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POETRY.

WHO STOLE THE BIRD'S NEST?

BY MRS. L. M. CHILD.

To-whit! to-whit! to-whee!
Will you listen to me!
Who stole four eggs I laid,
And the niee nest I made?
Not I, said the cow, Moo oo—
Such a thi ng I never do,
I gave you a wisp of hay,
But did'nt take your nest away,
Not I, said the cow, Moo oo!
To-whit! to-whit! to-whee!
Will you listen to me?
Who stole four eggs I laid,
And the nice nest I made?
Bob-a-link! Bob a link!
Who stole a nest away
From the plum-tree to day?
Not I, said the dog, bow ow,
I would'nt be so bad, I vow.
To whit! to-whit to-whee!
Will you listen to me?
Who stole four eggs I laid,
And the nice nest I made?
Bob-a-link! Bob a link!
Now what do you think?
Who stole a nest away
From the plum-tree to-day?
Coo coo! coo coo! coo coo!
Let me speak a word too,
Who stole that pretty nest
From the little yellow breast?
Caw! caw! cried the crow,
I should like to know,
What thief stole away
A bird's nest to day?
Cluck! cluck! said the hen,
Don't ask me again:
Why, I hav'n't a chick
Who'd do such a trick,
We all gave her a feather,
And she wove them together!
I'd scorn to intrude
On her and her brood;
Cluck, cluck, said the hen,
Don't ask me again.
Chirr-a-whirr! chirr a-whirr,
We will make a great stir!
Let us find out his name,
And all cry, for shame!

I would not rob a bird,
Said little Mary Green;
I think I never heard
Of any thing so mean.
'Tis very cruel, too,
Said little Alice Neal;
I wonder if he knew
How sad the bird would feel!

A little boy hung down his head,
And went and hid behind the bed;
For he stole that pretty nest,
From the poor little yellow breast;
And he felt so full of shame
He did'nt like to tell his name.

MISCELLANY.

ANNA MILNOR:

OR THE YOUNG LADY THAT WAS NOT PUNCTUAL.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

"I will call for you at eight o'clock precisely,' said a young man, as he stood at the door of a house in Spruce street, with the hand of a gentle girl in his—he had taken it as he said 'good bye,' and held it longer than usual.

"Very well, I shall be all ready," returned the maiden.

"The cars start at a quarter past eight, precisely—We must not leave here a minute later than eight o'clock."

"Not if we expect to join the private party at ——'s Grove."

"Good night, Anna."

"Good night."

As the maiden responded to her lover's good night, her hand that lay in his, was gently pressed. The pressure sent a thrill of joy to her heart. Henry Alton had not yet declared his love for Anna Milnor, but little tokens of its existence were not wanting. Anna had few doubts or fears on this subject. She felt for him a deep tenderness, and questioned not the fact of its return.

On the next morning, Alton was at the house precisely as the clock struck eight. He asked for Anna. The servent went up stairs, and returned, saying that she would be ready in a moment. One, two, three, four, five minutes passed, and she did not appear. The young man, who was thoroughly punctual in his habits, became impatient. The cars left the depot at a quarter past eight o'clock precisely, and it would take at least five minutes to walk there.

It was seven minutes past eight, when Anna at length made her appearance.

"I am really sorry to have kept you waiting, Mr. Alton," she said. "But I could not help it. We have plenty of time to get to the cars, I hope."

"As much as the bargain,' returned the young man. 'It's now seven minutes past eight.'

'Oh, I have forgotten my parasol. I will get get it in a moment. And away sprang Anna. In about a minute her little feet were heard pattering down stairs.

'I'm all ready now,' she said, when half way down. 'No! I declare I've dropped one of my gloves in the chamber.' And back she turned.

Very punctual men are usually impatient of delay.

'Too bad!' muttered Alton. 'We shall be left as sure as the world. Why will people be so thoughtless?'

Just at ten minutes past eight o'clock they left the house. To reach the depot in time would require rapid walking.—Of course Mr. Alton would have to appear in a hurry in the street with a young lady by his side, a thing that annoyed him excessively. But there was no alternative. They proceeded at a quick step in silence. The bell was ringing as they entered the car yard.

'One moment, driver,' said Alton, hurriedly, as he passed that individual, who was just in the act of speaking to the horses.

'Be quick, then,' returned the driver, impatiently, muttering something in addition about certain kind of people always coming at the last minute, which Alton only half heard.

The excitement and hurry of the two young people caused several thoughtless persons a good deal of merriment, which was rather loudly expressed. Alton's cheek burned, and his lip quivered, when he seated himself, with Anna, on the sunny side of the car. The moment he set his foot on the platform, the cars commenced moving.

'Like to been left, Alton. Why, what in the world made you so late?' said a young man, one of the pleasure party that was going out on a kind of pic nic to —— Grove. 'We've all been here for at least ten minutes.

'It was all my fault,' spoke up Anna, whose face was glowing with excitement and rapid walking. 'I had no idea the morning was passing away so swiftly.—I might have been ready in good time enough, but didn't think eight o'clock came so soon.'

Alton said nothing. He was worried, and didn't care to let his tone of voice reflect his true feelings.

In a little while they were gliding rapidly away from the crewded city. The puffing locomotive was soon substituted for horses. Half an hour more, and the gay party, consisting of about forty young ladies and gentlemen, left the cars, and proceed to a fine grove, about a quarter of a mile from the track of the railroad, where they proposed to spend the day.

Pleasant oompany and a pleasant ride dispelled from the mind of Alton the effect produced by Anna Milnor's want of punctuality. The excitement attendant upon starting had given un unusual brightness to her countenance, and quickened her flow of spirits. She was the life of the company. Every time the young man's eye rested on her through the day, it was in admiration; and every time her tones reached his ear, they came with sweeter music than before.

'She is indeed a lovely creature!' he more than once said to himself. The impression made by the unpleasant occurrence of the morning had nearly worn off, so charmed was he with all that Anna said and did through the day.

Time wore on, and the sun ranged low in the horizon. The cars were to pass at half past six o'clock, when the party must be at the stopping place, or have the pleasure of walking home, a distance of nearly ten miles. About half past five, notice was given, by some of the more thoughtful ones, that it was time to be making preparations for leaving the ground.

'Oh, it's plenty of time yet,' said some. It's only a little step over to the railroad.'

'But it will take at least half an hour to make our arrangements for getting away,' was replied. Better be an hour too soon than a minute too late for the cars.'

'So say I,' chimed in Alton and some others, who took upon themselves the task of getting, as fast as they could, in readiness to leave the ground.

There's plenty of time,' said Anna Milnor, gaily, to Alton. Come, you must be my partner in this cotillion.'

'I should'nt like to walk ten miles to-night,' was the reply.

'Nor I. But there's time enough; we can walk to the railroad in ten minutes.'

Alton could not refuse Anna's request, and so he joined, though reluctantly, the cotillion. Time sped quickly on. When the music ceased, it was six o'clock.

All was now hurry and bustle among the greater portion of the company. But Anna still insisted that there was plenty of time, and actually induced a small number to commence another cotillion. Several remonstrated, and urged the necessity of immediate dparture.—But they were only laughed at for their impatience. Alton bit his lips with vexation at such thoughtlessness. He saw that Anna was the ruling spirit in this opposition to the majority, to be at the stopping place of the cars in good time; and this worried him. It brought too vividly before his mind the incidents of the morning.

At last, even she felt that the time had come for making a speedy departure.—The little group that had been seemingly governed by her, separated, and commenced hasty preparations for leaving the spot. This took longer than they expected. Last of all to get away was Anna Milnor. By the time she left, some had nearly reached the track of the railroad.

'There! as I live,' she exclaimed, after she had started with Alton, and had gone a couple of hundred yards, 'I have lost my bracelet.'

As she said this, she turned and run back at full speed. Alton called after her that they would certainly be left behind the cars. But she did not heed him. His only alternative was to turn back, also, and help her search for the bracelet.

'I've got it!' she cried in a moment after reaching the ground, and then came bounding back to meet her vexed and excited lover.

'We shall certainly be left behind,' he said.

'Come, run, then, quick,' Anna returned and sprung away like a young fawn. There was not a single member of the party in sight. All had hastened to the stopping place of the cars, the most indifferent feeling alarm lest they should be too late.

'It's nearly half-past six,' Alton remarked, glancing at his watch, as he came up to the side of the hurrying maiden.

'We'll soon be there,' was her encouraging reply.

'There's not a moment to spare. Heh! the engine bell, as sure as I'm alive! We are too late.'

'Perhaps not. Some of the party are there, and the conductor will certainly wait for us.'

The rest of the distance was traversed with swift feet, and in silence. Fortunately they reached the stopping place just in time to get into the cars, but excited, overheated, and panting from exertion.

'Just saved your distance,' said the conductor, smiling.

'My shawl! where is it? exclaimed one of the party, looking around her in alarm, soon after the cars were in motion.

'I don't know. Have you lost it,' asked a companion.

'It was on my arm when we started. But I was so afraid of being left behind that I did not notice where or when I dropped it.'

Quietly seated in the cars, all had leisure now to think whether they had lost or left any thing behind. It was soon discovered that one was short of a handkerchief, another of a bag, a third a collar, a fourth a bracelet, and so on. But for these losses, there was no remedy.—Every moment the swift speeding engine was bearing them farther and farther away from the spot where they had spent the day so pleasantly.

'Well,' remarked Alton, in a half laughing, half serious voice, 'I hope this will be a lesson on punctuality for all of us. If we had quietly made our arrangements for leaving the ground an hour ago, there would have been none of these losses to regret. We should have been at the railroad track at least half an hour before the cars came along, so that there would have been time enough to have returned for any thing then missed.'

'You needn't say any thing,' spoke up one. 'You were the last to reach the cars both coming and going. A lecturer on punctuality should be punctual himself.'

'This was said jestingly, but it touched Alton in a tender spot.'

'No—no— it's not fair to blame him,' Anna spoke up 'It was all my fault.'

'I wish it hadn't been,' was Alton's mental reply.

When he retired to bed that night, the young man did not feel happy. His mind was disturbed. Why? He knew of only one cause. Anna Milnor's conduct had not pleased him. There was a defect in her character, with which, let it exist where it would, he had no kind of patience. It was so easy to be punctual, and so wrong not to be particular on this head, that he could find no excuse for it even in the girl he loved.

It was a week before Alton could feel just in the frame of mind to visit Anna Milnor. Five minutes passed in her presence was sufficient to dispel all unpleasant impressio ns that her conduct had produced. There was a charm in her person, mind and manners that thoroughly captivated him. He was again a constant visitor.

As for Anna she waited only a declaration from her lover. Her heart was fully his. But he was not quite ready to make that declaration. Alton had a cool head as well as a warm heart. He was orderly in his habits, and regulated his conduct in life upon fixed principles. In choosing a wife, he would not permit himself to be governed entirely by his feelings. He saw that Anna had defects of character—and one defect that, in his estimation, would have a very important bearing upon his future happiness. Before advancing a step farther, he determined to see how deeply seated this defect lay, and whether there was any hope of its being corrected.

'I will call for you on next Sunday morning,' he said to her one day, 'and walk with you to church.'

'I shall be very happy to have your company,' was her pleased reply.

'I will now see,' he said to himself, how deeply seated lies this want of punctuality. Surely, she will regard the orderly observance of external worship too highly to permit herself to be one moment too late. Anna Milnor could not be guilty of disturbing a worshiping assembly by entering church after the services have begun.'

Half past ten was the hour for the services to commence.

'Do, Anna,' said Mrs. Milnor, as the family arose from the breakfast-table on the next Sabbath morning, 'try and get ready in time to go with your father and myself to church. I am really tired of your want of punctuality in this matter.'

'O never fear,' returned the daughter, 'I shall be ready. There's plenty of time.'

'So you always say. Go and begin to dress now.'

'Dress now! Why it's only eight o'clock. I can get ready in half an hour at farthest. You won't start before ten.'

Saying this, Anna took up her little brother in her arms and commenced sporting with him. An hour after, Mrs. Milnor heard her voice in the parlor.

'Anna, dear, do begin to dress for church,' she called down to her.

'It's only nine o'clock, mother. There is plenty of time. I'll be ready as soon as you are.'

'I declare! it's half past nine o'clock, and that thoughtless girl hasn't gone up to her chamber yet,' the mother said, as she heard the clock strike the half hour. 'Anna!—do go up and dress yourself. I am out of patience with you.'

'I'll be ready now before you will,' the daughter said, as she bounded up stairs. A new dress had come home on the evening before. It was not to be worn that day. But as she had not yet tried it on, she felt a desire to do so, and ascertain its fit. There was plenty of time to dress for church. So she tried on the dress. There was some defect about it. Certain folds somewhere, did not lie just to her taste. These were adjusted and readjusted over and over again. But they were incorrigible. While thus engaged, she was aroused by the voice of her mother.

'Anna, come, it is just ten, and we are all ready to start.'

'Don't wait for me, mother. I will be along in a little while. Mr. Alton is going to call for me,' returned the daughter, startled to find it was so late, and hurriedly taking off the new dress.

In about ten minutes afterwards Mr. Alton rung the bell.

'Tell him that I will be along in a few moments,' was sent down by the servant, who brought her word of his arrival.

Five, ten, fifteen minutes passed, but the young lady had not yet appeared.

'I am really grieved,' murmured the young man to himself. 'It seems hardly possible that any one could be so thoughtless. I met her father and mother some distance on their way to church as I came along.'

Just then Anne came hurrying down stairs. It lacked but four minutes of church time; and the walk was one of full ten minutes.

'I'm sorry to have kept you waiting,' Anne said. But really, I had no idea it was so late. I scarcely notice the flight of time.'

'We shall be late,' was Alton's only reply to this.

'I know we will. But we must walk fast. Oh! I have left my handkerchief.'

She glided up stairs, and did not come down again for two or three minutes.—They seemed as long as a period of ten minutes to the mind of Alton.

When the young couple entered the church, the minister was reading a portion of the service. All was silence profound and deep attention. Their coming in evidently disturbed the congregation. This was felt entirely by Alton, who never enjoyed public worship so little in his life.

After all was over, he returned with Anna to her home. But he said little on the way. He could not. His mind was too much disturbed. His abstraction of manner was so marked that even Anna could not help noticing it. She never remembered to have seen him so dull.—At the door of her father's house he bowed formally, and retired.

'How could you do so, Anna?' her mother said, as soon as she had entered the house.

'Do what, mother?'

'Come so late to church, after all I said to you this morning. And worse than all, to keep Mr. Alton waiting for you until after service had commenced. It was plain that he was greatly annoyed.'

'I don't see that he was, Anna returned with a slight expression of surprise. But, she now remembered that he had said very little while going or coming. It might be that her mother's suggestion was too near the truth. Anna was not happy during the rest of the day.

