THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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T. FOSTER, G. BECKLEY, } Editors.

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THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

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POETRY.

WHY THUS LONGING?

BY LONGFELLOW.

Why thus longing, thus forever sighing,
For the far off, unattained, and dim;
While the beautiful, all round thee lying,
Offers up its low, perpetual hymn.

Wouldst thou listen to its gentle teaching,
All thy restless yearnings it would still:
Leaf and flower and laden bee are preaching,
Thine own sphere, tho' humble, first to fill.

Poor indeed thou must be, if around thee
Thou no ray of life and joy canst throw;
If no silken cord of love hath bound thee
To some little world through weal and woe.

If no dear eyes thy fond love can brighten—
No fond voice answer to thine own;
If no brother's sorrow thou canst lighten,
By daily sympathy and gentle tone.

Not by deeds that win the crowd's applauses,
Not by works that give thee world-renown,
Not by martyrdom or outward crosses,
Canst thou win and wear the immortal crown.

Daily struggling, though unloved and lonely,
Every day a rich reward will give;
Thou wilt find by hearty striving only,
And truly loving, thou canst truly live.

MISCELLANY.

From the Buffalo Pilot.

A SCENE IN THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

["The scene here described," remarks the *Gazette des Tribuneaux*—in which this first appeared—"is exaggerated neither in its details, nor its horrors. We relate it exactly as told to us by an eye witness."]

On the 22d of May, 1841, one of those battalions which compose the Colonial military force, which the Russian Government has recently established at Novgorod, had assembled upon the field adjoining the vast barracks, constructed not many years since in the oldest and most lonely part of the City, not far from the Church of St. Sophia. In front of the battalion, which was formed with that mechanical regularity and minute precision, which turns the Russian foot soldier into such an admirable *automaton*, stood General L——eff. He was a man about fifty, remarkable for his rigid bearing, sun-burnt complexion, his large, cold, grey eyes, and inflexible firmness. He was also known throughout the army for his bravery, of which he had given brilliant proofs in the Persian and Turkish campaigns: but, either that the bitter remembrance of domestic misfortunes had soured his disposition, or that his heart had become hardened by the frequent application from inexorable necessity, of a discipline degrading in principle, and too often horrible in its effects, General L——eff had become an object of dread to the soldiers; and seldom a day passed that he did not signalize his authority by acts of such cruelty, that they might well be termed ferocious. And yet, it was well known that this man entertained a devoted attachment towards the daughter of one of his old companions in arms, who had fallen in the Polish war. He had taken home this young orphan, had educated her with a father's love, and they were now inseparable. This affection formed the bright shade in the otherwise dark character of this Russian officer. Although full of gratitude to the General for his tenderness and care, this gentle girl, whom the soldiers had given the sweet surname of Solowiova, [Nightingale] felt no less in his presence the unconquerable restraint which his brief speech, his imperious physiognomy, his cold and gloomy manner, caused in all around.

The day on which the events we are about to relate occurred, Solowiova—who to please her foster father was present at every parade, and all the exercises—was seated before a window of the barracks, looking out upon the scene, when suddenly her brow was suffused with a deep blush, as she recognized among the company a young surgeon-major, Ivan Polovoi, one who wore with a rare elegance the simple uniform of his rank. The General had passed several times in front of his regiment without speaking, but the frowning brows, and deep color of his countenance betrayed irritation—for he he had just perceived the absence of a number of his men; when suddenly was heard the sound of the drum and there appeared at the farther extremity of the parade ground a company of soldiers, each carrying in his hands one of those long rods, which are yet used in the Russian army for the infliction of the most degrading of punishments. At this sight, the General turned towards his aid-de camp and demanded in a voice of thunder from whence came such an order, and who was to be the victim.

A sergeant, with a scarred and livid countenance sprang forward, snatched from the officer his sword, and giving him a blow in the face, coolly replied "you!" At this word an electrical shock run through the battalion, a wild gleam of hate lighted up every countenance, so habitually passive and immovable. By a spontaneous movement the officers had sprung from the lines to give succor to their chief, but in an instant they were seized, thrown to the ground and there held at the point of the bayonet. Ivan, the surgeon major, alone was spared, for he had won the love of every soldier, by his kindness. A grenadier standing near him merely whispered these mysterious words in his ear: "Let the Nightingale sing, or remain silent, stir not from your place. Not a word, not a movement, or you are dead." Recovering from his stupor, Gen. L. seized with both hands the bayonets pointed at his heart, and turning them aside with a violent effort, cried with a voice of thunder, as though he would strike them to the earth:

"On your knees! kneel, and seek mercy with your heads bowed to the dust, or you will soon not have enough skin left upon your backs to expiate your rebellion."

These words were received with a savage sneer, and the sergeant answered with a cool tranquility which betokened an invincible firmness!

"We all well know the fate awaiting each of us, and are willing to sacrifice our lives. When your sentence is executed we shall seek Gen. Suroff, governor of Novgorod, and return to him your sword, your garments, your decorations, and what shall remain of your body, and thus say to him: 'Gen. L. was a tiger, we have slain him—here are our arms, we await our punishment.'"

Thus saying the sergeant tore off the epaulettes of the General and threw them under foot:

"These insignas are not due to you; a knout would become you better. Remember the soldier Betsakoff, beaten with rods, for coming a little too late—remember, that old under-officer, whom, for a stain upon his uniform you expelled from the ranks, and whom you beat till blood flowed from his brow, and cheeks, and lips.—That unhappy man pushed aside the cruel hand that wounded him, and was condemned to the knout and then maimed, and dying sent to Siberia." The sergeant continuing with a terrible *sang froid* the degradation of the General, had stripped him of his belt, his coat and his shirt.—"This under-officer bore, like me, the name of Guedenoff—he was my brother!"

Notwithstanding his indomitable firmness, the General could not suppress a shudder at the sound of this accusing voice; so eloquent in its simplicity, so calm and modulated in its anger. As to Solowiova, she did not at first comprehend the strange scene that was passing before her; but when she saw his sword wrested from him, his epaulettes torn off and his shoulders laid bare, when she was able to understand that her foster father was about to receive that odious punishment that he had so often inflicted upon others, seized with horror, she arose, and dropping her hands with convulsive energy, uttered piercing shrieks. Ivan, who till then had not attempted the slightest movement, could no longer remain inactive, on witnessing the despair of this loved maiden, and forgetting the ferociousness of the soldiers, the danger and uselessness of his devotion, threw himself forward. Instantly, the discharge of a gun was heard and Ivan was seen to stop short; then throwing his arm wildly into the air, he fell with his face to the ground. The ball had entered his heart.

There is in each Russian regiment a sort of buffoon, who plays a part analagous to that formerly in the German army, which was designated Lustig [Humorous.] These men are particularly distinguished by the singular monotony of their singing, by their agility, their sparkling eyes and savage gaiety. Their dance is not less frenzied than that of the Fakirs of India. One of these men saw Ivan's body fall, and drew near it dancing; then taking the corpse in his muscular arms, carried it to the window before which Solowiova stood, and extending it towards her, said:

"Hold! Donchinka, this belongs to you."

Pale as a statue, with rigid lips and disheveled hair, the poor girl looked at the body which rolled at her feet, bent over it, and wiping the brow of the corpse with her handkerchief, recognized the features of Ivan Polovoi, and uttering a wild shriek, fell fainting upon it. Meantime the General had been bound to a small hand-cart, drawn through the ranks, and received by the infliction of the rods, a most terrible torture, but which was but the commencement of his agonies.—Scarcely had they reached the extremity of the lines, when a loud voice cried—"To the oven! to the oven!" The wretched officer, although half dead with suffering, heard these words; and comprehending them, threw around him a supplicating and terrible look. "To the oven!" repeated a hundred voices. His features assumed a cadaverous hue, his pride bowed, he groaned in agony, and piteously plead for mercy, but the loud shouts of the soldiery drowned his voice, and Guedenoff, approaching the unfortunate wretch, said to him in a savage tone:

"I too, begged for mercy when my brother fell beneath the blows of the knout."

* * * * *

We will pass over this terrible scene—unhappily too true—leaving to the imagination of the reader, what the pen dare not trace. The blood curdles at the bare fact that General L——eff, and all the superiors of the corps were enclosed in ovens, heated by a slow fire, and there were literally roasted alive! This execution was a frightful originality, and it was deemed meet that its expiation should be so also.

A royal courier carried to the Emperor an account of this terrible drama, and eight hours after there entered into Novgorod several batalions of artillery, summoned in haste from Vyshnei-Voloshok. They had been preceded by a Major General, who had served in the Polish campaign under the title of the Warsaw executioner. One of his aids delivered to the rebels the order that they were to assemble unarmed, at the place situated at the western extremity of the city, called the "Field of Tartars." The soldiers merely replied to this mysterious order, with their invariable *karacho*, [good] which is admirably expressive of their character of indifference and servility.—Gathering up their casques and twirling their moustaches—as though merely preparing for parade—they took their way across the city under a strong guard of Cossacks, pale and silent, with lips blanched with emotion, they yet preserved an admirable regularity in their ranks as they marched through, followed by the mournful gaze of the inhabitants. Arrived at the designated spot, they arranged themselves without the slightest noise or confusion. At this moment the music sounded, the bells of the numerous Greek churches tolled forth their solemn notes, the batteries arranged at the entrance of five long avenues, which here met and crossed each other, were suddenly unmasked and the guns began the work of extermination. To each discharge succeeded deep and terrible groans, mingled with the songs of those soldiers who held it a point of honor to die bravely. During three long hours, these instruments of death sought out and cut down their victims, and in the evening, when the executioners of this horrid sentence left the place, they traversed a lake of human gore, strewn with mutilated limbs, blackened and unrecognizable. Five soldiers alone were miraculously spared, among whom was Guedenoff. These expired under the knout, the sergeant displaying, even to the last moment, the same unconquerable firmness. Extended and bound upon that fatal board he feigned not to feel the blows, every stroke of which took a strip of flesh from his back, nor to see the blood which flowed from his wounds; but coolly asked the executioner "if his turn would not soon come." "It is now finished," replied the other. "So much the better," answered the sergeant, with perfect indifference, "for I am very hungry."

The Bank of Delaware was chartered in 1795, and now, in her fifty-first year, has just declared her one hundredth dividend, never having missed giving at least three per cent semi-annually. The present dividend is three per cent., with an extra of two per cent for the last six months.

In the State of Delaware, the Banks are left by the Legislature to take care of *themselves*. They are well managed and well liked.—*Buff. Pilot.*

SOUTHERN BARBARISM.

