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Communications.

For the Signal of Liberty, KIDNAPPING A FREE COLORED MAN. GREAT OUTRAGE.

The following statement of a gross outrage upon a colored man, perpetrated in this State, has been forwarded to us for publication. Our only knowledge of the facts is from this parrative of our correspondent .-Should it prove inaccurate in any respect, we will make the requisite corrections. As we understand that a judicial investigation of the circumstances has been commenced, we forbear comment for the present.]

On the 5th November instant, Samuel Bowles, a free colored man, aged about twen pursuit, William P. Reese, also of Niles, was ty-five years, a light colored mulatto, was Kidnapped at Berrien, in this county. The Orr, and assisting him. Although Mr. Orr facts are as follows:-Bowles was the cook on had only three quarters of an hour the start the table from one end to the other. Vaboard the Steam Boat Algoma, which runs be. of Reese, yet so well did be speed his way tween St. Joseph and Niles. While the boat was at St. Joseph, one Samuel S. Gunn, formerly of Niles, but now of St. Louis, Mis- The two purmers now rode on together, souri, came on board and fell into conversa- making inquiries for the fugitive, but, getting tion with Bowles, inquired his name, &c. and no intelligence of him. Still they rode for drew from him such facts as he wished. On ward vigorously. They passed Laporte, late the the 4 h instant, Gunn, who had come to in the night, seeing no one of whom to in-Berrien, applied to Jacob Statler, a Justice of quire. Knowing that Gunn must have passed the Peace at that place, privately, for a war. by the Door village on his way to Juliett in rant for Bowles, stating that he was a runa- the State of Illinois, they rode toere, and acway slave. Statler being then engaged, could tually passed Gunn and Bowles at Door vilnot attend to the application till the next day. lage. The pursuers rode about four miles be-On the next day, the 5th instant, Gunn again youd the village, and at the dawn of day halfcalled on Statler, with what he called a blank ed to refresh their horses, after riding thirtywarrant. It was in fact a mere fraud, and in nine miles. Here they obtained their first in tended only as a cover for Gunn to kidnap his telligence of Gunn and Bowles, from two pedvictim. We give below a copy of this pre- dlers, who had stold all night at the same Stare of Michigan, & s .

To the Sheriff or any Constable of sa d County

fugitive from justice, if he is to be found in examination. your county, and him safely keep until he shall be demanded by Samuel S. Gunn, agent are to deliver the said fugitive to the said Samuel S. Gunn, on his giving you his re-

Given under my hand the 5th day of No-JACOB STATLER.

Then comes the following receipt on the

Justice of the Peace

Received the body of the above named Samnel Bowles, from the hand of J. Wittenmyer, SAMUEL S. GUNN. Nov. 5, A. D. 1845.

It will be noticed that this receipt is in the hand writing of J. Willenmyer, the Sheriffbut signed by Gonn.

On the back of the warrant is this quaranty, also in the hand writing of Wittenmyer: I, Samuel S. Gunn, do hereby b nd myself to indemnify and keep harm'ess from all dama ges and costs which Sheriff Wittenmyer may

lay himself liable to, by the serving this within writ as commanded within, SAMUEL S. GUNN. Berrien, November 5, 1845.

This return is also on the back of the writ I do hereby certify that I have duly served named Samuel Bowles, and have him now be J. WITTENMYER. fore the court.

The Sheriff, armed with this waarrant, went him that he wished him "to go to the office"that he had a warrant for hir,-but had not yet read it and did not know what it was for. further than it had some relation to some goods, or a matter that concerned some of the boatmen. That he, Bowles, could come back in a "wanted a room," to confine Bowles in for the times the weight of the engine. night; and asked Bowles where his clothes were. Bowles at this time began to show

broad.

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY The counsel supposed the whole matter would be investigated the next morning.

Previous to leaving the jail, Gunn informed the jailer that he would call for Bowles at 3 o'clock in the morning.

Gunn with Wittenmyer then went to the Boat and demanded and took away the trunk of Bowles. Gunn afterwards offered to sell the trunk to Wittenmyer, who offered him \$2 for it. Gunn replied, that is too little, and the negotiation ended.

On the morning of the 6th November, at bout 5 o'clock, Gunn came to the jail, obtained hand cuffs and fetters, from the juiler, and put them on the wrists and ancles of. Bowles, who was then placed in a wagon, closely covered, and driven off.

At the time of leaving the jail, Gunn spoke Jailer and al! present, that he would return that night from St. Joseph. The wagon with Gunn, Bowles and the teamster Defield, was then driven off in the direction of St. Joseph. The course was soon changed and the nearest road for the Indiana line was taken, passing by It was near noon of the 6th November, before the news of the kidnapping was brought to Niles. A writ of Habeas Corpus was at once obtained, and also a warrant for Gunn the kidnapper, and an officer despatched to St. Jo seph, where it was yet supposed Gunn had taken Bowles. This mistake was not known at Niles, until the officer returned from Berrien, where he learned the true direction Gunn had taken. When this was known at Niles. it was about 7 o'clock in the evening. Mr. John Orr, of Niles, a young and energetic man, was mounted on a good horse, and sent in pursuit of the kidnapper. It was now near 8 o'clock. In order to make more efficien despatched, with the intention of overtaking that he had rode about 20 miles on the road to Laporte, before he was overtaken by Reese.

tended warrant, in order to set this in:quity in house. The wagon with Gunn and Bowles its true light. The warrant is as follows: _ soon came in sight, and were met by Orr and Reese, who stopped them, on the road. The ed. Orr left Reese to detain them, while he no great addition to our festive boards.went to a neighboring Justice of the Peace, They are costly however, and only can mechanic, tradesmen, all are beset by the Michigan: You are hereby commanded to take and obtained a warrant for Gunn. On this be afforded by the rich. The custom of beastly habit of drinking gin, porter, ale,

> On reaching Laporte, a great excitemen ensued. The pro-slavery men rallied for Gunn. The anti-slavery men, quiet, but determined, rallied for Bowles. It was now thought advisable for Mr. Reese to return to and swallow!" Niles for assistance. Counsel and friends, left Niles on the morning of the 8th, and started for Laporte. A new warrant was now obtained for Gonn, and placed in the hands of a Constable who refused or neglected to

It is unnecessary to further detail these oc currences. It will suffice to say, that Gunn absconded, in the course of the might, secreting himself, as is reported, in the garret of a house, Bowles, on the morning of the 9th, tendants, and handed to the guests. The was set at large, and on the same day return-

Too much praise can not be awarded to Messrs. Orr and Reese, whose generous sympathy and love of justice constrained them to make the successful exertion which they did.

Yours for Liberty, J. I. ALEXANDER. It is announced in several papers that a number of the most respectable citizens of Springfield, Illinois, have it in contemplation to form a joint stock company, for the purpose of running the "Prairie Car," or cars between Alton and Springfield. Mr. Semple, U. S. Senator from to the boat where Bowles was, and stated to Illinois, takes the lead in this movement. He is an enterprising man, and it is said, has for several years been making experimeuts, in most of which he has been assisted by Mr. Ross Wiffans, of Baltimore, who is known both in Europe and short time. Bowles went with the Sheriff wil- America, as one of the most ingenius cihingly-not, however, to the Sheriff's office, vil engineers and a man of great scientibut to the juil. On their arrival there, the fic information. They express entire Sheriff, handed Bowles over to the jailer .- confidence in being able to run that car Gunn, being either in attendance, or very soon over ordinary level land at the rate of their heads downwards, like a fly on the guests, a certain lord, found them so very afterwards coming to the jail, stated that he ten miles an hour, and draw after it four ceiling, while we walk on the top of the fine that he finished one dish by himself

Science on foot .- A Norwegan has propos some reluctance as to being locked up for the ed te discover the sources of the Nile, alone night, at the same time attempting to trip and on foot. He is highly recommended by him up. Wittenmyer, the Sheriff, interposed, the court of St, Petersburg, as eminently qualand told Bowles not to strike Gunn, saying fied for the undertaking; being able to accom-"I have the charge of you." Gunn at the plish a degree every twelve hours; and abstain same time saying to the Jailer, "take him three days from food. He takes only a map. along-there is no use of talking to him." - compass and axe, climbs mountains, swims Bowles was then locked up in a cell. On livers, and turns neither to the right nor to leaving the jail, after Bowles was locked in the the left, trusting to his heels for deliverence cell, Gunn requested the jailer "to say nothing from man and beast. Truly the mantle of of the matter for fear it would be noised as Ledyard must have fallen on him; and with the endurance of a camel, we can conceive The jailer, fearing all was not right, made nothing further than the stomach of an osthe matter known to counsel, who came and trich, to digest the roots and leaves on heretofore been accustomed. He observes round or at the Court; but here the ligion may be measured by the splendor we got in our clutches, especially a fair one. I can't rep'y to that ere speech, for it always' saw the Jailer and Bowles about midnight .- which he must be obliged to subsist.

MISCELLANY.

From F. Webster's Lectures on China. A CHINESE DINNER.

The Chinese insisted that we should take off our coats; we had taken care to provide ourselves with white jackets, ex cept one gentleman, who was positively obliged to sit at this great diplomatic din ner, given on the conclusion of a national treaty, in his shirt sleeves! The table was set for twenty, and covered with bannanas, &c. A hot drink, like poor whis key, called samchou, was prepared, each having a small teapot containing it by hi side. We were required to fill a small in a loud voice intended to be heard by the cup with it, raise the cup in both hands half rise, nod to the friend whom he wish ed to compliment, and then empty the cup taking care to turn the inside towards

him that he might be assured that it was empty. This done, according to the cus-M'Coy's creek to Hamilton in the State of tom, we were helped to fruits. Keving, Indiana, thence to Laporte, and Door village. with his own chop stick, seized a fig and put it upon the Minister's plate. This order over, a pudding was introduced expressly invented for the occasion by Keyng himself. It was excellent and spoke volumes for the gastronomic talents of the high Commissioner. After this was over, two dishes of meat were brought on by attendants, who were very numerous and well drilled. Keying again helped our Minister to a dish of chicken and pork, like a stew; and the dish was then passed round to the other guests. Ther cups of samchou were taken. The dishe were then set in the centre of the table the same process was rapidly repeated til a hundred dishes, in silver vessels, filled rious dishes were introduced, as we use bread, among which were lotus, water melon seeds, &c., shark's fins, beche de mer, bird's nests, roofs of hogs' mouths, &c., of course abounded in the shape of stews or broils. The bird's nests were the most costly of the dishes, and frequently command their weight in silver. They are of gelatinous substance, supposed to be collected by swallows upon the rock from the foam of the sea. They are perfect nests, and required to be cleansed of feathers, dirt, &c., and are by no means disagreeable, being somewhat beween vermicilli and tapioca, stringy like

> mite tasteless. Beche de mer is a sea snail and quite unpalatable. Fish fins, sea-weed, hogs' forcibly of the adjuration of Meg Merri-

the one, transparent like the other, and

After a pause there appeared crossing the yard six cooks, each with a silver dish and a joint of mest. They were followed by six attendants carrying blocks covered with cloth. These were set down behind the chairs, and then each cook, drawing from his girdle a long sharp knife, carved the meat into small slices, which were received on plates by the atmeats thus served were turkeys, hams, pigs roasted whole and gilded, &c. This is the Tartar addition to a regular Chinese dinner; and was not unwelcome as it introduced us to meats of which we had dinner being exactly reversed, beginning rals of the lower classes of both sexes. with fruit and ending with soup. We we had "supped full of horrors!"

ALL BY CONTRARIES.

their actions are contrary to ours. Here income may be spent. Even at Court

just landed in China, every thing appears here been introduced to all the lords and strange. He finds himself not only at the nobles, with long and pompous titles, inantipodes, physically speaking, but at the quired for the literary men of the Court, antipodes in a moral sense. He sees a but these, alas! could not be found. Such strange garb, and with a general appear and it has the air of probability, for, in ance unlike to all that to which he has Prussia, the literary men are always athe most studied uniformity among the Queen, instead of extending her patron of its edifices.

various classes, and the progress of eve- age to literature and art, is more likely to ry thing which falls under his observa- give it to Tom Thumb, the Mysterious tion, so slow and unvaried, strikes him in Lady, and such like shows, singular contrast with our own changing manners and locomotive speed. A thousand things admonish him that he is in a strange land. He hears the constant ounding of gongs, he observes innumerale boats on the rivers, the dwelling plaes of millions of Chinese; carts moved water. If the pilot looks to the compass design, now raise their white-plumed to direct his course upon the deep; he wings above their backs, and working looks to the pointing of the South pole- them like paddles, with a motion corresif he receives a letter he will find it writ- ponding with that of the legs, are getting ten in lines running from top to bottom gently under weigh. No sooner do they with the date to the bottom of the letter are really in carnest, than letting on Chinese-the shoe even is whitened with make you believe they were skimming asome substance, to correspond with other bove the ground, did not their great hea-

"He sees the saucer placed on the cup, pon a curious view; but it is just to treat drive at his swarthy ribs." the subject in a different manner, or in-

THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND AND

The following rather disparaging ract is from a letter by the London correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune:

The moral and social aspect of society ality. Man and child-beggar, laborer, the body of Samuel Bowles, a mulatto and trusting the most of the sand, but furnishfugitive from justice, if he is to be found in

evamination

or beer. The custom of the sand, but furnishtaking up morsels and thrusting them inor beer. Out of these large masses, one taking up morsels and thrusting them into the mouths of their friends, which preout of every four has what is called—
out of every four has wh vails at the Chinese tables, reminds us enough, i. e., but little more would take him from his legs and senses, and the rest lies to Dominie Sampson, "Gape sinner are likely to be in the various degrees of inebriation between him and soberness. Among eight decently dressed women I met on Sunday forenoon in an omnibus, four visibly were under the influence of the habit of intoxication, and one of the completest embodiment of all kinds of sensuality imagination can picture. Men and women servants require commonly a weekly stipend for beer, and generally spend the whole of it in drink on Saturday evening the moment they get it. In two-thirds of the city the constant carrying of tin alemugs of all sizes, empty or gle one behind, that they never failed to speaking of the purpose for which you want full, is a solemn sight. From an estimate roughly made, but not far from the mark, there can be no doubt that the quantity of heard before. A large bowl of very nice beer and ale consumed in this city ex soup was then brought in. Keying took ceeds the quantity of Croton water used it up in both hands, drank out of it, and in N. York. In proportion to the wretchthen passed it to the Minister; and then it edness of a street or neighborhood, the went the round of the table. Thus at gin-palace rises in size and show, where a dinner we spent the time from 9 to 1 o'- miserable violin helps to fiddle to trashy clock-the whole order of a European drinks down and to kill the time and mo-