'It's no use of disguising the fact,' Alton said to himself, as he walked slowly homeward. 'She will not suit me. I should be worried out of my life by her want of punctuality. Three times has she already subjected me to annoyance and mortification. These have worried me enough. How would it be if I were subjected to such things every day of my life? It would kill me outright. No—no! Anna Milnor!—you are a sweet fascinating creature. I love you more than I dare confess to myself. But I cannot make you my wife. That would be risking too much.'

Thus reason urged. But the feeling was not so easily subdued. It pleaded long for the charming girl—but it pleaded in vain. Alton was a young man of decided character. He never permitted himself to take a step that his judgment clearly condemned.

'I havn't seen you with Anna Milnor, lately,' said a friend to him a months afterwards.

'No.'

'Why do you ask the question?'

'You used to be very particular in your attentions in that quarter.'

'Perhaps I was. But I am not now.'

'She is a lovely girl.'

'That she is, truly.'

'Just the one for you.'

'No.'

'I think she is.'

'While I, the party most interested, think otherwise.'

'What is your objection?'

'She comes late to church.'

'What?'

'She is not punctual.'

'You are jesting.'

'No. Don't you remember the pic-nic.'

'Yes. And how you and she were late both in going and returning.'

'All her fault. I don't want a wife that has not a regard for punctuality.—It would annoy me to death.'

'But, surely, that is not your only objection.'

'I have no other.'

'You are foolish.'

'Perhaps not. But I can't help it.'—My wife must be punctual and no mistake.' Alton showed himself to be in earnest. Much as it cost him, he steadily resisted the inclination that was constantly urging him to renew his attentions to Anna Milnor. As for the young lady, she was unhappy for several months.—Then she was consoled by the attentions of a new and less fastidious lover. She paid as little regard to punctuality as ever, but this was a defect of minor importance in the eyes of the young man who had made up his mind to offer her his hand.

Alton was invited to her wedding, about a year after the date of his unpleasant picnic adventure. A large and brilliant party were assembled to witness the nuptials, that were to take place at eight o'clock precisely. At eight, all the company were waiting, with the minister, the descent of the bridal party.—But time passed on, and many began to feel impatient. Mr. Milnor, the father of Anna, came into the parlor frequently, and then went out, evidently worried at the delay, the cause of which Alton shrewdly guessed to lie in fact that the bride was not yet ready.

'I believe the girl will be too late for death,' he heard the old gentleman say in a fretful undertone to some one in the passage, close to the door near which he was sitting.

'Thank Heaven for my escape!' murmured Alton to himself, as the party came in about half past nine, after having kept the company waiting for an hour and a half. 'Too late on the wedding night! She would have killed me!'

If this shoe should happen to pinch any lady, whether married or single, we beg of her not to think for a moment that it was made for her foot.

Slaveholding Always Sinful.

CONCLUDED.

But how shall we reconcile Paul's condemnation of *man-stealing*, in a former part of this Epistle, with the approbation of Slavery in the latter part of it? As he was late from Jerusalem, where the law proclaimed *death* to the manstealer, it is not supposed, that he was less averse to that occupation than he had been. Paul said the Law was "good" and it condemned to death the man who stole another. Do Slaveholders say, after this, that Paul was in favor of their "*system*"? Nothing can be plainer than the language employed. *Andrapodistes* is the Greek nominative singular of the word used in the dative plural, by the Apostle, signifying, "*men-stealers*." *Plagiarius* is the Latin word, by which *Andrapodistes* is translated. The original meaning of this word in English is as well understood by us, as it was by Paul who used the Greek word; or its Hebrew synonime, by the inhabitants of the city of Jerusalem. It is "*a manstealer—a kidnapper—a man that steals other men's children or servants.*" There is no ambiguity about this. Paul must have been a weak man who did not know what he was saying, or he must have been a wicked man, that knew he was saying opposite things to Slaveholders and multitudes. With neither has he been charged.—But lest there should be any doubt,—Jarchi, a Jewish Commentator, says—'using a man against his will, as a *servant* lawfully purchased; yea, even though he should use his services ever so little, only to the value of a farthing, or use but his arm to lean on to support him, if he be forced so to act as a servant, the person compelling him but once so to do, shall die as a thief whether he has sold him or not." He who would make Paul condemn the "man-stealer" and yet approve of the Slavery of those who had been so stolen, make him a sorry casuist, indeed. If he could fall into one error so great, he was utterly unfit to manage the cause, entrusted to him. Especially so, when Macknight has no difficulty in coming to a sound conclusion on the premises, as he himself informs us in the following words: "They who make war, for the inhuman purpose of selling the vanquished for Slaves, as is the practice among the African princes, are really *men-stealers*.—And they, who, like African traders, encourage their unchristian traffic, by purchasing what *they know* to be unjustly acquired, are partakers of their crime.' Nor have the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church found less difficulty than that profound critic, Macknight did—for so long ago, as 1794, they adopted the following as a note to the passage we are endeavoring to explain.

"1. Tim. 1. 10. The law is made for manstealers. This crime among the Jews exposed the perpetrators of it to capital punishment; Exodus, 21. 15: and the Apostle here classes them with sinners of the first rank. The word he uses, in its original import, comprehends all who are concerned in bringing any of the human race into slavery, or in retaining them in it. *Hominum fures qui servos vel liberos abducunt, retinent, vendunt vel emunt.* Stealers of men are all those who bring off slaves or freemen, and keep, sell or buy them. To steal a freeman, says Grotius, is the highest kind of theft.—In o her instances we steal only human property, but when we steal or retain men in slavery, we seize those who, in common with ourselves, are constituted by the original grant lords of the earth.' *

That the General Assembly expunged this note from its minutes, and that it has, after passing through the several mutations which we have before noticed, become the avowed advoc te of slavery in what we expected for many years, whenever she was pressed for an opinion. Her conduct shows this—that Slavery, which is not now what it was twenty-five, thirty or forty years ago, must be totally prhibited the Church, or the Church will be destroyed in her attempt to save it. Such is the influence of Slaveholders that they will push the Church into every device for defence of their "system," no matter how intolerable it may have become. There is but one way of dealing with them, to have peace within; that is, to keep them *out*. If they are once permitted to defile the nest with their progeny, that progeny, like the cuckoo, will oust all others that are not subservient to it.

But did not Paul send Onesimus, a runaway slave, back to his master, and is not that proof that Slaveholders were members of the Church? We will examine this epistle with great care, for there is none that has been so little examined till of late.

According to Grotius, Philemon was an Elder of Ephesus. Dr. Doddrige *supposes* him to have been one of the ministers of the Colossian Church: and from St. Paul's requesting him to provide a lodging for him at Colosse, Michae is *thinks* that he was a *deacon* of that Church. But this appellation Drs. Whitby, Lardner and Macknight have remarked, is rather of an *ambiguous* character—the word upon which it was built—"*fellow-laborer*"—being indiscriminately applied. Philemon, says Mr. Horne, *seem* to have been a persons of great worth as a man, and of some note as a citizen, of his own country, for his family was so numerous that it made a Church by itself, or at least, a considerable part of the Church at Colosse; that he was, most *probably*, a converted Gentile—that some *have supposed* that he was converted under the ministry of St. Paul, and Dr. Benson is *of opinion* that during St. Paul's long stay at Ephesus, some of the Colossians had gone thither, and heard him preach the Christian doctrine, and the same Mr. Horne concludes it is *highly probable*, Philemon would never have become a Christian unless St. Paul had come into these parts, and Dr. Scott agrees in the main with Dr. Horne.

With the bare conjectures of Doddridge, Grotius and other commentators—which may be very pleasing as well as edifying to them—we have, in this discussion nothing to do.* We have to deal with *facts*—nothing else will be of any service to us. All conjectures, all suppositions, no matter from what source they come, serve but to bewilder us. The higher the source the worse. All that we *know* of Philemon is, that he was an inhabitant of Colosse—that he was a member of the Church. Whether he was of great worth, as a man, or of small notoriety, whether he was a minister at Ephesus, or a deacon, or a private member, whether he was a Jew or Gentile, (though we have admitted the latter,) whether he had more persons in his employment than Onesimus, or him alone, remains a perfect secret to us as yet; and is to be discarded from this controversy. We must deal only with such facts as we know concerning him, and what I mentioned above I presume are all.

Philemon's being invested with office is, so far as we know, without *any* foundation, unless in the *imagination* of the commentators. His having a whole Church or part of a Church in his house, is but narrow proof of his wealth, unless we make the Jews, Aquila and Priscilla, rich on that account. They were banished from Rome, and set up their regular business (tent making) in Corinth, and Paul wrought with them for *his subsistence*, because they wrought, as their daily employment at that business with which Paul was acquainted. And unless we make rich, *on that account*, Nymphas, who is once mentioned in the Epistle to the Colossians, and never again, if we mistake not, in the Gospel.—If we are left to *conjecture*, we may well say, that it was convenient for Paul to attend the house of Aquila and Priscilla—that it was likewise convenient for those who attended the houses of Philemon and Nymphas; or that these last were eminent and distinguished *christians*, who despite the inconvenience, had the Churches to assemble in their houses, in lieu of a better or more suitable place.—Nor ought it to be forgotten here, that the servant is not greater than his Lord, nor the time was not yet come, when Paul, with the other Apostles were not the filth of the world—the off scouring of all things.

We have thus endeavored to strip the Epistle of all that does not properly belong to it, that we may consider it fairly. And here we must beg our readers to consider the *correctness* of a note on "European biography" which we deemed it of importance to record a few pages back.

If the writing of a letter to him by Paul, in which letter there is not the slightest allusion to Philemon's other slaves, make no difference, then Nymphas is equally entitled with Philemon to be considered as the owner of other slaves. He too was rich, for he had a Church *in his own house*. So was Aquila and Priscilla; than which there is nothing "every probably" more contrary to the truth, (A) The *probability* in Paul's time is, that all the Apostles and nearly all the converts to Christianity were *poor*, and that Philemon had only Onesimus abiding with him. It is not told us, how Onesimus got to Rome—Colosse must have been at least one thousand miles from that city—a very long journey, especially, in those times. It may have been, if we are let loose upon *conjecture*—that he was guilty of some very henious offence, for which he was afraid to return to Colosse and which he could be exempted from, by the pacification of Philemon. If Philemon had held Onesimus, as a slave, there are some strange things connected with it. For how could Onesimus have *wronged* him—how *could he owe aught*—when Philemon could at any time, have put him to death? For Collosse was a Roman town and masters had there—as they had in all the Greek towns, by conquest made Roman—*absolute power* over the lives of the

*Those who wish to prosecute this subject still further are referred to the Bible against Slavery, a very profound treatise—to Cicero's oration on the Manilian Law, and to Plutarch's life of Pompey the great.

*It is a fault, and we cannot but so regard it, that European biography, generally, persists through grand-fathers and grand-mothers—great grand-fathers and great grand-mothers, till it finds, or professes to find, a "*respectable*" parentage for the person written about: as if no good things could come out of the *mass*. It is more to be regretted that fashionable American biographers are beginning to imitate them.

(A) Dr. Scott has not hesitated to say in his commentaries on this passage (4th ch. 15 verse of the epistle to the Colossians) "that Nymphas *seems* to have been an eminent Christian at Laodices."

slaves. Indeed, one commentator does not stop to say, that, "it is *most probable*, as Dr. Macknight has *conjectured*, that Philemon had a number of slaves, on whom the pardoning of Onesimus, *too easily*, might have had a bad effect: and therefore, he might judge some punishment necessary, as an example to the rest. "Wherefore Horne concludes," whether Philemon pardoned or punished Onesimus, is a circumstance concerning which we have *no information*. And Dr. Benson comes to the benevolent conclusions among others—"that, in a *religious* view, or upon a *spiritual* account, all christians are upon a level, whilst christianity makes no alteration in men's civil affairs," &c. No wonder, such teaching makes Slaveholders, and all who claim the precedence that the *law* allows.

Any other interpretation than the one I have already hinted at would be in direct varience with the scope and spirit of the Bible. Mine is entirely consentaneous with it. Theirs continues Slavery—mine abolishes it. Onesimus was guilty of some great crime known *probably* only to him, Philemon and Paul—for we suppose to the latter he unbosomed himself fully. In all likelihood it was *purloining* from Philemon. Why do I come to that conclusion? Because the Epistle to the Colossians, sent at the same time that the letter to Philemon was sent, by Tychicus and Onesimus, mentions the latter, in conjunction with Tychicus, as "one of you"—who was to make known to them "all things that were done in Rome." So it appears that Paul imposes on Onesimus, "as one of them," conjointly with Tychicus, a report of his own doings. Would the people of Colosse—would Philemon and his family, have listened to this patiently, from a returned Slave? I suppose not. The Epistle, too, was read not only in the Church in Colosse—assembled in all *probability* at the house of Philemon, inasmuch as the Christians were in those days, too poor and too few to build a Church—but in the Church at Laodicea, which, for the reason just given was *most probably* assembled at the house of Nymphas." There were many cities too, between Colosse and the Capital of Lyconia where the "slave, the fugitive and the thief," as Dr. Benson remarks, was to make his *debut*, which would probably have gotten wind, that Paul an Apostle had associated such an one with Tychicus, to tell of him a thousand miles off. These cities would probably have made some question of receiving a message so delivered. Yet there appears, at neither of the cities mentioned, the least impediment to Onesimus, by Philemon, as any one else. All which, saying nothing of the *scope and spirit* of the Gospel—is inconsistent with the system of slavery, as it then existed among the Romans.

But as we are thrown upon *conjecture*,—supposing, Philemon, instead of being very rich was in but moderate circumstances; and that he had but one man, Onesimus, with him. Supposing Onesimus was performing menial duties, & we have many such, especially in the law offices now-a-days who are not slaves—and that he was surprised into the commission of some criminal act, by which Philemon was the chief sufferer:—supposing that in order more effectually to aid Philemon, who could not undergo the expense of searching for him at Rome, that in those circumstances he fell in with Paul, and was converted by him.—Supposing Paul having entire confidence in his capacity and candor, found that he might be very useful to him in Asia Minor, but that he was liable, any day to be interrupted by Philemon's moving on him with his criminal prosecution. Supposing, that Paul wrote the letter in question, to get from Philemon, whose word could well be taken in the case, a promise that he would not only not molest Onesimus, but that he would receive him as "a brother beloved specially to" Paul. But, perhaps I am replied to here, by some one who says, that if Philemon did not respond to the letter of Paul, as Paul expected, he would prosecute Onesimus at once. To this I answer, that there exists precisely the same difficulty, in case Onesimus was a slave: with this exception, however, that in the latter case, there was an appeal to the avarice of Philemon, which does not exist in the former. Is not this interpretation more consistent with the *spirit* of Christ as manifested throughout his life, as well as more harmonious with the *scope* of the Bible, than that which is fortified by so many commentators who cared but little, and who knew less of the real condition of the enslaved, and which makes Paul and the early Christians the friends of Slavery and Slaveholders?