Our readers will recollect that some time since we mentioned the case of a slave boy in New Orleans, some nine or ten years old, who was whipped in jail till his life was endangered. He was *suspected* of having stolen a watch. As he was returning from the jail through the city to the house of his master, his maimed and mangled condition attracted public notice; he was, by an order from Recorder Baldwin, taken from the servant of the plaintiff, in whose charge he was, and sent to the Charity Hospital, where he remained under care for a long time. The press of the the city commented freely and indignantly upon the atrocity of the outrage perpetrated on a person so young—so physically unable to bear such treatment. The plaintiff came in for a full share of the general vituperation, for it was generally asserted and believed that it was by his order and with his knowledge and consent that the was so cruelly treated. In the Tropic of the 9th, 11th, and 12th of June last, the subject was editorially commented on. The plaintiff alleging that the articles in question were calculated to injure his character, &c., entered suit against the editor, claiming from him $300 damages.

The trial commenced on the 3d, of September.

Dr. Picton was called and sworn. He testified to the lacerated condition of the boy.—His posteriors and up to the small of the back, were covered with a series of deep wounds—some of them apparently recently inflicted, and in a state of suppuration. The boy seemed haggard and weak; his pulse was low, and he expressed a fear that unless proper care was taken of him, lock-jaw might ensue. Without inquiring into the matter, he ordered that he be taken to the Charity Hospital.

Dr Wederstrandt, the resident physician, corroborated the testimony of Dr. Picton.

Plauchard, keeper of the First Municipality police jail, sworn. On the 8th of May last the boy was brought by one of the First Municipality police and Bertrand Coombs to the jail. Coombs said his watch had been stolen; that the boy, (Sylveste by name,) had confessed to have stolen it, and he wished to have him whipped to make him tell what he did with it. Witness then ordered him to be flogged; he had got five or six lashes with the paddle, when he said he would go with them and point out where the watch was in the closet; they then ceased to flog him, and Coombs took him away; he brought him back saying he could not find the watch and again he ordered him to be flogged: the paddle was applied to him a second time; he got six lashes, when he told them he would tell them where the watch was he admitted that he did not tell the truth previously; but that he would now show where it was hid behind the cistern:—Coombs took him away, but brought him back stating that they did not find the watch; from this day till the 15th witness was engaged in Judge Preval's court and elsewhere, on the business of the Municipality. He understood from his deputy that Mr. De Neufbourg came to the jail on the 9th, and had 25 lashes putt on to the boy with the whip; that he came again on the 11th, and had 25 more lashes given to him; that he came again on the 15th, to have him flogged again, when witness told him that he would not permit him to be flogged any more; he had already been too severely flogged, and he had much trouble applying linseed syrup to his back. The boy was admitted into the jail and flogged in the first instance, on the order of Recorder Genois; witness reprimanded his deputy severely for having permitted the boy to be so severely flogged.

Armingo, the deputy of Plauchard, sworn.—Witness corroborated the main facts of Plauchard's testimony. The two instances in which the boy was flogged in the absence of Plauchard, De Neufbourg looked on. He, witness, was called off, and did not see the lashes given, but heard the strokes, and thinks they were about 25 each time; the whip cuts, the paddle but blackens the flesh.

[Both of these instruments were shown to the jury. The paddle is a long thong, in the shape of a carriage trace, with a short handle at one end, and slit open for about two feet through the center at the other. The whip is a heavy, horse skin thong.]

Dennis Corcoran, sworn.—His attention had been called to the matter by a gentleman who requested that he would go and see the boy; he went, and found a crowd around him in Bayonne St. The boy's shirt was raised up, and then he saw the lacerated condition in which he was. Some of the women cried bitterly when they saw the condition in which the boy was; the old negro in whose charge the boy was, told who his master was, and for what, and where he had been whipped;—he would have the boy go on to his master's, but he seemed utterly unable; he supported himself by a stick in one hand, and by leaning on the negro-man with the other; he moved along very slowly and evidently in great pain; he was unable to raise his feet—they dragged along. On his back being exposed the crowd were loud in their expressions of indignation against his master.

The humane editors of New Orleans were shocked at this, as well they might be; but the slaveholders considered it nothing out of the way. Several were called as witnesses:

Mr. Gaiennie said that De Neufbourg had always been considered too indulgent to his slaves!

Mr. Henry said that he had known De Neufbourg 25 years. His conduct to his slaves was pretty much like that of other people to theirs—he chastised them when they deserved it.

Mr. Drouet thought that De N's treatment of his slaves was just and severe—such is the proper way to treat them.

Mr. Grivot said De N's slaves were well fed and well treated.

The result of the trial was that the jury could not agree and were discharged.

The Buffalo Pilot of Nov. 4, says:

"BACKED OUT.—That brute in New Orleans, who caused a slave to be whipped almost to death, and then sued the *Picayune* for telling of it, has backed out of his suit! We regret that, for he was in the *right hands*—a fact which the cowardly wretch had no doubt discovered, himself."

SCENE AT THE GALLOWS.

JOHN LONG, AARON LONG, his brother, and GRANVILLE YOUNG, were executed at Rock Island, Illinois, on the 25th ult., for the murder of Col. Geo. Davenport, last 4th of July. John Long addressed the crowd, substantially admitting his own guilt, but earnestly protesting the innocence of his brother and Young. After this, the following horrible scene occurred, as described by a correspondent of the Chicago News:

After Long had closed, he returned to his seat, and after consulting the other prisoners, returned and stated that it was their dying request that their bodies be given to their friends, and not to the physicians. Mr. Gatchell now stepped forward and offered up a short and appropriate prayer; after which, Mr. Haney read a psalm.—The prisoners now severally shook hands with those on the scaffold, and with each other. Aaron Long and Young nearly overcome with emotion. John quite calm and collected. The Sheriff bound their arms, put the rope round their necks, drew the caps over their faces, and led them forward upon the drop. Taking the axe, he severed the rope at one blow, and down went the drop, letting them fall a distance of four feet. But now remained a scene most revolting to behold, and most horrible to describe. The middle rope broke, letting Aaron Long fall, striking his back upon the beam below, and lying insensible from the strangling caused by the rope before it broke. For a moment not a human being moved, all were horrified, and seemed riveted to their places. Soon, however, the officers descended, and lifted him up, when he recovered his senses, and was again led upon the gallows, suffering intensely, raising his hands and crying out; "the Lord have mercy on me! You are hanging an innocent man. And (pointing to his brother,) there hangs my poor brother;" but alas! he heeded him not. He was already beyond his sympathy—he was left alone to endure the dreadful sight of his brother's last agonies, and once more to pass through the dreadful scene—the rope—the platform—the axe! I shall never forget the appearance of that man, as he sat upon the bench, a large bloody streak about his neck, his body trembling all over, while preparations were making for his final fall. But there was another act in this drama.

As he was ascending the gallows, signs of an outbreak among the crowd, were evident. Some cried, "That's enough—let him go;" while other gave expressions to their terror. Just at this moment, some cry was raised in a remote part of the crowd, no one knew what it was—some were frightened—one wing of the guard retreated towards the gallows—the tumult increased—a sudden panic seized the immense crowd, and they all fled precipitately from the place. If the earth under the gallows had opened, and Pluto himself had arisen from the infernal regions, with his horses and chariot, it could not have caused greater consternation, or a more hasty flight. The guard were with difficulty kept in their places; the crowd returned, and soon all was quiet, every one ashamed of himself for having been frightened at nothing. One wagon was found upset, but it was supposed to be the effect, and not the cause of the panic. The wretched victim of the law was at length despatched, and the crowd dispersed. Thus ended the first execution that I ever witnessed, and God grant that it may be the last. W.

CHANGES OF FORTUNE.—We see so many instances of changes of fortune in men, that all should be admonished to attach no value to wealth alone. We have noticed a once rich merchant now a porter in the Alms House, and we have hundreds of such instances which should teach us humility. An individual in Buffalo who, in the great expansion of business in 1836, stood next to Rathbun, with property valued at eleven millions, is now engaged in the humble, but honest employment of driving a horse-cart and peddling sand about the streets of Buffalo, while his wife supports herself as a nurse. —*Balt. Rep.*

A swarm of bees which had taken possession of the chimney of a house in St. Louis, have extended their honey to the depth of 20 feet. The tenants of the house make no use of the chimney, but get honey whenever they want it—very convenient.

Communications.

For the Signal of Liberty.

"THE OTHER INTERESTS."

"The Liberty party ought to carry out the principle of Equal Rights, by taking the right side of all questions that affect the welfare of community."—*Washtenaw Liberty Convention.*

There are some questions that intimately affect the welfare of community which have no *right side.*

For instance, shall we have a protective, or only a revenue Tariff? The Whigs are bellowing lustily for protection. The Democrats croak hoarsely for "Free Trade"—that is, free for all but us. Our ports open for the products of all countries, while their ports are closed against our products. All which, when duly defined by National Conventions, and stamped with authority from head quarters, and invested with the sanction of great names, means nothing more or less than "A Tariff for Revenue affording incidental protection!" While Whig clamor about *Protection* ultimately diverges into the same channel, viz: Adequate "*incidental protection.*"

Government must be supported—and the most important financial question before community is, in what way shall the means for its support be drawn from the people? Shall government be sustained by direct or by indirect Taxation? In other words, shall government Revenues be derived equally, according to their resources, from the Tax payers, or *unequally*, in proportion to the amount they may consume?

This is a grave question, and one which should be well weighed by the whole American people, and especially by the Liberty party; as its policy relative thereto may be the hinge upon which its destiny will turn. If the Liberty party wisely adopt a course of policy in reference to Tariffs, most conducive to the welfare of community, it will be likely to have a permanent existence. While to cater to the whims, caprice, or prejudices of this party or the other party, will render its duration as transient as the summer dew, or morning cloud.

A Protective Tariff in itself is unmixed evil. It is taxing a portion of community for the private benefit of another portion. And if private property is not to be taken for public use without compensation, (its injustice is so palpable,) what shall be said or thought of a system which *robs* one class of citizens for the *private benefit* of another class, and that without a *shadow of compensation?* This is the inevitable result of a Protective Tariff.

A revenue tariff with incidental protection will be found, on analysis, only a modification of the same iniquitous system. Its protection will be found on inspection to be extremely partial, while a "discriminating tariff" will resolve itself into discrimination between the rich and the poor, in favor of the former. Witness the exceptions in the table of rates. How many articles are exempted from duty on the sole grounds of being *Luxuries?* Who consumes these luxuries—the poor or the rich? For whom, then, is this discrimination? Is it not directly calculated and wisely adapted to make the rich richer and the poor poorer by by making the latter pay the taxes of the former?

