.) THE Proprietor, grateful for the patronage al-ready bestowed upon him by the public gen-erally, would give notice that his house is now in complete order for the reception of Ladies and Gentlemen who may want permanent board or

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



The Wonderful Success

WHICH Dr. Folgers' Olusaonian, or All-Healing Balsam has met with not only its sale, but also in the cures which it has ef cted, in persons who we e in a hopeless con extraordinary curative properties, and established its claims to the name of the GREAT REM-

The question is no longer asked. "Can Asthmo be cured?" It has been satisfactorily settled with in the last two months that Folger's Olosnoman will produce a cure quicker than any other rem-edy in the world, and references can be given o persons in and out of the city who have expe-ienced its wonderful virtues, who had tried for ears 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 spens more than one hundred dollars in endeavoring to procure help, but in vain. He commenced usdose he took gave him relief, and two days afterward h's wife called to say that the small quantity of this remedy which he had taken had done

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

Mrs. Bell, the wife of Robert P. Pell, of Morristown, N. J., who was severely afflicted with asihma, was given up by her physicians. Showas removed to the seaboard in the hope of pal iating her distressing symptoms, but with no lieved her that she was able to get up from her bed and dress herself, a thing she had not done before in months, and she has now returned to her residence in Morristown, N. J., with every prospect of being speedly restored.

prospect of being speedly restored.
INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION ields to its effects. It soothes the troubleson 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 expectorate easily, while it entirely restores the seetions of the system and expedites returning

JAMES B. DEVOE, 101 Reade street, had ong been complainigg of a sorcness in the chest, accompanied with a short hacking 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-

n, 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. Archibald, 35 Walker st with HUNDREDS OF NAMES of persons re siding in New York, could be given, who are ready to bear testimony to the superiority of the Olosaonian over every other remedy known for the cure of coughs, colds, asthms, consumption,

the cure of coughs, colds, asthma, consumption, spitting of blood, dyspepsia, consumption, bronchitis, difficulty of breathing, hoarseness, influenza, pains in the breast and side, and the various affections of the stomach 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. Grant, Northville.

To Clothiers, Manufactur-ers and Merchants.

THE subscriber is now receiving at his stores 1-8, and 190 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit he following, carefully and well selected stock of DYE WOODS DYE STUFFS, & WOOLLEN MAN FACTURER'S MACHINERY. 15 tons Fustic, Cuba, Tobasco, Tampico

and Carthagena,
10 tons Logwood, Campeach, St. Domingo and Honduras,
6 tons Nicaragua, Bonair, Caro, Hache and

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

" Fustic, " Red Woods, " Camwood, 120 " Querecitron Bark, Allum, Copperas, Blue Vitriol,

Madder, Ombro and Dutch Crop Cream Tartar, 2 " Nutgalls, 2 cases Indigo, Bengal, Manilla and Guat

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

300 pounds Verdigris, 15 Carboys Oil of Vitriol, Spirits Sea-Salt

and Nitric Acid,
ALSO,
Copper Kettles and Clothers' Screws, Tenter
Hooka, Jacks and Brushes, Press Papers. Card Cleaners, Weaver's Sheers, Nippers and Burling Irons, Comb Plates, Pickers and Robbins, Wire, Worsted and Cotton Harness, Steel and Cane Reeds, Broad Power, Hand Loom and Fly Shut-

ers, Steel and Copper Mails Emery, &c. Parson's Shearing Machines, 4, 6, and 9 blades Allen's double and single Carding Machines. Machine Cards, Leicester.

The above goods have been recently purfacturers, EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH, and will be sold at the New York Jobbers' prices, adding transportation only; and in consequence of the articles, will in many cuses, be sold at fifteen per cent less than former prices. The subscri-bers experience in the Dye Wood trade enables him to say to his customers that he is prepare times to WARRANT his goods of superior

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

SEEDS. WANTED .- 207 lbs. Red Onion Seeds.