Let us see now, what Paul did say that is at all remarkable in this case:

In several verses he tells Philemon, that although he had power as an Apostle, to take Onesimus altogether out of his hands, he would make it a matter which Philemon should do "willingly"—"that the communication of his faith may become effectual." How was it to become *effectual? By his liberating Onesimus, if he were a slave.* Slavery then, is a bad thing. The manumitting of a slave is a good thing. Paul then, has the power to banish slavery forever from the Church which he is establishing, and he *will* not, but takes into his Christian embraces, those who are guilty of it.

He tells Philemon, that Onesimus is to be received, "not now as a servant, but above a servant;" well, what is *above* a servant—how does Paul explain himself? He says, in connection with the last passage—"A brother beloved!" This is *above a servant*—because *that* always implies *inferiority*. How well Paul was borne out in what he said, we may gather from the 23. Ch. of Matthew. In that, the character of the Scribes and the Pharisees is fully portrayed; and the equalizing tendency of Christ's own doctrine is set forth, in contrast immediately following. They were represented as imposing heavy burdens upon others, which they will not touch with their fingers; doing all their works that they may be seen of men; loving the uppermost rooms, and the chief seats, and greetings in the market; and to be called of men. Rabbi, Rabbi. The contrast is thus finely exhibited: But be ye not called Rabbi, for one is your master (teacher) even Christ: *and all ye are brethren.* And call no man your father upon the earth: for one is your father, which is in heaven.—Neither be ye called masters (teachers) for one is your master, even Christ. But he that is greatest among you shall be your servant. And whosoever shall exalt himself shall be abased; and he that shall humble himself shall be exalted. And all ye are brethren—all equals—this is the only proper tie that binds Christians, and as such, Paul now requested Philemon to forgive what was past, and take Onesimus to his bosom as an equal, *as a brother*. What ground there is for any higher office than a preacher of the *truth*, the writer is unable to discern.

We have only one more part, and that ought to have been sufficient, to offer our comments upon. It is but once, and then, softly alluded to, by one commentator, Mr. Benson, "A wise man," says he, "chooses to address in a soft and obliging manner, even is cases *where there is authority to command.*" It should have been made prominent—because, *if Onesimus be a slave*, and Philemon a Christian—it puts the *whole* of Roman Slavery so far as Christians were concerned, into the hands of an Apostle. How he would have used this power, may be gathered from this epistle, as well as from other parts of his writings.—The passage to which we refer is the following (verse 8) "Wherefore, though I might be much bold in Christ to enjoin thee that which is convenient." Which translated fully means my connection with Christ as one of his Apostles, gives me the *power* to *enjoin* upon you that which you *ought to do* to Onesimus, in the present case. You cannot refuse to do it—*whatever it be*, as understood between you and me—without disputing my authority,—which if you fail to acknowledge, puts an end to your connection with the Church. This passage, we think, is decisive of the question. If Onesimus *was a slave*, it puts slavery, so far as Christians were concerned with it, entirely into the hands of Paul. If he was not, Paul had complete control over *whatever offence* he had committed. We rejoice in the belief, that Paul's letter was answered by Philemon as it deserved—that Onesimus was received by him, "as a brother"—as Paul himself, had he been present, would have been, and that Philemon had the magnanimity of a true Christian, and therefore did, as an act of Justice, what he would have been compelled to do, as an act "of Necessity." In the praises which have been bestowed on the *manner* of this epistle we most heartily concur; believing that there never will, as there never can be, one which for delicacy of sentiment, for masterly address and for overpowering appeals to the principles of right human action, can exceed it.

So much for Paul's proceedings in reference to Christian masters and Christian slaves, or in reference to Christian *masters*. Christianity dissolved the condition, and made them "brethren"

But Paul could do but little for the Christian Slaves—for with them only could he have any influence—that were under the control of idolatrous masters. His sensible and reasonable course with regard to them, is an additional proof of the truth of his mission, and of his rich qualification for the part that was entrusted to him. From the beginning of the world, to the time of Paul, and for many centuries afterward, there was not a *nation*, in which Human Rights were considered, as they now are. There was no place where the slave was safe. We do not suppose, that the kingdom of the Jews furnished an exception to this remark, in the time of Paul; for such was the strength of the Romans, and the weakness of the Jews, after that people were subjugated by Pompey, that we think it altogether probable, that the former took their *fugitives* by force, from the territory of the Jews; who if they had the disposition, had not the power to withstand them. (B) Such was the comprehensiveness of the Roman power, at the time of Paul, that the master could lay his hands upon his slave wherever he had sought refuge. The most distant lands afforded him no protection, unless in the inability of the master to pursue, and in the crowd with which the slave consorted. For Rome at that time had acquired the mastery of the world, civilized or uncivilized. The comprehensiveness of the Roman power may be judged of, by their permitting criminals for capital offences, to go at large, on bail, till the day of trial. They could put their hands on them, in whatever country they had escaped to. So they could in regard to the slaves, if the masters chose to do so. Escape was impossible, or so nearly impossible, that it was hardly worth trying. In this condition of affairs, what did it behove Paul, as a discreet and compassionate man to do! Precisely what he did do. There was no way of securing Emancipation or Peace, in the event Emancipation was refused, but to act upon the master. How was this best to be done? By the mode pointed out by Paul—by counting their own masters worthy of all honor—by being obedient, &c. If this was not sufficient to ensure emancipation, they were to show the Christian character throughout, and that was, to the Christian slaves, the main concern of life. Emancipation was but secondary. In this way, too, he made of every slave a preacher—for we do not say, that a preacher may not be a slave, and what can be more commanding to an idolatrous master, than to see Christianity brought to affect—and affect favorably—the minutest concern of the most despised situation!

We know nothing of Paul that can in an argument, be *relied* on, except what he has written about himself. From this we judge that he was a man of a noble spirit, and of a devotion to the truth that could not be exceeded. Indeed, if report says what is to be trusted, he gave the best evidence to the truth that he could—he died for it. Let us suppose judging from his principles, how he would have acted, had there been a Free State, or Canada to Rome, as there is to the United States where the slave could have been free. Suppose a slave owner resided at Placentia, Parma or Ravenna, which we believe, is South of forty-five degrees, and was to take with him his trusty body-servant, to Mantua, Verona or Padua, which are north of forty-five degrees, and were to the slaveholding South what Canada is to us. After having amused himself, at Verona, for a week, and been promptly attended to by his body-servant whom, for convenience, we will call Phillip, he concludes to return. For that purpose, he summons Phillip to make ready. Phillip approaches him with a respectful air and tells him, that he has been informed since he came to Verona, that Slavery does not exist there, but that he is on terms of equality with him, so far as slavery is concerned,—that he shall not go back with him. Hoity-toity! who has been putting these notions into your head!—Here is Paul—he was standing by—we will leave it to him, whether you shall return or not. I shall let all persons decide for themselves, how Paul would have acted and advised in such a case.

But here one question is to be settled which is of frequent occurrence, and seem to me to be nothing more nor less than a fresh act of kidnapping or man-stealing. Supposing Phillip had been kept in entire ignorance of his rights under the laws of Verona, and in such ignorance, on his part, though not on the part of the slaveholder—had been taken back to Parma, where he was continued in slavery:—Is not such an act, no matter how it be accomplished, whether by *force* applied to the slave, or his ignorance—a fresh act of man-stealing or kidnapping? All must answer in the affirmative, to the statement.*

Or supposing Paul was standing with Phillip and the slaveholder, opposite to Mantua, but on the South side of forty-five degrees; some matter of business called the Slaveholder away for two or three hours. A canoe, with a paddle, accidentally, floats to the bank where Paul and Phillip are standing. Phillip tells Paul, that he is perfectly conversant with the canoe and paddles—that he has been accustomed to their use, by airing his master on warm evenings on the Po; that if he gets to the other side, which he can now do, without violating the person, or the property of the man who has restrained him of his liberty, or in any way encroaching on the law of love, but simply by using in their appropriate functions, the limbs which God has given him, he is free; that to all appearance, he can be free in five minutes, and that if he does not use the present opportunity, a similar one, so favorable is not likely soon to occur, but he must again be precipitated into all the horrors of Southern slavery. Decide, if you please, how Paul would determine in such a case.

I have purposely omitted encumbering this document, by citing my *authorities* as I proceeded; but they are ready to be produced, at any moment they are questioned by the intelligent and impartial.

That this attempt to put in popular form a much disputed question, in nearly all the Churches, may be blessed to you, is the earnest wish of

A LAWYER.

*If such is the fair interpretation of the laws of the United States and of the *free States* of the confederacy, how many acts of man-stealing are daily committed, by re-enslaving persons that have been taken to Cincinnati and other places on the Ohio river.

(B) Men-stealing, or kidnapping, was also, an extensive business. The shores of the Mediterranean, and all the seas that make from it were vexed with piratical vessels. The weak and the unsuspecting were overpowered—taken, and sold at Rome, where the market for Slaves was open. A full account of the pirates has already been referred to as far as the Romans were concerned—in the appointment of Pompey to the Manilian war, and to the life of that general by Plutarch.

TRAVELLING.—The editor of the Cincinnati Chronicle, who recently returned from a journey of nearly two thousand miles, imparts to his readers in a recent number of his journal some information respecting the modes of travelling in the United States, and their relatives advantages and disadvantages. He gives, in the course of his remarks, the following tabular statement of his journey, showing the time and cost of conveyances, exclusive of the expenses of hotels and porterage:

Conveyances.	*Distance. Miles.*	*Rate pr hour. Miles.*	*Cost pr m. Cents.*
Stages	705	5½	5
Steamboats.	550	11	3 4-5
Railroads	642	15	4
Aggregates,	1897	9½	4¼

The editor of the Chronicle concludes that railroads must ultimately take the passengers—"not because they are cheaper," he adds, nor because they are really preferred; but because they save time—the most valuable article to a large portion of the community—and by saving which, persons are enabled to accomplish what they could not otherwise do." He closes his article with the remark that a gentleman, or even a young woman, by the exercise of politeness, may travel from one end of this country to the other with perfect safety, and without one word of incivility.

☞ The Slaveholders are on the watch for Abolition victims to fill their State prisons. The Baltimore Patriot mentions the arrest of a man named Innis, a native of Massachusetts, on suspicion of helping a slave to escape from his master. After examination, he was committed to prison.

Postcript.—Mr. Innis was released after two days confinement in jail. It seems he was on his way home with a free colored man from Washington named John, who travelled with Mr. Innis as his servant, till both were arrested in Baltimore. Letters from Washington fully established the fact of John's freedom, but it is stated that he is to be kept in jail sixty days for his master to have leisure to come and claim him, in default of which he is to be sold for his jail fees. "Hail Columbia, happy land!"

Mr. Innis did not relish his accommodations in the jail of the patriarchs. These were five beds spread upon the floor of a filthy cell for the accommodation of twelve prisoners. One pound of raw beef and as much mixed corn and wheat bread once a day for each man, with a couple of armfuls of fire wood to cook their meat with, and as much water as they please. Not a potatoe, not a pinch of salt nor a slice of butter, a drop of milk or a cup of coffee, at the expense of the city, for any unfortunate traveller that their rascally police pleases to waylay and detain against his will.

☞ The population of Boston is 120,000. In 1840, 93,383.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1845.

One Dollar a Year in Advance.

RAILWAYS.

The Albany Argus has an article showing that Railways will ultimately supersede Canals. The Argus says:

"Railways have one advantage over canals, even in summer, which begins to be more noticed, and that is, they are not affected by the severest drought. During the present season the streams have been very low, the intense heat absorbing the springs. Some of the Pennsylvania canals have felt that drought, and their navigation was interrupted, while the railway locomotive moved on as usual. Obstruction to the navigation, from the want of water, is not an uncommon thing, even on the well managed canals of New York.

The floods of the spring and the autumn likewise affect the one, while they may not disturb the latter; and the ice and the snow of winter stop the one entirely, while the other performs its daily trips.

These considerations of certainty, speed, constant use, and *independence of physical causes*, are daily commending the well constructed railway for the transportation of frieght, more and more to the favor of the enterprising and improving American."

But cheap, wooden railways are found to be altogether insufficient for carrying frieght. The heavier the iron, the better. Says the Argus,—

"In building railways for freight it is all-important to put down a *very heavy* rail. Fifty-six pounds per yard is the weight of the rail on the Western Massachusetts railway, but this is found to be too light. Seventy pounds is none too heavy, and experience shows such a rail to be the most economical. Iron will be so low in this country in the course of a few years, that new railways can adopt the very latest improvements either in the shape or the weight of the rail."

A writer in the Marshall Expounder says that 120 miles of our two Railroads are laid with iron half an inch thick, while the remainder is five-eighths and three-quarters of an inch, weighing from twenty to thirty tons per mile. The half inch iron on the road from Ypsilanti to Detroit has been used since February, 1838, and is nearly worn out, and much of it has already been replaced with new. Hence the half inch bars will only last *six years*. The iron on some freight railroads, where the T rail is laid, weighs 100 tons to the mile. On these roads the speed and safety are greatly increased.

Were our roads built in this manner, the present high rates of freight and fare could be reduced, and thus the utility of the roads greatly increased. Great numbers of farmers are now dissatisfied because the roads are found insufficient to carry off the annual produce without much delay, and millers in many places are hiring all the teams they can. Thus teaming is once more becoming a regular business.

But the complaint of mismanagement against the conductors of the Central Road because the Flour and other produce have not been carried to Detroit as fast as offered, we apprehend to be in a great measure without just cause. There are but seven locomotives on the road, two of which are constantly employed in conveying passengers. If we allow that the time the remaining five lie by on account of repairs and accidents, to be equal to the time of one locomotive, there will be but four locomotives to draw the produce of a section of country 150 miles in length. This number is insufficient, as a little calculation will show. There are about 55 run of mill stones in Washtenaw county, of which we may suppose 47 to be now in operation day and night, manufacturing 1,400 barrels of Flour a day. To carry off this will occupy two locomotives constantly, day and night, making two trips in 24 hours. This would leave but two effective locomotives to do the work of all the remainder of the road—a force manifesily inadequate, as they could make but one trip a day, and draw 200 barrels each time. Hence the accumulation of Flour, at the present time, on the line of the Central Railroad is unavoidable.

But the farmers ask, if the produce cannot be carried off by a Railroad, what is the road good for? They say, we might as well not have a Railroad as to have one that will not carry off our produce. The true answer to this, is, that the *road* is amply sufficient, if kept in repair, to carry off all the produce of the country, and twenty times as much more. But *the machinery on the road* is not sufficient. Whereas if there were cars and locomotives enough, they might be strung along on the road for miles in succession, and all laden down with produce.