All Tariffs are oppressive. A horizontal tariff less so than any other—because its operation on the principle assumed is impartial—but all tariffs are oppressive, because they tend to extravagant expenditures, from a necessarily lax supervision of their public servants, induced by the indirect manner in which citizens are taxed, or in which they are exempted by the insidious operation of a tariff. They are oppressive because they greatly increase the national expenses and burdens by providing support and payment to a host of revenue officers otherwise useless.

They are oppressive because they are unjust—assuming consumption and not possession as the basis of taxation; whereas the latter is the only equitable basis of taxation. By this mode, A, with a family of eight persons and an estate, real and personal, of $500, is swindled out of one-half or two-thirds B's just proportion, whose family consists of four persons, but whose estate is five thousand dollars; and C. who has not a dollar of taxable property, but works out by day's work to maintain a large family is obliged to pay into the national coffers as much as either A. or B. or be exempted from so doing only by being deprived of the means, by a system which adds the expenses of the government to the price of the article.

And finally, all Tariffs are oppressive, because they are inimical to *Free Trade*, which is the natural order, and upon whose healthful and unrestricted operation depend, in an essential degree, the comfort and convenience—yes, more—the happiness of all classes in community. *Free Trade*, that priceless boon—*Free* with all nations that will reciprocate the *freedom*—non-intercourse with all those who refuse this dictate of common sense and common honesty.

Let the Liberty Party assume as one article in its creed "Free Trade and Direct Taxation," and it will not only take the right side, but the side which will shortly become the most popular, and not only so, but the side most effectual for the destruction of slavery. A host of genuine free trade men long deluded and disappointed by the professions and actions of a corrupt party will be with us; while Slavery, subjected to the ordeal of a Twelve Hundred Million Dollars tax list, will be wounded mortally in its most vulnerable part.

Who says a Tariff system is right in itself—or at best any thing but a choice of evils? Who says Free Trade and Direct Taxation would be wrong and for what reasons? J. P. W.

Kent County, Nov. 1st, 1845.

For the Signal of Liberty.

THE FIRST VOTE.

The first vote is, perhaps under ordinary circumstances, the most important one that an elector ever gives. It derives this importance from the fact that it goes far towards establishing him in his political principles. No sooner does he become identified with a party, by voting for its candidates and measures, than the chains are thrown around him—the badge of the party is set upon him—and it becomes, in a measure, impossible for him to adopt a course of conduct at variance with that which is pursued by those with whom he has (often thoughtlessly) associated himself. He may, by subsequent study and observation find that some of the principles of his party are erroneous; or, if the principles to which they hold are correct, that their acts do not harmonize with them; still, though conscience tells him in plain terms that he is wrong, he may not possess sufficient moral courage to leave his old associates, to array himself in opposition to them, and be taunted as a turncoat.

Many things conspire to keep a man in the party to which he first unites himself. The hope of preferment—the desire of pleasing and fear of offending personal and political friends—the prejudices which he often imbibes against political opponents—the fact that those who are always changing sides are not trusted or respected by any party—all conspire to prevent his adopting a course of conduct at variance with that of the party to which he belongs.

In view of these facts—for facts they surely are—every young man should be very careful not to adopt erroneous political principles, or to unite with a corrupt party. His own reputation, and in a measure, the reputation and welfare of his country, depend upon his acts. So far as he, by voting or otherwise, exerts an influence injurious to national honor and prosperity, so far he tarnishes his own fame. And so far as he aids in giving to the nation a character eminent for wisdom, strength, and justice, he makes a well-earned addition to his own reputation.

But how shall a young man arrive at the truth in regard to political affairs? I answer by *reading, reflection,* and *observation.* This is the true, and in fact the *only* way to require knowledge of any kind. It must be admitted, however, that to become thoroughly acquainted with the science of politics, requires a greater amount of time and study than is usually devoted to it by the laboring portion of community. There is so much to learn and so little time for learning, that the great mass of mankind are superficial in everything. Especially is this true in regard to political science. Many deem an enlarged and extensive acquaintance with its principles as of trifling importance, and imagine that if they vote as their fathers did, sustain the principles which they sustained, and always move in unison with their party, they have discharged every duty, and done all the country requires at their hands. What an error is this! As every man claims the protection of the law, so every man should be able to act intelligently for the perfecting and sustaining of law. This cannot be done without an acquaintance with the principles of justice, and also with the condition of the country for which the law is intended. To acquire this knowledge, as I have before observed, much reading, observation, and reflection are necessary.

This acquisition should be made, too, as far as practicable, before the young man votes even for the first time. He should endeavor to obtain clear and definite ideas of the object for which "governments are instituted among men;" of the source from which they derive "their just powers;" of the extent to which they may properly carry their authority; and of the position which he sustains to his own government, and, through that, to all other governments. When he has acquired an accurate knowledge of these things, and also of the principles and acts of the parties, into which the people of the nation are divided, he will be fully qualified to judge of the absolute and relative merits of each party, and to discharge his political duties in a manner creditable to himself and honorable to his country. Young Men, attend to these things! Read—Observe—Reflect—then vote as conscience, aided by enlightened Reason, shall dictate, and you will never have occasion to be ashamed of your *First Vote.*

D. W. C. L.

Mundy, Genesee Co.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1845.

One Dollar a Year in Advance.

ELECTION OF JUDGES.

In a former article on the advantages of *electing* the State officers who are now *appointed*, ostensibly with the advice and consent of the Senate, but really by the Governor alone, we promised to consider, on a future occasion, the propriety of electing the State Judges.

The experiment of electing these officers, we believe, has been tried among civilized nations only to a small extent, and the sphere of action in these cases has been so limited that no sufficient data for the foundation of an opinion have been presented. We are therefore obliged to have recourse to our reasonings from the nature of the proposition itself, if we would judge of its probable results.

In favor of the measure it is urged, that the people are quite as competent to elect their judicial as their executive or legislative officers. If they can be trusted to designate suitable persons to *make* laws, can they not also wisely select those who are to *explain* and *interpret* them? There is reason to believe that the judicial benches would be filled by election by persons as well qualified as though the incumbents were appointed. The judges would feel their responsibility to the people who elected them; whereas now they care comparatively little for popular opinion, as they hold their offices by appointment for seven years, and receive their five dollars every day. Besides, they might then come more directly from the mass of the people; whereas, under the appointing system, they are taken from a *class* who are removed by their profession, studies and interests from a sympathy with the laboring part of community.

It is further argued that all advances towards the election of judicial officers have resulted favorably. No one now objects to the election of associate judges in each county, because the experiment has been tried for years, and the result is perfectly satisfactory. So also of Justices of the Peace. There was a time when their election was strenuously opposed, yet no one now wishes that the offices should be filled by appointment. Yet they exercise jurisdiction, and give judgment in a vast number of cases, both civil and criminal, involving the most important principles of law; and not unfrequently their decisions are taken directly to the Supreme Court for confirmation or reversion. It is not contended that elected Justices of the Peace always decide right; but *that the decisions would be no better if the magistrates were appointed by the Governor*. No such plea is made in the case of magistrates; and hence, if the principle of electing judicial officers has already worked well as far as it has been tried, through a considerable length of time, we have encouragement to extend it through all the gradations of judicial authority.

Finally, it is said that the people are fully competent to govern themselves: the selection of judges is a material item in self-government; and to vest their appointment in other hands than those of the people, implies an assertion of the principle that the Governor and Senate can, to this extent, govern the people better than they can govern themselves.

On the other hand, the opponents of the measure regard it as an innovation upon the established usages of the civilized world, and fraught with dangerous consequences. The law questions pending before the Courts, they believe would in reality be decided by the people at the polls. Suppose that the whole people of the State elect one of the Supreme Judges every seven years. Will not his legal principles, practice, and probable course in future be inquired into and spread out before all the people through the press and party orators? Will he not be nominated on strict party principles? The questions which come before the Courts are often momentous, involving the dearest rights of men, and millions of property. Is it to be supposed that those whose interests are to be thus perilled will have no concern about the individuals who are to decide upon them? Will they not rather be on the alert, straining every nerve to secure the election of that candidate whose decision will be favorable to them? Suppose we had a general Banking Law, as in Ohio, under which all the banking capital of the State was in operation, through some 30 or 40 banks. Suppose there was a clause in this law which was thought by some would make the private property of the stockholders of all the Banks liable for the debts of the Corporations, and that this construction of the law was to be determined, without the possibility of appeal, by Judges about to be elected. By the decision, property amounting to millions of dollars might be instantly made liable for the debts of the Banks, or it might be declared beyond the reach of the creditors. Our knowledge of human nature teaches us that the whole Banking interest would be at work to secure the nomination of men who would decide favorably to them: that the friends of the Banks would labor for their election, spending an amount of time, efforts and money commensurate with the importance of the object to be obtained. The creditors and enemies of the Banks would nominate Judges who would decide in *their* favor. The views of the respective candidates would be called out and be published in the papers; and the people would go to the polls and vote for this or that candidate for Judge, *because he was virtually pledged to decide in this or that manner* on the question then pending. In this way the important question before the legal tribunal would be discussed, voted upon and decided by the people at the polls before it could even be presented to the Court! The sentence of the Judge would be a mere repetition of his previously expressed sentiments—a fulfilling of his previous pledges.

Or suppose our Railroads to have been sold out to a company, and they wish to buy a strip of land for their road as wide again as that sold them, and they insist that their charter gives them the right of taking all the land they want by paying for it the damages that a jury shall assess. This is denied and opposed by those interested, and the question is coming before Judges about to be elected. The question would be discussed in all the papers, and would at once become an important political element in the election. So also of any other question of sufficient magnitude.

Besides, the argument that is urged in favor of electing the Judges, that it would render them more keenly sensitive to the opinions of the people, is thought by some to be a powerful reason against their election. To do justice, the Judges should be removed as far as possible from every influence, whether of the people, the Executive or the Legislature. Hence their pay should be from the State treasury rather than from the parties, their terms should be long, and their salaries ample. Whereas their election by the people would be one effectual blow towards destroying that independence by which they ought to be characterized.