50 lbs. White do do 25 lbs. Yellow do do 100 lbs. Musk-melon do 5) lbs. Water melon do 5) lbs. Scarlet Radish do 5 lbs. Sage do 10 lbs. Pepper Grass. do 10 bush Early Marrow Pens 10 " " Cluster " 5 " Sugar Corn S. B. NOBLE. Ann Arbor, Sept. 9. 1845.

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

Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing t 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 patronage.

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

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

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



People from the Country VISITING Detroit, for the purchase of Dry Goods, Paper Hangings, or Feathers, hile going the rounds to ascertain the various tyles or prices of Goods in the city, are rewested to call at

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

Ginghams, Balzarines. Lawns. Muslin de Laines, Calicoes of every Luces. Ribbons, Edgings, Parasols, [style, Shawls. Dress Handkerchief Cravats, Scarls, Veils, Gloves, Hosiery, Alapacas, Brown Lin-ens, Fleached Linens, Table covers, Toweling, Shirtings, Sheetings, Cambrics, Muslins, black, blue black and fancy dress Silks, Bonnet Silks, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs. ALSO,

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

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

W. A. RAYMOVD.

213-6n

Detroit, May 23, 1845.

Important to Farmers. KNAPP & HAVILAND, would respectfully inform the farmers of Washtenaw and the surrounding Counties that they continue to man-ufacture 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 Conntry and preferred to any other, which they intend to seil at such prices and on such terms as cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are determined not to be outdone by any establishment, either in price

Having been for many years engaged in the business they think they can with confidence rec-ommend 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 establishment 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 to ence apply to Robert or John McCormick of Sa lem Washtenaw Co., who have used one the past

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

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

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE OFFICE, ?

July 22d 1845. } on the solvency of Insurance Companies in that city, and the neighboring places. The Directors of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company are that they are prepared to adjust and pay at maturity, 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 insure with them; and they invite owners of desirable property to obtain Policies on favorable terms, both at the Home Office and at their several property to obtain Policies on favorable terms, both at the Home Office and at their several property to office and at their several property to obtain Policies on favorable terms, both at the Home Office and at their several property to obtain Policies on favorable terms, both at the Home Office and at their several property to obtain Policies on favorable terms, both at the Home Office and at their several property to obtain Policies on favorable terms, both at the Home Office and at their several property to obtain Policies on favorable terms, but at the Home Office and at their several property to obtain Policies on favorable terms, but at the Home Office and at their several property to obtain Policies on favorable terms, but at the Home Office and at their several property to obtain Policies on favorable terms, but at the Home Office and at their several property to obtain Policies on favorable terms, but at the Home Office and at their several property to obtain Policies on favorable terms, but at the Home Office and at their several property to obtain Policies on favorable terms, but at the Home Office and t eral Agencies. Their mode of transacting busi-ness, which for 35 years past has secured the pub

lic confidence, will remain unchanged.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y. F. J. B. CRANE, Ann Arbor.

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

OUT OF THEIR SURPLUS FUNDS

Since the payment of one thousand dollars, 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 poid the Company four dollars - a good investment as he thinks, during these hard times. All who are not insured are invited to call on him, and he will issue Policies without delay.

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

Dry Goods at Wholesale. BEECHER & ABBOT OFFER for sale for cash the following goods at New York wholesales prices, transportation only

40 Bales Brown Sheetings and Shirtings 10 Cases Bleached do

10 Bales Brown Drillings, S Cases Bleached do 2000 lbs Batting,

1000 " Cotton Warp, Nos. 5 to 20 500 " Candle Wicking, 700 " Carpet Warp,

100 pieces Sheeps Gray Cloth, " Sattmetts, 60 " Cassimere

50 11 Blue, Black, Brown, Green, Steel Mixed, and Cadet Mixed Black, Colored, Figured and Plain

Alpaccas, White, Red, Green and Yellow Flannels,

" Super Meal Bagging,
" Plain and Figured Kentucky Jeans, 50 Linseys, " 50 Canton Flannels,

50 pairs Mackinaw Blankets, 50 pieces M. DeLaine and Cashmeres, 100 Blanket Shawls, 50 pieces 7-8 and 6-4 Bed Ticking.