> Of course the higher classes conside rose from the table, put on our coats, and ale vulgar, and French brandies and took leave. The band struck up, three wines taken more moderately as the re guns were fired, and we returned to Ma- spectable beverage, but the omnipresent coa, ready to exclaim with Macbeth, that stomach is always the first and special concern of the Father of an English familv, and there is a story that the Duke of Wellington paid, when strawberries were The Chinese are a queer people, for out of season, ten shillings sterling for they not only stand to the under side of each strawberry contained on two dishes the earth with their feet upwards and that graced his table, and that one of his earth with our hands downwards; but ac- and sent the other round to his wife that cording to extracts from the lecture of she might follow his example. Such is Mr. Cushing, late United States Commisthe way, rather than in the formation of sioner at the Celestial empire, nearly all libraries and galleries, that an immense there is no expression of real elevation; "To an European or an American, the King of Prussia, having on his visit

SOUTH AFRICAN OSTRICHES. Just listen to Sir Cornwallis Harris while he describes a troop of them, putting their best feet formost upon the desert:

"They have already been peering over

their shoulders at you for a considerable on land by sails, as well as boats on the time past, and having apprehended your of the sheet, reading from right to left, perceive by your increased pace that you -no alphabet being used but idiographic their steam, they begin to travel at a rate haracters. The mourning, instead of be- that beggars all description, moving their ng black, as with us, is white with the pillar-like legs with a rapidity that might vy toes make the dust and pebbles fly behind them, and creating as much clatter nstead of the cup on the saucer-shuttle- as a horse in trotting. With their long, cocks played with the feet instead of the straight, slender necks reared high above hands-ladies' feet compressed, instead the withered shrubs like knobbed stakes of their waists-leaves of a book cut in a hedge row, and their delicate white pen and trimmed on the back-a person plumes floating in the rude breeze of the vimming and strikes his hands vertical- desert-those snowy plumes which are ly instead of horizontally-the top of the destined perhaps some day to wave in renead shaved-and when a friend meets gal palaces above the marble brow of you in the street, he does not shake your beauty, with long, hasty strides, oars and been not less than two thousand millions of and, but shakes his hand at you—the in- paddles going, here come the running os- dollars, during these fifty-six years of unbrofantry armed with matchlocks, the caval- triches; and in ten more seconds will brandising a pan instead of a sword. He courser to meet them. A noble cock is will not only note these exterior forms of leading, in stature some yard or so loftier ifference, but will learn that nobility is than yourself, and clad in a suit of deep not inherited from the father by the son, mourning, his sable shroud surmounted but rather, if one may so speak, by the by three bunches of nodding plumes ar- face sternly against all the projects of territofather from the son-good deeds reflect- gent. Now you are nearly across his rial aggrandizement which, however disguised, ng back upon a remote ancestry. Cor- bows. Halt! as he luffs up in the wind do really tend to plunge the country into the ruption of blood, for crimes committed, to pass you-abandon your blowing steed, unutterable horrors of War?-Tribune. affects ancestors long since dead and who, by the bye, is not very likely to run gone, though it does not necessarily affect away from you, hold your breath tight; osterity. All these things will strike one as the gigantic bird thunders past, let

Every body has heard of the stupidity ustice will be done to a great and polish- of the ostrich; but Sir Cornwallis Harris will be admit the charge of want of affec-

nests is singularly grotesque. should even the print of a human foot be number being often far greater than could by which the removal was effected provextremities, the Hottentots tied the lower ends, so as te form a double sack, and cramming them full, and placing them either across the saddle or their own backs. Few exhibitions can be conceivappearance of the bandy-legged gentlemen en chemise, their baboonish physioglegs of such a load, and each diligently smoking a clay-pipe as he advanced .-Foreign Quarterly Review.

CONVICTION OF TIRRELL.-The investigation which was held in Boston on Tuesday upon the murder of Mrs. Bickford, has resulted in a verdict of Guilty -and officers were despatched in all directions to apprehend the criminal-who has, thus far, succeeded in avoiding pursuit. The opinion of the jury was-

"That Maria Bickford, otherwise Maria A. Bickford, came to her death on the morning of the 27th of October, by wounds inflicted by one Albert J. Tirrell. otherwise Albert De Wolf, with a razor, cutting her throat in a manner to cause

Lacon observes that the decline of a re-

WILL TOUTTHINK

have been appropriated as follows:

For the Military service " Naval do. " Pension Interest of Public Debt

The balance has been expended as follows: Principal of Revolutionary debts and claims. (est.) nearly \$100,000,000 Foreign intercourse 42,803,488 "Indian Department 64,107,721

\$506,958,602 *Including payments for Indian lands. fincluding, we presume the purchase o

Thus we see that this most Christian nation, in something less than a lifetime, has paid nearly seven hundred millions of dollars firectly for the cost of War, or more than wice the cost of all its public service beside. much else are indirectly created or exaggerated by the spirit of War. The real expense the stoppage of industry and improvement, and the blocking up of our coasts and harbors, has nevolent, and philanthropic purposes bear to those resulting from this infernal scourge?-And how can any but the blackest hypocrite pretend to be a friend of peace, of human progress, or of religion, without setting his

GENERAL JACKSON.

The following incident occured on a visit mine to Washington city in 1884. Its truth

may be relied on. A widow lady, in rather straitened circum stances, had been keeping a boarding house is disposed on this point to call in question for some years in that city, and during the the testimony of naturalists. He makes general prostration of active business, grow- asking questions. There is a slave ship it a point of conscience to rescue from ing out of the currency derangements of that on the coast of Africa. Her crew go up ridicule the victims of his rifle; neither date, had got in arrears, and to pay some of into the interior and find a man, whom tion so liberally charged against the giant The purchaser was a clerk in one of the pubbird. Beyond the tropics, at least, they he offices; one of those public loafers of which him, in your market, into perpetual bonhere is by no means encouraging, and the perform like kind parents the task of incubation, both cocks and hens taking the ton and elsewhere, who run in debt as far as duty by turns. No doubt their nests are they obtain credit, and without ever intending not of the most elaborate construction, to pay. The lady called on the auctioneer, a they?" "Yes." "And whom did they steal consisting only of a large hollow, like a respectable man, named Mauro, I believe .- him from?" "W-h-y-" "They stole numerous eggs from rolling away. To March, and September, June, without paycapture these spoils was one of the chief ment being made, to the great distress of the amusements of our traveller's Hottentots. widow and measiness of the auctioneer.-They never apparently inquired whether And, after further application, the office holdthe shell contained young birds or not, er refused absolutely to do any thing, alleging but gobbled up its contents with indiscri- it out of his power to pay. The sum was too minating relish. His account of the large for the auctioneer to spare of his own stealers bring their victim to your shores style in which the black-faces robbed the pocket, or he would have paid it himself, so and sell him to a Virginia planter. And "We always,' he says, 'considered fresh President, and state the case, hoping he and paid for him; but what is his title?" eggs a prize worth carrying away. The would suggest some relief. He waited old birds are said to kick them to pieces, therefore on Gen. Jackson with his narrative. The old man's eye flashed fire. 'Have you

discovered; but our followers were so up- Mr. P-'s note? he inquired. 'No,' was able to endure the idea of leaving a sin- the reply. 'Call on him then, and without render this trouble superfluous. The it, get his negotiable note and bring it here.' The auctioneer accordingly asked P-for marked the debtor, adding, however, as he sat ed highly diverting. Taking off their down to write it, "here it is." Mauro promptleather inexpressibles, which by the way, by returned to the President, handing him the were more frequently carried an the muz- note, who, without saying a word, sat down zles of their guns than on their nether and wrote on the back of the paper, 'Andrew Jackson.' 'Now sir,' said the General, 'show Mr. P-the endorsoment, and he if don't pay met as he entered Gadsby's Hotel was Psense,' said P-, 'who is it?' The endorsenomies protruding betwixt the straidling sed the auctioneer to wait a few minutes, went out and in a short space of time returned note, to the surprise of all who knew not the circumstances of the case. - Cist's Advertiser

SQUEEZING THE HAND.

it. An exchange says:

upon a squeeze of the hand. With some it hanging over their heads. is entirely equivalent to a declaration of love: this is very surprising indeed. We must take instant death, and that the same was done hold of a lady's hand like hot potatoes; alraid Vermont Legislature declined answering the round him countless myriads of men in a at least, is the story currently told here, with malice aforethought."-N. Y. Tri. of giving it a squeeze lest we should burn speech of a member who was remarkable for our fingers. Very fine, troly !- Now it was nothing but his frothy and pugniscious impuour ancient custom to squeeze every hand that dence and self conceit, thus: - Mr. Sreaker, Is it not a wonder that we have never been wrenches me terribly to kick of nothing.

sned for a breach of promise? We would not The new account of the Register of the give a rusty nail for one of your cold formal Prensury, states, that during the fifty-six shakes of the hand. Every person who exyears' of our Federal Government, the entire tends one or two fingers for your touch, (as if expenditures of that Government, excluding he were afraid of catching some cutaneous dishe principal of Public Debt, have been a little temper,) should go to school awhile to John nder one thousand millions of dollars, which Quincy Adams. He shakes you with a vengeance, and shakes your body too, unless you should happen to be as thick as himself .-179,933,124 Well, there is nothing like it; it shows a 54.012,135 good heart at any rate, and we would rather a 42,494.855 man would crush the very bones of our fingers, and shake our shoulder out of buct, than that he should poke our paw, as if he were about to come in contact with a bear or hym-

na. The ladies may rest assured of this, that a man who will not squeeze their hand when he gets hold of it, does not deserve to have a hand in his possession; and that he has a heart seven hundred and forty-nine times smaller than a grain of mustard seed.

SELECTIONS.

MANSTEALING.

BY REV. N. COLVER.

Five years ago, I was at the South, and

was invited to preach. My brethren trea-

ted me with all kindness and hospitality,

after the first shock was over; for they had heard that I was an abolitionist, and of War, including the destruction of property, they expected to see some horrid creature, who would eat them up alive, slaves and all. One day I was invited to dine with a number of clergymen. After dinner, ken peace. What would be the cost of a they attacked me on the subject of aboliy with bow and arrow-and a colonel at cross the path from which, in another di- seven years war at this rate? What compar- tion. "Very well," said I, "wherever I the head of his regiment not unfrequently rection, you are urging your panting uson do all our expenditures for religious, be- am, I am ready to give my opinion, if called upon to do so; but I am a blunt man. I do not mince matters. I let the truth go, hit where it will. That is my way, and now, if you wish to hear me I am ready to talk on abolition." "O ves." said they, "we like that-go on. You, northern men,' they continued, 'talk very hard against slavery and slaveholders -You call us robbers and manstealers-and now, we want you to make it out, that we are menstealers! You say that every man that holds slaves is a man stealer .--How do you make that out ?" "Well." said I, I will tell you; but you must allow me to do it in the Yankee fashion by her most urgent debts, sent such of her fur. they catch, and bit.d him hand and foot, niture as she could possibly spare to auction. and take him on board with the intention dage. They are men stealers, are they not?" 'Yes." "I hav stole a man, did n

"Well, I'll tell you who they stole him

from. They stole him from God, who was his rightful owner. They stole him from himself, to whom God had committed, in trust, his soul and body. The man deeply did he feel for thee poor creditor. In now by what title does this Virginia planthis perplexity he concluded to call upon the ter hold his slave? He has bought him, They did not care to answer. They stole the man from God, of course, they could get no title from him. All the title they have got is a manstealer's title. And that is what they have sold to the Virginia planter. He has bought a mansteal er's title, and therefore, he is a manstealhis note. 'What do you want with my note? er, is he not?" "Well, I suppose he is," be conveniently dealt with, the expedient I don't know any body would take it, re- said Doctor -, "but that is not our case. We did not go to Africa to get our slaves, neither did we buy them of kidnappers. We inherited them, and you have no right to call us manstealers." "But I must call you man-stealers. How can I help it ? You hold your slaves unyou, let me know it. The first man Mauro der a man-stealer's title. Your title to a stolen horse is none the better for having 'Abl' said he, 'have you passed the note"- passed through a dozen hands before it "Not yet,' said the other, 'but I expect to, for fell into yours." "But then," said they, ed more grotesque and diverting than the I have got a first rate endorser to it.' 'Non "we treat our slaves kindly." "It matters not," I replied, "how kind you are ment was shown him. He turned pale, beg- to your slaves, and I am not going to dispute you on that point. I presume you with the money, which was paid over to the treat them as well as you can—as well widow that day, to the gratification of all par. as you dare; but that is not the question. ties. P- kep! quiet on the subject for You are men-stealers, though you treat years, but finally, on a remark being made your slaves ever so kindly. The man his presence that Gen. Jackson did not en- who buys a horse, knowing him to be stodorse for any body whatever, remark d that lep, is none the less a horse thief, though he knew better, for the General had endorsed he feed him on the best hay his barn afonce for him, and produced as evidence the fords." They could not gainsay it and they had the candor to confess that, although the charge of man-stealer was a heavy one; yet there was too much We endorse the following-every word of ground for it. I did not fail to warn them concerning the sin of slavery. With an It is but lately that we unlarstood the aching heart I warned them of the judgstrange constructions that are sometimes put ments of insulted heaven, which were

Just the thing .- A shrewd farmer in the

SLAVERY AND THE CHURCH. Is there any escape from the argument of this article, which we copy from the Christian

Seven reasons why slaveholders should neither be received nor retained as members of the Church of Christ.

First. To receive slaveholders is to sanction slaveholding as compatible with Christian character and duty. It is to endorse the sin. Such would be the result, were a church to receive known gamblers, debauchees, or Sab bath breakers. If one member may hold slaves, all may; and if all may individually, all may collectively; and so if the church may receive one slaveholder, she may herself turn trader in 'souls and bodies of men.' A slaveholding church is a keystone in the arch o oppression.

Second. To receive slaveholders is to make an exception in favor of this particular sin,-And is there any just ground for this exception? Is it less offensive to God, or less injurious to men? Who does not know that slavery is the very mother of aboninations? that the system is a system of cruelty, and of licentiousness, of legalized ignorance and vice? It has been well asked, which of the commands in the decalogue does it not violate? Why then permit the young convert to retain this the church of God, while he is required to be found upon him?

Third. To receive slaveholders, even the best of them, is to allow the church to stand a defence and apology for the worst of slaveholders. So the bad slaveholders regard it. Who would be more opposed to the churches taking strong ground against slavery than they? Does any one doubt that what are considered the best dram selling houses are a strong-hold, or covert and defence to the worst groggeries which pollute the land?-Even so precisely is it with slaveholding.

Fourth. To receive slaveholders is to lay a stumbling-block before weak consciences. and to plant an impassable hedge before good consciences. The weak conscience, which might otherwise be prevented, will thereby be 'emboldened' to rush into it, while good consciences will be driven out of the church, if compelled to sanction it there. When the church proves recreant to the laws of Christ. and weds herself to iniquity, even God him self says, 'come out of her.'

Fifth. To receive slaveholders is to diminish the moral power of the church to reform the world. It puts a weapon into the hands of her enemies, and they will use it. An a pologist for this manifest iniquity in her own members, her reproofs will but provoke the contempt of sinners.

