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nould be addressed, Post paid,
BStoral of Liberty: Ann Arbor, Mich. POETRY.

THE BATTLE FIELD.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

Once this soft turf, this rivulet's sands. Were trampled by a hurrying crowd, And fiery hearts and armed hands Encountered in the battle cloud. An! never shall the land forget

How gushed the life-blood of the brave-Gushed, warm with hope and valor yet, Upon the soil they fought to save.

Now all is calm and fresh and still, Alone the chirp of flittering bird, And talk of children on the hill, And bell of wandering kine, are heard.

No solemn host goes trailing by The black mouth'd gun and staggering wai Men start not at the battle cry; Oh, be it never heard again!

Soon rested they who fought-but thou Who minglest in the harder strife, For truth which men receive not now, Thy warfare only ends with life.

A friendless warfare! lingering long Through weary day and weary year; A wild and many-weaponed throng Hang on thy front and flank and rear.

Yet nerve thy spirit to the proof, And blench not at thy chosen lot: The timid good may stand aloof, The sage may frown-yet faint thou not,

Nor heed the shaft too surely cast, The hissing, stinging bolt of scorn; For with thy side shall dwell, at last, The victory of endurance born.

Truth crushed to earth shall rise again, The eternal years of God are hers; But Error, wounded, writhes with pair, And dies among her worshippers.

Yea, though thou lie upon the dust, When they who helped thee flee in fear, Die full of hope and manly trust, Like those who tell in buttle Lere.

Another hand thy sword shall wield, Another hand the standard wave, Till from the trumpet's mouth is pealed The blast of triumph o'er thy grave.

## MISCELLANY.

INTERESTING NARRATIVE. ACCOUNT OF A VISIT TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

Being the substance of an Address delivered by Amasa Walker, Prof. of Political Economy at Oberlin, August 14,

You have requested me, my friends, to England, but I know not where to begin, and I am sure I shall not know where to leave off. England is a great theme. She is to the present age what Rome was to the rest of the world in the days of the Antonies, the great centre of commerce, of wealth, of science and literature, of social and moral influence, and of civil and military power. Every thing, therefore, that relates to England, interests all mankind, and her moral and social position and movements are a subject that may well excite the anxious solicitude of every friend of humanity in every quarter of the globe. My remarks will be desultory; and must necessarily be brief, for I can only glance at the few of the many objects that came under my notice, during the four months I spent abroad.

I was a delegate, as you who hear me know, from the Ohio State Anti-Slavery Society to the World's Anti-Slavery Convention, held at London, June 1843. I a new impulse given to the cause of hu- to work. man rights. Immediately after the adjournment, the World's Convention for ancient seat of the Norman power. It is er, 6 miles. At the gate, we found drawn in the neighborhood of Manchester, mostly Republican. the promotion of Peace was held, made filled with antique buildings,-the old up on one side a company of Infantry and hand-loom weavers. They lived in one room up very much of those who had compo- Cathedral for instance, which dates 800 on the other one of horse guards. True and wove in the other. We went round a-

body in England—more so than here.— years. And in those days gold, wealth, your company arrayed in the court-dress?) not get it sooner.' 'How much do you carn?' Many members of Parliament were pres- and power, being in a few hands, were No, we were dressed like Americans. I Four shillings a week altogether. And with Canadian provinces of that government, may of the English Government remuneration for ent-Dr. Bowring, Mr. Cobden, the great used not for the profit and happiness of had on such clothes as I have on now - this they pay their rent-buy their re leader in Parl. of the Anti-Corn-Law the many, but to feed the caprice or fol- We were shown into a room, where we their food, and all. They burn as few coals as movement, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Hughes, ly of the few. And so the old churches, were obliged to wait a while, the time possible, have as little food as will keep soul of their ownership of said slaves." Dr. Brotherton, and Mr. Hindly, who &c. both in France and England are built passing very agreeably however, by and body together, so that very many are torwas the Pres. of the Convention. The with a magnificence inconceivable by us means of a very valuable library, &c .- tored with the rheumatism half their lives in ident was requested to submit to Congress the

ery government in Europe and also to more comfort in London. member of what is called the Court of gest library in the world-all arranged in my sentiment still." Doctors Commons, and the President of the most beautiful manner. In one hall the London Peace Society. It is quite a 1 paced 500 feet. Then there are 600, palace, being the residence of Louis 000 manuscripts besides-in all written XVIII. during the years of his sojourn languages under the sun, well nigh .in England when he was an exile from Vast volumes, too-many of the manu-France. It was very interesting to me, scripts are 5 or 6 times as large as a large having never seen anything of the kind Family Bible-most exquisitely ornamenbefore. We found the people assembled ted; all done with the pen. We visited icans were called upon to speak, and the ness-it, along with other stupendous ex-