" Stripe Shirting, 50 " Blue Drills, 100 " Prussian Diaper, 1000 " English and American Prints,

Hdkfs. &c. &c., making the largest and best assortment of goods to be found in this state. 132 Jefferson avenue, one door below the St. Clair Bank Building.

together with a general assortment of Threads,

Pins, Buttons, Combs, Gloves, Ribbons, Linces,

Detroit, Oct. 7, 1845, Ann Arbor Oil Mill.

THE Subscriber would give notice that he continues the Manufacture of Linsked Oil, is prepared to supply painters and other with as good an article as can be purchased in this or any other market. Cash, or Oil will be market price will be paid.

Z. S. PULCIPHER.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the pay-ment of a certain sum of money secured to be paid by a certain indenture of mortgage bear-ing date the thirteenth day of June, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, exe-cuted by Christopher Mullen and Thomas Mulented by Christopher Mulien and Thomas Mul-len of the town of Northfield, in the county of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, to Thomas Gilluly of said town, county and State, which mortgage was duly recorded in the Register's effice of the county of Washtenaw, aloresaid, on he thirteenth day of June, in the year of cu Lord eighteen hundred and thirty seven, at 4 o' clock in the afternoon of said day, in Liber num-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 ditions of said mortgage, no suit or proceeding at law having been instituted to recover the whole or any part of the money now due or claimed to be due on the mortgage, and by virtue of the several defaults, there is now claimed to be due on said mortgage, the sum of two hundred and seventy-four dollars and seventy-nine cents: No. tice is therefore hereby given, that in pursuance of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, will be sold at the outer door of the Court House, in the village of Ann Arbor, in the County of Washtenaw aforesaid, at public auction on the second day of January next (A. D. 1946) at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, in pursu-ance of said power of sale all and singular the premises described in said mortgage as follows: "Being all that certain tract of land situated in the town of Northfield in the County and State aforesaid being the north east quarter of the south west fractional quarter of section numbered thirty one in township numbered one south of range six east, containing fifty one acres of land be the same more or less," or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the amount actually due on said mortgage together with costs of sale.

JOHN RILEY,

Ry Hawkin's & l'Latt, his attornies.
Ann Arbor, Sept. 26, 1845. 231

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

L. B. WALKER'S PATENT

SMUT MACHINES. The large numbers of these Machines that have been sold, and the steadily increasing demand for them, is the best evidence of their real value, and of their estimation with those who have be come familiar with their merits. WALKER'S Smut Machine is superior to other

in the following particulars:
1. As it combines the Beating, Scouring, and
Blowing Principles, it cleans the smuttlest of

Wiscons Teacher of Mathematics and Vocal
Musica Principles, it cleans the smuttlest of

H. S. MORE Teacher of Franch German and grain in the best manner, retaining all the fric-tion of the wheat, and discharging the smut and dust as fast as separated from the wheat.

2. It is simple in construction, and is there-fore less liable to become deranged, and costs less for repairs. 3. It runs very light, and is perfectly secure

4. It is as durable as any other Machine in 5. It costs considerably 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,

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

N. HEMENWAY, Oakland, do All orders for Machines will be promptly tended to. Address

E. O. & A. CRITTENTON,

Ann Arbor, (Lower Town) Wash. Co. Mich.

Aug. 24, 1845. 226-19

READ! READ!

of course excite solicitude in regard to its effect GOOD NEWS AND GLAD TIDINGS. FEEL myself under the most lasting obligaof the Hartford Fire Insurance Company are happy to assure their customers and the public, that they are prepared to adjust and pay at maturity, all losses sustained by their office, surplus and current receipts, without delay, and without viried every "Patent Meidicine" which I could

> 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 an 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.