Sixth. To receive slaveholders is to viointe the command of God, thou shalt not suffer sin upon thy brother.' The business of the church is to separate men from their sins. and not to confirm them in them.

Seventh. To receive slaveholders is to allow excuses which God will not sanction, when they stand at his bar. Let us look at some of them, as urged by the advocates for their reception. And first, it is not a sin in them, because they do not regard it as such." But perhaps the very reason why they do not, is because the church has not done her duty. Are they justified in their ignorance? What then but their own wrong, in holding others in a condition which they feel would be a vio. treasure, by night and by day. lation of all the rights of their own manhood? And will this this blindness excuse them at point, will God approve of that church which

consents to their wearing that guilty veil? land, and therefor the church should not meddle with it.' Wo to the church, when the safe in the one vault as it could be in the fiflaws of the land become the standard of her ty, with far less expense, vigilance and auxiemorals. What crime has not been sanctioned ty. So far, then, the Bank would be benefilation of the laws of the land? All legislation of men, in contravention of the law of God, is the action of rebels against him .law of God under such an indulgence?

PREJUDICE AGAINST COLOR.

We copy the subjoined from a letter in the New York Evangelist, written at Brazil .-Slavery, pretty much the same as ours, abounds, it is known, in Brazil; and yet, in Brazil, no such thing as prejudice against the black man exists. He has the same privileman has. If prejudice against color was nat-

country so often, in respect to slavery, with Bank, all their large exchanges can be made the great empire in which this unhallowed despotism, and the difference between man and man, are more extreme than in all the world beside. Yet I am not aware that the with each; how then? The two Banks will Brazilian statute books are yet stained with have accounts with each other, will mutually such harbarous peual enactments, forbidding accept each others drafts, and exchange from the teaching of slaves to read, and banishing time to time. In this way they may pay free colored men from the land of their birth. as disgrace the codes of many of our Southern States, and make the patriot, when abroad among Romanists and the subjects of a king, to blush for his Protestant Republic.

Nor, where amal gamation is so extensive, tative's Hall, the Senate Chamber, or the ing it-and so far as they save capital by the daskiest Ethiopian white, give him a liveried carriage to ride in, seat him in the best box at the theatre, and with a talisman more nowerful than 'Open Sesame,' throw open wide the doors of the best society. If I am not misinformed, there are in Brazil colored generals, depoties and priests. One of the richest men in Rio Janrio was once a slave.

There is a shirt bosom now on exhib-

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, DECLMBER 8, 1245.

One Dollar a Year in Advance.

STATE ANNIVERSARY

The Anniversary of the Michigan State Antislavery Society will be held at Marshall mmediately after the adjournment of the State Pemperance Society, which meets at that place on Tuesday, February 3.

Banks furnish a theme for the investigation of the profoundest writers on Political Econo my, as well as for bar-room politicians and political scribblers. In fact, while the notes of Banks constitute the currency with which the wages of labor are paid, every man is deeply in erested in them. They are, therefore, proper and legitimate subjects of discussion, -A portion of community is in favor of Banks generally; another portion want only good Banks; while the remainder are opposed to all Banks. We propose to make some brief remarks on the nature, utility and effects of Banking institutions, according to the light in which they appear to us. We know how difficult it is to write or speak on this subject sum of all villanies,' and bring it with him to without running against the views of others: but we shall permit no obstacles of that kind renonnce and forsake all other sins which may to warp our opinions, or impede the free exession of them.

> WHAT IS THE BUSINESS OF BANKS? In our country, they carry on a four-fold

1. They receive money of individuals on

2. They make transfers of values. S. They make discounts or loans to indi-

4. They issue notes for a circulating me-

Every Bank, we suppose, does more or less each of these departments. And as each branch of business is entirely distinct from the others, it should stand or fall on its own merits. Hence the Banking business should be neither condemned or approved in the gross; for its operations in one branch may enefit community, while in another they may niure it still more. Thus, if a Bank faithfulkeeps and restores on demand all the Deposits made in it, it is so far an advantage, whatever be its misdeeds in other respects .-We will therefore consider each branch of siness a little in detail.

DEPOSITS IN BANKS.

Suppose a town in which there are fifty merchants, all doing business without paper noney and without Banks. If one bought of the other a hundred barrels of Flour, for \$500. he must pay for them in specie, which he must keep on hand in his own vault, transport to his neighbor's store, count over and deliver, to be placed in his neighbor's vault. This merchant makes a purchase of another of \$500 worth of Molasses, and the last man o another of an equal value of Lumber. In all there cases, and all similar ones, the specie must be transported from place to place, counted over, and kept with care. This would consume much time and labor. Each of the fifty merchants would be his own banker, and must be at considerable expense, as well as use great care and vigilance in watching his is so much profit to himself and the communi-

make a Banker of one of their number-it the bar of God? and what is still more to the they would prepare a safe place of deposit in some central situation, and send thither all their cash capital, to be watched over and pre-But again, it is said, "it is the law of the served by one man, it would be found for their mutual benefit. It would be kent quite a by the law? What martyr has ever perished cial. It would be a safe and convenient place by the civil sword, that has not died for a vio- of deposit for the cash capital of the whole neighborhood.

But further: If A. should buy Flour of B. be need not go to the Bank with him to get Shall the church join in such rebellion, and the specie, count it over, and deliver it to the proclaim impunity to those who violate the seller. He can give an order on the banker, who will pay it over on presentation. B. takes the order, and on his way to the Bank, concludes to buy Molasses of C. who in his turn buys Lumber of D. who at night takes the order to the Bank, and instead of drawing out the specie, is perfectly content with delivering up the order, and receiving credit for \$500 on the books of the Bank. Here are three exchanges made in a day, all parties are paid res-the same opportunities that the white by writing a few lines, and yet not a single piece of coin has been touched. Here the ural, as is alleged, this would not be the case. Bank has saved much labor and trouble. If "It is painful to have to compare one's own these fifty merchants all do business at one in this way.

But suppose there are two Banks in the place, and some of the merchants do business each other immerse amounts, and never touch the specia in their vanite.

The first Banks of modern times-those of Venice, Genoa, Amsterdam and Hamburghwere at first chiefly useful as Banks of Deposit. But now all Banks do more or less buis the prejudice or power of caste so great as siness in the other branches, which have bein the United States. Black men do not find come the most prominent. So far, then, as themselves crowded out of the packet, or the Banks afford a safe depository for money, and omn'bus or even the ball room, the Represen- save labor in transporting, counting and keepranks of ecclesiastics, because they are black. preventing the wear of the coin which must But let a man only have a full purse, and his result from much handling of it, and so far as skin be covered with a genteel dress, all ave- they enable the same capital to do a larger nues are open to him, whether he be chony, amount of lusiness-they are a public benefit, yellow, bronze or brown. Wealth can wash whatever may be the nature of their other transactions.

EXCHANGES BY BANKS.

Suppose there was no money of any kind must send on some barrels of flour or pork to at exorbitant rates of interest. Sometimes than Ohio, and, when the latter was a pay for them, while the Bostonian would buy loans are made to Legislators or Government of his staple articles.

forwarding the money, can pay it to a Bank in Detroit, and tereive its order on a Boston Book. This order or draft he can send by mail to his credi or, who will receive the mo- and thereby the rich are made richer, and the ney on presenting it, and thus a debt to any amount can be paid without transporting a sin gle dollar. Hence the Banks in different plabills of exchange. This is a part of their ces are made to a great extent. It is for the interest of community that some persons could follow the business of making these exchanges, and corporations can do it better than individuals, because they can command other Banks for accomplishing their objects .-The buyers and sellers of drafts know just where to go to effect their objects. Besides, by doing business on a larger scale than individuals, they can make their arrangements at less expense, and with greater security. In all these respects, so far as we can see,

carried on by Banks with decided advantage to the community. When properly conduct. may well be doubted. The assets of broken ed, they partially remove the necessity of transporting money from place to place, save irresponsible persons. The United States Banks of exchange and deposit we are not

repared to condemn. These branches are ofitable to the community and to those who commendable hus ness as the raising of wheat perly carried on. If a Bank receive deposits and then fails so that the depositor loses his noney; or if it gives drafts which come back protested, to the great damage and loss of the purchaser, it fails so far to do the proper business of a Bank, and becomes a curse to com munity. This is the abuse of its powers, but constitutes no argument whatever against their proper exercise. The manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors, for certain purposes, s a commendable business; but the poisoning of a whole neighborhood or community by

them is not therefore to he approved. DISCOUNTS BY BANKS.

The third branch of business pursued by Banks is that of making loans on interest, and making collections.

That community is benefitted by the loan ng of capital, is evident from several considerations. Take the case of the wood-cutter. However strong and skilful, without an axe he can do nothing. Lend him your axe, and he will earn seventy-five cents a day, which ty. Without this loan, he would have earned

Take the case of a blacksmith. He has in lustry, skill, a shop and tools, but stands idle all day for want of iron to work. Let som one lend him this, and he will earn a dollar a day. So of other kinds of business,

Besides, as persons become advanced in years, they become less competent to do busiess profitably. Also many persons have capital who have no great talent for extensive usiness, while business men of the best capacity are often poor. In addition to this a arge amount of capital is possessed by females, children, and aged persons, who cannot use it nor even preserve it with advantage .-Lastly, a merchant or mechanic can enlarge his business with the increase of his capital: but how can a lawyer, doctor, minister or ofice-holder invest his savings profitably? In many cases, unless he loans them, he must hoard them where they will benefit no one, or consume them unproductively in gratifying his taste. By either method the public, as well as himself, is a loser.

If, then, loans must be extensively made in thriving community, Banks afford a medium through which they may be effected. Large loans made by individuals are usually for a considerable period, and secured by a mortgage of real estate: but Banks present an acumulation of capital where those desiring to make loans can effect them for a short time, at such periods as their necessities may require. In this way they extend credit at a small expense. Thus, if a manufacturer in Ann Arbor can safely enlarge his business \$2,000 by having the loan of \$500 for 90 lays at a particular part of the year, it is a penefit to him and consequently to the comnumity, while it is a loss to no one. Could he not do this, he would be obliged to make the loan for the whole year to do the same amount of business; whereas, through the gency of the Bank, the \$500 can now be let ring the year to three other persons for 90 days each, and thereby do four times as much usiness. In this way the Bank acts as an intermediate agent between the lender and

So far, then, as losning and collecting are a egitimate branch of business, and profitable o the lenders and borrowers. Banks, in perorming this business, are conferring a real service on community.

It is not to be forgotten, bowever, that th power of making loans is an engine of great evil as well as of good. Banks are usually owned and controlled by the wealthy, and existing in Detroit and Boston, the exchanges their loans are not unfrequently made to the would all be made in goods. The Detroit rich capitalist that he may again loan the merchant who wanted a bule of sheetings an ount to the needy and industrious producer nothing in Detroit without forwarding some officers to obtain the influence of the borrowition at the Fair, in New York, having Suppose now that a specie currency exist may become a speculator in produce, so that it commercial wealth, and more than double the

then be made in specie, from one city to the and make large gains from the necessities of ther, as often as any consucrcial transactions the poorer classes. Also, by making sudden took place. This would be an improvement and arbitrary expansions and contractions of n exchanges in kind, inasmuch as specie their loans, they can distress the poorer dealcould be more read by transported than goods. ers who are depending on them, and thereby Now, through the agency of Banks, the enable the rich usurer to speculate out of their t onlie, rok, and exertise of these transfers is | cecessities. Lastly, as the possession of moavoided. Any two Backs in different places, new gives power, and the argent need of it is having confidence in each other, can mutually a calamity. Banks, through their loans, and may each others demends to any ex cut. For through the hopes of obtaining them, are enaustance, the Detroit merchant who owes the bled to exert a mighty influence on the lead-Boston wholesale dealer for goods, ins end of ing classes of community, which is often perverted for bad purposes. It is by these and similar means that artificial distinctions between different classes of society are built up

poor, poorer still. It is true that capital in the hands of indi viduals may be used for all these evil purpoces perform the office of brokers by dealing in ses, but it cannot be concentrated and brought to bear in the same manner. In the financial, legitimate business, and under favorable cir- as in the natural world, in union there is amstances, payments between different pla- strength. The wealth of a hundred capitalists, united in a common stock, governed by two or three minds, directed by established tules of action, and steadily applied for the accomplishment of given purposes, will exert an influence in community vastly greater nore capital, have a correspondence with each than the same wealth could effect, controlled other, and can often command the capital of by a hundred minds, acting without union or concert, each busy in its narrow sphere, with its individual projects.

Among the advantages of Banks of discount, Dr. Wayland enumerates those resulting from a division of labor. Banks which follow the business of loaning and collecting become skilful therein, do their business the business of making exchanges may be quicker and cheaper than individuals, and with less risks of loss. This last position, however, banks show immense sums lost by loans to much time that would be spent in counting it. Bank lost TWENTY MILLIONS in bad debts at prevent the loss inseperable from its constant the South alone. Other Banks have lost 1se, and enable the debtor to pay his liabilities | millions each by loans injudiciously made. We with little expense and great economy of time. presume that solvent Banks often lose large amounts trusted out on loans.

The position of the Doctor, that they ac quire a greater skill and facility in their busimake use of them, and are as legitimate and ness, is true; but we apprehend that the losses of Banks by bad loans results chiefly from or the manufacture of wool. Let the reader the fact that loans are often made for other observe that we speak of the branches as pro- than pecuniary reasons. They are sometimes withheld from solvent applicants to gratify the spite, hatred, or prejudice of two or three Bank officers, while in other cases they are loaned to irresponsible persons through motives of favoritism, vanity, ambition, party spirit, or selfish interest.

Notwithstanding these abuses of the system, we agree with the conclusion of Dr. Wayland .-

"I. That to lend money is just as necessary to the good of community, and is, there-fore, as innocent and honorable, as to bor-

"2. That an institution, organized for the purpose of lending money, 1s, so far as its object is concerned, as beneficial to the comnunity, as innocent, and as honorable as any other institution.

CIRCULATION OF BANKS.

We can scarcely touch on this fourth notes to take the place of specie as a circula-

Were there no Banks, the whole circuladrafts of brokers and capitalists. Now, a pa "our right to the whole of Oregon." per circulation has two advantages over spe cie, and we know of unly two:

1. Paper can supply the place of specie as circulating medium, to a certain extent, and hereby increase the productive capital of the country to that amount, deducting the cost of government, and all self-dependent. And now manufacturing the paper money.

2. It is more convenient for transportation. This remark is true chiefly of silver: for gold in small quantities may be about as readily

transported as paper. These are all the advantages of a paper irculation which the profoundest writers have been able to discover. To counterbalance these, a paper circulation is liable to great objections on account of its fluctuation, the mmense forgeries committed upon it, and the frauds by which paper money, in the hands of the bill-holders, becomes converted into worthless rags.