Temperance in this country were recei- which ended enly in the Revolution. ved with great interest. Nex: morning It is used now, not as a Palace, but as songs, &c. On the whole an excellent miles; and I should think it might be true, meeting, and much was done to advance for only think, that immense buildingthe cause of Temperance and Peace in all made into rooms, and three sides of that country. Dr. Lee has a splendid every room covered with them. A great Observatory, built at immense expense, portion of the paintings are representa-I wished when I saw it, that we had the tions of battles, triumphs, seiges, military Observatory and Dr. Lee too in Oberlin. horses; in short, the military history of England has many Observatories, and France. Here the young Parisians and many Dr. Lee's. This country very few; other Frenchmen go to fire their souls they could well spare them, and we much with military glory, to catch and feed and ripen the spirit of war and bloodshed .-Immediately after this we left London It is therefore, despite its splendour, a

direct for Paris-took the Brighton rail- great nuisance. road, which Brighton, by the way, is a city | One of the objects for which I visited of recent origin, reminding one of our Paris was as one of a committee of the own cities. Embarked on board steam- Peace Convention, (Mr. Beckwith, Secboat, crossed the channel, landed at day- retary of the American Peace Society, light, passed through the vexatious non- Dr. Cox of N. York, and myself) to presense of a custom-house examination, sent to Louis Phillippe, king of the French of trunks, passports, &c., took the dili- the memorial adopted by the Convention give you some account of my late tour in gence for Rouen, fifty miles distant .- which I have already mentioned. We France presents a great contrast to Eng. were empowered to add to our committee How does it happen? Why is it? It is as in battle, 11; died in service, 147; resigned land. Geologically the country is much Mr. Toase, an English clergyman resi- easily explained as a problem in arithmetic. within a year, 61; resigned more than a year the same; but, as Dr. Humphrey said, dent in Paris for 20 years. We called If there were but five men in the world, and from graduating, 825; declined, 6; disbanded "Frenchmen and Englishmen agree in on him and found him very glad to act one of them should by fraud or violence get or dismissed, 35. The whole number of arone thing alone, viz: That neither will with us. After consulting as to the man- all the property, the rest would have none- my officers is 716. The number of those who have any thing like the other." The ner in which to gain an interview with that is all. Many plausible reasons are assign- were cadets, 542; so that only 147 now rebeautiful lands along the river, which the king, it was decided, on Mr. Toase's stretched to the extent of vision, were un- i udgment, to obtain it through Monsieur der high cultivation; but there are few Guizot, the French Prime Minister, who, have no conception of. Wealth? Why, a emv. It shows that less than one half the caenclosures. The land is laid out into as you may know, is one of the greatest splendid fortune, (so called,) among us would dets admitted to the Academy, have graduastrips, five or six rods wide, and extend- and best men in France, and whom God scarcely be visible to the naked eye in Lon- ted there, but the cause of so many resignaing as far back as you can see. Each seems to have raised up at a most critistrip is a farm. And here we see a contrast with England. France has five mil- in French affairs. A letter was addressed More people in it than there are in all Ohio. from too great indolence to perform the relions of land proprietors, England has but by Mr. Toase, to the Minister for Forabout 250,000, a less number than there eign Affairs, informing him of the nature are in the single State of Ohio. This is of our business, and requesting an inter- what is the cost of all that! The happiness 1,231 cadets have graduated there, and o one reason why distress among the people view. He answered the note, assenting of millions. They are proud of their chains. these 399 have resigned and 33 been dismis is so much less frequent in France than to the request, and appointing the next I told them so; and that was the only thing sed from government service. The number in England. The people can get their day at 12 o'clock. We waited on him for which an Englishman would get offended now in service, is only 557, and the whole 2, support from their land. But this ar- at his palace at the Boulevards. He re- at me, and till this delusion, this servility is 612 cadets admitted into West Point, only rangement gives the landscape a very cuceived us kindly, conferred with us freebroken up, there will never be freedom for
-14, or less than one-fourth have discharged rious aspect,—each man planting his own ly on the object of our visit, talking Enreached London the second day of the ses. strip to suit himself, the surface is glish very well, though with a foreign acsion of the Convention. It was a good checked over with the patches of vegeta- cent. He is an exceedingly sedate man one, though of course it did not excite so bles, and the whole looks like a great in appearance, having not at all the vimuch interest as the one held three years counterpane. No body lives on these vacity of Frenchmen in general; a mild, before, that being the first of the kind farms. The people all reside in villages. thoughtful countenance, like a sedate painful sights-I had seen Windsor Castleever assembled. Much useful informa. As you go along not a house is to be seen, New-Englander. Mr. Guizot offered to I had seen where the Queen lived, and now I tion was elicited from all parts of Chris- by and by you come upon a hamlet, where write to his Majesty, asking a conference. saw her constituents-I had seen the splendor tendom and the world, on the subject the people dwell in a cluster together .- He did so. Ere long a messenger arri- of royalty, and new I looked on the poor handwhich called the Convention together, and They live here, and go out to their farms | ved from the king, inviting us to attend | loom weavers who help pay 2,500,000 dollars | abandoned by the federal government. The at the Palace of the Neailly at half past Rouen is an interesting old city,-the 12 o'clock. We accordingly rode thith-