Petition for Divorce. STATE OF MICHIGAN, the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw, of the June Term of said Court, A. D. 1845. In the matter of the petition of Alvira Ayers, for a Divorce from her husband, David H. Ayers. On reading and filing the petition in this cause, which among other things sets forth that the petitioner does not know the respondents place of residence, that she was married to respondent on the 9th day of November, A. D. 1842, and was induced to marry him by the fraud and false pretences practiced upon and made to her by respondent. That since said marriage, though of sufficient ability so to do, the respondent has entirely, grossly, and cruelly refused and neglected to provide any suitable maintenance for petitioner; that since said marriage the respondent has treated petitioner, with extreme cruelty, and has been guilty of committing the crime of adultery; that petitioner had by her said husband one child, a boy, named James Franklin. which was born on the 2d day July, A. D., 1844, for the support of which, the respondent has utterly refused to make any provision; it is further stated in said petition the last time petitioner saw respondent he threatened that he would, at some future time, take said child from petitioner, and represents that his habits disqualify him for having the custody of said child, and prays that he may be restrained said child, and prays that he may be restrained therefrom, and that by the judgement of said Court the care, custody and exclusive control of said child may be decreed to petitioner or some other suitable person, or to some other person and petitioner, and that if, on inquiry the facts set forth in said petition are found true, a divorce may be decreed; it is ordered on motion of N. R. Ramsdell, attorney for the petitioner, that notice the sould recome the graph to tice of the pending of said petition be given to the respondent by the publication of a copy of this the respondent by the publication of a copy of this order in a newspaper published in Ann Arbor, Washtenaw County and State of Michigan, called the "Signal of Liberty," four successive weeks, the last publication to be twenty days before the first day of the next term of this court, to be holden on the first Tuesday of December next; and that the respondent appear, on or be fore the first day of the next term of said Court and show cause, if any he has, why the prayer of said petiton should not be granted, or, that said petition be taken as confessed.

A true copy.

B. KING, Clerk.

A true copy. B. Ann Arbor, Oct. 2d, 1845.

MARLBORO HOTEL. TEMPERANCE HOUSE, NATHANIEL ROGERS.

No. 229, Washington Street, Boston. THIS house has undergone a thorough repair, and it is intended that no rum house shall be exchanged for Flax Seed for which the highest superior to it. It will be under the immediate charge of Brown & Colburn, as Mr. Rogers any point this side of New York City.

Keeps the Delevan House in Albany.

May 19, 1845.

212-6m

Ann Arbor, March 26, 1844.

48-16 Ann Arbor Lower Town, Mar. 26, 1845. 26 6m JAnn Arbor, Lower Town, Oct. 10, 1845. 233tf | May 19, 1845.

1845.

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

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

Block, Detroit.

J. HOLMES, New York, }
S. M. HOLMES, Detroit, }
WE take this method of informing our friends and customers throughout the State, tha we are still pursuing the even tenor of our ways, endeavoring to do our business upon fair we are still pursuing the even tenor of our ways, endeavoring to do our business upon this and honorable principles. We would also tender our acknowledgments for the patronage extended to us by our customers, and would beging the event of the public to a very well selected assortment of seasonable Goods, which are offered at wholesale or retail at very low prices. Our facilities for purchasing Goods, are unsurpassed by any concern in the State—One of the firm, Mr. J. Holmes resides in the first of the firm, Mr. J. Holmes resides in the first of the firm, Mr. J. Holmes resides in the first of the firm, Mr. J. Holmes resides in the first of the firm, Mr. J. Holmes resides in the first of the firm, Mr. J. Holmes resides in the first of the firm, Mr. J. Holmes resides in the first of the firm, Mr. J. Holmes resides in the first of the firm, Mr. J. Holmes resides in the first of the first of the firm, Mr. J. Holmes resides in the first of the firm, Mr. J. Holmes resides in the first of the firm, Mr. J. Holmes resides in the first of the firm, Mr. J. Holmes resides in the first of the firm, Mr. J. Holmes resides in the first of the firm, Mr. J. Holmes resides in the first of the firm, Mr. J. Holmes resides in the first of the firm, Mr. J. Holmes resides in the first of the firm, Mr. J. Holmes resides in the first of want to buy Goods cheap, and buy a large quan-tity for a litt's money give us a trial. Our stock is as extensive as any in the city, and we ar 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. Detroit, 1845.