But the repairs on a road built like ours are and must always be very expensive. The cost of the annual repairs is estimated by those well qualified to judge to be equal to the expense of relaying the superstructure anew, with wood and iron, once in five years. Were the iron much heavier, the amount of repairs would be greatly diminished.

The following schedule of prices on other Railroads, furnished by the writer above mentioned, may be of interest to our readers.

"Having examined a few numbers of the Railroad Journal, a paper published in the city of New York and devoted to the subject of public works, I find as follows:—

On the Baltimore and Ohio road now in operation as far west as Cumberland, 179 miles, heavy freight pays 25 cents and light freight 35 cts. per 100 lbs. for the whole distance.

From Philadelphia to Baltimore, 90 miles by railroad, heavy freight is carried 10 cents and light freight 12½ cents per 100, the whole distance.

From Albany to Boston 300 miles, flour is carried for 30 cents per barrel or 15 cents per 100 lbs. Other articles with but few exceptions pay 20 cents per 100, and when more than 6000 lbs. of the same article is furnished 20 per cent is deducted, which brings it down to 16 cts. per 100 lbs. There are grades on this road more than double the heaviest grades on the Michigan roads.

On the new railroad route now in progress from Boston to Ogdensburgh, about 365 miles, the price for carrying flour is estimated at 43 cents per barrel.

The Reading railroad, 94 miles long and leading from Philadelphia to the Schuylkill coal mines, carries coal which is its principal business, for one and a quarter cents per ton per mile, the ton being 2240 lbs. At this rate flour should be carried from Marshall to Detroit for 12½ cents per barrel. We now pay 65 cents.

Our people are however sufficiently acquainted with the rates of toll on the Central road to make comparisons for themselves. Still I contend that the differences they will find, constitute no ground of complaint against the agents of the State. The reason exists in the *lightness and insufficiency of the road itself.*

A bad railroad bears about the same relation to a good one that a Michigan corduroy road does to a McAdamized turnpike; a comparison which will be readily comprehended."

ABOLITIONISM IN VIRGINIA.

The following paragraph which purports to be from the Staunton Democrat, a Virginia paper, shows that "the hell-born doctrines of abolitionism" are greatly disturbing the patriarchs.

"DARING OF ABOLITIONISM.—This fell spirit has made its appearance among us. The grand jury of this county, on Wednesday last, indicted the Rev. Mr. Wagener, of this county, for preaching, a short time ago, an inflammatory abolition sermon, in the hearing of a large portion of our slave population. It is to be regretted that this matter ever happened; that any minister of the Gospel of Peace should so far forget the dignity of his station and the benignity of that religion which he professes to preach as to desecrate the pulpit consecrated to the worship of the God of Love, by proclaiming from that holy place such sentiments, and seeking to inculcate principles which, he must know, would but produce strife, discord and contention among men; and so far disregard, not only the dictates of reason and propriety, but the laws of the land, as to seek to promulgate, in this portion of our Confederacy, the destructive and hell-born doctrines of abolitionism. We refrain from saying more, as the whole subject will be brought before the proper tribunal, where we doubt not the reverend gentlemen will be dealt with justly and fairly."

THE OSWEGO WHIGS.

The Signal of Liberty suggests that the terms "Young" Whigs and "Hunker" Whigs are quite as appropriate to the Whigs as the Democrats. We concur with the opinion, and certainly take pleasure in watching the development of "Young Whiggery." The Oswego whigs talk now as we have not been accustomed to hear them, and seem to have revised their creed in its essential principles. They say:

"Resolved, That the time has passed away to hesitate or temporise on the subject of slavery. That we oppose it henceforth, without compromise and without disguise; and condemning the fanaticism and intolerance of the various sects of Abolitionists, avoiding all harsh and uncharitable denunciation, abiding by the Constitution, and clinging to the Union, we yet avow ourselves in the largest meaning of the words, EMANCIPATIONISTS; and that we are in favor of the immediate exercise of the whole constitutional powers of the government to abolish, weaken and restrict slavery, wherever it exists, and particularly in the District of Columbia, where we feel its continuance to be a National disgrace."

We hope the Whigs in Oswego have "counted the cost" and will stand up to the emancipation doctrines thus set forth. If they do so, they must lose, not only the communion of the Hunker Whigs of the Utica Gazette and Courier & Enquirer school, but of the slaveholding whigs South, and above all, the "Embodiment" of Hunker Whiggery, *Henry Clay!* If they have made up their minds to that, they will no longer curse the Liberty party for refusing to vote for Henry Clay last fall.—*Lib. Press.*

MAL-LEGISLATION.

The General Assembly of the Old School Presbyterian Church last summer decided that that church could not and would not "legislate where Christ and his apostles had not legislated." We observe that this doctrine has been set at naught by the Presbytery of Detroit, which has decided that it is sinful to attend Circuses or Theatres—a subject on which Christ and his apostles, in their legislation, were as silent as the grave.—*Washington Patriot.*

☞ Persons receiving Reports of the last legislature in favor of Colored Suffrage are requested to circulate them among their neighbors.

THE HON. J. B. CLAY!!

"The whig citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, desirous of uniting in giving a complimentary dinner to J. B. Clay, of Lexington, Ky., are requested to apply to either of the subscribers for tickets to the Dinner.

Notice of the time and place hereafter.'

The above notice we find in the United States Gazette and in the Inquirer of Wednesday morning, 29th inst. And among the names appended and referred to, are a dozen or twenty as good whigs and as devoted as ever looked into a face of clay.—*American Citizen*, (Philadelphia.)

What say the Whigs of Oakland and Jackson counties who participated in the "Cassius M. Clay meetings?" Is such a movement as this an exhibition of the proper spirit of the Whig party?

We were not aware of any special claims of J. B. Clay to a Whig complimentary dinner. The first we heard of him, he was engaged in a duel, in which Cassius M. Clay was his second, and which did not take place, owing to the efforts of Cassius to prevent it. The cause of offence, if we remember right, was said to have originated at a gambling table. The next we heard of him was in the capacity of Secretary to the mob that removed C. M. Clay's press. Does his connection with these transactions entitle him to special honors from the "law and order" Whigs of the North? Is this a specimen of what we are to expect from "the only true Liberty party?"

WHIG ABOLITION.

The following specimen of the feeling of "the more favorable party" is from the Utica Daily Gazette. We commend it to the attention of anti-slavery Whigs, especially to the Jackson Gazette, which is for making Abolition a Whig principle.

"All honor to the Whigs of the South.—They stood by us when New York and Pennsylvania and Maine and Michigan and almost all the North deserted us, and we will stand by them. We deprecate that feeling that seems growing up among us, to make the Whig party an anti-slavery party. We deprecate the passing of the resolutions in favor of abolitionism by our County Conventions. We know that no good can be accomplished here by such a course, for the Northern loco focos care naught about slavery except as it subserves their ends. We cannot emancipate a single slave, for over the system we have no control, and we drive from our ranks the Southern Whigs who are fighting the same great battle for constitutional freedom. We can never abolish slavery. We can never emancipate the slave population any more than we can the serfs of Russia, but we can disgust our allies in Whig warfare; we can peril the noble principles for which we have been so long and untiringly contending.—*Utica Daily Gazette.*

☞ The Indiana Patriot, the organ of "*Democracy*," seems to be greatly disturbed at the prevalence of Abolitionism. But the doughface goes the whole figure for the Slaveholders, notwithstanding his dreadful agony, as evinced by a profusion of Italics and capitals, thus:

"It may be true, (and we think it is so) that we have lost some subscribers for our devotion to the Union, and if it is so, we say, let it be so. Before God, in all candor and sincerity, we say, that no personal or pecuniary consideration *shall prevent us from faithfully discharging our whole duty, by exposing, with merited condemnation, every plot and project that may be concocted or laid against the constitution and its compromises.* The threats of Abolitionists *move us not. We defy their power, and despise their principles. We had rather never see another democrat fill an office, in America, than see Abolitionism triumph.* If, for this, our subscription is to be diminished—our press stopped—or ourselves persecuted and put down, we say, "AMEN" to it. Upon the CONSTITUTION, and its COMPROMISES, have we *planted ourselves*, and "sink or swim, survive or perish," there *we mean to stand*. Are we understood."

☞ It seems from the following extract that old Cave Johnson, the Postmaster General, is very oppressive towards his subordinates at Washington. The clerks receive only from four to six dollars a day, and the unfeeling old wretch compels them to work nine hours instead of six! We never heard of such severe oppression under any previous administration!

"*Mr. Cave Johnson is doing something* in the way of cutting down expenses.—He has abolished the temporary clerks, after making those which he found in office permanent; and has thus diminished the force of the Department to that amount. To do this, he has piled extra labor on those who are in the establishment; making two perform the duties of three, and thus converting those who had six hours employment per diem, into slaves condemned to toil for nine hours. Such economy is characteristic of the present Postmaster General."

☞ George Wells was brought before the Circuit Court, in Monroe, on the 28th ult., and pleaded *guilty* to an indictment found by the Grand Jury, charging him in one count with being armed with dangerous weapons and making an assault upon Lewis A. Hall, with intent to murder—in another, with intent to murder—in another, with intent to rob and murder; and in a third with intent to rob.—He is awaiting the sentence of the Law, which was to have been yesterday or to day given.—*Adv.*

Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, now read in every language of the civilized word, has recently been translated at the Sandwich Islands, and "Printed," as appears from its title page, for the American writing-spreading (Tract) Company."

THE ELECTION.

We lay before our readers what news we have received. We intend hereafter to publish a statement of the vote in each county, as officially reported.

In Washtenaw, a portion of the "Young Democracy" voted the straight Whig ticket, and the result is that the Whig candidates to the Legislature are elected by some 300 majority. Felch's majority is said to be about 275. Ann Arbor gave 138 Whig majority. The result is quite unexpected, as long experience has shown that however much the Democrats may quarrel among themselves, they are almost sure to unite against a common enemy. But this case was an exception to the general rule. Whether the "Young Democrats" who have given this victory to the Whigs are to be hereafter reckoned among the Whigs or Democrats, or to be excommunicated from both, is a question for future decision.

A friend writes from Detroit,—

"Liberty vote in Detroit in 1843 was about 29.
do do 1844 " 39
Charter election, 1845 " 49
State election just held, about 60.
"Dying away"!!!
Total Detroit city vote in 1844 about 1900.
do do in 1845 " 1300
"*Not* dying dway."
Democratic majority in the city, about 39.
Several of our friends were absent from the city.

A FRIEND.

The Liberty vote of Ann Arbor was 90, last year 93. The aggregate vote of the town fell off more than 100.

In Salem the Liberty vote was 60, Whig 64, Dem. 64.

The Native American vote of this County is reported at 81.

The following are reported majorities for Felch.

Oakland County,	450
Calhoun "	200
Jackson "	100
Lenawee "	225
Monroe "	800
Wayne "	200
Ingham "	100

PINCKNEY, Nov. 3, 1845.

"Our election is over and the Liberty party are not yet extinct. There were 23 votes for Governor, 22 for Representatives, and I believe 23 for Senate. This you will see is a respectable gain, considering the very general want of interest that pervaded all the parties. The vote was very small all round.—Our vote last fall for President was 13: last Spring, 17."

Vote of Southfield, in Oakland County.

	1845.		1844.
Democratic,	80	about	95
Whig,	73	about	127
Liberty,	37		20
Total	195	Total vote	242

Vote of Milford, Oakland County, (official.)

Democratic,	81
Liberty,	56
Whig,	56

VOTE OF ANN ARBOR

FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

Gov. Vickery,	377	Lt. Gov. Lamb,	335
Felch,	240	Greenly,	230
Birney,	90	Thomas,	39

FOR SENATORS.

Jennings, 369, Bush, 227, Gay, 84.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Whig, 361 to 368	Lib. 84 to 95
Dem. 198 to 217	Native, 36

For Justice of the Peace, Edwin Thompson received 412 votes votes; S. Hicks, 240.

PENNSYLVANIA.

We have the returns of the Liberty vote in a portion of the Counties of this State, as follows:—

Counties.	1844.	1845.
Montgomery,	49	56
Butler,	108	118
Washington,	296	300
Mercer,	700	750
Indiana,	80	964
Green,	18	100
Westmoreland,	71	187
Allegheny,	404	460
Chester,	73	82
Philadelphia city,	227	301

In other counties where there are but a few Liberty voters, the number of votes has incread. Yet there was nothing this year to call out a full vote, as neither Governor nor Members of Congress were to be elected.

"In the new Constitution of Texas, it is proposed to incorporate this novel feature, that each citizen of the new State, shall hold his farm, of a certain size, free from all claims and legal process. Of course, if a man wants credit it must be had on some other basis than the lands he owns. Such a provision, it is thought, will have a good effect by the strong inducements it holds out to every citizen to become interested in the soil.—*Washington Patriot.*

A provision has been suggested in this State on a similar principle. Instead of exempting so many hogs, sheep, cows, beds, books, stoves, &c. from execution it has been proposed that each person who has ability enough to acquire and keep it shall have a definite amount, say $500 worth, of property exempted, in real estate, or in any thing he shall choose. In this way it is thought by some that a very strong inducement to industry would be held out to the poorer classes to endeavor to acquire a comfortable home, which should be free from all molestation. Some members of the Legislature of 1842 were favorable to this proposition, as highly beneficial, but were unwilling to advocate it for fear of its unpopularity. It was a much better proposal than that made by some of them to exempt forty acres of land from process for debts. The suggestion is an important one, and worthy of consideration.

MISS WEBSTER.

The Antislavery Reporter has an article in condemnation of the alleged falsehood and double dealing said to have been used by Miss Webster to procure her release. When at the Boston Convention, a statement in her behalf was made by a friend, that she was an Abolitionist before she went to Kentucky, and not a Colonizationist: that she more than once aided in the escape of slaves, and especially those whose escape she was condemned for aiding. Yet the Editor shows by quotations from her book, and published letters, that she wrote to her counsel, and to the Governor of Kentucky, expressly declaring, in various phrases, that she was entirely innocent of the crime laid to her charge. When applying for a new trial, she conveyed a similar impression by her language, although then under oath.

The Reporter justly reprobates this falsehood and deception as being greatly injurious to the antislavery cause. We can be respected by the Slaveholders only as we are truthful and sincere. Whatever else may be said of Abolitionists, their veracity should be unquestionable. Gov. Owsley, upon reading her statements before the Boston Convention, will have just reason to consider himself imposed upon and insulted by her solemn and repeated protestations of innocence.

THE TRUE AMERICAN.