We have thus stated the arguments we have heard advanced on each side of the question; and they are so nearly balanced that we are unable to give a very decided opinion respecting the utility of the proposition. Were the Judges selected to administer *Justice* instead of Law, with full chancery powers, we should be in favor of their election; but under the present legal system, by which precedents must be strictly followed, the plan of electing them would be of doubtful utility. One important effect, however, would inevitably result from it. The Judges, says Blackstone, are the living exponents and oracles of the Law. Their decisions are law. Hence the election of these expounders and oracles by the people *would place the whole legal system very largely under their control;* and when the people had taken charge of it, it could never be remanded back to be subject entirely to ancient forms, precedents, and usages, but would be altered and modified, from time to time, to suit the spirit of the age and the genius of the people.

But we think the election of the Judges would much better be vested in both Houses of the Legislature, without the concurrence of the Governor, than in the Governor and Senate alone. Were the Legislature twice as large as it now is, (as it ought to be,) we think a *very* objectionable man could not be appointed to the office of Supreme Judge. Intrigue and management would have far less effect in appointments to that office than they now have.

CENSUS OF WASHTENAW COUNTY.

We have received from Mr. Howe, the Marshal of this County, the Census, as follows:

Ann Arbor,	4,143
Ypsilanti,	2 651
Scio,	1,737
Saline,	1,686
Salem,	1,424
York,	1,312
Manchester,	1,279
Superior,	1,267
Freedom,	1,222
Pittsfield,	1,197
Lodi,	1,154
Bridgewater,	1,073
Northfield,	1,070
Lima,	966
Webster,	950
Sylvan,	865
Sharon,	800
Dexter,	775
Lyndon,	703
Augusta,	795
	26,979
VILLAGES.	
Ann Arbor,	3,030
Ypsilanti,	1,469
Dexter,	581
	4,970

TEMPERANCE LECTURES.

Mr. Charles D. Church, of Sandy Hill, New York, has given two lectures in our village, to large audiences on the subject of Temperance. His style is novel. He intersperses his remarks with singing—illustrates his positions with anecdotes—all of which is calculated to interest a very large portion of his hearers. A respectable number of names was obtained to the pledge, and it is believed good was done.

THE NATIVE AMERICANS.

Should the "Natives" maintain a separate political identity in 1848, their action may seriously affect the chances of the Presidential election. A few thousand votes cast by them in New York and Pennsylvania may determine the electoral votes of those great States, and thereby control the Presidential election.

The present number of the Natives we have no means of knowing accurately, but presume they can poll in the United States from 60,000 to 100,000 votes. Their vote in Pennsylvania for Canal Commissioner exceeded 22,000. In Massachusetts, their candidate for Governor, Henry Shaw, received 6 944 votes. In Boston, his vote was 1,841 in about 10,000 votes.

We learn from the Vineyard, the Native paper of Detroit "that the old Jeffersonian Republicans of Washtenaw are buckling on their armor, and have entered upon the discussion and advocacy of the principles of the AMERICAN party with a commendable spirit and energy. They design at no distant day, as we are informed, to establish at that place an organ of correct principles, of the largest dimensions, which is to be placed under the editorial supervision of an association of talented and unterrified American Patriots."

We have heard similar intimations before, but not being in the secrets of the party, we knew not what reliance to place upon them. We have heard that a central organ is to be established at Ann Arbor, and a political organization commenced in every county where a few Natives can be found. This undoubtedly is the most effectual way for a new party. But it is very questionable whether the Native doctrines will thrive well with a country population. The party never yet has been successful out of the cities. In this respect it is opposed to the Liberty party which derives almost all its strength from the country, and has made but little progress in the cities.

The political affinities of the Native party ally it more closely to the Whigs than to either of the other parties. The *principles* of Democracy are directly opposed to its narrow and proscriptive spirit, and those of the Liberty party still more so. The Whigs, however, are not at all fond of claiming relationship with the Natives, as the new organization is thought to be quite injurious to the interests of the Whig party. It takes away public attention from the Whig issues, and subtracts votes more largely from than from the Democrats.

THE OHIO BANKS.

As the issues of the new Banks of Ohio will soon constitute a large portion of our circulating medium, it becomes a matter of interest with our business men to ascertain their actual foundation. The Democratic Review has an article respecting them, which conveys an unfavorable impression of the Banking Law. The Review says:

"The seventy-five sections of the Ohio law are occupied almost exclusively with detailing the manner in which banks may borrow of the people; not a word is said of the manner in which the people may borrow of the banks.—The first method of issuing notes is for seven banks or more to associate and appoint each an agent. These agents assemble at Columbus and become incorporated as the "State Bank of Ohio," each bank which sends an agent being a branch of the bank, and charged with the salary and expenses of its agent, who is supposed to exercise a supervisory power over the bank that appoints him, and he has a vote in the board for every $50,000 of circulation that the institution he represents may have outstanding at the time of his vote. The duties of this board seem to be confined entirely to the preparing of notes to be issued by the banks that employ them.

When a bank requires notes for circulation it is required to deposite in Ohio, in United States stock or specie, ten per cent of the amount with the board of control to constitute a safety fund. The notes are then signed by the president of the board of control, registered and delivered to the banks, by the cashier of which they are countersigned and ready for circulation. In putting them out, however, the bank is required to retain on hand thirty per cent of the amount in cash funds, of which one-half shall be specie.—Therefore, one-half or fifteen per cent of the circulation is required to "specie funds." The phrase is usually applied to bank notes on hand, and the amount seldom or never, in the course of business, falls below fifteen per cent: thus the returns of the New York banks showed a circulation of $18,365,031, and of bank notes on hand $3,148,213 or about seventeen per cent, being more than the requirement of the Ohio law. There is then required fifteen per cent gold or silver to be kept on hand, yet the fifty-fifth section provides that "sight drafts" on New York, Philadelphia, Boston [or Baltimore, shall be "deemed gold and silver wherever these terms are used in this act."

Hence "gold and silver" can be manufactured at a moment's notice. Paying out bills for a "kite" on a New York agent will provide any amount of *legal* "gold and silver." Thus, long sections of the law containing fancied restrictions, are neutralized by other long sections explaining away the restrictions, and the whole matter rests precisely as under the old law. In plain matter of fact, an Ohio bank of $100,000 capital may issue $200,000 of circulation, by merely paying away part of it for Ohio stocks to deposite with the clerk of all the banks associated under the name of a "Board of Control." Several banks have already been organized under this law, and unless it is promptly repealed that State will yet undergo losses compared to which the failure of the St. Clair bank will be as nothing. It is to be hoped that this latter occurrence will so operate upon the citizens as to deprive the banks of the ability to obtain too extended a circulation before a repeal of the law takes place."

Improved Graham Diet.—A man from the interior has been arrested in Detroit for sending to the forwaders three barrels of *bran* and *sand*, and attempting to pass them off for flour.

ELECTION RETURNS.

LENAWEE COUNTY.—Felch received 1,787 votes; Vickery 1,704; Birney 184. Birney's vote last year was 226.

MONROE COUNTY.—Felch received 1,073 votes, Vickery 442, Birney 34, viz: 4 votes in Bedford, 14 in Dundee, 12 in London, 3 in Ash, 1 in Summerfield. Birney's vote last year, 45. The whole vote of the County fell off 652, or nearly a third.

WAYNE COUNTY.—In Livonia, 41 Liberty men came to the polls, and more than one-fourth of the number stayed away. The whole vote of the town was diminished.

HILLSDALE COUNTY.—The Liberty vote for Governor was 168, as follows: Somerset 13, Moscow 6, Litchfield 44, Wheatland 20, Adams 34, Fayette 12, Allen 2, Reading 6, Pittsford 3, Cambria 9, Florida 10, Wright 1, Rowland 2, Woodbridge 6. The vote for Birney last year was 212.

INGHAM COUNTY.—The following is the official vote for Governor.

Towns.	*Felch.*	*Vickery.*	*Birney.*
Locke,	16	8	12
Phelpstown,	20	16	2
Meridian,	18	17	
Lansing,	11	5	
Delhi,	26	19	
Alaiedon,	17	28	4
Wheatfield,	13	9	
Le Roy,	11	8	
White Oak,	31	15	9
Ingham,	47	19	4
Vevay,	49	53	3
Aurelius,	18	12	15
Onondaga,	29	36	12
Leslie,	33	29	17
Bunker Hill,	16	18	2
Stockbridge,	49	33	6
	404	325	86

Last year the Liberty vote was 45—having nearly doubled.

SHIAWASSEE COUNTY.—A friend writes from Owasso: "Notwithstanding the Liberty party in this place, is only two years old, the noble Birney received a majority of 12 votes over both of the other candidates. For Governor the vote stands—Liberty 38, Democrat 15, Whig 11. For Senators—Liberty 32, Democrat 25, Whig 8. For Representative—Liberty 41, Democrat 22, Whig 00."

OAKLAND COUNTY.

Towns.	*Felch.*	*Vickery.*	*Birney.*
Avon,	111	105	16
Addison,	71	17	5
Bloomfield,	122	56	16
Brandon,	31	24	13
Commerce,	79	23	25
Farmington,	117	114	30
Groveland,	82	54	
Highland,	51	21	10
Holley,	62	19	2
Independence,	90	56	
Lyon,	85	67	43
Milford,	78	59	52
Novi,	93	91	14
Oakland,	51	20	6
Orion,	73	24	3
Oxford,	54	81	8
Pontiac,	228	135	41
Rose,	47	23	1
Royal Oak,	70	84	1
Southfield,	80	78	37
Springfield,	42	68	8
Troy,	95	132	9
Waterford,	91	30	5
WestBloomfield,	29	34	26
White Lake,	44	22	21
Total,	1984	1438	392

BRANCH COUNTY.

Towns.	*Felch.*	*Vickery.*	*Birney.*
Algansee,	30	24	6
Batavia,	67	9	
Bethel,	19	22	
Bronson,	56	17	
Butler,	30	13	2
Coldwater,	178	111	1
Gilead,	9	6	14
Girard,	60	23	16
Kinderhook,	23	11	4
Matteson,	15	10	
Noble,	27	11	
Ovid,	26	10	
Quincy,	81	28	
Sherwood,	50	47	5
Union,	35	17	33
Total	706	359	81

CALHOUN COUNTY.

Towns.	*Felch.*	*Vickery.*	*Birney.*
Albion,	116	118	
Athens,	32		8
Battle Creek,	142	132	28
Bedford,	13	19	2
Burlington,	48	10	22
Clarence,	27	15	
Clarendon,	24	48	1
Convis,	33	34	
Eckford,	35	55	17
Emmett,	79	66	10
Freedonia,	43	28	
Homer,	62	41	23
Lee,	20	6	
Leroy,	37	15	30
Marshall,	249	161	6
Marengo,	89	66	1
Newton,	22	14	
Pennfield,	30	45	8
Sheridan,	59	58	3
Tekonsha,	25	49	
Total,	1185	980	159

EATON COUNTY.—Vickery received 351 votes, Felch 315, Birney 66.