It has been said that coin, as well as paner may be counterfeited. This is true; but the operation is more difficult, and more expensive. Banles, by using a mixed medium of paper and metal, we have counterfeits of both kinds of money, when, were a metallic currency only used, that only would be counterfeited. A bare glance at a "Counterfeit Detector" will convince any one that the loss by forged Bank notes is immense. Besides, this loss falls chiefly on the working classes where it is most sensibly felt.

We know of no remedy for the fluctuations of a paper currency. Each Bank acts for itself; and when times are prosperous, they extend their issues, and contract them at other seasons. This they always will do to an immense extent. In 1839, the circulation thus: of all the Banks in the United States was \$155,160,995: in 1844 it was reduced to \$72,-578.828. The Banks of New York city, on one occasion, reduced their issues more than \$12,000,000, in a few months.

The remedies and preventatives (if there be any adequate ones) for the stupendons frauds continually practised on community by the suspension or failure of Banks, we will conider on another occasion.

Milman says of the early Chris-

"It is erroneous to estimate their strength and influence by numerical calculation. All political changes are wrought by a compact, organized and disciplined mino-The mass of mankind follow any vigorous impulse from a determined and incessantly aggressive few."

Free Labor and Slave Labor. - Kentucky possesses 1,000,000 acres of land more wilderness, had a population of 73,000. After the lapse of forty years. Ohio has twice the

CONGRESS.

will arrive in season for our next paper. Various speculations are affoat respecting the action of Congress. The admission of Texas, the adjustment of the Tariff, and the Oregon question, will afford opportuto the Oregon boundary. He has declared our title to that country to be "clear and unquestionable;" and the West expect him to maintain his position at all hazards, while the South, especially the cotton growing portions, are much oppo-National Intelligencer says:

organ have, in their haste to take possesthe support of themselves and their dependants. The planters know that if we ose the English market, which takes more than half our crop there must be an immense fall in the price, and by consequence their ruin.

The cotton crop of this year is generally estimated at two and a half millions of bales. The Continent will require a-States half a million also; but what will country. become of the residue if we go to war with John Bull? The planters understand this, and I dare say they will instruct their representatives to avoid a war ABOUT OREGON."

THE TARIFF.

The Jackson Gazette says that we have "tacitly endorsed" a communication from Kent County in favor of Free Trade, and against the Tariff. The Gazette says of us: "It seems that they now have the moral courage and independence to openly make a declaration of their political opinions in deadly farming purposes." host ility to it."

This is all false. We did not endorse the communication at all, but published it without comment of any kind. We are far from being answerable for all the opinions our corion of the propriety of the present Whig Tariff. But we have nothing to conceal on that question; and in two or three weeks we intend to give our views at length, with the same frankness and fairness that we have manifested on other questions. When this shall have been done, the Grzette may make the most of our opinions, if it will keep truth on its side.

OREGON.

At the recent Whig Meeting at Fancuil Hall, Daniel Webster referred at length to branch of Banking business—the issuing of the Oregon question. The following extract a certain amount of real estate for a home from his speech there will interest our read- for every person who has sufficient indus-Webster's predictions will soon become matter Were there no banks, the whole cricular the of history, notwithstanding the readiness of dustry and frugality, and one of the great-

> "Where is Oregon? On the shores of the Pacific, three thousand miles from us, and twice as far from England. Who is to settle it? Americans mainly; some settlers undoubtedly from England; but all Anglo-Saxons; an Anti-Capital Punishment meeting in all men educated in notions of independent let me ask if there be any sensible man in the whole United States who will say for a moment that when fifty or a hundred thousand persons of this description shall find them selves on the shores of the Pacific Ocean, tha they will long consent to be under the rules either of the American Congress or the But ish Parliament. They will raise a standard for themselves and they ought to do it. ook forward to the period when they will o this as not so far distant, but that many now present, and those not among the youngest o is, will see a great Pacific republican nation I believe that it is in the course of Providence and of human destiny that a great state is to arise, of English and American descent, whose power will be established over the country of the shores of the Pacific; and all those rights of natural and political liberty, all those great principles that both nations have inherite from their fathers, will be transmitted through is to them, so that there will exist at the mouth of the Columbia, or more probably further South, a great Pacific Republic, a nation where our children may go for a residence, separating themselves from this Government, and forming an integral part of a new Government, half way between England and China in the most healthful, fertile, and desirable portion of the globe, and quite too far remote from Europe and from this side of the American continent to be under the governmental influence of either country.'

NON-RESISTANCE.

The second article of the Constitution of the New England Non-Resistance Society virtually disfranchises all its members. It reads

"The members of this Society agree in opinion, that no man or body of men, howevever constituted or by whatever name called, have a right to take the life of a man as penalty for transgression; that no one who professes to have the spirit of Christ, can consistently sue a man at law for redress of injuries, or thrust any evil-doer into prison, or fill any office in which he would come under obigation to execute penal enactments-or take any part in military service-or acknowledge allegiance to any human government—or justify any man in fighting in defence of his property, liberty, life or religion; that he cannot engage in or countenance any plot or effort o revolutionize, or change by physical violence, any government, however corrupt o ppressive; that he will obey the powers that e,' except in those cases in which they bid him violate his conscience-and then, rather than to resist, he will meekly submit to the penalty of disobedience; and that, while he will cheerfully endure all things for Christ's sake, without cherishing even the desire to inflet mjury upon his persecutors, yet he will be bold and uncompromising for God, in bearing his testimony against sin, in high places, and in low places, until righteousness and peace shall reign in all the earth, and there shall be none to molest or make afraid.'

The Burlington Free Press announces that the State of Vermont is out ed in these cities. The exchanges might may raise the price of the necessaries of life, agricultural, now possessed by Ken tucky. of debt. She owes no man anything.

PETITIONS!

The session commended last Monday, Now is the time to start the petitions to and the probability is that the Message to the Legislature. Do not dally with them. Take a time for their circulation, and do it at count of the difficulty of getting jurors

THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH. An exchange informs us that the New York Herald indulges in some speculation ren'ty for many long speeches. Mr. Polk garding the ultimate success of this new mode is situated rather delicately in reference of communication, and thinks it is going to produce a greater change in some of the social institutions of the country than any one now imagines. It believes that it will entirely supercede the Post Office Department; and destroy the necessity and utility of traffsmitting news either public or private through the hundred; this sets the sheriff's officers at mails. The subject ought; therefore, it says, work running down victims, and this sets sed to any demonstrations that may lead to be immediately taken up by Congress at the victims to running away. We hear to a war with England, and thereby spoil the beginning of the next session. The that there was a fearful time, yesterday, the market for cotton. A writer in the whole scheme of magnetic telegraphs throughout the country, connecting every important "Probably the Administration and its city and town, should be a public affair, transferred to the Post Office Department, and subsien of Oregon sans ceremonie, overlook. jected to the immediate control of the governed the fact, that one-third of the States of ment, acting for the people. An affair of this of their approach "got wind" at the other this Union grow cotton, and that the cul- vast magnitude and unlimited power can never end of the street, and such a scampering ture of cotton is their chief reliance for safely be permitted to remain in the hands of private individuals, or private associations. It cabinet makers, barbers, &c. &c., has not does not believe it to be at all possible that in- been seen on this island since the days of dividuals or associations will be able to conduct these lines with satisfaction and full justice to the public. It must be a public affair-belong to the general government, and be controlled by the people through their representatives. The sooner the subject be taken up by bout half a million of bales, the United the next Congress, the better for the whole

THE EXEMPTION LAW.

The Marshall Expounder endorses communication, which goes for exempting Eighty acres of land from execution. The writer says:

"Let the exemption law be enlarged, se as to exempt from sale on execution 80 acres of land, used or intended to be used for farming purposes, together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, so as to include only the dwelling house and the necessary out-buildings erected for

This is more extravagant than the former proposition for exempting forty acres. We are decidedly opposed to this, because it is legislating for one class only, and respondents may advance. As to our "decla- not for all. Why should not a profesration" of 'deadly hostility" to the Tariff, we sional man or a mechanic have an equal are not aware of having expressed any opin- privilege with the farmer? Besides, a great door for fraud and quarreling would be opened by exempting land used for "farming purposes." What are farming purposes? and how much of the eighty acres must be actually used to secure exemption for the whole farm? In addition to this, where is the owner of a for farming purposes, when a bare intention would keep off every sheriff and constable? The true doctrine is to exempt ers. There are many reasons to believe that try and ability to acquire it. Such a small proportion that might be displaced by of the Polkites to go to war in vindication of est possible preventatives of pauperism.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

The following is from a reply of John Quincy Adams to an invitation to attend Philadelphia:

"Gladly would I co-operate with any Society whose object should be to promote the abolition of every form, by which the life of man can be voluntarily taken by his fellow-creature man. If there be any case which in the intercourse of human high prices through the winter, in expectasociety, can possibly justify the act, it is tion of corresponding prices in the Spring: that sanctioned by the community for the The Buffalo Pilot has some sensible cautions punishment of enormous crimes.

In the progress of the human race to wards that improved condition of their existence to which our Religion teaches us that they are destined, the total abolition of all violent extinction of the life of man by the will and act of his brother, is among the blessed promises of Futurity. War, Slavery, Murder and Homicide in any form, are evils, I fondly hope, to disappear hereafter from the annals of the numan race upon earth. Every step in this progress that can be made during the remnant of my own life, will be hailed by me with inexpressible delight; and altho the revocation of that sentence of the Al mighty, that 'whoso sheddeth man's blood by man shall his own blood be shed, would in my prayers to Heaven, be the last accomplishment of the perfectability of man upon earth, I would gladly contri bute to it, even in advance of some other forms of homicide more odious in themselves, but, perhaps more deeply rooted in the infirmities of man's nature.

I do, therefore, heartily wish and pray for the success of your efforts to promote the abolition of Capital Punishment, and if you can shape the laws of the land to a isclaimer of the right of Government itself to take from any human being the life granted him by his Creator, I would welcome it as the harbinger of a brighter day, when no individual of the race of man shall lose his life by the act of ano-

The Advertiser of Detroit contends for the Single District System;-well, let that be insisted on; and let the Press of of our new apportionment. The grand ble amount of the popular sentiment and opinion of every cast and character. If a county contain some whigs, some democrats, some liberty men, and these are so locally divided, that a Single District System would bring the Representative body three members; one of each of these parties; let it be so. It's the fair play if a right plan; and it is a mere partizan and Rapids Enq.

OF We have seen a statement in some paper that the trial of Polly Bodine has been abandoned in New York city, on acwho had not expressed an opinion. Some 4000 had been summoned without suc-

cess. The N. Y. Commercial says: "This trial of Mrs. Bodine seems destined to bring vexation and plague with it wherever it goes, to say nothing of the expense. The very general prevalence of a formed opinion on the subject of her guilt or innocence, makes it almost impossible to get a jury; this creates a ne-cessity for bringing in talesmen, not by the dozen or score merely, but by the along the whole line of Bleecker Street, which the Sheriff and his deputies made he scene of their operations, commencing at Broadway and summoning every male adult without distinction or mercy.

But before the officers got far, the news of tailors, shoemakers, bakers, grocers, Diedrich Knickerbocker. Some hid themselves in their ovens, some under their beds, but a majority, as the boys say-"sloped" without hats, shoes or coats.

OF A recent work on State Prisons has the following notice of the Rhode Island State Prison at Providence.

"At the hour I last entered this prison I found all the convicts, save one, diligently employed at their tables in reading, spelling writing and arithmetic. I never saw a better ordered school, or a more studious class of pupils. No person (not informed) could have imagined these to be State Convicts, or the apartment to be the working room of a State penitentiary. I may remark here that, in the event of insubordination and vicious obstinacy, corporal punishment is sanctioned by the inspectors, and privation of food and water is the penalty of wilful transgressors. But though severe measures are sanctioned they are seldom resorted to. The most difficult subjects to hold in control are re-committed convicts from other State prisons. I heard a religious service here, appropriate for the class for whose benefit it was held, by a clergyman who voluntarily gives a part of Sunday to this office in the prison.'

The population of New York is upwards of 570,000. Of this number more than me fourth, or 95.363, are natives of Great Brusin. The number of Aliens is 61,961, or one six h of the while.

In New York city are 278 clergymen, and their compen-ation including salaries, and farm who would not "intend" to use it use of teal estate is \$255,845, or fearly a shousand dollars each. The number of Churches is 172; their cost, \$4,767,875; of \$27,720 each.

Warner Wing, of Monroe, has been appointed by the Covernor to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, provision would be a great stimulus to in- and Presiding Judge of the Second Judi-

Commercial.

ANN ARBOR, D.c. 5, 1845. The weather has been quite severe for the last ten days. The sun makes scarcely any

The rise in Wheat has rather exceeded the expectations of many farmers, and there seems to be a disposition among the buyers to pay on this subject from which we extract the following:

"The export of flour from New York, goes on rapidly. From the 1st to the 25th instant, 55,55t barrels were shipped—147,644 bushels wheat-33,451 do corn-20,169 do rye, and 1,575 do barley. In regard to the business of exportation to England, the New York Express' makes some estimates, in which the last quotations of prices in England is set down, \$7,41 a 7.68. The last New York quotations, \$7. Freight and expenses on a barrel of flour to Liverpool, \$1. Total, \$3 in bond. "The duty on wheat, at Liverpool, at last

dates, was 2s per bushel—16s per quarter.— This is equivalent to about \$1,92 per bbl.— If things shall remain as they are, therefore, in England, a barrel of American flour will cost in Liverpool, \$9,92, and the quotation at last dates being \$7,68, the loss at present prices, will be \$2.24. If the ports shall be thrown open entirely, it might be safe to pay present prices; but even then there is no certainty that flour will advance in England. We do not know how such quantities are exported, if the above calculation is correct, and it must be. There are some advantages in the way of exchange, which would add about 60 cents to the price of flour in Liverpool, and as an article to pay balances, another value may be added to it. However, exporters should know what they are about, and most assuredly would not long engage in a losing business. There were some operatrons in flour and wheat in this vicinity a few years since, which it might be well to remember. Advices from Europe, caused a speculative fever to exist in this country, which extended antil after the close of navigation. A firm of Millers at Black Rock, went largely into the purchase of wheat, which they ground, but on sending it to New York, the flour could not be sold at paying prices, so they concluded to ship direct for Liverpool on their own account. the State demand its adoption as the basis progress of time, there came back upon them a bill of charges, over the amount of the sales of the flour. They thus found themselves object, with all honest politicians, is to get minus their flour, and the amount of expense into a Legislative body the largest possi- contained in the bill. Flour speculations terminute often like law-suits-with the loss of the original value, and a bill of costs to foot, into the bargain. So dealers had better not leap too far, but consult caution, and the experience of the past."

Wheat comes in rather slowly, although the buyers are disposed to pay the highest prices. During the week, 90 to 94 cents have been paid, and to day the latter price is offered.

Good Butter is in demand at 16 cents .not a patriot, who complains of it.- Grand Lard retails at 10 cents. Pork sells at \$4,00. Beef brings from 21 to 5 cents.