From what we hear on every side, we judge that the subscription to C. M. Clay's "True American" will largely increase in the Free States, in consequence of the outrage at Lexington. As many persons are desirous of subscribing for the paper who have never seen a number, it may not be amiss to say that it purports to be published at Lexington, Ky. at $2.50 per annum, or $3,00 if not paid in 3 months; or 5 copies for $10, or 10 copies for $20. But all subscriptions out of Kentucky must be paid in advance. It is printed at Cincinnati, and Paul Seymour is agent in that city. Remittances, we suppose, should be made to him.

COUNTY EXPENSES.

According to the Report of the Board of Supervisors it appears that the County expenses of last year, as audited by them, amounted to $3,322.35, or $1,67 to each voter in the County. Of the whole sum, $1,200 was spent as a "contingent fund," the objects of the expenditure not stated: about $500 was paid to lawyers, $300 to sheriffs and constables, $717 to the jalier, and $1,600, or a fifth part, for the support of the poor in the County Poor House. The jurors fees, in part were $643. The State tax for this County was $5,970,17, or $1,13 to each voter. Total tax on each voter, for County and State purposes, $2,80.

Opinion of Mr. Clay.—The Louisville Journal, professing to speak by authority, gives the following opinions of Mr. Clay:

"We carefully weigh our words when we assert as we now do, that he regards the formation of a third party upon the 'one idea' of Native Americanism as ill-judged, mischievous and suicidal. He does not believe that the Abolition party, the Anti-masonic party, the Native American party, or any other party founded on a single idea, can ever accomplish any good for the country. We may add, that he is fully of opinion that, but for the Native American movement, the Whigs would have been victorious in the Presidential election of last fall."

We have the opinion of Mr. Clay himself, then, that it was the Native American movement that defeated his election, for which the Liberty party has been so much abused.—*Mercer Luminary.*

Banks.—In Massachusetts, which has about eight hundred thousand inhabitants, there are one hundred and ten banks, twenty-three of which are in Boston. In Rhode Island, with a population of about one hundred thousand, there are sixty-one banks. Pennsylvania, with rather less than two millions, has sixty banks. New York, with nearly three millions of inhabitants, has one hundred and fifty-two banks. Ohio, counting its decaying banks and ten branches of its State bank, has thirty-five banking institutions, for a million and a half of people.

☞The articles of the "Learned Blacksmith" in exposure of the prodigious evils of War are favorably received by a considerable portion of the press. We notice quite a number of them quoted into the U. S. Journal, the organ of the "Young Democracy," at Washington, and fully endorsed by that paper.—The Christian Citizen, Mr. Burritt's paper, says of a recent article, written by him, entitled, "Facts for a Thousand Millions,"—

"We are grateful to the press for extending such an abundant admission to an article of ours under the above caption. More than 200 newspapers, to our personal knowledge, gave it a conspicuous place in their columns. It came to us simultaneously in the Morning Post, Halifax, N. S.—Southport Telegraph, Wisconsin, and in the Bedford Chronicle, Alesbury, England. We trust that at least *two* of the "Thousand Millions" have read those "facts." Give us a space of three square inches in every newspaper in the land, and we would ask no other point of rest for a lever long enough to raise the world."

☞It seems that eight Doctors of Divinity and four other clergymen who stand at the head of the Unitarian denomination, refused to join the 170 Unitarian ministers in signing the protest against Slavery.

☞The Massachusetts papers make mention of a secret circular which has been sent, it is supposed, to all the clergy of Massachusetts, inviting their attention to the Native American party, and pleading for support for their nominee for Governor, Henry Shaw.

THE GARLAND FORGERY.

A Pontiac correspondent writes to the Detroit Advertiser, Nov. 1, concerning the indictments found by the Grand Jury,—

"The persons indicted are Wm. M. Thompson, publisher of the Gazette, H. H. Dunckelee, Moses Wisner, and Charles Draper.—When the bill was brought into court, the defendants offered to go to trial immediately, but the Prosecuting Attorney refused on account of the absence of Mr. Birney. As Birney was at Saginaw when the bill was found, it was concluded the grand jury (almost all of whom were Democrats) had made the presentment without any lawful proof of the falsity of the Garland letter. G. W. Wisner, Esq., appeared as counsel for Mr. Thompson, and pleaded in abatement, averring in his plea, that the grand jury had found the bill without any lawful testimony upon which to act. The Prosecuting Attorney, to the astonishment of all present, *refused to take issue upon the plea.* He filed a general demurrer, and the question was reserved by Judge Witherell for the Supreme Court."

The course of policy here commenced will doubtless be pursued throughout the investigation. Every effort will be made to delay the proceedings, and conceal the facts.

THE TELEGRAPH.

The Buffalo papers are calculating that after Jan. 1, their city will be the head quarters of news, as they can have it direct from Washington at any time, in two minutes, by means of the Telegraph. The New York Tribune, has some speculations on the Telegraph, showing that certain classes of men must of necessity use it. Among these are Bankers, Brokers, Insurers, Editors and the Police. It is estimated that these classes alone will give constant employment to two wires between New York and Buffalo.

The enterprise is spoken of as likely to be profitable to the stockholders, as the expenses are small, being estimated at only $12,000 per annum for the New York and Buffalo route, including all repairs. Whenever branches shall be established, they will of course be made tributary to the central line. In this way intelligence may be sold out to the lateral lines at a high price.

REV. WILLIAM GRAHAM.

It will be recollected that some time since the Rev. William Graham, a member of the Cincinnati (N. S.) Presbytery, published a pamphlet in which he argued that the Bible sanctioned the slave relation. He was tried by the body to which he belongs, for heresy, and his case was finally referred to the Cincinnati (N S.) Synod. We understand that this Synod at its late session in Ripley, decided the case, by *voting to suspend him from his ministerial functions.* The vote stood 28 in favor of suspension, 6 against it.—*Philanthropist.*

NATIONAL ARISTOCRACY.

In addition to the national nursery of Aristocracy established at West Point, the United States support another for the Naval service, at which Midshipmen are educated. This affords an excellent opportunity for providing for the sons of Slaveholders and Office holders. Of 160 Midshipmen appointed by President Tyler, 78, or one half, were from Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia. The institution has recently been removed from Baltimore to Annapolis.

THE SLAVE SHACKLES.

Mr. Cushing started for China on board the U. S. Frigate Missouri; but she was accidently burnt at Gibralter, and sunk. The divers have brought up from the wreck a great quantity of fetters, called by the English papers, *slave shackles*, adapted to persons of all ages and sizes. There is said to be enough for 20,000 persons. The English papers have had considerable discussion respecting their use on board a national vessel, and their intended destination. The government paper at Washington says that they were such fetters as are used for securing prisoners of war, and that the number on board the Missouri did not exceed 400. There the matter rests for the present.

☞The papers announce another Ellen Jewett affair, perpetrated in Boston, at a house of assignation. The Boston Mail thus describes the appearance of the house, when visited by the Coroner's jury:—

"The door of the house being unlocked on the arrival of the Coroner's Jury, they proceeded up one pair of stairs, to the room in which the murder was committed, and the view was most appalling—inconceivably so to any one who was not there to see it.

'The body, that of a young and beautiful female of 23 or 24; was lying on the floor, covered all but the breast, head and feet, with a bloody sheet that had been thrown over it. She lay on her back close to the grate, with the head turned over on the right side. The head was thrown back, exposing a ghastly and terrible cut from ear to ear. The jugular vein and windpipe, were entirely severed, the razor which the murderer used having entered to the bone. Her hair was partly consumed, and her face charred and blackened by the action of the fire.

The room, which was a small sized bedroom in the rear of the house, in the second story, contained fragments of burnt clothing strewed about, and the walls were spattered with blood—probably done when she was dragged from the bed and thrown upon the floor. A chair standing near the head of the bed contained a pool of blood.

We gathered from conversation with Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, and a girl in the house, that they were awakened about 5 o'clock this morning by a shriek up stairs, and a heavy fall which apparently jarred the house; immediately after, and before they were hardly awake, a person came down stairs, slipped in the haste and fell, but recovered and rushed out of the front door.

The family then smelt fire, and going up to the room, found it filled with flames and smoke. The fire was set in three different places."

☞In Vermont, at the recent election, every seventh person who appeared at the polls voted the Liberty ticket.

☞The communication of "K." concerning the Michigan State Bank, is unavoidably deferred till next week.

☞The Hangman says that in every nation the number of capital offences is diminishing. In Canada, where it was once 160, it is now but *one!*

LIBERTY ALMANAC.

Messrs. Eastman & Davidson, of Chicago, are publishing a Liberty Almanac of 32 pages of reading matter. It is designed to be an antislavery manual of fundamental principles. The Almanacs can be had of the publishers at 50 cents per dozen, $3,50 per hundred or $30.00 a thousand.

☞Why don't the Whig papers publish the "Appeal" of C. M. Clay, or some part of it? The N. Y. Tribune is the only paper we have heard of that has given it entire.

☞The Wheat crop of Orange County, New York, of 1844, according to the census averaged, nearly 10½ bushels to the acre.—The corn crop 33 bushels.

☞The population of Rochester is 25,207. In 1840, it was 20,191.

Commercial.

Ann Arbor, Nov. 7, 1845.

We quote Wheat to-day at 67 to 70 cents.

In Buffalo, Nov. 3, 7000 bushels Wisconsin Wheat were sold at 35 to 36 cents. Common brands of Western Flour brought $4,31 to $4.38. The storehouses were filling up.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ENGLAND.

The Great Western left Liverpool Oct. 11. The accounts confirm the previous statements of the prevalence of the potatoe disease, late rains, and rise of bread stuffs. A considerable rise was anticipated.

The Railway mania knows no abatement; it appears, on the contrary, to increase. It is said that a leading morning paper receives, in the course of one week, at the present time, from the Railroad advertisements, as much hard cash as the Chief Magistrate of the Union is paid annually for his public services.

FRANCE.

The French government were reinforcing their troops in Algiers. Eight regiments had embarked. It was hinted in the Paris papers that the conquest of Morocco was in view.

ITALY.

A serious outbreak had occurred in Ravenna and elsewhere, but the insurrection had been supressed without much bloodshed.

GERMANY.

Measures were taking by the various local authorities to obstruct the progress of the German Catholic faith. In Heidelburg and Hanover, public worship by persons of that faith had been prohibited.

RUSSIA.

The statement of the reverses experienced by the Russians in the war with the Circassians, was confirmed. In one engagement the Russians lost 180 officers. A most distressing famine was prevailing extensively in Russia.

General Intelligence.

The *American Rail Road Journal* calls attention to the remarkable increase of the railway system. Thomas Gray, the reported projector in England, dates the commencement of his efforts, in 1820, only twenty-five years ago—and now in Britain, there are 77 rail roads completed and in progress, with an authorized capital of over £85,000,000: and in this country we have already 4000 miles of railway in successful operation, "the *net earnings* of which are now over 6 per cent. per annum in gross, which will increase to 9 or 10 per cent. in less than 10 years."—*Cin. Herald.*

Dog Labor.—It is stated in a late German Journal, that two Englishmen have established a dog railway, from Blackenburg to Bruges. Four dogs are harnessed to a cart, and stimulated to speed by the influence of hunger, a lump of fresh meat being suspended before their noses, but not given to them until their arrival. For the conveyance of letters, which it is desirable should be more rapid, two greyhounds are put in harness to the lightest possible carriage, and a dead hare is fastened before it in its natural attitude when running, so that the dogs imagine they are coursing, and consequently outstrip the wind.

An India Rubber Factory in Providence manufactures 600 pairs of shoes daily. The India rubber being first mashed, is dissolved in camphine, and passed several times between two iron rollers.—It is then run off in a very thin web by passing between heavy rolls upon cloth, where it is kept in place until several layers are made, so as to obtain the desired thickness. During this operation the material is kept warm by steam. One girl makes from 10 to 15 pairs of men's shoes per day after the material is prepared.

Pews.—The sale of pews in Dr. Potts' church, New York, took place a day or two ago by public auction. A price had been affixed to each pew, and the biddings were for the first choice. The highest was 44 per cent. on a pew marked $700. The prices of those that were sold ranged from a little over $1000 to $1500—five brought the first amount each, and six were sold for $900 each.—The whole amount of premiums was $5,346 76.

How many human beings, within a stone's throw of these costly pews—the golden railway to Heaven—are daily suffering for food and raiment? Church worship is becoming too expensive.—*Transcript.*

The experiment of carrying the wires of the Magnetic Telegraph across a wide river says the N. Y. Sun, was on Thursday tried at the East river with perfect success. The lead pipe through which this communication is made weighs over six thousand pounds, and was laid at the bottom of the river from a steamboat employed for the purpose, though not without great risk and labor.—*Free Press.*

The Whig Governor of Kentucky has appointed Wm. K. Kinkead to the Judgeship made vacant by the suicide of Ex Speaker White. Mr. Kinkead was one of the infamous committee of sixty who stole C. M. Clay's press and type. His baseness has thus met with approval from the highest Whig authority in the commonwealth.—*Wash. Patriot.*

Machinery versus Physical Labor.—Mr. Owen said on Thursday, at the National Association of Inventors, that so great had been the improvement in machinery that 2500 men with its aid could accomplish as much as could be done without machinery 50 years ago with 600,000 men; or that human invention had created a power equal to three times the manual labor of the globe.

A Death Indeed.—Yesterday, the mortal remains of Mrs. Hannah Gough (who died on Sunday, aged 109 years, 11 months and fifteen days,) were interred. Mrs. Gough was in possession of her faculties until the last moment. She had seen and conversed with *every President of the United States.* When Mr. Custis was here last, she was sent for to go and see him, but was too feeble to accept the invitation.—*True Sun.*

Lead us not into Temptation.—A boy ten years old was recently tried at Harrisburgh Pa., for stealing a shilling which his employer had placed in his pocket as a temptation to test his honesty. The boy's counsel made an eloquent and successful defence, taking as his text, "lead us not into temptation," and the jury brought a verdict of not guilty. 'Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it."

A meeting was recently held in Mason county, Ky., to denounce C. M. Clay. But before they adjourned, they passed a resolution in favor of prospective emancipation, coupled with colonization; and the speakers denounced slavery as a political evil, retarding the progress of Kentucky in population, in physical development, in wealth and greatness. This will do very well for a beginning!

A general Convention of the Baptist denomination of the United States is to be held at the Mulberry street Tabernacle, New York, on the third Wednesday of November next. The special object of the meeting will be to make such alterations in the constitution of the Convention as have been rendered necessary by the withdrawal of the southern churches from their connection with it, on account of the slave question.

The Term "We."—The plural style of speaking ("we") among kings, was begun by King John of England, A. D. 1119. Before that time sovereigns used the singular person in their edicts. The German and the French sovereigns followed the example of King John in 1200. When editors began to say "we" is not known.

An Irishman, it is said, once wrote a letter to his brother, containing an account of the death of a relative, in a postscript to which he added, 'Don't open this letter till several days after you have received it, by which time you will be prepared for the dreadful tidings it contains.'