KENT COUNTY.—Felch received 500 votes, Vickery 433, Birney 42.

JACKSON COUNTY.—Felch received 1150 votes, Vickery 1066, Birney 335.

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY.

Towns.	*Felch.*	*Vickery.*	*Birney.*
Leonidas,	48	69	1
Colon,	58	45	
Burr Oak,	21	34	12
Fawn River,	61	24	1
Mendon,	47	49	
Nottawa,	73	76	3
Sherman,	7	12	4
Sturgis,	41	68	7
Park,	53	17	5
Lockport,	81	73	1
Florence,	65	38	4
White Pigeon,	45	31	
Flowerfield,	14	17	23
Fabius,	39	19	2
Constantine,	93	82	5
Mottville,	45	26	
Total,	790	680	68

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Liberty vote of this State was not as large as was anticipated. The Atlas gives for Briggs, Whig, 47,931; for Davis, Dem. 37,338; for Shaw, Native, 6,944; for Sewall, Lib. 6,760: Scattering 1,294. A large part of the scattering votes were given for Sewall. Allowing 500 of these to belong to Sewall, the result will show that the Whig vote has fallen off from last year 21,639: the Democratic, 20,376: the Liberty 2,175. The Whigs have lost 31 per cent, the Democrats, 33, and the Liberty party 22 per cent.

NEW YORK.

Both parties are crowing over the Legislative elections of this State. The Democrats claim 70 out of 128 members of the House, being 12 majority. The Senate will stand 26 Democrats to 7 Whigs and Natives. The Convention was carried by an overwhelming majority. The holding of this Convention will be an impotant event, and its results will affect not only the people of New York, but many of the other States.

NEW JERSEY.

The result of the election for the legislature, is before us. The Senate stands 12 whigs and 7 democrats, and the house 31 whigs and 27 democrats.

CONNECTICUT.

The Liberty party have renominated FRANCIS GILLETTE for Governor, and Levi Yale for Lieut. Governor. The election takes place on the first Monday in April next.

WEBSTER'S ANTI-SLAVERY PROGRESS.

☞Daniel Webster lately addressed a public meeting in Boston, of which the News has the following notice:—

"Mr. Webster said that the only question of exciting interest in our foreign affairs was that of Oregon—which he discussed in a masterly manner. The next subject of importance was of course the tariff. He at length came to the great sorrow, the splitting up of parties. He spoke of the Liberty party "more in sorrow than anger." He asked who those were who were responsible for the annexation of Texas and spread of slavery.—They were those professing the deepest interest in the removal of slavery, &c.—No intelligent man but must have known that withholding his vote from the whig candidates would bring in the *loco foco* candidate and Texas. Should he ever give his voice for the constitution of a new State with a provision making slavery *perpetual*, he should certainly never show his head again in Faneuil Hall.—(Great applause.) The Whigs seemed actually to think they were becoming abolitionists at a cheap rate. He addressed members of the Liberty and Native American associations as sympathizing with their principles, and implored them to re-unite with the Whig party."

Daniel is very shy of all innovation on ancient usages, and yet keeps out an eye to watch the progress of public opinion. It will be seen that he does not commit himself against voting for the admission of *more Slave States*. He has not a word to say in that behalf, if they come in by the dozen; but he will not give "his voice for the Constitution of a new State *making Slavery perpetual*"—that's all. Such is the extent of *his* antislavery. Yet he is one of the great lights of "the true Liberty party!" At this rate of progress, how long before the Whigs will abolish slavery?

UNCOMMON DEPRAVITY.

The Monroe Advocate contains the sentence pronounced by Judge Goodwin on Geo. Wells, of that city for attempting the life of Hall, the cashier of the Bank, by shooting him twice through the body. We published the details at length at the time, and we thought that they exhibited an amount of wickedness not often found in criminals. So far as has yet been discovered, he had no accomplices in his crimes. He was sentenced to the State Prison for twenty years. It is stated that Wells showed no signs of repentance, but on the contrary appeared to care nothing for the horrible crime he had very nearly committed. He expressed himself as wishing to go to prison, and cared not how long the sentence.

☞ The population of the State of New York is now 2,600,874
In 1840 it was 2,427,436
Increase in 5 years 170,938

The number of Electors, except in New York, is 475,440. New York has probably 60,000 Electors.

The Whig vote for Canal Commissioner in Pennsylvania, (the only State officer in nomination) fell off from last fall 72,113, or almost half. The Democratic vote fell off 48,223.—The Liberty vote increased about 600.

SOUTHERN BAPTISTS AND SLAVERY

The following extracts purports to be from "The Carolina Baptist" of Sept. 1845. We quote it to show the ground taken by the clerical teachers of the South in defence of the rightfulness of Slaveholding.

"NEW TESTAMENT SLAVERY.

1, There were masters and slaves in the Apostolic churches.

2. Christian masters of Christian slaves.

3. Christian masters of Pagan slaves.

4. Christian slaves of masters not Christians.

5. The New Testament does not prohibit this relation.

6. But the New Testament enjoins slaves to abide in slavery.

7. Yet encourages them to use freedom if they may obtain it lawfully.

8. For the New Testament enjoins obedience to the laws existing in the government of the land where we live.

Those churches are our examples. What was not prohibited to them is not prohibited to us. What was enjoined on them is obligatory on us. This, however, does not oblige the propagation and extension of slavery, or *oblige* us to have slaves. It does not forbid. It tolerates, it sanctions, it restrains, it regulates. It does not enjoin or forbid, but tolerates emancipation, with or without indemnity, not without the consent of both parties, and of the *third* party, *the laws*.

1. It neither enjoins slavery nor forbids it.

2. It neither enjoins emancipation nor forbids it.

3. It tolerates, sanctions, legalizes, and regulates slavery.

4. It tolerates, sanctions, legalizes, and regulates emancipation.

All of this it does, in harmony with the recognition of human politico, civil jurisprudence. It leaves the whole matter out of the church, and refers it to the world.

It treats slavery, war, commerce, &c., only religiously, not civilly, not politically; or it treats them individually, socially, generally; not nationally, or ecclesiastically. Any interference with this institution by any church is unauthorized, and without example or sanction in the New Testament. Such interference, therefore, is unscriptural and unchristian."

We apprehend their test rule would not bear examination. For instance: "Those [apostolic] churches are our examples. What was not pohibited to them is not prohibited to us." Gambling, dancing, runselling, and forgery were not prohibited by the New Testament to these churches: therefore, they are "not prohibited to us." Therefore, "any interference with" these practices "by any church is unauthorized, and without example or sanction in the New Testament. *Such interference*, therefore, *is unscriptural and absurd!*" But our readers will not thank us for arguing so plain a matter.

LEGAL OPINION.

There has been for sometime a difficulty among the managers of the Female Moral Reform Society, and the parties have finally appealed to the law to settle their conflicting claims. The following notice of the decision will interest many of our readers, on account of the principles laid down, which apply to all voluntary associations not incorporated:

"It has been decided by Hon. Robert H. Morris, Judge Edmonds, D. Lord, Theodore Sedgwick, John Druer, and other equally eminent lawyers, that Mrs. Beatty, the excommunicated treasurer, is all that is left of the late Moral Reform Society—that the other portion, by subscribing to a new constitution, made to meet the emergency to which they had reduced themselves by an undue stretch of power, committed wilful suicides, and worse than all, they have not only lost the control of the funds, but have made themselves liable for the debts contracted under the idea of paying them with those funds. The auxiliary societies should take notice of this decision.—*N. Y. Eve. Mirror.*

☞The arbitrators lay down these principles:

1. Societies, *not incorporated*, are merely *partnerships*. What is called the Constitution of such society is *Co-partnership*, and the members are *partners*. Each member is personally responsible for the debts of the Society.

2. Members of such society can only be bound by proceedings in strict conformity to the Constitution—their articles of agreement, or by the unanimous consent of all the members—all the partners.

If members of the society create debts not in accordance with the Constitution, they become personally and individually liable for such debts. The society is not responsible."

REPUBLICAN AND DESPOTIC CRUELTY.

There are two narratives on the first page, illustrating the practical operation of military and legal Despotism. Read them both.

☞ The case of the People vs. Sayer Reeves, indicted for the murder of Afred D. Phelps, of Dexter, was determined last week by a verdict from the jury of Not Guilty.—They were absent about fifteen minutes.—We understand that the testimony will be published in the Argus next week.

☞We are requested to state that the removal of the body of a child from the grave to which a correspondent referred last week, is satisfactorily explained. The body was removed by the friends of the deceased.

The Oceola brought down from Washington and put on board the ship Roanoke, one hundred and forty-seven blacks, men, women and children, designed to be translated to Liberia, by the Colonization Society. These people were liberated by will by two estates in Virginia, that of Beckus and Hoos. They were well provided with clothing and agricultural implements. The Roanoke will probably sail to day.—*Norfolk New Era.*

A MAN FOR SALE.

The Union, the organ of Mr. Polk and of the Democratic party, at Washington, advertises a man for sale, to be sold by authority of the United States. He is not to be sold for any crime, or because he is a slave, so far as it appears, but *to pay his jail fees!* As some Democrats are unwilling to believe that the United States *now* sanction such a piece of barbarism, we annex the advertisement entire.

"NOTICE.—Will be sold, at the jail of Washington county, D. C. on Friday, the 7th of November, 1845, at 10 o'clock A. M. a negro man, committed as a runaway, who calls himself John Smith. He is a dark mulatto, about 6 feet high, and about 28 or 29 years of age. Had on when committed, a striped summer coat and pantaloons, a black fur hat, and has other clothing with him principally homemade. He says he is a slave, and belongs to a Mr. John Smith, who lives in Henrico county, between Petersburg and Richmond. He has a scar under the left eye, and one on the under lip, and says that his master's nearest neighbor is Mr. John Richardson.

The owner or owners of the above described negro-man are hereby requested to come forward, prove him, and take him away, or he will be sold for his prison and other expenses as the law directs.

ROBT. BALL, *Jailer,*
for A. Hunter, Marshal, D. C.

HILLSDALE COUNTY.