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

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

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

THIS Institution has been in operation since November 18, 1839. The scholastic year mbracing 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 commences May 19.

TERMS OF TUITION .- 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 f the instrument,

Latin. Drawing and Painting, 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 Wednesday afternoon, at reading of the weekly com-

Young ladies desirous of entering the school and pursuing the regular course of study, would do well to commence at the beginning of the term, or as soon after as practicable. Belonging to the school are a Library of be-tween five and six hundred volumes, and Phi-

osophical Apparatus, Electrical Machine, Globes, The Misses Clark will endeavor, not only to promote the intellectual culture of their popils but will attend strictly to their moral deport-ment. With no sectarian feeling, but with n

ractically fitted for every station-yielding to luty but firm to principle. Among the books used in the school are, Ab-ercrombie on the Intellectual and Moral Powers -Kame's Elements of Criticism-Wayland's
Moral Science-Newman's Rhetoric-Hedge's for 371 cts. per yard, and white flannel for 2 Logic—Paley's Natural Theology and Evidences of Christianity—Grey's Chemistry—Parker's wool for halt the cloth it will make. Their Fac. Natural Philosophy—Combe's Physiology—Mrs. Lincola's Botany—Eaton's and Wright's Manron River. Wool will also be received at Scio. ual of Botany-Burritt's Geography of the Heavens-First, Second and Third Books of

History—Mrs. Williard's Republic of America
—Phelps' Legal Classics—Playfair's Euclid, and
Day's Algebra and Davies' Arithmetic.

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

Arbor. The following gentlemen, Rev. H. Colclazer Rev. Wm. S. Curtis, Rev. Charles C. Taylor, Professors Whiting and Williams of the University of Michigan, have consented to act as visiting committee of the School, to be present cially to attend during the semi-monthly exami-

1845.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL. A. MFARREN, **BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER.**

SMART'S BLOCK, 187 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT. KEPS constantly for sale a complete assortment of Miscellaneous, School and Classical Books, Letter and Cap Paper, plain and rul ed, Quills, Ink, Sealing Wax, Cutlery, Wrap-ping Paper, Printing Paper, of all sizes; and Book, News and Cannister Ink, of varions kinds. BLANK BOOKS, full and half bound, of ev ery variety of Ruling, Memorandum Books, &c. To Merchants, Teachers, and others, buying

Notice to Merchants. THE Subscribers encouraged by the patronage they have hitherto received in the wholesale department of their business, will the

Sabbath School and Bible Society Depositor

n quantities, a large discount made.

first day of May next, open the store now occu-pied by Geo. Grenville, fronting on Huron street, and connecting with their present store in the rear, exclusively for a WHOLE SALES ROOM, where they will keep at all times a full assort-

DRY GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES CARPENTING, HATS, CAPS, PAPER HANGINGS, BONNETS, CROCKERY BY THE CRATE, HARDWARE, AND GROCERIES, &c. &c. &c.

ment of

all of which will be sold on as good terms as at

ANN ARBOR FEMALE SEMINARY.

TEACHERS. Miss ELIZA PAGE, Miss LEVINA MOORE, Principals. MRS. REBECCA HUGHS, Painting and

MR ADONIJAH WELCH, Mathematics and

THE Winter Session of this Institution will

L commence on the second Monday in No-

234-1f. E. LAWRENCE, Secretary. Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned baving been appointed by the Judge of Probate of the county of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, administrators of the estate of Daniel D. Waterman, late of said

county deceased, and having taken upon them-selves that trust by giving bonds as the law re-quires, notice is hereby given, to all persons in-debted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and all those having claims against the same, to present them properly attested for adjustment.

ALONZO WATERMAN, Adminis-ROSWELL WATERMAN, trators.