Albany is to be lighted with gas. The pipes have been laid through nearly four miles of the streets.

There were lately preached in London, on the same Sabbath, *one hundred and ten* sermons on the subject of Peace.

Governor Dorr is going to run for a seat in the next Legislature of Rhode Island. He will most likely be elected. So the whigs think.

'Sir, you have an education, I suppose,' said an illiterate preacher in Maine to a learned clergyman.

'Yes sir.'

'I am thankful,' rejoined the former, 'that the Lord has opened my mouth to preach without any learning.'

'A similar event,' replied the latter, 'took place in Balaam's time; but such things are of rare occurrence at the present time.'

"The mass of mankind have not been born with saddles on their backs, for a favored few booted and spurred, ready to ride them legitimately by the grace of God."—*Jefferson.*

Propopals have been made to the Postmaster General for transporting the mail once a month, over-land to Oregon, at $200 per trip.

A Census of the Russian Empire has just been taken and the population is shown to be *sixty-two millions five hundred thousand!*

"*Men* are made in the image of God."—*Gentlemen* are manufactured by tailors, barbers, and boot blacks.

Women are the last and most perfect work of God. *Ladies* are the productions of silk worms, milliners, and dressing maids.

Immortalized in Soap.—At the Fair of the American Institute in New York there were two truthful busts of Washington and Franklin made of Soap.

Immense Vase.—A glass vase was exhibited at the Fair of the American Institute five feet in height, which holds twenty gallons.—It weighs two hundred and fifty pounds and cost $2000.

A Frenchman is said to have invented a machine capable of doing every description of sewing except the stitching of button holes.

The Pekin Visitor says, "Coming home a few mornings since, we met a man attempting to walk on both sides of the street. By a skilful manouvre we passed between him."

Five hundred and eighty-nine drunkards have been taken up by the watch of Lowell during the last five months!

BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN.

A PROCLAMATION.

I, John S. Barry, Governor of the State of Michigan, in accordance with a custom, long established and sanctioned by general approbation, have thought proper to recommend to the people of the State to set apart a particular day for returning thanks for the many favors conferred by Divine Providence, and have therefore appointed, and by these presents do appoint, *Thursday the twenty-seventh day of November next*, as a day of public Thanksgiving and Prayer; and I do recommend the observance of the same for that purpose. On that day, in their several places of public worship, the people of the State are recommended to assemble, and humbling themselves before Almighty God with confession of sins, offer up the effusion of thankful hearts and ask Divine assistance for guidance and direction. Let us on that day, so set apart, return our thanks to the great Ruler of the Universe for all the blessings enjoyed at His hands, and especially for our preservation as a nation, for the the continuance of peace, both at home and abroad, for the plentiful harvests with which He has abundantly rewarded the toils of the husbandman, for the preservation of our lives, and for the comforts we enjoy in the domestic and in the social circle. Let us render Him our thanks that He has so mercifully manifested His divine will and made plain the paths of duty to all. Let us also humbly pray to the Giver of all good, that in future time He will stay the pestilence and avert the famine—that He will save us from internal convulsions, more to be feared than a foreign foe—that He will preserve to us our civil and religious institutions—that, as a nation and as individuals, He will take us into his holy keeping and make us a people whose God is the Lord.

In testimony whereof I have caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed to these presents and signed the same with my hand.

[L. S.]

Done at the city of Detroit this twenty-seventh day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty five, and of the Independence of the United States the seventieth.

JNO. S. BARRY.

By the Governor:

R. P. Eldredge, Secretary of State.

WHAT HAS CAUSED THIS GREAT COMMOTION OUR COUNTRY THRO'.—It is Sherman's Medicated Lozenges, the fame of which has spread from Maine to Georgia, and from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains—all over the land wherever a mother has a noisy and troublesome child, Dr. Sherman's Worm Destroyer is enquired after and resorted to—the trouble is removed, the child becomes endurable, and whenever a child is suffering from worms when it gets a taste of the Lozenge, and feels the relief it produces it begins to cry for more.—The very worms themselves kick up a dust about them whenever they are used. Wherever Sherman's Cough Lozenges are known, no medicine is so earnestly sought after, because it costs but little money and gives great relief even in the most inveterate cases. Rev. Mr. De Forrest, Rev. Mr. Eastmond, Rev. Mr. Streeter, and a host of persons of the first respectability have given in their testimony concerning them, and they say there is no medicine like them, and the Camphor Lozenges are equally surprising, who ever heard of the most severe cases of headache being cured in a few minutes, Yet such is the fact when Sherman's Camphor Lozenges are used. Palpitations also are quieted, nervous diseases and depressions of spirits removed, and affections of the bowels permanently cured, and Rheumatism, Pain and weakness in the back, chest, side, legs, arms, and various parts of the body is cured by Sherman's Poor Man's Plaster which is not only a friend to the poor but also to the rich, and as it is only 12½ cents, is within the reach of all.

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

DIED.

Suicide was committed on Thursday last in this village, by Mr. James Brown, a native of Glasgow, Scotland. He was born in the year 1795, and emigrated to America, at the early age of 17, in company with a few friends, who like himself, are gone with the years beyond the flood. He was a man of strong integrity, sound judgment, and good learning; but in a moment of weakness, from causes unknown, took his own life. As a citizen he was industrious and honest, as a neighbor, beloved and respected, and as a father of seven children, of whom is an only son, he was kind and affectionate. The circumstances of his death are trying to his afflicted family, to whom he talked until near expiring, when he could hold no longer, and called for an absent daughter, who knows not that her father now lies cold and silent in the grave. He expired on the fiftieth anniversary of his birthday.

Farewell my dear husband, farewell for awhile,
Fond memory full often my thoughts shall beguile;
Full oft will they turn to the days that are gone,
To the hours and the joys we together have known.

Though here we no more may our friendship enjoy,
And in sweet social converse our leisure employ;
Though this sad farewell be the last we shall know,
While time shall be ours while sojourners below.

May we, my dear husband, be happy at last,
When life and its joys and sorrows are past;
This hope shall relieve the sad thoughts that now swell
My bosom with anguish, to give this farewell.

Com.

MARRIED,

On the 23d ult., by Rev. Wm. S. Curtis Mr. John Chandler, Jr. to Miss Emily A. daughter of Cyrus Loomis, Esq., all of this town.

RECEIPTS OF THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

FOR THE PRESENT WEEK.

Opposite each subscriber's name will be found the amount received, in cash or otherwise, with the *number* and *date* of the paper to which it pays.

E H Denison.	$2.64	to 230	or Apr 20	1846
J T Duncan,	2.64	"	"	"
S Thompson,	1.06	"	"	"
D Bottsford,	1.00	"	"	"
J Barber,	1.16	"	"	"
I Deo,	1.34	"	"	"
M Baumgartner,	1.00	"	"	"
C B Cook,	1.00	"	"	"
D Long,	1.00	"	"	"
E Ward,	1.68	"	"	"
W Patten,	1.42	"	"	"
R Appleton	1.25	"	"	"
Doct D Peck,	1.00	to 284	or Oct 5	"
J W King,	1.00	to 291	or Nov 16	"
H Bird,	1.00	to 284	or Oct 5	"
H Lee,	1.00	to 285	or " 12	"
E M Humphrey,	1.00	to 288	or Apr 27	"
Mr Harris,	1.00	to 262	or May 4	"
O Bird,	1.00	to 291	or Nov 23	"
C Moseley,	1.00	to 251	or Sept 14	"
A R Hoyt,	1.00	to 287	or Oct 26	"
J Grannis,	1.00	to 281	or Sept 14	"
F G Burger,	1.00	to 271	or July 6	"
E Bottsford,	1.00	to 290	or Nov 23	"
W Mull,	1.00	to 286	or Oct 19	"
W Brown,	1.00	"	"	"
B Porter,	1.00	"	"	"
B Farrand,	1.00	"	"	"
N M Gilbert,	1.40			
W R Brown,	1.00	to 288	or Oct 31	"
J Cunningham	2.00	to 223	or Aug 4	1845
S Chadwick,	0.75	to 240	or Dec 1	"
C T Lyon,	1.00	to 279	or Aug 29	1846
P Stevens,	1.00	" "	"	"
K Waterman,	1.00	to 286	or Oct 19	"
G Sedgwick,	1.00	to 252	or Feb 23	"
D G Willits,	1.00	to 255	or Mar 16	"
A H Green,	1.00	to 284	or Oct 5	"
R L Hall,	1.00	(owes yet $2)		
H A Hodge,	3.00	to 236	or Nov 3	1845
D Cole,	0.50	to 261	or Apr 27	1846

ON HAND AGAIN!

THE Subscriber has just received, (and is constantly receiving) from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of

Jewelry, Clocks, Watches,

&c. &c. which he intends to sell as *low* as at any other establishment this side of Buffalo for *ready pay only* among which may be found the following: a good assortment of

Gold Finger Rings, Common Gold Breast pins, Guard Chains and Keys, Silver Spoons, German Silver Tea and Table Spoons (first quality,) Silver and German do Sugar Tongs, German silver Salt, Mustard and Cream spoons, Butter Knives, Silver Pencil Cases, Silver and Common Thimbles, Silver Spectacles, German and Steel do. Goggles, Clothes, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Lather Brushes, Razors and Pocket Knives, Fine Shears and Scissors, Knives and Forks, Brittannia Tea Pots and Castors, Fine plated do Brittania and Brass Candlesticks, Shaving boxes and Soaps, Chapman's Best Razor Strop, Calf and Morocco Wallets, Silk and Cotton purses, Violins and Bows, Violin and Bass Viol Strings, Flutes, Fifes, Clarionets, Accordeons Motto Seals, Steel Pens and Tweezers, Pen cases, Snuff and Tobacco boxes, Ivory Dressing Combs, Side and Back and Pocket Combs, Needle cases, Stelettoes, Water Paints, Toy Watches, a great variety of Dolls, in short the great variety of toys ever brought to this market, Fancy work boxes, children's tea setts, Cologne Hair Oils, Smelling Salts, Court Plaster, Tea Bells, Thermometers, German Pipes, Children's Work Baskets, Slates and Pencils, Wood Slates, BRASS AND WOOD CLOCKS, &c. in fact almost every thing to please the fancy. Ladies and Gentlemen, call and examine for yourselves.

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry repaired and warranted on short notice. Shop at his old stand, opposite H. Becker's brick Store.

CALVIN BLISS.

N. B.—Cash paid for old Gold & Silver.

Ann Arbor, Nov. 6th, 1845. 237-1y

C. BRINCKERHOFF'S

IN THE HOPE TO OBTAIN RELIEF where it seems denied to the sick, we lay hold on straws like men. Thus it is that there are thousands who are the quicker hurried on to the yawning grave in consequence of catching those false floats that are not able to sustain them, and they sink. Remember, then, while in apparent health, that if you are taken sick with predisposing symptoms of diseased lungs, or with a marked attack of real Cough, Cold, Liver Complaint, Consumption, or Pain in the Chest and Side, that you can find relief and cure by the prompt use of Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative. Give it your confidence, use it fairly and in accordance with the prescribed directions, and your help is certain without even a shadow of doubt, by the favor of Heaven. Permit no whims of friends or relatives to keep you from the determination of using the Restorative In spite of all opposition obtain 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 result we will warrant to reach and even exceed 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 urged 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 banishment 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,

Sole Proprietor, 589 Broome street, N. Y.

For sale by W. S. & J. W. Maynard, Agents. Ann Arbor. 235-4w

Ashes! Ashes!!

THE Subscribers will pay ten cents a bushel in Goods for any quantity of good

House Ashes,

delivered at their Ashery in Ann Arbor.

BECKLEY, FOSTER & Co.

Oct. 21, 1845. 23

DELAVAN HOUSE.

ALBANY, NEW YORK.

BY NATHANIEL ROGERS.

THIS celebrated house is now open for the reception of travelers. It is the largest dimensions, and is *entirely new* in all its parts. It is strictly a *Temperance House*, and while no pains will be spared to make it all that the traveling public can ask, it is expected in return that it will receive the patronage of all the friends of Temperance who may have occasion to visit Albany.

May 19, 1845. 212-6m

CHARLES H. STEWART,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

JEFFERSON AVENUE DETROIT.

Blank Deeds and Mortgages.

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

March 20, 1845.

Try---Try---Try---Again.

AFTER you have tried one thousand and one kinds of Pills; then try Dr. Halst'd's

Brisk Pills

and you will be fully satisfied that they are as much preferable to every other kind as the sun's light and heat is preferable, to bring forward and promote a healthy growth in vegetables to that which emanates from the moon.

They are just what is wanted in this country—a pill that operates quick, thorough and easy, carrying all impurities with them; leaving the stomach and bowels clean and clear. Away with your SLOW PILLS, that act SLOW—cleanse SLOW, and leave the system in a SLOW state. Bilious matter and other impediments collect very rapid in the system when once they begin to accumulate—and will increase as fast as Slow Pills will remove them. It is necessary therefore, to have a brisk operation—that will AROUSE ALL THE ORGANS from their torpid state, give a new impetus to the blood and secretions. Then food will digest—the stomach gain strength—the system strong—the skin clear—the appetite good, and you are well—when your slow doses would keep you lingering along for months—and then perhaps you will send for a Doctor, and what will he do? He will give you a powerful cathartic—one that will do you some good.

Now be your own doctors, and take Halsted's Vegetable Brisk Pills, and graduate them to suit the patient. To weak patients give small doses—also to children. They are harmless and can be given to the most delicate—but then they give life and motion to the system.

DISEASE is a slow morbid action, clogging up all the small vessels—and calls aloud for a remedy that will arouse them into action before they become too weak to be kept in motion.—People die for the want of action—and fearing they shall obtain a healthy, natural action—they prefer taking a slow medicine—that they may doctor slowly for years—and at last die with a slow, lingering disease—the natural effect of taking slow Pills. Away then with this theory.—If nature wishes to purify the air, she calls up in a hurry a thunder shower, and with it her lightnings (air physic) to purify, cleanse, and give a new motion to the atmosphere, and all is well. She does not lighten gently the year round to produce this motion. Then follow nature, when you are out of health—have a bad taste in your mouth—indigestion—costiveness—fever—cold chills—fever and ague—dyspepsia—pain in back or limbs—taken cold—or in fact out of order in any way—relieve yourself immediately by taking the Brisk Pills. Try them once and you will use no other. 28 Pills for 25 cents

Sold wholesale and retail by J. Owen & Co., Detroit; C. Eberbach, S. P. Jewett, Lund & McCollum, Ann Arbor. 237-6m

Dissolution.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm and style of R. & J. L. Davidson is this day dissolved by mutual consent. R. Davidson is duly authorised to settle the debts and business of the firm.