The Liberty men of the County of Hillsdale are requested to meet in the village of Hillsdale, on Saturday, the 6th of December, at 10 A. M. for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State Anti Slavery Society, which which will meet at Marshall, immediately after the adjournment of the State Temperance Society. It is also highly necessary that measures then be taken for a thorough and efficient organization of the party. There has been an entire want of energy and activity during the fall campaign, the result of which is seen in our diminished vote. Let us then prepare for an active winter campaign by raising means to procure and circulate antislavery publications, and securing the services of Lecturers. Every friend of the cause is earnestly requested to attend. See appeal in another place.

DAVID M. BAGLEY,
Cha'n. of Co. Com.

TO THE LIBERTY MEN OF HILLSDALE COUNTY.

Another election has passed, and you are probably aware that it has resulted most ingloriously for the cause of Liberty and Equal Rights in this County. You have reason to mourn over the result, so inauspicious to the success of our cause, and the more so, from the fact, that the failure to increase our vote one or two hundred above that of last fall, has arisen from the culpable apathy of yourselves. You did not sow, you did not cultivate the plants of Liberty! How then could you expect to reap an abundant harvest? No enterprise, however good may be its object, can prosper without the aid of its friends.—And when an enterprize yet in its infancy having great objects to accomoplish, is surrounded and attacked by vast multitudes of implacable enemies, it is clearly evident, that the strong efforts of all its friends is necessary to sustain it, and carry it forward to its destination.

As far as I can learn, there was scarcely an effort made in any town for the cause of freedom. No delegates were appointed by this County to attend the Senatorial Convention, and with all my efforts both by writing and personal enquiry, I was unable to learn the names of the Senators nominated by the Lenawee County Convention until the Saturday before election. Had our County appointed Senatorial delegates at the County Convention held last July, we should have been spared the mortification of going into the field without a full ticket. Our tickets were mostly sent into the several towns, by political opponents, as but few Liberty men called for them. It may have resulted as well, but is it not altogether safer for the Liberty men of the several towns to see that some one of their number call at an early day to obtain the tickets for their respective towns? The probability is that our vote in this county, is from 50 to 75 less than last year, when we had the tremendous efforts of the pro-slavery parties to encounter. It may be said that this is an unimportant election. But with the friends of liberty who are contending against fearful odds, every election is of vast importance. Every vote lost, tells against us, and every vote gained, places us so much nearer the consummation of our project. This fall's result should sink deep into the heart of every lover of freedom, and awaken every power and faculty to determined action. Come out then to the County Convention, on the 6th of December. Let us take counsel together, and if you are not then determined to rally in your strength against the Slave Power, let us, at least, perform the last funeral rites of the Liberty cause with all due solemnity.

D. M. BAGLEY,
Cha'n. of Co. Com.

Hillsdale, Nov. 11, 1845.

☞ Gerrit Smith is attending several large antislavery meetings in Massachusetts.

Lake Defences.—The government is concentrating some heavy guns here, for lake defence.

Twenty long guns, thirty-two pounders, were received here from Pittsburgh, some weeks since, and last week ten Paixhan sixty-four pounders were landed at the foot of Maine street, which were yesterday being removed.

The whole of these, we understand, are for lake defence, being ship guns; and shot and shells, in due proportion, have been sent on with them. As the garrison has been removed from here, all these have been placed in the chatge of Col. MCKAY, who has provided a place for their present deposite and protection.—*Buf. Pilot.*

☞The amount of reading matter for this week has been shortened somewhat for want help in the office. We will make it up some time.

We shall publish the vote for Governor in all the Counties, as soon as received.

☞In Massachusetts, not a Democratic Senator is elected. In the House are 144 Whigs, 53 Democrats, and 3 Natives.

☞The Whigs will have 15 or 16 members in the House of Representatives.

Commercial.

ANN ARBOR, Nov. 21, 1845.

Since our last, the weather has continued quite mild, and rain has fallen in considerable quantities. We perceive by the Detroit Advertiser, that the bills of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank are again quoted at par.—That paper says:

"We have not learned what arrangements have been made but we infer that the Bank has resumed or is about to resume active business. It was reported some time since that the suit in Chancery had been disposed of but we do not vouch for it.'

The cars on the Central Railroad now run as far as Battle Creek, 123¼ miles from Detroit. It is said they will run to Kalamazoo by Christmas.

The Detroit papers state that an Eastern Company stand ready to buy the Central Railroad at a fair price.

Wheat sells in our market to-day from 78 to 80 cents, being the highest price yet paid. As it is now too late to send Flour through for the Fall market, the buyers are evidently anticipating a high price in the Spring.—Whether they will realize it, is considered by many quite questionable.

In Buffalo, Nov. 15, Flour was selling for shipment in large quantities at $4,90 to $5,00. Wheat 95 to 96.

General Intelligence.

MEANS OF WALKING UPON WATER DISCOVERED.—In Hanover, two young men, one a Swede, and the other a Norman—taking the hint from that sort of foot-gear of fir-plank called skies, by means of which, in those northern countries, the inhabitants pass thro' valleys and ravines filled with snow, without sinking—have been exhibiting in that capital, the exploit of walking on the water, by means of skies—made, however, for the latter purpose, with iron plates hollow within. Backwards and forwards, much at their ease, according to the report, did the exhibitors walk and run—going through the military exercises with knapsacks at their backs—and finally drawing a boat containing eight persons—all without wetting their shoes. The Minister at War has, it is said, put a portion of the garrison of Hanover under the training of these gentlemen, for the purpose of learning what might prove so useful a military manœuvre; and as MM. Kjelberg and Balcken propose carrying their invention into other countries, our readers will probably suspend their opinion till they have a nearer view of this novel meeting of sky and water.

Bankrupt Statistics.—The following statement, furnished by the Clerk of the United States Bankrupt Court, for the Southern District of New York, will be found interesting It appears there are three hundred and ninety petitioners who have not been discharged, and three hundred and fifty-six who are opposed by creditors.

Out of the number of 2550 bankrupts, there are 263 whose debts were over $100,000, and 12 over a million each. Of these latter, the largest was one of the Messrs. Josephs, whose liabilities were $5,781,000. The whole amount of indebtedness issued out by the operations of the law, reaches the enormous amount of one hundred and thirty millions five hundred and eighty thousand dollars.

Whole number of Bankrupts petitioning	2466
Do do petitioned against	84
Whole number	2550
Number discharged	2160
Not yet discharged	390
Opposed by creditors	356
They describe themselves as follows:	
Merchants	726
Clerks	405
Mechanics	372
No occupation	161
Brokers	85
Farmers	47
Gentlemen	40
Agents	31
Physicians	26
Lawyers	18
Office holders	15
Auctioneers	12
Laborers	11
Victuallers	11
Other occupations	500
Residing in the city of New York	1900
Do out of the city do	650
There are 40 petitioners whose debts are each under	$1,000
There are 263 petitioners whose debts are each over	$100,000
There are 12 petitioners whose debts are each over	$1 000,000
The total amount of indebtedness is about	$130,580,415
The largest amount in one petition is about	$5,781,000
Lowest	$248,25

N. Y. Eve. Post.

The monthly statement of the Treasurer of the United States, shows that on the 28th of July there was deposited in various Banks, in the Union, funds belonging to the government to the amount of $8,568,068; on the 25th of August the amount had increased to $9,939,658; and on the 80th September, to $10,069,689.

Slaveholders' idea of Equality.—The Louisville Democrat says:

"All WHITE men have a right to Liberty, *except they be of African descent.* As for Blacks, they may go to Guinea, or to the D——l."

MARRIED—NOT HUNG.—A novel occurrence took place on Wednesday last, in a capital trial pending before all the judges of the Supreme Court now sitting at Salem. James Powers, who was indicted for rape on Hannah Welsh, was to have been tried on Thursday for his life, and the jurors were summoned, and the court ready, having assigned a day especially for the trial. In this stage of the case, the prosecuting officer announced that he had suddenly been deprived of the most material witness for the prosecution, without whose testimony he could not hope for a conviction; that this witness was the girl upon whom the offence was committed, and that he had lost her testimony by her going to the jail and *marrying* the prisoner that morning, and now being his wife, she could not testify against him.

And thereupon the court looked becomingly grave, and the prosecuting officer entered a nolle prosequi, and Mr. James Powers is a gay bridegroom at large, enjoying his honeymoon, instead of being a prisoner in the dock on his trial, with the prospect of a hempen halter.

Singular as this occurrence may seem, there is no doubt of the honesty and virtue of the girl, and of the truth of her charge against the prisoner, who moreover confessed his guilt. The parties are both Irish, and the young man decent in other respects, and the girl a faithful domestic. Under all the circumstances, it may turn out a happier match than many which were more willing in their origin. —*Bost. Post.*

'Well Buttered.'—Last year the quantity of butter that reached the Hudson river by way of the Erie Canal, was upwards of *twenty-three million pounds,* valued at nearly two millions of dollars.

Vermont Butter.—The Traveller states that a single merchant, from a small town in the state of Vermont, is in the habit of sending from 40 to 60 tons of butter to this city every year. What acres of bread would that spread!

"As long as I live," said the Emperor of Austria, "I will oppose a will of iron to the progress of liberal opinions."

The Lexingtonians should send T. F. Marshall to Vienna to congratulate his august majesty on this truly sublime proposition.

An unfortunate carpenter who had become tired of dunning a bad pay customer up Broadway on Thursday, resorted to the placard system, posting himself in front of his customer's door, with a placard, on which was printed—

"A POOR CARPENTER, WAITING FOR HIS PAY, $10 60 DUE."

A great crowd collected but were soon dispersed by the police.

We learn from the Nashua Gazette that a new factory, 200 feet long and two stories high, is about to be erected in that town. The company promise to have the machinery propelled by steam.

Pennsylvania.—The following are the official aggregates for Canal Commissioner at the last election:

Karns, (Whig,) 85,961; Burns, (Loco,) 115,042; Morton, (Native,) 22,921; Latimer, (Abolition,) 2,626. Burns' majority over Karns, 29 081; Burns over all, 3,531.

The Missouri Annual Conference of the Methodist Church, has decided with only 14 dissenting votes, to adhere to the southern organization. Four preachers withdrew from the Conference; Rev. Messrs. Jamison, Chandler, Waterman, and Sewly.

We learn from the Cincinnati *Times* of the 22d, that hog slaughtering has commenced in that great pork mart of the country. Fifteen hundred were slaughtered the week previous, for one packer.

A NEW WAY TO ADVERTISE.—Recently three monster fire-balloons ascended about mid-day, from different parts of London, and created considerable amusement from the fact of their discharging prodigious numbers of bills from various altitudes. On reaching terra firma they were eagerly secured, and found to contain announcements of a periodical publication. This may be termed *ærial* advertising.