were from the United States)-a fine as- her efforts to gain liberty for her coun- not stop us, but let us pass on. We drove and hisb rother, each about sixty years oldsemblage of men-sympathizing in the trymen. These ancient edifices are cov- up and were received by a multitude of they kept two looms going. one grand object, the promotion of Peace ered with an incredible amount of car- servants in the livery of Louis XI. (I be- I asked the old lady, "How do you get one grand object, the promotion of Peace ered with an incredible amount of caramong nations. The Quakers held of ving, statuary, and such things. They course a prominent place—an influential are the accumulated labor of a thousand come out of the ark. (Question.) Were lord, who will wait a week or two if we can by any body. It was feared that much collision of opinion would take place, comore send your child than to perdition, for the congress, the secretary of State, in-ming as we did from all parts of Christen- dark, dusty, and smoky. The old parts senger came with the information that Factories there are not like the factories the like the fact dom-meeting for the first time, but are as black as soot can make them, and the king would see us. We were shown here.) 'What do you live on?' 'Out meal structed our minister at London to propose a there was none; the Convention united the houses look as though they had never through passage ways and halls, till at grael in the morning, potatoes at noon, and stipulation, a mutual surrender of all persons on this grand principle, that "War is un- seen any paint. The climate is so damp, length, we came to the audience room, oat meal greet at night.' Said my clerical held to service or labor under the laws of christian;" and on this they acted. Noth- and stone coal is so freely used for fuel, where his Majesty was waiting to receive guide, Look for the cupboard, do you see ing occurred to break the bond of union that fogs are almost constant, and the air us. He was standing, dressed in blue, any? I looked round, but saw none. 'And the other.' Mr. Clay dwelt on the number in the meeting—all its proceedings were is so filled with soot that outward neat- with his sword and epaulettes, very much why is there no cupboard?' Because they of fugitives in Canada, and desired Mr. Galharmonious—a memorial to all the gov- ness of the houses seems a thing impossi- as his picture always représents him, a need none; they have nothing to put in it, latin to press on the British Government the ernments of Europe, (and in fact of the ble. In Paris they burn wood almost blue military dress-his sword by his side, was the reply. They get supper, and eat it World) was adopted, praying each nation entirely. They build with a whiter stone, and his military hat under his arm. He to insert in every treaty hereafter to be the atmosphere is drier and purer, and received us kindly, speaking excellent another meal; and why should they have a the American Republic? made, an article binding the contracting Paris looks bright and glowing. One English, as we were introduced. After parties to submit their differences to the feels as if he were at home in some of our having addressed a few words politely, to And multitudes of people in Eugland have its founders to act the part of kidnappper for arbitration of a friendly power. This own bright cities. But then London is each, Mr. Beckwith presented the me- none! memorial has since been presented to ev- as large again as Paris, and there is much morial, explaining his object as he did so. The king went on to say that he was a year, and so poor men must go half fed to again upon the attention of the American