ROBERT DAVIDSON,
J. L. DAVIDSON.

Ann Arbor, Oct. 30, 1845. 236-3w

POLLARD

TEMPERANCE HOUSE,

BY 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 hesitation in offering our claims to the support of the traveling community.

L. D. WEYBURN,
O. WEYBURN.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Patrons and their baggage conveyed to and from the House free.

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

C. W. HARVEY, Pres't Erie Co. Temp. S.
S. N. CALENDER, Sec'y do
DANA FOBES, Pres't Young Men's do.
H. MILLERD, Pres't Pollard Tem. Society.
A. ADAMS, Sec'y do

Buffalo, July, 1845. 6mo—233

Persian Pills.

"Put not the Light under a Bushel," but read and ponder.

THE TIME IS COME, and now is, that the *great mass of the people* of this and the old world, have decided that the

PERSIAN AND INDIAN EXTRACTS,

are the most effectual combination of medicinal ingredients that ever has, or ever can compose a pill.

The RESURRECTION or PERSIAN PILLS, being made of vegetable extracts, are easily digestive, becoming a juice in the human stomach. This liquid is easily taken up by the absorbent vessels, and conveyed throughout all parts of the system, dispensing life and animation in all the organs. By being assimilated with the blood, it enters into its combination, purifying the streams of life. You see it would naturally and readily combine with the blood and all the secretions, thus adopting itself to the removal of all diseases of impure blood, which clog the organs, causing pain, distress, and death. If the impurities settle upon the organ of the stomach, it cause a bad taste in the mouth, a furred tongue, bad breath, indigestion, dyspepsia, pain, a sense of fullness or goneness, &c. If upon the lungs or throat, they will cause a cough, tightness, weakness, and an uneasy sensation in the throat, irritation, bronchitis, and consumption. If they settle upon the liver, they will cause liver complaint, jaundice, or sallow skin, fever and ague, bilious diseases of all kinds, and irregularity of the bowels, diarrhœa, &c. If upon the nerves, they will cause nervous weakness, pain in the head, sick headache, general debility, low spirits, heat in the back, side, or head. If in the system generally, it cause general emaciation, scrofula, tumors, tight hard skin, pimples, blotches, irritation, &c. &c.

You know if any thing clogs the engine, all the machinery becomes retarded in its motion, and as it decreases in strength, the motions become paralyzed more and more, until finally it ceases to move. So with the human system, as the blood becomes impure with humors, the organs suffer creating, pain, misery, and if not removed, death.

A constant use of these Pills in a family, will add years to each individual life. For being made of vegetable extracts, they may be taken from youth to old age without injury, but with decided benefit. Weakly, puny children, will become healthy and strong with a slow use of these Pills. They soothe weak nerves, strengthen the weak, and cleanse all the organs in a manner above described. Being compound of juices, they pass through the smallest vessels, thus reaching disease wherever pent up in the system, even in the eyes and brain.

We know that they are the best Pill in the world, for *tens of thousands* that have taken every other pill, have decided so, and nothing could hinder them from keeping them on hand.—Take these pills freely, and you will seldom want a physician. Who ever heard of much sickness in a family where these Pills were taken freely? Then again they cause no pain or weakness in their operation; they soothe the bowels, and are a sure cure for

DIARRHŒA OR SUMMER COMPLAINT,

indigestion, costiveness, and all diseases arising from an impure stomach or blood. There is nothing better for fever and ague, or bilious diseases, and all others mentioned above.

N. B. Price reduced to 2s per box for 31 Pills. Remember each box contains 31 Pills—therefore, they are the cheapest as well as the best. Beware of Pills made of gums, calomel and coarse powders, for they will destroy the coats of the stomach in time, and cause death.—Beware, for the most of them contain calomel or something as destructive to human existence.

Remember the Resurrection or Persian Pills, are made of Vegetable extracts.

For sale in all the principal places in the Union—Wholesale and retail by P. Owen & Co., Detroit; C. Eberbach, S. P. Jewett, Lund & M'Collum, Ann Arbor. 237-6m

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

THESE pills are prepared by the distinguished F. KLING, M. D. of Jackson Mich. In all of the many cases in which they have been used, they have given the most entire and perfect satisfaction. The proprietor hazards nothing in saying, that they are the very best medicine in the world for the cure of the above mentioned disease. Any quantity of recommendations might be published—as is the custom with many—but that is considered unnecessary. One trial will satisfy the most incredulous of their great virtue. 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 merely CHECK THE CHILLS, but that will eradicate the disease entirely from the system. *Warranted to effect a perfect cure* if the directions are strictly followed. Directions accompany every box and no Muscovetus Pills are genuine without the written signature of the inventer "F. Kling." Each box contains 100 pills and twelve powders, price $1,00.

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

P. S. All those who are afflicted with a chronic Disease without regard to name and nature, even if pronounced incurable by others are 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 power of all earthly aid.

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

In Chancery---1st Circuit.
George F. Porter, administrator of Oliver Kane, deceased, complainant, *vs.* Loren Mills, Elijah W. Morgan and William S. Maynard, defendants.

BY virtue of a decretal order issued out of the court of chancery of the State of Michigan, I shall expose to sale to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the Village of Ann Arbor, Washtenaw county, on the 23d day of September next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., of that day, the following described premises situate, to wit: "situate, lying and being in the town of Ann Arbor, in the county of Washtenaw and State of Michigan: Beginning at the centre of Whites Road, so called, on the west line of section 29, in town two south of range six east; thence south on the line of the said section and on the line of section thirty-two, forty rods south of the south west corner of the said section to a stake; thence east at right angles with said section line thirty rods; thence north and parallel with said section line to the centre of said Whites' road.—Thence south seventy five degrees west in the centre of the said road to the place of beginning, containing thirty-three 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 place.

GEO. DANFORTH.
Master in Chancery.
Dated, Sept. 23d, 1845.

The above sale is postponed until the 17th day of November, A. D. 1845, at the same hour and place.

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

"TO THE VICTORS BELONG THE SPOILS."
ALTHOUGH many preparations in the form of "POPULAR MEDICINES" have been before the public, claiming to give relief, and even cure the most inveterate diseases, 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 met with, and the remarkable cures which they have performed, may justly lay claim to the title of Conqueror over the diseases for which they have been recommended. Dr. 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 haggard cheek and now live to speak forth the praises of his invaluable medicine. Dr. Sherman's

"WORM LOZENGES"

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

"CAMPHOR LOZENGES"

Relieve Headache, Nervous Sick Headache, Palpitation of the heart, and Sickness in a very few minutes. They cure Lowness of Spirits, Despondency, Faintness, Colic, Spasms, Cramps of the Stomach, Summer or Bowel Complaints; they keep up the spirits, dispel all the distressing symptoms of a night of dissipation, and enable a person to undergo great mental or bodily toil.—Dr. Sherman's

"POOR MAN'S PLASTER

Is acknowledged by all who have ever used it to be the best strengthening Plaster in the world, and a sovereign remedy for pains and 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 written 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 Streeter, of Boston, Rev. Mr. Dunbar, Mr. Hancock, Rev. Mr. De Forest, Hon. Aaron Clark, J. Hoxie, Esq. Hon. B. B. Beardsley, Daniel Fanshaw, Esq. and a host of names of the like reputation 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 & Co., W. S. & J. W. Maynard; E. Sampson, Ypsilanti; D. C. Whitwood, Dexter; Pickford & Craig, Saline; Smith & Tyrol, Clinton, H. Bower, Manchester; P. Farlick & Co., Plymouth; D. Gregory and A. Grant, Northville. 218-6m

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

THE Proprietor, grateful for the patronage already bestowed upon him by the public generally, would give notice that his house is now in complete order for the reception of Ladies and Gentlemen who may want permanent board or transient accommodations.

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

The Wonderful Success
WHICH Dr. Folgers' Olosaonian, or All-Healing Balsam has met with not only in its sale, but also in the cures which it has effected, in persons who were in a hopeless condition, has convinced the most skeptical of its extraordinary curative properties, and established its claims to the name of the GREAT REMEDY.

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

Mr. WILSON, a brick layer, residing at Hoboken, N. J., had tried every remedy which he could hear of for the relief of asthma, and had spent more than one hundred dollars in endeavoring to procure help, but in vain. He commenced using the Olosaonian, January 21st. The first dose he took gave him relief, and two days afterward his 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. Bell, of Morristown, N. J., who was severely afflicted with asthma, was given up by her physicians. She was removed to the seaboard in the hope of palliating her distressing symptoms, but with no benefit. One bottle of the Olosanian so far relieved her that she was able to get up from her bed and dress herself, a thing she had not done before in months, and she has now returned to her residence in Morristown, N. J., with every prospect of being speedily restored.

INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION

yields to its effects. It soothes the troublesome 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 secretions of the system and expedites returning health.

JAMES B. DEVOE, 101 Reade street, had long been complainigg of a soreness 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 Olosaonian, 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 residing in New York, could be given, who are ready to bear testimony to the superiority of the Olosaonian over every other remedy known for 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. 218-6mo

To Clothiers, Manufacturers and Merchants.
THE subscriber is now receiving at his stores, 188, and 190 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, the following, carefully and well selected stock of Dye Woods, Dye Stuffs, & Woollen Manufacturer'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 Lima,
3 tons Camwood, very choice,
180 barrels Logwood, cut and ground,
130 " Fustic, " "
150 " Red Woods, " "
120 " Camwood, " "
10 " Quercitron Bark,
45 " Allum,
42 " Copperas,
30 " Blue Vitriol,
28 " Madder, Ombro and Dutch Crop,
3 " Cream Tartar,
2 " Nutgalls,
2 cases Indigo, Bengal, Manilla and Guatimala,
2 cases Lac-Dye,
20 " ext. Logwood,
2 " Grain Tin,
300 pounds Verdigris,
15 Carboys Oil of Vitriol, Spirits Sea-Salts and Nitric Acid,

ALSO,

Copper Kettles and Clothers' Screws, Tenter Hooks, 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 Shutters, 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 purchased, directly from the importers and manufacturers, EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH, and will be sold at the New York Jobbers' prices, adding transportation only; and in consequence of the decline on many of the American manufactured articles, will in many cases, be sold at *fifteen per cent less than former prices.* The subscribers experience in the Dye Wood trade enables him to say to his customers that he is prepared at all times to WARRANT his goods of superior quality.

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

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

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

INTERESTING TO
WOOL GROWERS.
THE Subscribers would respectfully announce to the Wool Growers of Ann Arbor and its vicinity, that they continue the business of

Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing

at the old stand of J. Beckley & Co., where they may be found at all seasonable hours to wait upon those who may favor them with their patronage.

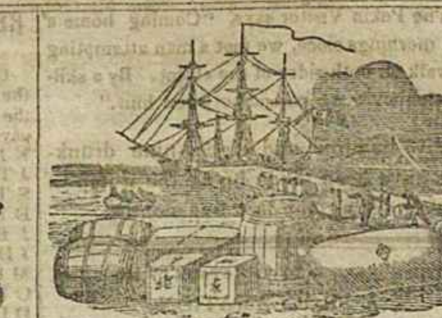
They guarantee that their work will be done with neatness and despatch.

To their old friends and as many new customers as feel disposed to give them a trial, they would say, come on with your Wool and Cloth and we will do you ample justice in the execution of your work—the price and terms of payment.

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

N. B.—Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

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



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

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

He has on hand

Ginghams,	Balzarines,
Lawns,	Muslin de Laines,
Calicoes of every	Mulls,
Laces, [style,	Edgings,
Ribbons,	Parasols,
Shawls,	Dress Handkerchiefs
Cravats,	Scarfs,

Veils, Gloves, Hosiery, Alapacas, Brown Linens, Bleached 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. RAYMOND.
Detroit, May 23, 1845. 213-6mo

Important to Farmers.
KNAPP & HAVILAND, would respectfully inform the farmers of Washtenaw and the surrounding Counties that they continue to manufacture at their shop near the river bridge, Lower 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 Country and preferred to any other, which they intend to sell at such prices and on such terms as cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are determined not to be outdone by any establishment, either in price or quality of work.

Having been for many years engaged in the business they think they can with confidence recommend their work, and farmers and others wishing to buy will do well to call and examine their work previous to purchasing elsewhere.—They are prepared to do all kinds of threshing machine repairs, on the shortest notice and more reasonable terms than any similar 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 and used wherever introduced and warranted to thresh clean and not break the seed. For reference apply to Robert or John McCormick of Salem Washtenaw Co., who have used one the past season.

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

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

Hartford Fire Insurance Office, July 22d 1845.

The recent disastrous fire in New York will of course excite solicitude in regard to its effect on the solvency of Insurance Companies in that city, and the neighboring places. The Directors of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company are happy to assure their customers and the public, 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 Agencies. Their mode of transacting business, which for 35 years past has secured the public confidence, will remain unchanged.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.
F. J. B. Crane, Ann Arbor.

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

SURPLUS FUNDS.
Since the payment of one thousand dollars, to R. D. Powers, of Brighton, for the loss sustained by him, the Company have paid the subscriber another thousand, for Flour Barrels, burnt at the recent fire in this village. For this last thousand the subscriber paid the Company four 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. 224tf

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

40 Bales Brown Sheetings and Shirtings,
10 Cases Bleached do do
10 Bales Brown Drillings,
8 Cases Bleached do
2000 lbs Batting,
1000 " Cotton Warp, Nos. 5 to 20
500 " Candle Wicking,
700 " Carpet Warp,
100 pieces Sheeps Gray Cloth,
100 " Sattinetts,
60 " Cassimere,
50 " Blue, Black, Brown, Green, Steel Mixed, and Cadet Mixed Broad Cloths.
150 " Black, Colored, Figured and Plain Alpaccas,
50 " White, Red, Green and Yellow Flannels,
30 " Super Meal Bagging,
50 " 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,
50 " Stripe Shirting,
50 " Blue Drills,
100 " Prussian Diaper,
1000 " English and American Prints,

together with a general assortment of Threads, Pins, Buttons, Combs, Gloves, Ribbons, Laces, 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.

Detroit, Oct. 7, 1845, 233-6mo.

Ann Arbor Oil Mill.
THE Subscriber would give notice that he continues the Manufacture of Linseed Oil, and is prepared to supply painters and others with as good an article as can be purchased in this or any other market. Cash, or Oil will be exchanged for Flax Seed for which the highest market price will be paid.

Z. S. PULCIPHER.
Ann Arbor, Lower Town, Oct. 10, 1845. 233tf

Mortgage Sale.
DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money secured to be paid by a certain indenture of mortgage bearing date the thirteenth day of June, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven, executed by Christopher Mullen and Thomas Mullen 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 office of the county of Washtenaw, aforesaid, on the thirteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty seven, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in Liber number five of mortgages at page one hundred and seventy eight which mortgage has been duly assigned to one John Riley of the city, county and State of New York.