☞A BLESSING TO MOTHERS AND THEIR CHILDREN.—Such may SHERMAN'S WORMS LOZENGES be truly called, for they have saved thousands of children from an untimely grave and caused the mother's heart to leap for joy, when she had given up all hope for the recovery of her offspring. And when it is remembered that worms destroy thousands of children annually, and the cause is never suspected; and when it is known that these Lozenges are a sure and certain specific, destroying them and invariably bringing them away, surely the heart of every parent will be filled with joy at the announcement of such a blessing. And not only are the Dr's preparations for worms good, but his COUGH LOZENGES have succeeded in removing and curing the most inveterate cases of Cough, and even Consumption, when hope had taken flight, and despair was pictured on the countenances of friends around. We are acquainted with numerous cases of wonderful cures performed, and would refer the inquirer to Dr. Sherman's pamphlet of cures.—The CAMPHOR LOZENGES cure Headache in five minutes, and relieve all Palpitations, Nervous Complaints and Cramps; and the POOR PLASTER is without doubt the very best strengthening plaster in the world. We would recommend all who are afflicted to try the Dr's preparations, knowing that they will not be disappointed in their expectations.

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

OFFICIAL CANVASS FOR WASHTENAW COUNTY.

Statement of votes given in the County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, for the office of Governor and Lieutenant Governor, at the general election holden on the fourth day of November, 1845.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Governor, was four thousand and seventy-two—and they were given for the following persons to wit:

Two thousand and five for Stephen Vickery.

One thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine for Alpheus Felch.

Three hundred and five for James G. Birney.

One for James Stillson.

One for J. M. Lamb.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Lieutenant Governor was four thousand fifty eight—and they were given for the following persons viz:

Two thousand and eight for John M. Lamb.

One thousand seven hundred and forty-three for William L. Greenly.

Three hundred and four for Nathan M. Thomas.

One for Bob Willson.

One for John Rogers.

Statement of votes given for the office of Senator to the State Legislature.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Senator to the State Legislature, was four thousand and eleven—and they were given for the following persons viz:

Ira Jennings received one thousand nine hundred and forty-one votes.

Charles P. Bush received one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six votes.

Edward F. Gay received two hundred and eighty-four votes.

Statement of votes given for the office of Representative to the State Legislature.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Representative to the State Legislature was twenty-three thousand three hundred and sixty eight—and they were given for the following persons to wit:

James M. Edmund received nineteen hundred and ninety-six votes.

Phillip C. H. Brotherson received nineteen hundred and eighty-nine votes.

Harvey Chubb received nineteen hundred and fourteen votes.

Orrin Parsons received nineteen hundred and sixty-four votes.

Darius Pierce received eighteen hundred and eighty four votes.

Joshua G. Leland received nineteen hundred and sixty-seven votes.

Deodatus C. Whitwood received fifteen hundred and seventy-seven votes.

Barnatus Case received fifteen hundred and seventy seven votes.

Owen Welch received fourteen hundred and forty-two votes.

Robert P. Sinclair received fifteen hundred and fifty five votes.

George N. Skinner received fifteen hundred and seventy five votes.

George Douglass received fifteen hundred and forty-five votes.

Darius S. Wood received three hundred and five votes.

Daniel Pomeroy received three hundred and three votes.

Robert Powell received three hundred and five votes.

Alvah Pratt received three hundred and nine votes.

Charles Tripp received three hundred and fifteen votes.

Samuel W. Foster received three hundred and two votes.

Moses Boylon received eighty-six votes.

Oramel Beckley received seventy-five votes.

Horace Coy received eighty one votes.

John B. Hathaway received eighty-one votes.

John Renwick received eighty-nine votes.

Erastus Root received eighty two votes.

Luther Bennett received thirty-eight votes.

Jesse P. Gillet received two votes.

O. Parsons received one vote.

Joshua M. Edmund received one vote.

Welch received one vote.

Robt. St. Clair received one vote.

Old Burnett received one vote.

D. C. Whitwood received one vote.

J. Edmunds received three votes.

G. N. Skinner received two votes.

W. M. Burnett received one vote.

J. M. Edmunds received one vote.

Dewitt C. Whitwood received one vote.

W. A. Bugbee received one vote.

Statement of votes given for the office of Coroner.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Coroner was three thousand seven hundred and seventy-four, and they were given for the following persons viz:

Timothy Hunt received one thousand nine hundred and forty votes.

Harvey Shephard received one thousand five hundred and ninety votes.

Andrew L. Chase received two hundred and forty-four votes.

State of Michigan
County of Washtenaw } ss.

WE the undersigned do hereby certify that at a meeting of the Board of County Canvassers on the eleventh and twelfth days of November A. D. 1845 at the county clerks office in the village of Ann Arbor for the purpose of canvassing the votes given in said county, on the fourth day of November A. D. 1845, for the officers then to be elected, it was then and there ascertained and determined by said Board of Canvassers, that James M. Edmunds, Philip C. H. Brotherson, Harvey Chubb, Darius Pierce, Orrin Parsons and Joshua G. Leland, having received the greatest number of votes, were severally elected to the office of Representative to the State Legislature.

And that Timothy Hunt having received the greatest number of votes for the office of Coroner, was declared duly elected to the said office of Coroner.

GEO LAZELL,
Chn'n. of the Board of Co. Canvassers.
B. KING,
Clerk of the Board of Co. Canvassers.
By B. F. MILLERD, Deputy.

A PROCLAMATION.

I, JOHN S. BARRY, Governor of the State of Michigan, in accordance with a custom long established and sanctioned by public 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.

☞Though diseases may be fastened upon us, yet how thankful ought we to be that Providence has placed within our reach the means for their speedy and effectual removal. Coughs, Colds, Consumptions and Liver Complaints form by far the most fatal class of diseases known in our land. For the removal of the above diseases, Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is pronounced by the many thousands who have used it, the best remedy in the world.

☞Be sure to get *Dr. Wistar's* Balsam of Wild Cherry—there are imitations!

*** The genuine Wistar's Balsam is sold only by MAYNARDS.

☞The receipts of the Signal of Liberty for the present week will be published in the next number.

MARRIED,

On the 13th inst., by Rev. S. Miles, Mr. WARREN A. MILLARD, of Cammel, Steuben County, New York, to Mrs. MINERVA BECKLEY, of this place.

DIED.

In the village of Ann Arbor, Washtenaw Co., on the 12th inst. CHARLES MONTGOMERY, infant son of William M. and Eliza Sinclair.

Leoni Wesleyan Institute.

THIS Institution will commence its Winter Term on the first day of December next.

We expect to have two terms in succession, and then have a three months vacation in the Summer, so that Females can teach school and young men can labor in the most productive season of the year.

Our School is in a flourishing condition. We have 73 scholars the present term, and can accommodate about thirty more.

Tuition from $2.50 to $5.00. Indigent students can have tuition free. Board one dollar per week Rooms can be had for any who choose to board themselves.

We have thus far furnished the School with Books. Some of our Books, however, are getting scarce such as Davies Arithmetic, Brown's Grammar, Comstock's Philosophy, Andrews & Stoddard's Latin Lessons, Cn. Those who can supply themselves had better do so.

CHARLES GALPIN, Principal.
MISS BARKER, Assistant.
Leoni, Nov. 17, 1845. 239—3w

Medical Notice.

THE undersigned, in offering his services to Washtenaw and the adjoining Counties, as Homœopathic physician, would say, that after having practiced medicine on the principles as taught in the old school, and treated disease for the last two years according to the law of Homœopathy.—(*Similia similibus curantur.*) taught in the new school of medicine; and having compared the success of the two systems, he unhesitatingly believes Homœopathy to be the most safe, certain and successful method of cure.

Diseases, hitherto incurable, are now in most cases, permanently eradicated by Homœopathy. Affections of the spine, head, uterus, stomach, &c. &c. have now their certain remedies. Epilepsy, mania, paralysis, neuralgia, bronchitis, liver and lung diseases; scarlet fever, cholera, black measles, malignant sore throat, erysipelas or black tongue, croup, inflammations of the brain, stomach, bowels, &c. &c. are only a few of the many ills, that have been stript of their terrors by the timely application of homœopathic medicaments.

Without further essay, the undersigned would leave it to the afflicted to say, on trial of the remedies, whether Homœopathy is what it claims to be or not.

He would also state that he has just returned from New York and Philadelphia, with a complete assortment of MEDICAMENTS, just imported from Leipsic, to this place, where he will attend to all calls, and furnish medicaments, books, &c. at the lowest prices From the close and exclusive attention he is giving to the practice of Homœopathy to be able to give satisfaction to those who may who may favor him with their patronage. Communications, post paid, from patients at a distance, will receive prompt attention.

Those who may wish to place themselves under his treatment for any chronic disease, can obtain lodgings either at his home, or in other places, at low prices.

THOS. BLACKWOOD, M. D.
Homœopathist.
Ypsilanti, 20th Nov. 1845 239—1y

Lumbermen Awake!

6000 Oak Logs wanted immediately, by M. W. QUACKENBUSH. Ann Arbor, Lower Town, Nov 22. 1845. 239—4w

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION &c.

IMPORTANT TO ALL THOSE AFFLICTED WITH DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND BREAST.

Will Miracles ever cease? More evidence of its surpassing health restorative virtues!!!

[From Dr. Baker, Springfield, Wash. Co Ky.]
SPRINGFIELD Ky., May 14, 1845.

Messrs. Sanford & Park:—

GENTS—I take this opportunity of informing you of a most remarkable cure performed upon me by the use of "*Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.*"

In the year 1840 I was taken with an Inflammation of the Bowels which I labored under for six weeks when I gradually recovered. In the fall of 1841 I was attacked with a severe cold, which seated itself upon my lungs, and for the space of three years I was confined to my bed. I tried all kinds of medicines and every variety of medical aid and without benefit; and thus I wearied along until the winter of 1844, when I heard of "Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry."

My friends persuaded me to give it a trial, though I had given up all hopes of a recovery, and had prepared myself for the change of another world. Through their solicitation I was induced to make use of the "Genuine Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry." The effect was truly astonishing. After five years of affliction, pain and suffering; and after having spent *four or five hundred dollars* to no purpose, and the best and most respectable physicians had proved unavailing, I *was so' n restored to entire health by the blessing of God and the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.*

I am now enjoying good health, and such is my altered appearance that I am no longer know when I meet my former acquaintances.