October 9th, 1845. 233

NEW GOODS!! GARLAND & LEFEVRE, are now receiv-ing at No. 1, Hawkins' Block, a very general assortment of Fall and Winter ds, to which they invite the attention 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, Calicoes, Ginghams, Cashmeres, Mouse De Loines, Alpine Plaids, Shawls, Cravats, Satins, Velvets, Silks, Laces, Ribbons, Sheetings, Shirtings, Cambrics, Book Muslins, Bishop Lawns, Suspenders, Gloves, Hosing Tuscan and Straw Bonnets, Buttons and Trimmings, of all kinds.

GROCERIES. Old and Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder and Ponchong Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Spices, Mulasses, Rice, Fish, Candles, Soap, Fall and Winter Oil, &c. &c., Sal Soda, a very large assort

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE, Tea nd Dinner Seus to match. HARDWARE.—Axes, Coopers Tools, Shelf Goods, Nails, &c., Window Sash, Pails, and Tubs, Cordage, &c., and all articles in that line BOOTS AND SHOES.

Ladies Gairers, Slips, Wolking Shoes, Gent's super Calf Boots, Mens and Boys coarse do. Dye Stuffs of every description.

Cash paid for Grass Sced, 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.



THE subscribers will continue to manufac-

Fulled Cloth, ron River. Wool will also be received at Scio. When sent by Railroad it will be attended to in

it comes in as nearly as it can be done with reference to the different qualities of wool. WOOL CARDING, vill be done at Scio, by Thomas Hoskins. S. W. FOSTER & CO.

Scio, May 1, 1845. JEROME M. TREADWELL, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

WILL attend to the sale and exchange of And General Land Agent, Lands, payment of Taxes, and redempoining counties, examination of Titles, Conveyancing and all business pertaining to Real Estate. Office in the Court House,

Jackson, Michigan. Ready Made Clothing, AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE largest and best assortment of ready I 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.

Cassimere, cloth, tweed and summer Pants of all styles and prices.

Satin, velvet, silk, valencia, cashmere and Marseilles Vests—a large stock of rich and fash-

Frock and Business Coats.

onable styles.

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 durable manner. HALLOCK A RAYMOND. Corner of Jefferson & Woodward aver Detroit, April 4, 1845.

GRIFFINE 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 Hoel, located at 127, Genesee Street, near the Canal, where he is now prepared to accommodate the public at all times, in the best possible manner, and on reasonable terms. Stages leave and arrive at this House daily, to

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

and from all parts of the Country

Quit Claim Deeds TUST Printed and for sale at this office. ALWAYS ON HAND.

THE Subscriber has removed his shop to Main
Street opposite H. Becker's Brick Store, where he
may be found ready to wait
upon all that may give him
a call. Having just receive di

rect from New York an elegant stock of JEWELRY,

and Fancy Articles, which he intends to sell lower than has ever been sold west of Buffalo for Ready Pay Only. Among which may be tound a good assortment of Gold and Common Watch Keys. Gold Finger Rings and Bosom Pins, Guard Chains, Silver Ten and Table Spoons, Sugar Tongs. Batter Knives. Silver Pencil cases. Silver and Common Thimbles, Silver Speciacles. German. do., Steel, do., Hair var. Speciacles. German. do., Steel, do., Hair vember.

Trams.—Primary Class, \$6,00 per session of 22 weeks—Junior Class, \$8,00—Middle Class, \$10 00—Senior Class \$12,00.

Text Books in Primary Studies—Colburn's Mental and Adams Written Arithmetics, Smith's Grammar, Mitchel's Modern Geography, Goodrich's History of the United States and Whelp ley's Compend—Junior Studies—Watts on the Mind, Mrs. Phelp's Botany, Phelp's Legal Classics. Davies' Algebra. Newman's Rhetoric, and Scissors, Lather boxes, Razor Strops, Wal.

WESLEYAN INSTITUTE. THIS Insutation will commence its first term on the 15th of September. A building has been fitted up which will accommodate over one

\$3,00 a per term, for English branches.
4,00 for a mathematical course.
5.00 including the languages.