FOREIGN NEWS

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH

MAIL. The Royal Mail Steamer Britannia ar rived here on Thursday afternoon, with the Mail of Nov. 3, and 73 passengers. Among the latter were the Hou. Samuel Williston and Joel Hayden, Esq., with their families, safely returned from a very agreeable European tour. Also, W. C. Bryant, Esq., editor of the New York Evening Post, whose arrival is seasonable to restore the vital energy of enlightened and unwavering principle to that paper.

Thd failure of the potatoe crop in Ireland, the deficient harvest in England, country. The result of the deliberations Political and financial interests of Euof Ministers was not officially promulga- rope." It is approved by the French Mited, when the Britannia left Liverpool.

the following remarks on this subject:

rumor gaining ground that Parliament departments, and statesmen of each of will be called together at an earlier peri- the great capitals of Europe, and indeed, od than usual. Whether the ports will of the whole world. On the 9th inst., is town." legislation, remains still a subject of will be omniscient and imperishable. doubt. Though Sir Robert Peel will, in all probability, open the ports by an order in Council, yet it is equally necessary that the earliest opportunity should be sought to obtain from Parliament its sanction for that act. It is, therefore, more than probable that the ports will be opened by an order in Council at once, and Parliament summoned for an early day in November."

The Scotsman contains the following: "Private letters sent us by a close obser ver, tend strongly to confirm the rumors in the London papers, that the breach between Peel and Stanley is becoming so serious as to render the retirement of the latter, from office, before Parliament meets, more than probable."

The Overland Mail from India, by new route, via Trieste and through Germany, instead of Marseilles and through France, arrived in London on Thursday night, the 30th alt. The mail was conveved through the private enterprise of Lieut. Waghorn. The regular mail, via Marseilles, did not arrive in London till the 2d inst.

The railway mania, in England, continues to rage, notwithstanding the repeated warnings, given by the press, of the danger of speculating in new schemes.

The state of trade in the manufacturing districts has not improved. The Liverpool Cotton Market has been inactive, find prices have declined 1-8d per lb.

The Corn Markets are very much agitated, and as a large quantity of gold was expected to leave the country, for the purpose of paying for foreign grain, money was scarce.

GERMANY .- The Zollverein has given tinaltered, with the exception of half cotton, half linen figured stuffs, on which the fluties are to be slightly raised. The Tariff with the present duties, with the exception noticed, has been ordered to be printed, and to remain in operation for three years. The Southern States are much exasperated, but though temporariby defeated, they will return to the battle six months of 1845, were £433,296;with renewed vigor.

Funen, Lolland, Falster, and likewise in are about one-third of the recepts. Lealand, especially in Amak, near Copenhagen. It has likewise appeared in the Ducky. It is stated that the disease is beginning to show itself in Sweden, and it is feared that the disease may spread

INDIA. The news which came to hand by the last Overland Mail possesses little interest, either in a political or commercial sense. Sir Henry Hardinge, it will be perceived, was on his way to the Upper Provinces, with an army under his command every way calculated to inflict summary punishment on the treacherous and refractory Sikhs. He will, doubtless, strike a blow, the influence of which will be felt through all the arteries of our great Indian Empire. The cholera, which the previous accounts represented as violent and fatal, was on the decrease.

FRANCE. The Constitutional says that a note has been addressed by the French Government to the Emperor of Morocco, acquainting him with his intentions to pursue Abdel Kader into the Maroquin territory. There appears to be indeed no doubt of the intention of the French to enter the Morocco territory in pursuit of the Emir. - Emancipator.

NAVAL APPRENTICE SYSTEM .- It ap pears that the practice of receiving boys

Ceneral Intelligence.

as follows :

Every day a prospectus of some new

Cabinet Councils, for the purpose of de- graphed sheets on the scheme of the Di- tion enough for such a man to be beaten tents, &c. vising some measures for the relief of the plomatic Gazette, "the Journal of the once by a being of Polk order." nister of Foreign Affairs, and the Ambas-The London Morning Chronicle has sadors at this Court, and cannot fail, says the Prospectus, to be unrivalled in the "A suspension of the Corn Laws be- authenticity and consequence of its inforcomes daily more necessary-indeed it mation and sentiments, by reason of an appears to be inevitable, and we find the arranged correspondence with cabinets. be opened for the admission of grain by to appear Le Semame, the largest paper an order in Council, or by a hasty act of ever seen in France; and this likewise

> The Kentucky Conference passed the following resolution:

"Resolved. That we will constantly. practice of selling or renting pews in our churches; believing as we do, that the practice here alluded to, has a tendency to subvert that glorious peculiarity of our holy religion-"The poor have the gospel preached unto them."

house, is subversive of the "glorious pe- ments for aiding in the escape of the slaves culiarity of our holy religion," but to sell of Wm. P. Mills, was tried upon the has refused to grant a warrant for the delivhuman beings, males and females, and to evidence in the former case, and convic- ery of the Parkersburg kidnappers, on the reqrent them out by the year for all purpo- ted in each. He was sentenced to the uisition of Gov. Bartley. Gov. McDowell has ses, is in harmony with "that glorious pe- penitentiary for four successive terms, culiarity of our holy religion"-"The making an entire period of about seven poor have the gospel preached to them." years, or until the 28th August, 1852." How capable men are of being blinded by interest !- True Wesleyan.

The following most extraordinary marringe notice we copy from the Baltimore Covenant, organ of the Odd Fellows .--Taliaferro P. Shaffner must be a tremenlous man to maintain his perpendiculariy under such a superincumbent mass of official dignities:

Married-In Worcester, Massachu setts, on Thursday, October 9th, TAL. P. SHAFFNER, Esq., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, of Louisville, Ky. Past Grand High Priest and Grand Patriarch of that State; a Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States, from the Grand Encampment of Kentucky: Junior Editor of the 'Covenant,' of Baltimore, Ex-Editor of the Free Mason, of had been recovered." Louisville, corresponding and Recording Secretary and Librarian of the Kentucky Historical Society, Recording Secretary of the Board of Missions of the Methodis Episcopal church South, captain of the à decision, that the present duties remain 1st company, 132d regiment, 29 brigade of Kentucky Militin, &c. to Miss NANCY R. PRATT of the former place .- Balt. Conenant.

> Papers throughout the Union, including Texas, Oregon and California,

The receipts of the Great Western Railroad from London to Bristol, the first equal to \$2,079,820. This amount, for COPENHAGEN .- The potatoe crop in six months only, is said to be greater than Denmark .- We have accounts from Co- all the tolls received last year on all the penhagen of the 3d of Oct., which state New York canals. The number of nasthat the disease in the potatoes is spread- sengers carried on this road in 1844 was ing more and more in Denmark, as in 1,998,000. The expenses of the road

> Merchants' Magazine for October. The receipts of the London and Birmingham Road, the first six months of 1845, were £447,190, or 2,146,512. The number of passengers carried in 1844-

COST AND VALUE. - The cost of the navy for twelve years was fify-six millions of dollars, (enough to construct a railroad from Missouri to the Columbia,) during which time it rendered no service worth counting to the nation or republicanism; though it daily outraged humanity with its incessant floggings, and insulted our institutions by robbing hundreds of apprentices of their birthright, Fiftysix millions for the glorious usefulness of our navy, and the smallest pittance grudingly withheld from the necessities of the entire people in the circulation of the mails! In 1842 nearly two thousand offficers were doing nothing, but were paid nevertheless \$350,000, while the post office was pinched to the self-supporting point. The people and independent press have commenced a reformation, but they must watch and work or they will again fall into the snares of the office-holders .-

A gentleman sent a lad with a letter to into the Navy as apprentices, was abol- the Post Office, and money to pay the ished by Secretary Urshun, soon after postage; having returned with the money the Murder of young Spencer, by Mac- he said; "Guess I've done the thing slick; kenzie, on board the brig Somers. The I've seer a good many folks puttin' letters crew of the Somers, it will be recollected, in the Post Office through a hole, and so was composed of a large majority of ap- I watched my chance' and got mine in for nothing."

WHIG CANDIDATE IN 1848 .- The N.

"We said then, what we have uniform-

Addison and others, defendants. The Intelligencer says: "We"understand the alledged libel consists in a letter addressed to the President of the United States, and Heathenism at Home .- In laboring and givwritten as it is charged, for the purpose ing for the conversion of the millions abroad, fice as collector of the port of George-

Miles Ivey, for challenging Hosen before whom he was committed, has senthe State Penitentiary.

ANOTHER PHILANTHROPIST IMPRISON-ED. - The Baltimore Sun says: "Gideon To sell or rent a pew in a meeting- Gross indicted in three separate indict-

> N. HAMPSHIRE SENATOR .- Benning W. Jenness of Strafford, has been appointed by Governor Steele, to be Senator in Congress until the meeting of the legislature, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Woodbury.

The number of passengers on the Hudson, in the season of 1844, was 1,000, 000. This year it will propably amount to 1,200,000, or 120,000 for each of the nine months of the travelling season.

STRAW BAIL.-The Mayor of New York asserts "that of the large sum of \$52,158 returned to the district attorney on forfeited recognizances, not one cent

VERMONT has virtually abelished her Militia System. The Legislature, at its recent session, repealed all laws requiring the performance of Military duty, supstituting therefor an enrolment, as for jury purposes, of all who would have been liable to perform service under the old mil-

It is stated that a man some where down in Cape Cod, has drank ninety-one thousand nine hundred and eighty-three glasses of rum in the last thirty-six years. The cost would amount to near six thousand do llars, and we venture to say he is not worth a six-pence, finds fault with hard times, and wonders why he cannot get along in the world .- Rochester Ame-

PROFESSIONAL CANDOR .- A staid and demure looking lady called on Dr. Christie a few days since. "Will the Galvanic Rings cure depression of spirits? asked the lady. "What has caused the complaint, madam ?" replied the doctor. "The loss of my husband," mournfully ejaculated the lady. "Then you had better get a wedding ring," said the doctor.

The attempt is to be made to introduce the Telegraph into Canada. According to the Hamilton Journal, an application will be made to the Legislature at the next session of Parliament for an Act to incorporate a Joint Stock Company, for the purpose of constructing an Electro Magnetic Telegraph between Queenston and Toronto via Hamilton, with power to extend the line to Quebec.

Junge McLean-It seems is to be proscribed by the slaveocracy because his accomplished wife gives way to the Heavenly instincts of woman's better nature -a desire to elavate the poor and miserable-the free blacks of Ohio. How long will the North manifest a sorry subserviency to Slavery, sacrificing every generous, independent and honorable emotion? "I had rather be a dog and bay the moon than such a Roman."-True American.

The shares of the Cunard Boston Steamers, which originally cost £1,000, pany invest their proceeds in new boats.

The Magnetic Telegraph wire has again been laid across the East River.

For California .- A great number of emi-York Tribune thus cleaves to the man grants have taken up the line of march re- was attacked at Tofrou, in 1793, by Char-EUROPEAN SPECULATIONS. -The Paris who by promoting slavery has curst this cently for California, and it is believed as many ett and Bonchamp, and unable to resist long, Eaton, Clinton, and lugliam, 130 snbcorrespondent of the Intelligencer writes country more than any other, living or will go there the next season as have gone to the superior forces of the Vendeans, re-Oregon the present. D. G. W. Leavitt, the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements and splendid speculative project is thrown ly said in public and private, that the into my box with a formal address. This White the control of the Emigrating Expedition to California, which has been organizing in Arkansas for ed, as their retreat was about to be cut into my box, with a formal address. This Whig party will not hear patiently of new some time past, gives notice through the off. Kleber called the Lient. Col Schoumorning came the Imperial Austrian candidates for President for a long time columns of the Little Rock Gizette of the 27th dardis: "Take (said he) a company of State loan of thirty millions florins, which yet, or until the future shall be far clear- ult., that in accordance with a resolution pas- Grenadiers; stop the enemy at that ravine terms of the paper. Their neighbors, if resis to be repaid by one hundred and twen- er than it now is. If, in 1847, it shall sed at a called meeting held at Napoleon on you will be killed, but your comrades will possible, can be supplied on the same terms, ty thousand premium prizes, amounting appear that the Whig party can elect who the 6th ult., the expedition will rendezvous at be saved." "Oui mon general," replied on applying to the agents. in all to nearly seventy millions. Who it pleases President, it will choose nobody Fort Smith, Arkansas, on the first Monday in Schondardis calmly. He marched; held could resist the "excellent chance?" - but Henry Clay. If clouds and dark-Yesterday we had the four brilliant pages of the Company of the Mines of Spain, select a candidate on whom to rally for capital only five milliance of fewers. Since the prospect—of the first degree. The the high price of provisions, and the threa- capital only five millions of francs. Six a dubious and desperate contest—Mr. shot or lead, four pounds of powder, caps, &c., neral" equals the finest specimens of get into notice by puffing, and gain a notariety tened famine amongst the lower classes, inexhaustible mines of metals are specifi- Clay can hardly consent to be placed in two horses or moles for each person, or a wa- antiquity. have prompted the Premier to hold three ed. The day before I received two litho- such position. It is dignity and humilia- gon and eight cattle, for every five persons,

\$1100. A very foolish waste of money.

of causing the plaintiff's removal from of- let us not forget the claims of the unevangelized at home. A late number of the N. O. Protestant contains a "report on the religious instruction of colored persons, published by order of the New Orleans Presbytery," which Gallaway to a rencontre with deadly discloses the state of one part of the field much overlooked, but worthy of prayers and engaged in the diggings of Messrs. Sanweapons, has been tried and found guilty much eventooken, out worth, the report states that there are withof a breach of the law against duelling in in the bounds of that Presbytery, at least 100.- Advertiser, one day last week, raised besuch case made and provided, in the State coo persons of color, nearly all of whom are tween fifty and sixty thousand pounds of of Alabama. Judge Goldthwaite, presi- slaves. Of this number "75,000 never heard calmly, though resolutely, oppose the ding in the Circuit Court of Dale county, the doctrine of salvation through a crucified Redeemer preached, and of the remaining 25,tenced him to one year's imprisonment in | 000, not more than 5000 enjoy its regular and constant ministrations." So says the report of the Presbytery .- N. Y. Evangelists.

> question, promise to keep the popular mind in a fever. We perceive that Gov. McDowell also sent a requisition to Gov. Bartley for the delivery of the Ohio citizens indicted in Wood county for assisting in the escape of slaves .-

Married and Unmarried .- The numper of unmarried females in New York city between the ages of 16 and 45 is J Smily 41.666-number of those married of the same ages is 54,207; the number unmar- S Stone ried under sixteen years of age is 62,020. W Perry W H Montgomery The number of persons married in the Ceciel Clarke city during the past year was 2,555, and the number of births during the same pe- E Crane riod was 14,014-of which 7,519 were males, and 6,495 females.

COFFEE SALE .- The New York Express says that L. M. Hoffman, Esq., sold on Wednesday morning, in ten minutes, 10,000 bogs of coffee, or over a thousand bags a minute.