I have gained rapidly in weight, and my flesh is firm and solid. I can now eat as much as any person, and my food seems to agree with me.—I have eaten more during the last six months than I had eaten for five years before.

Considering my case almost a miracle, I deem it necessary for the good of the afflicted and a duty I owe to the proprietors and my fellow men, (who should know where relief may be had) to make this statement public.

May the blessing of God rest upon the proprietors of so valuable a medicine as Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Yours respectfully,
WILLIAM H. BAKER.

The following has just been received from Mr. Edward Stratton, of Lexington, Mo., which shows that Consumption in its worst form can be cured by "Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

LEXINGTON, Mo., Jan. 21, 1845.

Benjamin Phelps—Dear Sir:

I take great pleasure in communicating to you what I consider an extraordinary cure, effected on my daughter, about 14 years of age, by Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. About the 1st of September last, my daughter was taken sick, and was attended by several physicians, whose prescriptions proved ineffectual, or seemed to do no good. She was attended with a constant cough, and pain in the breast. Her physicians and all who saw her, came to the conclusion that she was in a confirmed stage of Consumption. I made no other calculation than for her to die.—But as soon as she commenced taking the Balsam she began to improve, and continued so to do until her health was restored, and is now entirely well. With a view of benefitting those who may be similarly afflicted; I take pleasure in recommending this remedy to the confidence of the public.

Yours, with respect.
EDWARD STRATTON.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY that not only relieves but cures!

☞Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

For sale in Cincinnati only by SANFORD & PARK, and in Ann Arbor by Maynards, sole Agents for this County. 238

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 adapting 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 causes 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

Wood! Wood!!

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

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 Elocution; Harris' Book Keeping; Barber's General History; Wilson's History of the United States; Butler's Analogy; Mahan's Mental and Moral Philosophy.

The Institution own a set of the above described books which are designed for the use of Students who wish not to purchase for themselves.

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

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, } Administrators.
ROSWELL WATERMAN, }
October 9th, 1845 233

Albany Cultivator.

THIS valuable Agricultural paper should be read by every Farmer and Mechanic in the County, and in order to its more extensive circulation, Wm. S. Maynard, agent for this county, will furnish it to subscribers at his Store, free of Postage, for one dollar per year in advance. 238

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

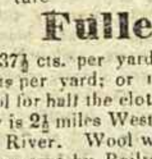
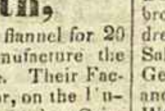
References may also be had to

JOHN BACON, Auburn, Mich.
W. RYON, do do
D. C. VREELAND, 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· 223-1y

WOOL! WOOL!!

CLOTH! CLOTH!!

THE subscribers will continue to manufacture

Fulled Cloth,

for 37½ cts. per yard, and white flannel for 20 cents per yard; or they will manufacture the wool for half the cloth it will make. Their 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

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

MAYNARD'S

HAVE now on hand a large assortment of Family Groceries, Paints Stuffs, Drugs & Medicines of the best kind for sale very cheap.
Nov. 17, 1845 238

Blank Deeds and Mortgages.

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

MARLBORO HOTEL.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE, NATHANIEL ROGERS.

No. 229, Washington Street, Boston.

THIS house has undergone a thorough repair, and it is intended that no rum house shall be 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

Try---Try---Try Again.

AFTER you have tried one thousand and one kinds of Pills: then try Dr. Halsted'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—colic 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

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, Mouss 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, Beeswax, 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.

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, Steletoes, 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

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. 213-tf

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

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

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.

The above sale is postponed until the 25th day of November, A. D. 1845, at thn same hour and place.

GEO. DANFORTH, Master in Cchancery.
Nov 15th 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 flight 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

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. 123-6m

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, " "
140 " Red Woods, " "
120 " Camwood, " "
10 " Querecitron 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

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, in 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 recommending 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

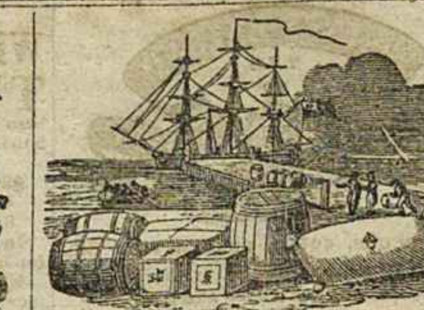
Buffalo, July, 1845. 6mo—233

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. 2?5-4w



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 style,	Mulls,
Laces,	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

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, Inflamatory 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, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, 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

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,
3 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.

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.

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

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 hose 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. 2:5-4w

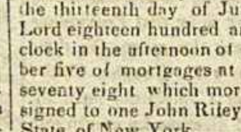
Mortgage Sale.

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, to 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 HAWKINS & PLATT, his attorneys.
Ann Arbor, Sept. 26, 1845. 231

WOOL! WOOL!!



CLOTH! CLOTH!!

THE subscribers will continue to manufacture

Fulled Cloth,

for 37½ cts. per yard, and white flannel for 20 cents per yard; or they will manufacture the wool for half the cloth it will make. Their 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

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

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* or 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 of quarter—a general examination at the close at each term—in February and August.

The last quarter of the present term commences May 19.

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

The University Pills.
BY WM. M. SMITH,
Late Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy, in the Willoughby University, of Lake Erie, Ohio.

SMITH'S UNIVERSITY PILLS have been extensively used by Dr. Smith in his private and public practice, and by many of his brethren in the profession, for whom he has prepared them; they have also been distributed for general use in many of the Western States, and they now stand without a rival wherever they have been tried. They are usually well adapted to the purposes for which they are recommended. The increasing demand for these pills, their unparallelled success, and the earnest solicitations of hundreds who have been restored to health by their use, have induced the proprietor to present them to the public.

It is not pretended that these pills will cure all "the ills which flesh is heir to;" yet it is most confidently believed by thousands whose certificates might be obtained, (were it deemed necessary,) including Physicians of high reputation, that these pills have no equal in the world, as a cathartic, anti-billious, alterative medicine.

"Smith's University Pills" owe their peculiar, sanative and uniform effect, to the happy combination of vegetable ingredients of which they are composed; it is the result of many years of careful investigation and experiments, directed by much experience in the properties of medicinal substances.

In their operation, they combine the greatest energy and efficiency, with perfect mildness and safety, so that while they operate with great power, they seldom produce sickness or pain, and are at once adapted to both sexes, of all ages and all countries. They act directly upon the whole system, correcting any and all derangement of the secretions, especially of the liver and kidneys; and remove all obstructions from the stomach and bowels, at the same time purifying the blood, and thereby giving healthy action and function to the whole system.

The appropriate use of this medicine does entirely away with the *supposed* necessity of all mercurial preparations, which have been so freely used in all parts of our country, in the treatment of all active diseases, of whatsoever name or nature.

When the "University Pills" are timely administered, they are a never-failing preventive of bilious, intermittent and remittent fevers, ague and fever, and the host of ills and maladies that so often lead to death. As a consequent upon the foregoing diseases, we too often find dropsy in the different cavities of the body, symptomatic and bilious consumption, affections of the liver, pain and weakness of the breast, chronic cough, enlarged spleen, ague cake, chronic diarrhœa, loss of muscular power, and a general derangement of the whole nervous system. No classes of disease are more readily controlled by appropriate remedies, than those of bilious climates; and *none so easily prevented*. Next to the curing of disease already formed, what can be of more consequence than its successful prevention.

The poison which produces bilious affections, often lies concealed in the system, undermining the secret springs of life, and going on with its work of destruction for months, before it breaks out in open disease: during this period, a sallow complexion, high colored urine, occasional pains in different parts of the body, head, side, and back, and sometimes in the extremities, with a variable appetite, are the leading symptoms to warn of the impending danger. At this time, the persevering use of the 'University Pills,' according to the herein contained directions, will neutralise the miasmal poison, promote a free discharge of bile from the liver, remove obstructions from the stomach and bowels, and restore healthy secretions to the whole system.

The 'University Pills' are peculiarly adapted to the cure, as well as the prevention of the following diseases: Bilious, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, Liver complaints, Jaundice, Incipient Diarrhœa, Ague and Fever, Chill Fever, Internal Fever, Rush of blood to the Head, Loss of Appetite, Nervous Complaints, Cholic, Acidity of the Stomach, Internal Piles, Scrofula, Passive Dropsy, Habitual Costiveness, Enlargement of the Spleen or Ague Cake, Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Sick Headache, Symptomatic Cough, Flatulency, Eruptions of the Skin, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, when a Cathartic, Aperient, or Alterative, is needed.

DR. SMITH:—*Dear Sir*—I take much pleasure in giving my testimony in favor of your valuable 'University Pills.' I most cheerfully recommend them to the public as a safe, salutary, easy and efficient Cathartic, for most of the diseases incident to this region of country. I have made extensive use of them for four years, in my practice, and I believe them to be the best anti-bilious cathartic, aperient medicine ever combined and offered for general use.

Yours, truly, GEO. LANDON.

FRENCHTOWN, Mich Oct. 3, 1844.

DR. SMITH:—I esteem it a privilege to state, for publication, what I think of your University Pills. I have used them in my family for three years past, and in no case have they disappointed my expectation. I give them, with impunity, and beneficial results, to my smallest as well as to my largest children. My wife and myself have also used them, and I give them to my hired help when medicine is needed; and I believe they are better than all other Pills that ever have been made; for I am acquainted with a great variety of them, and I think, in comparison with the 'University Pills,' they are not worth using. Yours, truly, ALFRED G. BATES.

E. Sampson, Druggist, of Ypsilanti, says: "I never saw a Pill introduced so easily as the 'University Pills;' and I never have succeeded so well in the sales of a new article of medicine, in so short a time, as I have with the 'University Pills.'

H. Gray, of Mooreville, Washtenaw county, Michigan, says: "My customers like your 'University Pills' better than any other Pill they ever used."

For sale by J. OWEN & CO. and G. & J. G. HILL. } Detroit

And by BECKLEY, FOSTER & CO. Ann Arbor.

A. L. CHASE,
General Agent for Michigan, Illinois and Indiana. 238

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

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

MAYNARD'S

HAVE now on hand a large assortment of Family Groceries, Paints, Stuffs, Drugs & Medicines of the best kind for sale very cheap.

Nov. 17, 1845 238

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

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

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, Mouss 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.

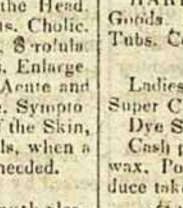
Dye Stuffs of every description.

Cash paid for Grass Seed, White Beans, Beeswax, 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.

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, Steletoes, 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

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. 213-tf

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