And default having also been made in the conditions of said mortgage, no suit or proceeding at law having been instituted to recover the whole or any part of the money now due or claimed to 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: Notice is therefore hereby given, that in pursuance of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, will be sold at the outer door of the Court House, in the village of Ann Arbor, in the County of Washtenaw aforesaid, at public auction on the second day of January next (A. D. 1846) at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, in pursuance 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,
assignee of mortgage.
By Hawkin's & Platt, 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 Michigan with

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

Walker's Smut Machine is superior to others in the following particulars:

1. As it combines the *Beating, Scouring,* and *Blowing* Principles, it cleans the smuttiest of grain in the best manner, retaining all the friction of the wheat, and discharging the smut and dust as fast as separated from the wheat.

2. It is *simple in construction,* and is therefore less liable to become deranged, and costs less for repairs.

3. It runs very *light,* and is perfectly secure from fire.

4. It is as *durable* as any other Machine in use.

5. It costs considerably LESS than other kinds.

These important points of difference have given this Machine the preference with those who have fairly tried it. Among a large number of Gentlemen in the Milling Business who might be named, the following have used the Machines, and certified to their excellency and superiority:

H. N. Howard, Pontiac, Mich.
E. F. Cook, Rochester, do
E. B. Danforth, Mason, do
M. F. Frink, Branch, do
H. H. Comstock, Comstock, do
References may also be had to
John Bacon, Auburn, Mich.
W. Ryon, do do
D. C. Vreland, Rock, do
John Phips, Monroe, do
H. Dousman, do do
A. Beach, Waterloo, do
Geo. Ketchum, Marshall, do
N. Hemenway, Oakland, do

All orders for Machines will be promptly attended to. Address

E. O. & A. CRITTENTON,
Ann Arbor, (Lower Town) Wash. Co. Mich.
Aug. 24, 1845. 226-1y

READ! READ!
GOOD NEWS AND GLAD TIDINGS.

I FEEL myself under the most lasting obligation to Dr. F. Kling, of Jackson, who has lately advertised his invaluable "Muscovetus Pills," intended expressly for Fever and Ague. For a long period my family have unfortunately been afflicted with Fever and Ague and have tried every "Patent Meidicine" which I could find, even the *most popular* of the latest as well as the oldest *remedy* and after spending over $15 I despaired of ever being relieved, but hearing of Dr. Kling's

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 according to directions, and they gave me instant relief, and I have been *free* from that terrible disease, while with other medicines I received but momentary 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. 221-3m

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 of 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, that 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 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 of the pending of said petition be given to 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 before 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.
Ann Arbor, Oct. 2d, 1845. 4w232

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

JOHN BREWER.
ALFRED HUNTER.
Superior, Oct. 20, 1845. 235-4w

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

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, that we are still pursuing the even tenor of our ways, endeavoring to do our business upon fair and honorable principles. We would also tender our acknowledgments for the patronage extended to us by our customers, and would beg leave to call the attention of the public to a very well selected assortment of seasonable Goods, 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 city of New York, and from his long experience in the Jobbing trade in that city, and from his thorough knowledge of the market, he is enabled to avail himself of the auctions and any decline in prices. We also purchase from the Importers, Manufacturer's Agents, and from the auctions, by the package, the same as N. Y. Jobbers purchase, thus saving their profits.—With these facilities we can safely say that our Goods are sold CHEAP, for the evidence of which we invite the attention of the public to our stock. We hold to the great cardinal principle of "*the greatest good to the whole number,*" so if you want to buy Goods *cheap,* and buy a *large quantity* for a *little money* give us a trial. Our stock is as extensive as any in the city, and we are constantly receiving new and fresh Goods from New York.

50,000 lbs. Wool.
Wanted, the above quantity of good merchantable Wool for which the highest market price will be paid.

J. HOLMES & CO.
Detroit, 1845. 214-tf

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

MARY H. CLARK, Principal.
CHLOE A. CLARK, Vice Principal.
RHOBY E. CLARK, Associate Teacher.
M. L. WALTER, Teacher of Music on the Piano.
F. MARSH, Teacher of Mathematics and Vocal Music.
H. F. SHOFF, Teacher of French, German and the Classics.

THIS Institution has been in operation since November 18, 1839. The scholastic year embracing forty-eight weeks, two terms, comprising two quarters each—twelve weeks in a 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 of the instrument, $8,00

French,	3,00
Latin,	3,00
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 compositions.

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 between five and six hundred volumes, and Philosophical Apparatus, Electrical Machine, Globes, &c.

The Misses Clark will endeavor, not only to promote the intellectual culture of their pupils but will attend strictly to their moral deportment. With no sectarian feeling, but with a deep sense of religious responsibility, they would give such a tone to character, as shall render it practically fitted for every station—yielding to duty but firm to principle.

Among the books used in the school are, Abercrombie on the Intellectual and Moral Powers—Kame's Elements of Criticism—Wayland's Moral Science—Newman's Rhetoric—Hedge's Logic—Paley's Natural Theology and Evidences of Christianity—Grey's Chemistry—Parker's Natural Philosophy—Combe's Physiology—Mrs. Lincoln's Botany—Eaton's and Wright's Manual of Botany—Burritt's Geography of the Heavens—First, Second and Third Books of History—Mrs. Williard's Republic of America—Phelps' Legal Classics—Playfair's Euclid, and Day's Algebra and Davies' Arithmetic.

Inquiry with regard to the school can be made of the Principals or any of the following gentlemen 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, Marshall; 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; Amos Mead; Plymouth; Hon. Elias Comstock, Owasso; P. Brigham, M. D., Hon. Wm. R. Thompson, E. Mundy, Esq., John Allen, Esq., Geo. W. Jewett, Esq., Tho's M Ladd, Professor Williams, of the University, and Rev. H. Colclazer, Ann Arbor.

The following gentlemen, Rev. H. Colclazer, Rev. Wm. S. Curtis, Rev. Charles C. Taylor, Professors Whiting and Williams of the University of Michigan, have consented to act as a visiting committee of the School, to be present when the weekly studies are reviewed; but especially to attend during the semi-monthly examinations.

April, 1845. 213

1845.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
A. M'FARREN,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER.
SMART'S BLOCK,
137 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT.

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

BLANK BOOKS, full and half bound, of every variety of Ruling, Memorandum Books, &c.

To Merchants, Teachers, and others, buying in quantities, a large discount made.

Sabbath School and Bible Society Depository. 51-tf

Notice to Merchants.
THE Subscribers *encouraged by the patronage* they have hitherto received in the wholesale department of their business, will the first day of May next, open the store now occupied by Geo. Grenville, fronting on Huron street, and connecting with their present store in the rear, exclusively for a

WHOLE SALES ROOM,
where they will keep at all times a full assortment of

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

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

G. D. HILL, & CO.
Ann Arbor, March 26, 1844. 48-tf

ANN ARBOR
FEMALE SEMINARY.
TEACHERS:

Miss ELIZA PAGE, } *Principals.*
Miss LEVINA MOORE, }
Mrs. REBECCA HUGHS, *Painting and Drawing.*
Mr. ADONIJAH WELCH, *Mathematics and Latin*

THE Winter Session of this Institution will commence on the second Monday in November.

Terms.—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 Whelpley's Compend—Junior Studies—Watts on the Mind, Mrs. Phelp's Botany, Phelp's Legal Classics, Davies' Algebra, Newman's Rhetoric, Smellies' Philosophy of Natural History, Worcester's Elements of History, with Goldsmith's Greece, Rome and England and Grimshaws' France—Studies for the Middle Class; Olmsted's Natural Philosophy, Comstock's Chemistry, Hitchcock's Geology, Burritt's Geography of the Heavens, Beck's Botany, Lee's Physiology, Alexander's Evidences of Christianity, Marsh's Ecclesiastical History and Le Gendre's Geometry—Senior Studies—Whately's Logic, Upham's Mental Philosophy, Paley's Natural Theology, Milton's Paradise Lost, and Butler's Analogy of Revealed Religion.

The instructions of the most competent and accomplished teachers are secured, both for instrumental and vocal Music.

It is exceedingly important that all the pupils be present on the first day of the session, as the loss of a few days, at the commencement, cannot be repaired during the session.

234-tf. E. LAWRENCE, *Secretary.*

Administrator's Notice.
THE undersigned having 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 themselves that trust by giving bonds as the law requires, notice is hereby given, to all persons indebted 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 receiving at No. 1, *Hawkins' Block,* a very general assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, to which they invite the attention of purchasers, assuring them that they will find goods, and at prices that cannot fail to prove satisfactory. Their stock consists in part of the following:

DRY GOODS.

Broad-cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Sheep's Greys, Vestings, Alapacas, Calicoes, Ginghams, Cashmeres, Mous. De Laines, 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 Pouchong Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Spices, Molasses, Rice, Fish, Candles, Soap, Fall and Winter Oil, &c. &c., Sal Soda, a very large assortment.

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE, Tea and Dinner Setts 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 Gaiters, Slips, Walking Shoes, Gent's Super Calf Boots, Mens and Boys coarse do.

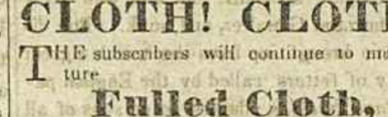
Dye Stuffs of every description.

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

CASH PAID FOR WHEAT.

GARLAND & LEFEVRE.
Ann Arbor, Sept. 1845. 229 tf.

WOOL! WOOL!!



CLOTH! CLOTH!!
THE subscribers will continue to manufacture

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

WOOL CARDING,
will be done at Scio, by Thomas Hoskins.

S. W. FOSTER & CO.
Scio, May 1, 1845. 210

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

WILL attend to the sale and exchange of Lands, payment of Taxes, and redemption of Lands sold for Taxes in Jackson and adjoining counties, examination of Titles, Conveyancing and all business pertaining to Real Estate. Office in the Court House.

Jackson, Michigan. 17-tf.

Ready Made Clothing.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE largest and best assortment of ready made clothing ever before offered in this State, now on hand and for sale, Wholesale or Retail, at the Clothing Emporium of the Subscribers, consisting in part of

Fine broadcloth Frock and Dress Coats.

Tweed and union cassimere, satinet and jean Frock and Business Coats.

Summer Coats in great variety and very *cheap.*

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

Satin, velvet, silk, valencia, cashmere and Marseilles Vests—a large stock of rich and fashionable 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 & RAYMOND.
Corner of Jefferson & Woodward avenues.
Detroit, April 4, 1845. 21 3-tf

GRIFFIN'S
NATIONAL TEMPERANCE HOTEL,
Utica, New York.

CHARLES N. GRIFFIN, *Proprietor,* would respectfully inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken the above Hotel, 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 and from all parts of the Country.

GOOD STABLING ATTACHED.

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

Utica, May 1, 1845. 228-6m

Quit Claim Deeds
JUST Printed and forsale at this office. 226

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 received direct 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 found a good assortment of Gold and Common Watch Keys, Gold Finger Rings and Bosom Pins, Guard Chains, Silver Tea and Table Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Butter Knives, Silver Pencil cases, Silver and Common Thimbles, Silver Spectacles, German, do., Steel, do., Hair Brushes, Clothes do., Tooth do., Lather do., Fine Razors and Pocket Knives, Fine Shears and Scissors, Lather boxes, Razor Strops, Wallets, Purses, Violins and Bows, Flutes, Violin and Bass Violin Strings, Clarionet Reeds, Percussion Caps, Pocket Pistols, Brittania Candlesticks, Watches, Letter Stamps, Steal Pens and Tweezers, Snuff and Tobacco boxes, Fine combs, Dressing do., Side do., Back do., Shell do., Needles and Cases, Water Paints, Toy Watches, Kid Dolls, a great variety of Toys too numerous to mention, Beads, Necklaces, Fancy Boxes, &c. &c.

Clocks and Watches of every description repaired and warranted, also, Jewelry repaired on short notice.

CALVIN BLISS.

N. B. Cash paid for OLD GOLD AND SILVER. C. B.
Ann Arbor, Oct. 24, 1844. 28-tf.

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

TERMS OF TUITION.

$3,00 a per term, for English branches.
4,00 for a mathematical course.
5,00 including the languages.

Indigent students preparing for the ministry can have tuition free.

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

Board and Lodging can be had in the village for $1,00 per week.

Rooms can be had for any who chose to board themselves.

The following Text Books have been adopted in 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 Lodgic; Whately's Rhetoric; Barber's Elecution; Harris' Book Keeping; Butler'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 and Marine shells.

Manual labor will be encouraged in this institution.

A new system of teaching Geography by outline maps will be adopted, also a new system of penmanship.

A competent Female Teacher is expected in time to commence with the term.

CHARLES GALPIN, Principal.
Leoni, Sept. 15, 1845. 230-tf

ALLEBASI'S MEDICINES.
THESE MEDICINES

ARE effecting such astonishing cures in multitudes of old cases long since abandoned by Physicians and Surgeons as utterly hopeless, that no medicines, where these are known, stand so deservedly high. They consist of

THE BLACK, OR ALLEBASI'S SALVE,
Price 25 Cents.

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

ALLEBASI'S HEALTH PILLS. 25 Cents.

These Pills have acquired a popularity within the last year or two, which no other Pills possess. The reasons are obvious to all who use them. They cure all Bilious, Scarlet and other Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsy, Acid Stomach, Disordered Bowels, or Stomach, Jaundice, Head Ache, Dizziness in the Head, Worms, Liver Complaint, Heart Burns, Cholic, Bowel complaint, General Debility, Costiveness, &c. &c. Their purify the entire system, leave the bowels in a vigorous and healthy condition, &c. See pamphlet.

ALLEBASI'S TOOTH ACHE DROPS.
Price 25 Cents.

Will cure an ordinary case of Tooth Ache, in from three to ten minutes. For Nervous and other kinds of Tooth Ache, see Pamphlet.

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

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

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

A liberal discount made to merchants and others, who buy to sell again.

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

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

C. MORSE,
Michigan Book Store.

The above medicines are for sale at the Book Store of WM. R. PERRY,
In Ann Arbor, Lower Village.
December 9, 1844. 34 1y

DENTISTRY.
E. G. BURGER, Dentist,

HAS removed his office to Crane & Jewett's Block, first room on the Second Floor, where being well prepared to attend to every branch of his profession, would respectfully say to all who have not had those necessary organs, THE TEETH, properly attended to, delay no longer, but call upon him and experience the ease and durability of his operations. Terms accommodating and charges in no case unreasonable.

Ann Arbor, March 6, 1845. 47-tf

MARLBORO HOTEL.
TEMPERANCE HOUSE, NATHANIEL ROGERS.
No. 229, Washington Street, Boston.

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

May 19, 1845. 212-6m

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

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