LAWYERS IN CHINA. - No attorneys are D C Foller allowed by law in China, but some assuming that character, act in that capacity ER Howe contrary to the imperial mandate. They are thus curiously described by a literary H S Mead Chinese :- "Villanous and perverse vagabonds, who are fond of making a stir, and who, either by fraudulent or crafty schemes, excite discord, or by disorderly D W Blakeman and illegal proceedings, intimidate and impose upon people."

AN OLD SALT .- The St. John [N.H.] O French Herald states that there was on the 31st ult., in the harbor of that place, a vessel -the brig Liddell, of New Castle-which has walked the waters for no less a peri-I Howard od than 86 years! She is said to be very S Teesdle "queer shaped," and to all appearance M Alderman quite strong, and capable of plowing the deep for another 86 years.

The Duke of Wellington has issued a C Mitchell general order to the British army, prohi- L Terrill biting the formation of Temperance Societies in any of the regiments, or in fact | L Sha any societies at all; it being thought that societies of this sort have the effect in in- R Mun ducing designing men to use them as instruments for spreading disaffection and P Whitney sedition among the men.

The value of the wines in the Adelphi D Mann Hotel, Liverpool, amount, at a rough es- WA Cornell timate, to £10,000, and a quantity of Port E H Jones and Sherry has been a quarter of a cen- W Hood R Liddle

Thanksgiving in S. C .- The 6th inst. was thanksgiving day in Charleston, S. C., by ap- J Morgan pointment of the City Council. A majority of the people of that State have most reason to be thankful that they are slaves, rather

House Burned by Mice. - The residence o Mrs. Martha B. Bratton, of Bath county was destroved by fire last week, says the Virginia Free Press. The fire was discovered issning from a drawer in a bureau, in which there was some lucifer matches, and it is presumed that they were igni ed by mice gnawing at them. The mice in this case were the incendiaries, and the matches were their fire.

Polk for a Second Term .- Various indications render it probable that Mr. Polk will strike for a re-election in 1848, not withstanding his voluntary and positive pledge in his sell in England at £2,500. The com- letter of acceptance, that he would in no case Their spirit's pinions swifter than the wind, be a candidate for re-election. "The neces- Have left mortality's sad scenes behind sity of harmonizing the party," will be the For joys to this terrestial state unknown, plea, and probably his patronage will be used And glories brighter than a monarch's crown. to produce the necessity. That's the way.

SANG FROID. - The army of Mayence treated and lost its artillery. The Republin maple sugar. As the year is just expircing. licans were on the point of being destroy.

One Eyed Soldiers .- Dr. Durbin, in his The Great Gun,-Capt. Stockton's big mentions that in some parts of Egypt, to A curious libel suit is now before the gun, to take the place of the one that killed avoid the conscription of Mehemet Ali, the had for less than is paid for empyrical prescrip-Circuit Court of Washington city-in Secretary Upsher, has arrived safely in the women have been in the habit for years back, which Robert White is plaintiff, and H. country. Who will be its next victim, the of maining their children so as to unfit them future must decide. It weighs 16,000 pounds; for military service. The destroying of one the freight on it was \$250, and the duty eye was a common operation. But the Pacha can all be relied on as safe and effectual, and cruelty, by forming two regiments of one eyed soldiers. The evil is said to be already

> tality of the Governors sent over to rule the Provinces, has been most remarkable.

ders of this city, says the Galena, Ill. lead mineral. The mineral sold at \$22 per thousand. Taking fifty-five thousand as the amount raised, it would make the product of one day's labor of eight men, one thousand two hundred and ten dollars. This is the most profitable day's Ohio and Virginia .- Troubles between work ever performed in these mines .these States, growing out of the slavery These diggings are within a mile or two

> RECEIPTS OF THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY FOR THE PRESENT WEEK.

Opposite each subscriber a name will be foun he amount received, in cash or otherwise, with the number and date of the paper to which it

1.0) to 283 or Sept 28 1849 1,00 to 290 or Nov 16 ... 1,00 to 287 or Oct 26 ... I N Barker 1 00 to 284 or .. 5 1,50 to 264 or May 18 B Stevens 7 23 to 2 16 or Nov. 5.00 to 2.2 or Dec 15 3,00 to 248 or Jan 26 1846 1.50 to 265 or May 25 1,00 to 2~7 or Oct 26 0.25 to 251 or Feb 16 0.60 to 270 or June 29 5,00 to 287 or Oct 26 0,50 to 266 or June 1 " 3,00 to 300 or Jan 25 1847 0.25 to 253 or March 2 H Willey

P H Johnson

A Saunders

M Harlow

C Howe

Voorheis

A W Nourse

J M Reed

Jacobus

J Soule

0.75 to 279 or Aug 31 2.00 to 237 or Nov 10 1845 1.00 to 292 or Nov 30 " 1.00 to " or " " " 1.00 to 266 or lune 1 1846 1.00 le 289 or Nov 2 1846 3.16 to " " " " " 6.00 to 291 or " 23 "

2.00 to 265 or May 25 4,00 to 285 or Oct 12 " 1,00 to 282 or Sept 21 " 2,20 to 244 or Dec 29 1845 1,00 to 292 or Nov 30 1846

2,20 to 289 or Nov 9 1846 3,70 to 264 or May 18 "

1,00 to 288 or Nov 2 1846 1,00 to 292 or Nov 30 0.50 to 256 or June 1 ... 1,00 to 292 or Nov 30 " 1,00 0 232 1,00 to 287 or Oct 26 " 2.00 to 204 or April 2) 1815 2.25 to 291 or Nov 22 1846 6,62 to 257 or Mar 30 "

1.00 to 292 or Nov 3) " 1.00 to 2.4 or July 27 ... 2.00 to 291 or Nov 2: 1.00 to 285 or Oct 12 " 1.00 to 291 or Nov 23 IGAM DUDAN HILLSTO'S 1,00 11 11 15 15

2.00 to 285 or Oct 10 " 1.13 to 209 or April 22 1845 1.00 to 227 or Sept 1 1.00 to 291 or Nov 23 1816 1.00 to 291 or Nov 23 1,00 to 287 or Oct 26 " 1.00 to 289 or Nov 9 4.00 1.00 to 291 or Nov 23 1,00 to 299 or Jan 16 1847 2.00 to 292 or Nov 28 1846 2.24 to 990

1,00 to 234 or Oct 3 " 1,00 to 291 or Nov 23 1.00 1,00 to 287 or Oct 23

DIED.

In Ann Arbor, November 27, ult., CHARLES D., son of Judah and Harriet M. Taylor, aged 3 years, 2 months and 22 days: On death's domain, intent we fix our eyes, Where human nature in vast ruin lies; With thoughtful mind, we search the dark

abode. Where the great monarch has his spoil bestowed:

There, there, the offspring of six thousand vears,

In endless numbers to our view appears; Whole kingdoms in his silent den are thrust, There to remain and mingle with the dust.

SPECIAL NOTICE

We have in the Counties of Shiawasse by the first day of May next. If this be not

Observations in the East, just published, their own lives, when there are experienced tions. Dr. Sherman, one of the best educated has took an efficient way to put an end to this you are not required to purchase several dollars Dr. Sherman's Lozenges, and with it you can Governor of Canada -Gov. Metcalfe was get his advice and proper means of relief. Many alarmingly ill at the last accounts. The fa- | go on, week after week, trying the multitude A Good Day's Work .- Eight miners worse, till at last they go to 106 Nassau street, and for a trifle get what cures them in a shore many of his Lozenges, and speak advisedly when we recommend them W. S. & J. W. MAYNALD, Agents for

MAN'S CHIEF ABSORBING TYPEREST in life is attending to the wants of the body. This every man of experience is compelled acknowledge, however desirous he may be t er objects, engaging the attention of the mass. The epitaphs of most non might read-

"He was born. He toiled and worried for food dothing and equipage. He sought the phanto

If, then, mankind will still persist in attendng chiefly to bodily wents, all must admit that andth should claim their first at ention. To all true enquire s, therefore, of the way

regain or preserve health, we would say, read with candor the advertisement in this days paper concerning that celebrated and truly valuable nedicine, "Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry," sold by MAYNARDS.

WANTED.

TWO young men about 18 or 19 years of age L as apprentices to the Sash and Blind making business. Also, one JOURNEYMAN, at the H. GRECORY.

Ann Arbor, Lower-Town, Dec. 4, 1845. STATE OF MICHIG AN, The Circuit Court

for the County of Washienaw; of the December Term, A. D. 184 a. HENRY ROUSE IN ATTACHMENT.

Survivors of themselves and Lyman Milter, dec. ately doing business under the name and style of Pratt. Rexford & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the first day of october A. D. 1845, a suit of attachment other establishment this side of Buffalo for reads was issued out of the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw aforesaid, against the lands and tenaments, goods chattels, rights, credits, moneys and effects of Joshua Prart and Daniel A. Rexford survivois. &c., at the suit of Henry Rouse plaintiff, for the sunt of one hundred an made returnable on the first Friday of Decemb A. D. 1845, and has been returned duly served.

HAWKINS & PLATT, Attornies for Plaintiff. B. KING. Ann Arbor, Dec 3 1845.



THE Proprietor desires to express the fact that his medicine is even capable of more than carrying out what he recommends it for .-As for instance he has heretofore not recommen ded it as a perfect cure in all cases of Consump tion, and other diseases of the Lungs, Liver an Throat, Coughs and Colds; but persons who use it being the best judges of its merits, decide at once that it is the perfection of an effective medicinal preparation. Testimonials crowd in or the Proprietor, stating such rapid cures of the bove diseases even when of the most aggravting character, that there is no withs tanding th natural inference that it exceeds in power l the effect of its singularly happy vegetable com-bination, any of the mineral and dangerous nos-trems devised by the hand of quackery. This edicine is Nature's grand specific in Lung complaints; it touches the seat of the disease, it and chest of those humors and decayed paris which result from the action of disease, and when t has performed this part of its office, it com mences to repair the ravage made in the vitals and strengthens and increases the setion of the resucts so that the part is renewed sufficiently to fected. The Consumptive should know that day wasted in worse t an useless tampering with their complaint, if devoted to the use of the Restorative, would be bringing them so much nearer to a cure. There is an abiding sense of ntort while under the mild and sootinny, ye effectual action of this remedy, which is a l iness indiscribable by the patient; it is a feel ng of an ensured escape from death by an al d miraculous buman invention.

ton, the well known New York chemist.
"I have analyzed a bottle of medicine collect. C. Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative," and fine that it does not contain Mercuiy, or any other metallic preparation; nor opium in any of it forms. It is composed of vegetable matter entirely."

JAMES R. CHILTUN, M. D. C. BRINCKERHOFF.

Sole Proprietor, 589 Broome street, N. V.

For sale by W. S. & J. W. Maynard, Agents,

COUNTY ORDERS.

THE highest price paid in cesh by G. F. Lew is, Exchange Broker, opposite the Insurance Bank, Detroit, for orders on any of the counties in the State of Mich gan; also for Sta securities of all kinds and uncurrent tunds

Dec 1, 1845.

WILLIAM R. NOVES, JR.

NO. 75 WOODWARD AVENUE, DETROIT. RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has on hand and for sale, cheep for cash, a general assertment of Foreign and Domestic lardware and Cutlery, Stoves and Hollow ware. lacksmiths Coopers, Carpenters, and Joiners'

Also-Manufacturer's Sheet-Iron, Copper and

Those visiting Detroit for any article in his

ne of insiness would do well to call and exam-

ne of im-iness would do well to contain the his stock before purchasing elsewhere. POLLARD TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

Y WEYBURN & BROTHER, BUFFALO, N. orner of Pearl Street and Terrace near the N Compliance with the solicitations of many friends of Temperance, and our own conive been sustained in our efforts to provide the thic with a house worthy of their support. After having been in operation four years, and ny ng universal satisfaction, we have no hesitaon in offering our claims to the support of the

L. D. WEYBURN, O. WEYBURN, CHARGES MODERATE. Patrons and their baggage conveyed to and

om the House free. We, the subscribers, take pleasure in recom enning the above House to the friends of the

C. W. HARVEY, Pres't Eric Co, Temp. S. S. N. CALENDER, Sec y do. DANA FORES, Pres't Young Men's do. H. MILLERD, Pres't Pollard Tem. Society. do 6mo-233 Buffalo, July, 1845.

WARLBORO 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 & Culburn, as Mr. Rogers Peps the Deleyan House in Albany. May 19, 1845.

GRIFFINE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE HOTEL.

Utica, New York. CHARLES N. GRIFFIN, Propriet r. would respectfully inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken the above Hotel, located at 127, Genesee St cet. near the Caer, and on reasonable terms

Stages leave and arrive at this House daily, to GOOD STABLING ATTACHED.

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

DELAVAN HOUSE. ALBANY, NEW YORK.

BY NATHANIEL ROGERS.

PHIS celebrated house is now open for the re-ception of travelers. It is the largest dimenions, and is en'irely new in all its paris. Its serietly a Temperance House, and while no ng public can ask, it is expected in feturn that it will receive the pa ronage of all the friends of Temperance who may have occasion to visit

ON HAND AGAIN!



Jewelry, Clocks, Watches,

pay only among which may be found the follow Gold Finger Rings, Gold Breast pins, Guard Chains and Keys, Silver Spoons, German Silver Tea and Table Spoons (first quality.) Silver and German do Sugar Tongs, Silver Salt, Mustard and Cream spoons, Butter Knives, Silver Pencil Cases,

Silver and Common Thimbles. Silver Speciacles, German and Steel do. Goggles, Clothes. Hair and Tooth Brushes, Lather Brushes, Razors and Pocket Knives. Fine Shears and Scissors, Knives and Forks, Brittannia Tee Pots and Castors. Fine plated do Brittania and Brass Candlesticks, Shaving boxes and Soaps,

Shaving boxes and Soops,
Chapman's Best Razor Strop, Calf and Morecco
Wallets. Sife and Cotton purses, Violins and
Bows, Violin and Base Viol Strings, Flutes,
Fifes. Clarionets. Accordants Motto Seals.
Steel Pens and Tweezers, Pen cases. Snuff and
Tobacco boxes, Ivory Dressing Combs, Side and
Back and Pocket Combs. Needle cases, Sulertoes,
Water Paints, Toy Watches, a great variety of Dolls, in short the greatest variety of toys ever brought to this market, Fancy work boxes, children's tea setts. Cologne Hair Oils, Smelling Salts, Court Plaster, Tes Bells. Thermometers, German Pipes, Children's Work Buskers, Slatea and Pencils, Wood Pencils, BRASS AND WOOD CLOCKS, &c. in fact almost every thing to please the fancy. Ladies and Gentle-

men, 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. 237-19 Leoni Wesleyan Institute

THIS Institution will commence its Winter Term on the first day of December hext. 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 senon of the year.