Indigent students preparing for the ministry an have tuition free. If students are not ready to commence with the serm their tuition will be graduated in proporon 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 adopte

n the Institution:
Davies' Series of Mathematics, including his Arithmetic; also, Colburns' mental do.; Brown's Grammar; Woodbridge's Modern Geography, with Mitchell's series of outline maps: Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar and Reader, Goodrich's Greek Lessons and Grammar; Jacob's Greek Reader; Comstock's Philosophy and Chemistry: Blakes' Astronomy; Haywards's Physiology; Hedge's Lodgie: Whately's Rhetorhysiology; riedge's Longie: Whately a Khetoric; 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 for themselves.

The Institution has a Library of about one thousand volumes, also a Cabinet of Minerals Marine shells.

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

time to commence with the term.

CHARLES GALPIN, Principal.

Leoni, Sept. 15, 1845.

230-16 ALLEBASI'S MEDICINES.

THESE MEDICINES A RE effecting such astonishing cures in mal-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, Ulcers, Ab scesses, Tumors, Fractures, Cats, Punctures, Burns, Scalds, Sore Throat, Chilblains, Quinsey, Drop y, Inflamatory Rheumatism, Inflammations and Swellings of every description. Scald Hoad, Ague in the Face, Nervous Tooth Ache, Ague in the Breast, Broken Breast, &c. &c. ALLEBASI'S HEALTH FILLS, 25 Cents. These Pills have acquired a popularity within the last year o two, which no other Pille possess. The reasons are obvious to all who use them. They cure all Bilions, Scarlet and other Fevers, Fever and Ague. Dyspepsia, Dropsy,

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. Seepamphlet. ALLEBASI'S TOOTH ACHE DROPS. Price 25 Cents.
Will cure an ordinary case of Tooth Ache, in from three to ten minutes. For Nervous and other kinds of Tooth Ache, see Pamphlet.

Acid Stomach. Disorder d Bowels, or Stometh, Jaundice, Head Ache, Dizziness in the Head,

Price, 25 Cents. Are warranted to be superior to any other Plasters in this or any other country, for pain er weakness in the Back, Side, Cheet, Bowels, Loins, Muscles, and for Rheumatism, Lung and Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Astlima, &c. See pamphlet.

N. B.—Please to ask the agent for a pamphlet which gives all the information necessary res-

pecting the uses of the Medicines, the virtues they possess, etc. Please to follow directions in

ALLEBASI'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER,

the use of the medicines, and you may rely upon all that is promised. A liberal discount made to merchants and oth ers, who buy to sell again. LYMAN W. GII BERT, Proprietor, Wholesale Druggist, 214, Fulton st. N. Y. DFFor sale by the subscriber, who has been ppointed general agent for the City of Detroit

C. MORSE. Michigan Book Store. The above medicines are for sale at the Book tore of WM. R. PERRY, In Ann Arbor, Lower Village

EY WEYBURN & BROTHER, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Corner of Pearl Street and Terrace, near the Landings of the Steamboats and Rail Road Cars. In Compliance with the solicitations of many friends of Temperance, and our own convictions of duty, we attempted the experiment of keeping a house on genuine Temperance principles, and are happy to say we have been sustained in our efforts to provide the public with a house worthy of their support. -After having been in operation four years, and giving universal satisfaction, we have no hesitaton in offering our claims to the support of the traveling community.

L. D. WEYBURN.

menning 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. CALENDER, See'y do DANA FOBES, Pres't Young Men's do. H. MILLERD, Pres't Pollard Tem. Society. A. ADAMS, Sec'y Buffalo, July, 1845.

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

CHARGES MODERATE. Patrons and their baggage conveyed to and from the House free. We, the subscribers, take pleasure in recom

Tweed and union cassimere, satinct and jean and its vicinity. Country dealers supplied on liberal terms, Summer Coats in great variety and very Store of December 9, 1844. POLLARD TEMPERANCE HOUSE.