Our School is in a flourishing condition. We

have 73 scholars the present term, and can acommodate about thirty more. Taition from \$2.5) to \$5,00. Indigent students can have tuition free. Board one dollar per week. Rooms can be had for any who

We have thus far turnished the School with Books. Some of our Books, however, are geting scarce such as Davies Arithmetic, Brown's Grammar, Constock's Philosophy, Andrews & Stoddard's Latin Lessons, Cu. Those who cart oddard's Latin Lessons, Ca.

supply themselves find better do no.

CHARLES GALPIN, Principal. MISS BARKER, Assessant. Leoni, Nov. 17, 1845.

MAYNARD'S

HAVE now on hand a large assortment of Family Groceries, Paints, Stuffs, Drugs & Nov. 17, 1545 238

Blank Deeds and Mortgages. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, for sale b March 20, 1845.

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

Quit Claim Deeds UST Printed and for sale at this office.

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

HARTFORD Fire Insurance Company.

Fire Insurance Company.

The Su seriber, agent for the Hartford vire Insurance Company, takes pleasure in lay ing before the public the following o reular:

Hartford Fire Insurance Office, lay 22d 1845.

The recent disastrous fire in New York will of caurse 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 fivorable terms, both as the Home Office and at their several Agencies. Their mode of transacting business, which for 35 years past has secured the public considence, will remain unclinged. he 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 shousand, for Flour Barrels, burnt at the recent fire in this village. For this last thou-and 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. 224ti

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

By virtue of a decretal order issued out of the court of chaptery of the State of Mich. 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 Aibor, Washtenaw county, on the 23d day of September next, at I o'clock, P. M., of that day, the following described premises situate, to wit: "situate, lying and being in the town of Ann Annual Court of Washtenawan State of 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 hundredshe of an acre of land more or less. GEO. DANFORFH,

Master in Chancery. JOY & PORTER, Sol's. Dated August 11th, 1845. 224
The above sale is postponed until the 20th day
of October A. D. 1845 at the same hour and GEO. DANFORTH.

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

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

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

and place.
GEO. DANFORTH, Master in Cchancery.

Nov 15th 1845. The above sale is postponed until the 23d day of December next, at the same place and time of day.

GEGRGE DANFORTH,

Dated, Nov 25, 1845.

"TO THE VICTORS BELONG THE SPOILS." A LTHOUGH 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. Sher-man'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 per-formed, may justly by claim to the title of Con-queror over the diseases for which they have been recommended. Dr. Sherman's

"COUGH LOZENGES" Cure the most obstinate cases of Cough in a few hours. They have cured a large number of persons who have been given up by their physicians and friends, and many who have been reduced to the verge of the grave by spitting bloud, Consumption and Hectic Fever, by their use have 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 over 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, head che, drowsiness, starting during sleep, disturbed dreams, awaking with fright and screaming, troublesome cough, feverishness, thirst. oracious appetite, sickness at the stomach and bloated stomach—these are among the many prominent symptoms of worms, and can be re-lieved 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 Lowress of Spirits, Despondency, Faintness, Colic, Spasms, Cramps of the Stomach, Summer or Bowel Complaints, they keep up the spirits, dispel all the distressing symptoms of a night of dissipation, and enable a person to undergo great mental or bodily toil.

Dr. Sherman's
"POOR MAN'S PLASTER Is acknowledged by all who have ever us d 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 in necessary, as there are many unprincipled per-sons who would torce a spurious article upon the community. Be careful to get Sherman's Poor Man's Plaster, with a "fac simile" of his 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 Fan shaw, Esq. and a host of names of the like rep-utation can be brought forward to prove the efficacy of Dr. Sherman's preparations—when they are so warmly recommended by the medical profession, and prescribed in the practice, and when such universal approbation follows their use among all classes, we may justly say that the Dr. is not only entitled to the appellation of VICTOR," but can fairly lay claim to the pat-

ronage 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.

Lumbermen Awake! 6000 Oak Logs wanted immediately by M. W. QUACKENBUSH Ann Arbor, Lowe: Town, Nov 22, 1845.

County, and in order te its more extensive erculation. Wm. S. Maynard, agent for this connety, will furuish it to subscribers at his Storefree of Postage, for one dollar per year in adable.

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Ann Arbor, March 6, 1845.

47-1



The Wonderful Success WHICH Dr. Folgers' Olostonian, or Al. Healing Balsam has met with not on its sale, but also in the cures which it has el ected, in persons who we e in a hopeless cor dution, has convinced the most skeptical of its extraordinary curative properties, and established its claims to the name of the GREAT REM

The question is no longer asked. "Can Asthme be cured?" It has been sais actorily settled with in the last two months that Folger's Olosnonian vill produce a cure quicker than any other remdy in the world, and references ean be given o persons in and out of the city who have expe rienced its wonderful virtues, who had tried to years all others remedies in vain. Mr. WILSON.a brick layer, residing at Hobo

ken, N. J., had tried every remedy which he could hear of for the relief of asthma, and had spent more than one hundred dullars 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 after-ward his wife called to say that the small quanm more good than any and all the medicines he

ad ever used in his life.

Mrs. Bell, the wife of Robert P. Bell, of Moristown, N. J., who was severely afflicted with sthma, was given up by her physicians. She was removed to the scaboard in the hope of pal inting her distressing symptoms, but with no lieved her that she was able to get up from her bed and dress herself, a thing she had not done before in months, and she has now returned to her residence in Morristown, N. J., with every

spect of being speedly restored.
INCIPIEN'I 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

JAMES B. DEVOE. 101 Reade street, had long been complaining of a sorcness in the chest, accompanied with a short backing cough; he raised matterfreely, had lost his appetite and felt alarmed at his situation. He had tried various remedies without any beneficial effect. His shortness of breath and pain in the side continued to Increase. He used one bottle of the Olosaoni an, and is restored to health.

George W. Burnett, of Newark, N. J., Geo. W. Hays, of New York; David Henderson, 60 Laight st; Mrs McGann, 20 Walker st; F. Laban, 52 Pike st., Mrs. Archibald, 35 Walker st, with HUNDREDS OF NAMES of persons re-siding in New York, could be given, who are ready to bear testimony to the superiority of the Otosaonian over every other remedy known for he cure of coughs, colds, asthma, consumption, spitting of blood, dyspepsia, consumption, bron-chitis, difficulty of breathing, hoarseness, influ-enza, pains in the breast and side, and the vari us 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. May. Agons for Ann Arbor, W. S. & S. W. Many nard; E. Sampson, Ypsilanti; D. C. Whitwood, Dexter; Pickford & Craig, Saline; Smith & Ty-rol, Clinton; H. Bower, Manchester; P. Farlick & Co., Plymouth; D. Gregory and A. Grant, Vorthville. 218-6mo

To Clothiers, Manufacturers and Merchants.

HE subscriber is now receiving at his stores 1-8, and 190 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit he following, carefully and well selected stock of Dye Woods Dre Stuffs, & Woollen Man FACTURER'S MACHINERY. 15 tons Fustic, Cuba, Tobasco, Tampico

and Carthagena, 10 tons Logwood, Campeach, St. Domin-go and Honduras,

na Nicaragua, Bonair, Caro, Hache and 3 tons Camwood, very choice, 180 barrels Logwood, cut and ground, Fustic, Red Woods, Quercouron Bark,

" Allum,
" Copperas,
" Blue Vitriol,
" Madder, Ombro and Dutch Crop. Cream Tartar, 2 " Nutgalls, 2 cases Indigo, Bengal, Manilla and Guat-

2 cases Lac-Dye,
2) " ext. Logwood,
2 " Grain Tin,
300 pounds Verdigris,
15 Carboys Oil of Vitriol, Spirits Sea-Salts

and Nitrie Acid, ALSO,

Reeds, Broad Power, Hand Loom and Fly Shut-ters, 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 manusold 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 cuses, be sold at fifteen per cent less than former prices. The subscribers experience in the Dye Wood trade enable him to say to his customers that he is prepared at all times to WARRANT his goods of superior

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

WOOL! WOOL!!

CLOTH! CLOTH! THE subscribers will continue to manufac-_ ture

Fulled Cloth,

or 371 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 25 miles West of Ann Arbor, on the 1 uon River. Wool will also be received at Scio. When sent by Railroad it will be attended to in the same manner as it the owners were to come with it. Wool will be manufactured in turn as it comes in as nearly as it can be done with reler-ence to the different qualities of wool.

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

Scio, May 1, 1845. DENTISTRY.

E. G. BURGER, Dentist, Ann Arbor, Lowe: Town, Nov 22, 1845.

239—4w

Albany Cultivator:

THIS valuable Agricultural paper should be read by ever Farmer and Mechanic in the County, and in order te its more extensive circulation. Wm. S. Maynard, agent for this connection, will furuish it to subscribers at his Store accommediating and characteristics. That's

Wood! Wood!!



OR COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION &C. MPORTANT TO ALL THOSE AFFLICTED WITH DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND BREAST.

From Dr. Baker, Springfield, Wash. Co. Ky.

tar's Balsam of Wild Cherry."

My friends persuaded me to give it a trial, and suffering: and after having spen four or free hundred dollars to no purpose, and the best and most respectable physicians had proved una-vailing, I was so n restrel to entre health by

the thessing of God and the use of Dr. Wister'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 guined rapidly in weight, and my flesh is firm and sold.

had eaten for five years before. Considering my case almost a miracle, I deem t mec:ssary 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)

The following has just been rece vod from Mr.
Edward Stratton, of Lexington, Mo., which
s'tows that Consumption in is worst form
can be cured by "Wistar's Bulsam of W.14

what I consider an extraordinary cure, effected on my daughter, about 14 years of age, by Wis tur's Balsam of Wild Cherry. About the 1st of September lest, my daughter was taken sick, and was attended Lv several physicians, whose pre-scriptions proved ineffectual, or see ned 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 couclusion that she was in a confirmed stage of Consumption. 1 But as soon as she commenced taking the Bal-sam she began to improve, and continued so to do until her health was restored, and is now en-With a view of benefitting those who may be similarly afflicted. I take pleasure in mending this remedy to the confilence of

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

LT 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.

and ponder. THE TIME IS COME, and now is, that the great mass of the people o' this and the old world, have decided that the PERSIAN AND INDIAN EXTRACTS. are the most effectual combination of medicinal

settle upon the liver, they will cause liver com the bowels, diarrahoea, &c. 1: 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

the machinery becomes retarded in its motion and as it decreases in strength, the motions be come paralyzed more and more, until finally in ceases to move. So with the human system, as

noved, death. add years to each individual life. For being nade 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 man par phoye described. ner above described Being compound of juices, they pass through the smallest vessels, thus

teaching d sease whereever pent up in the sys-rem, even in the eyes and brain.

We know that they are the best Pill in the world, for time 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 seldon want a physician. Who ever heard of much sickness in a family where these Pills were taker Then again they cause no pain or weak ness 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 dis-eases, and all others mentioned above.

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 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 "Il 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

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

CAN'T BE BEAT!

THE subscribers would inform the Public, that they continue to supply the State of Michi-

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

WALKER'S Smut Machine is superior to others n the following particulars: 1. As it combines the Beating. Scouring, and Blowing Principles, it cleans the smuttest of grain in the best manner, retaining all the friction of the wheat, and discharging the smut and

dust as fast as separated from the wheat.

2. It is simple in construction, and is therere less liable to become deranged, and costs less 3. It runs very light, and is perfectly secure

4. It is as durable as any other Machine in 5. It costs considerably axes 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, 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 D. C. VRELAND, ROCK, Joun Phies, Monroe,

H. Dousman, do A. Beach, Waterloo, GEO. KETCHUM, Marshall, do N. HEMENWAY, Oakland, do All orders for Machines will be promptly a ended to. Address

E. O. & A. CRITTENTON,
Ann Arbor, (Lower Town) Wash. Co. Mich.
Aug. 24, 1845 226-19

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the pay-ment of a certain sum of money secured to be paid by a certain indenture of mortgage bear ng date the thirteenth day of June, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven, exe-cuted by Christopher Mullen and Thomas Mul-len of the town of Northfield, in the county of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, to Thomas Gilluly of said town, county and State, which mortgage was duly recorded in the Register's 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 as signed to one John Riley of the city, county and State of New York.

And default having also been made in the conditions of said mortgage, no suit or proceeding at law having been instituted to recover the whole or any part of the money now due or claimed be due on the mortgage, and by virtue of th several defaults, there is now claimed to be du seventy-four dollars and seventy-nine cents: N tice is therefore hereby given, that in pursuance of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, will be sold at the outer door of the Court House, in the viliage 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 powers of sale all. remises described in said mortgage as follows:
"Being all that certain tract of land situated in
the town of Northfield in the County and State
aforesaid being the north east quar er of the south
west fractional quarter of section numbered thirty one in township numbered one south of range six 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 du on said mortgage together with costs of sale. JOHN RILEY.

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

Medical Notice.

"Put not the Light under a Bushel," but read THE undersigned, in offering his services to Homocopathic physician, would say, that after having practiced medicine on the principles as taught in the old school, and treated disease for he last two years according to the law of Ho-meopathy, -(Similia similibus curantur, taught in the new school of medicine; and have

ing compared the success of the two systems, he unhesitatingly believes Homoopathy to be the most safe, certain and successful method of cure.

Diseases, hitherto incurable, are now in most cases, permanently eradicated by Homoopathy. Affections of the spine, head, uterus, stomack &c. &c. have now their certain remedies. Er liepsy, mania, paralysis, neuralgia, bronchitts, liver and lung diseases; scarlet fever, cholera, black measles, mallgnant 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 homosopathic med caments.

Without further essay, the undersigned would leave it to the afflicted to say, on trial of the remedies, whether Homosopathy is what it claims to

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 actend to all calls, and furnish medicaments. oks, &c. at the lowest prices. From the clos and exclusive attention he is giving to the study and practice of Homosopathy to be able to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage. Communications, post paid, from patients at a distance, will receive prompt

Those who may wish to place themselves un-der his treatment for any chronic disease, car obtain lodgings either at his house, or in other

places, at low prices.
THOS. BLACKWOOD, M. D. Ypsilanti, 20th Nov. 1845 Homeopathist. 239-1y

Ready Made Clothing, AT REDUCED PRICES. 1845. THE largest and best assortment of ready made clothing ever before offered in this State, now on hand and for sale, Wholesale or WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

Retail, at the Clothing Emporium of the Sub scribers, consisting in part of
Fine broadcloth Frock and Dress Coats. Tweed and union cassimere, sattnet and jear

Summer Coats in great variety and very cheap.
Cassimere, cloth, tweed and summer Pants of all styles and prices.
Satin, velvet, silk, valencia, cashmere

Frock and Business Coats.

Marseilles Vests-a targe stock of rich and fashionable styles. Also, an extensive assortment of Hosiery, Stocks, Scaris, 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 Notice to Merchants. nanufactured in the latest styles and most durable manner.

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

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 redemp-tion of Lands sold for Taxes in Jackson and ad-DRY GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES CARPENTING, joining counties, examination of Titles, Convey HATS, CAPS, PAPER HANGINGS, BONNETS, ancing and all businesspertaining to Real Estate.

Office in the Court House. Jackson, Michigan.

Quit Claim Deeds

1845.

J. HOLMES & CO.,

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 enawant to buy Goods cheap, and buy a large quantity for a little money give us a trial. Our stock is as extensive as any in the city, and we are constantly receiving new and fresh Goods from New York.

50,000 lbs. Wool. will be paid.

J. HOLMES & CO. Detroit, 1845.

MARY H. CLARK, Principal. CHLOE A. CLARK, Vice Principal. RHOBY E. CLARK, Associate Teacher.

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

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

ces May 19. TERMS OF TUITION .- For the English branches, \$2,50 to \$5 per quarier. 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

Latin. Pancy Work, 3.00 Board, including washing, lights, &c., \$1,75

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

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

and pursuing the regular course of study, would and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, who do well to commence at the beginning of the Cathartic, Aperient, or Alterative, is needed. term or as soon after as practicable.

deep sense of religious responsibility, they would

give such a tone to character, as shall render it practically fitted for every station—yielding to

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, Mar-shall; Hon. Wm. R. Deland, Jackson; Paul B. Ring, Michigan Centre; F. H. Winans, Adrian;

Flint: D. H. Rowland, Northville: Ames Mead: Plymouth: Hon. Elias Comstock, Owasso; P. Brigham, M. D., Hon. Wm. R. Thompson, E. Mundy, Esq., John Allen, Esq., Geo, W. 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 espe-

nations. April, 1845.

A. M'FARREN, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER. SMART'S BLOCK, 100 " Sattinetts.

157 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT. KEPS constantly for sale a complete assort-ment of Miscellaneous, School and Classi-cal Books, Letter and Cap Paper, plain and rul ed, Quills, Ink, Scaling Wax, Cutlery, Wrap-ping Paper, Printing Paper, of all sizes; and Book, News and Cannister Ink, of various kinds. BLANK BOOKS, full and hall bound, of ev ery variety of Ruling, Memorandum Books, &c. To Merchants, Teachers, and others, buying in quantities, a large discount made.
Sabbath School and Bible Society Depositor

THE Subscribers encouraged by the patron-A age they have hitherto received in the wholesale department of their business, will the

WHOLE SALES ROOM. where they will keep at all times a full assort-

AND GROCERIES, &c. &c. &c. -for wood or coal-for sale by WM. R. NOYES, Jr. No. 76 Woodward Avenue, Detroit

The University Pills.

HY WM. M. SMITH, Professor of Materia Medica and Phar-macy, in the Willoughby University, of Lake Erre, Ohio.

J. HOLMES & CU.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Dry Groceries, Carpeting,
and paper Hangings,

No. 63 Woodward Avenue, Larned's

macy, in the Witting and Eric, Okio.

SMITH'S UNIVERSITY PILLS have been much preferable to every other kind as the sta's promote a healthy growth in vegetables to that brethren in the prolossion, 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 every other kind as the sta's promote a healthy growth in vegetables to that which emanates from the moon.

They are just what is wanted in this country cap 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 of the purposes for which they are reconstituted for the purpose of the within his private and you will be turnly assumed and you will be fully stable.

SMITH'S UNIVERSITY PILLS have been much preferable to every other kind as the sta's flight 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 appear of the purpose of th

by much experience in the properties of medicibled 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.— er, they seldom produce sickness or pain, and With these facilities we can safely say that our are at once adapted to both sexes, of all ages Goods are soid cheap for the evidence of which we invite the attention of the public to our stock.

We hold to the great cardinal principle of "the greatest good to the chole number," so if you and kidneys; and remove all obstructions from

nature. When the "University Pills" are timely ninistered, they are a never-failing preventive f bilious, intermittent and remittent fevers, ague and fever, and the host of ills and maladies that so of en lead to death. As a consequent up on 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 ough, enlarged spleen, ague cake, chronic diarr-cea, loss of muscular power, and a general deangement of the whole nervous system. No lasses of disease are more readily controlled appropriate remedies, than those of bilious climates; and none so casily precented. Next to the curing of disease already formed, what can be of more consequence than its successful pre-

ention.
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 sall-o complexion, high colored urine, occasional pains in different parts of the body, head, side, an 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 hile from the liver, remove obstruc-

healthy secretions to the whole sys em.

The 'University Pills' are peculiarly adapted t he cure, as well as the prevention of the fol lowing disenses: Attions, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, Liver complaints, Jaundies, Incipient Diarrhora. 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, Strotula. Passive Dropsy, Habitual Costiveness, Enlargement of the Sales of Ague Cale Acide Acide. ment of the Spleen or Ague Cake, Acute and Chronic Rheumatiam, Sick Headache, Sympto matic Cough, Flatulency, Eruptions of the Skin, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, when a

Dr. Surru :- Pear Sir-I take much plea commend them to the public as a safe, salutary easy and efficient Cathartic, for most of the di ny practice, and I believe them to be the BE T anti-bilious cathartic, aperient medicule, ever combined and offered for general use. Yours, truly, GIO, LANDON.

FRENCHTOWN, Mich Oct. 3, 1844. Dr. Smrn:—I esteem it a privilege to state for publication, what I think of your University Pills. I have used them in my fan ily for thre years past, and in no case have they disappointed my expectation. I give them, with and beneficial results, to my smallest as to my largest children. My wife and mysell 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 compariso with the University Fills, they are not worth using, Yours, truit, ALFRED G. BATES. E. Sampson, Druggist, of Ypsilanti, says: "I never saw a Fill introduced so easily as the 'University Pills;' and I never have succeeded so well in the sales of a new article of medicine, in o short a time, as I have with the Universit

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 Co. & J. G. HILL, CO. And by BECKLEY, FOSTER & CO. A. L. CHASE, General Agent for Michigan, Illinois and

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

40 Bales Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, 10 Cases Bleached do 10 Bales Brown Drillings, 5 Cases Bleached do

2000 lbs Batting, 1000 " Cotton Warp, Nos. 5 to 20 500 " Candle Wicking, 700 Carpet Warp, 100 pieces Sheeps Gray Cloth,

60 " Cassimere, Blue, Black, Brown, Green, Steel Mixed, and Cadet Mixed 50 4 Broad Cloths, 150 " Black, Colored, Figured and Plain

Alpaccas, White, Red, Green and Yellow Flannels,
30 "Super Meal Bagging,
50 "Plain and Figured Kentucky Jeans,

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.

152 Jefferson avenue, one door below the

St. Clair Bank Building. Detroit, Oct. 7, 1845, WILSON'S NEW HOT-AIR Cooking STOVES, and a general assortment of Parlor, Plate and Office stoves

Try---Try---Try Agian.

A FTER you have tried one thousand and one kinds of Pills; then try Dr. Helsted's

Block, Detroit.

I 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 hir and honorable principles. We would also tended to us by our customers, and would begin leave to call the attention of the public to a very well selected assortment of scasonable 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 enaled. They are taking the dot the purposes for which they are recommended. The increasing domand for these pills, their unparallelled success, and the earnest solicitations of hundreds who have been restored to health by this ruse, have induced the proprietor to present them to the public.

It is not pretended that those pills will cure all "the ills which flesh is heir to," yet it is most confidently believed by thousands whose tended to us by our customers, and would begin the curl of the public to a very well selected assortment of scasonable 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 long experience in the properties of method. The increasing demand for these pills, their are recommended. The method of the earnest solicitations of hundreds who have been restored to be liblious inatter and other inpediments collect very indicated. The method of these pills, and the carnest solicitations of hundreds who have been restored to be leave the system who once they stended that those pills, sillious allowers to the blood and secretions. Then f

the patient. To weak patients give small do-ses—also to children. They are harmless and can be given to the most delicate—but then they give life and motion to the system.

remedy that will arouse them into action before they become too weak to be kept in motion. ment of the secretions, especially of the fiver 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. produce this motion. Then follow nature, when you are out of health—have a bad taste in your mouth—indigestion—costiveness—fever—colk chills—fever and ague—dyspepsia—pain in bacd 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

GARLAND & LEFEVRE, are now receiving at No. 1, Hawkins' Block, a very general assortment of Fall and Winter ds, to which they invite the attention of pur-

Ribbons, Shertings, Shirtings, Cambries, Book Muslins, Bishop Lawns, Suspenders, Gloves, Hosing Tuscan and Straw Bonnets, Buttons and Trimmings, of all kinds. GROCERIES.

CROCKERY AND G! ASS WARE, Tea and Dinner Setts to match.

HARDWARE.—Axes, Coopers Tools, Shelf

lubs. 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.

CASH PAID FOR WHEAT. GARLAND & LEFEVRE.



Silver Salt, Mustard and Cream spoons, Butter Knives, Silver Pencil Cases, Silver and Common Thumbles, Silver Speciacles, German and Sicel do. Goggles, Clothes, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Lather Brushes, Razors and Pocket Knives. Fine Shears and Scissors, Knives and Forks, Brittannia Ten Potsned Castors, Fine plated do

Brittania and Brass Candlesticks, Shaving boxes and Soaps, language's Best Razor Strop, Calf and Morocco Wallets. Silk and Cotton purses, Violins and Bows, Violin and Bass Viol Strings, Flutes, Files, Clarionets, Accordeons Motto Seals, Steel Pens and Tweezers, Pen cases, Snuff and Tohacco boxes, Ivory Dressing Combs, Side and Back and Pocket Combs, Needle cases, Stelettoes, Water Paints, Toy Watches, a great variety of Dolls, in short the greatest variety of toys ever brought to this market, Fancy work boxes, children's tea setts. Cologne Hair Oils, Smelling Salts, Court Plaster, Ten Bells, Thermometers, German Pipes, Children's Work Baskets, Slates and Pencils, Wood Pencils, BRASS AND WOOD CLOCKS, &c. in fact almost every

hing to please the fancy. Ladies and Gentle-men, 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

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

son of the year.

Our School is in a flourishing condition. We

Books. Some of our Books, however, are geting scarce auch 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.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, for sale b March 20, 1845. CHARLES H. STEWART,

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



Will Mundles ever cease? More evidence of its surpassing health restoration virtues!!! न न न न

SPRING TELD Ky., May 14, 1845. Messrs. Sanford & Park:-Genrs-I take this opportunity of informing out of a most remarkable cure performed upon the by the use of "Dr. Wistar's Balsam of IV II Cherry."

In the year 1840 I was taken with an It flum-ation of the Bowels which I labored under for six weeks when I gradually recovered. In the fall of 1541 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 and certified to their excellency and superiority: aid and without ben fi : and thus I wearied along until the winter of 1841, when I heard of "Wis-

thear 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 in the remedy which he had taken had done and suffering and after he wife of affliction, pain and suffering and after he wife.

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

o make this statement public.

May the blessing of God rest upon the proprietors of so valuable a medicine as Wistar's Bal-

sam of Wild Cherry.
Yours respectfully,
WILLIAM H. BAKER.

Cherry. LEXINGTON, Mo., Jan. 21, 1845. Benjamin Phelps—Dear Sir:
I take great pleasure in communicating to you

Yours, with respect, EDWARD STRATTON.

ngredients that ever has, or ever can compose a The RESURRECTION OF 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 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 leath. If the impurities settle upon the organ of the stomach, it cause a bad taste in the mouth, a furred tougue, ALSO,

Copper Kettles and Clothers' Serews, Tenter Hookn, 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 Press Papers, Card Cane Press Papers, Card Cane Press Papers, Card Cane Plates, Pickers and Robbins, Wire, Weakness, and an uneasy sensetion in the throat, irritation, bronchitis, and consumption. If they will cause liver complaint, jaundice, or sallow skin, fever and ague, bilious diseases of all kinds, and irregularity of

> generally, it cause general emaciation, scrofula, tumors, tight hard skin, pimples, blotches, irritation, &c. &c.
> You know if any thing clogs the engine, al

the blood becomes impure with humors, the or-gans suffer creating, pain, misery, and if not re-A constant use of these Pills in a family, will

N. B. Price reduced to 2s per box for 31 Remember each box contains 31 Pills-

re made of Vegetable extracts.

Wanted, the above quantity of good merchant-able Wool for which the highest market price

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

WALTER, Teacher of Music on the

The last quarter of the present term commen-

f the instrument,

Young ladies des'rous of entering the school

Belonging to the school are a Library of be-tween five and six hundred volumes, and Philosophical Apparatus, Electrical Machine, Globes, valuable 'University Pills.' I most cheerfully re-The Misses Clark will endeaver, not only to promote the intellectual culture of their pupils but will attend strictly to their moral deportment. With no sectarion feeling, but with a superficiency and I believe them to be the average.

duty but firm to principle

Among the bocks used in the school are, Aberrombie on the Intellectual and Moral Powers

-Kame's Elements of Criticism-Wayland's —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.
Lincola's Botany—Eaton's and Wright's Manual of Botany—Burrit's Geography of the
Heavens—First, Second and Third Books of
History—Mrs. Williard's Republic of America
—Phelps' Legal Classics—Playfair's Euclid, and
Day's Algebra and Davies' Arithmetic.
Inquiry with regard to the school can be made

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. Bench.

cially to attend during the semi-monthly exam

first day of May next, open the store now occu-pied by Geo. Grenville, fronting on Huron street. and connecting with their present store in the rear, exclusively for a

CROCKERY BY THE CRATE, HARDWARE, 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-if

DISEASE is a slow morbid action, clogging up all the small vessels—and calls alond for a People die for the want of action—and fearing they shall obtain a healthy, natural action—they

NEW GOODS!!

hasers, 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, Satiretts. Sheep's Grevs. Vestings. Alapacas. Calicoes, Ginghams, Cashmeres. Mous. De Laines. Alpine Plaids, Shawls, Cravats, Smins, Velvets, Silks, Laces,

Old and Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder and Pouchong Tens. Sugars, Coffee Spices. Mo-

loods. Nails, &c., Window Sash, Pails and

wax, Pot and Pearl Ashes, most kinds of Pro-luce taken in payment for Goods. Also-



Jewelry, Clocks, Watches, Ac. &c. which he intends to sell as h was at any other establishment this side of Buffalo for ready ay only among which may be found the follow

Our School is in a hourishing 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 for furnished the School with Rocks. Some of any Rocks, however are set.

t; a good assortment of Gold Finger Rings, Gold Breast pins, Guard Chains and Keys, Silver Spoons,

young men can labor in the most productive sea-

Nov. 17, 1845. Blank Deeds and Mortgages.

osses. Rice, Fish. Candles. Soop, Fall and Win-er Cil. &c. &c., Sal Soda, a very large assert-

German Silver Ten and Table Spoons (first quality.) Silver and German do Sugar Tongs,

MISS BARKER, Assistant. Leoni, Nov. 17, 1845. MAYNARD'S

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

Dye Stuffs of every description.

Cash paid for Grass Seed, White Beans. Bees-