our own. Soon after the close of the Paris is like the French nation, all show, very happy to receive such a memorial, pay it. God forbid the day should ever come Conventions, I received an invitation, as every thing of surpassing beauty, the that the public mind was becoming awalong with other Americans, to be present gardens—the fountains, the edifices—all kened to the subject of Peace, that it was at Hartwell Park, at a Peace and Tem- bright and beautiful. One might spend the most interesting that could be presenperance celebration, on the 4th of July. a month in Paris profitably, in a moral ted to the human mind as connected with The day was chosen probably out of cour. point of view. But to our visit. We the interests of nations. Said he, "When tesy to the Americans who were invited. went first to the Royal Library—a most in your country, if called on for a toast, live and die there. In England it is painful Hartwell Park is now in the hands of Dr. stupendous collection-a million of vol- I always gave, "Universal and Perma- to see how anxious even people in comfor- the same time, an effort was made with Mex-Lee, a somewhat distinguished man, -a umes gathered into one place. The lar-nent Peace to the World," and that is table circumstances are for their children.-He went on to say, "I think the time is that warlike preparations only served to can it be otherwise?

norse the spirit of war in the nation at home, But I must stop. I wished to have answerand stirred up a spirit of opposition abroad, and ed the question so often put to me .- To what thus doubled the chances of collision. "I conclusion have you come? Is there yet in great numbers, with their tents pitch- also the Palace of Versailles. A deep thank God," exclaimed he, "War costs too hope for England? Is the prospect dark? or tions, and had erected a fort for their proteced, &c. &c.—with preparations in short moral lesson is to be learned from a view much, we kings cannot afford to play at the is it bright? I answer. Notwithstanding the tion. By virtue of an order from the U.S. for a regular Peace and Temperance Pic thereof-it is indeed an immense pile, game now." Yes, indeed, the nations of Eu- gloomy picture I have drawn-drawn did I Secretary of War, an American Gun Boat was Nic. We repaired to the lawn where 1800 feet in length, it was built by Louis rope are so in debt for former wars, that they say, no, not drawn, it is there now, and I but sent up the river, which attacked and demol the addresses were made. All the Amer. XIV. in inconceivable folly and wicked- dare not engage in new ones. The king, present it as it is, already imprinted deep in the ished the fort, and killed all the negroes but when the conference was about to close, in- souls of suffering humanity.-Notwithstand- 30, most of whom were mortally wounded. sisted that we should all be introduced again; ing this gloomy picture, I see most distinctly The number killed was 279. Since that time accounts of the progress of Peace and travagances, plunged France into debt, "for said he, "I wish to remember you."— the presage of a bright and glorious day for runaway slaves have settled in Canada, and When I was introduced as from Ohio, he in- England. It is coming-coming as rapidly commenced plantations there. But as Canaquired, "From Cincinnati?" "No," I replied, as God can wisely hasten it .- England is to we spent in viewing the Park; in the af- a store house of paintings and stauary, "from the north part of the State, near Lake be regenerated and disenthralled—those mil- it has been deemed advisable not to repeat in ternoon another meeting was held, as and is filled from one end to the other. — Eie." "Ah yes," suid he, "I remember, I lions of cringing men are to be fed—of crylarge as the former; people from all quar- It is said that if all the paintings were was at Pittsburgh-I was there in 1796." I ing souls, to be disburdened—and they stand

> Pittsburgh was a large city-the Birmingham of America. He was much interested in my

nary sense of the term, but yet as christians, poor is as bad as that of slaves. No. No! and philanthropist we are bound to speak out But yet it is fearful, fearful, to see such suffaithfully, for the world has had enough of fering; to see man thus sacrificed to Institufalse glory. England is one great contrast tions. of wealth and poverty-palaces and cottageslords and perants \_\_\_\_\_ castles and Union poor houses. There are in the United Kingdom nine millions of people, who, when they lie down at night scarcely known what they dated at that place and published in the are to have for breakfast. Their arms, wealth Cleaveland Plaindealer: and poverty have comparatively no meaning among us. Such dreadful destitution of such the Academy, January 1st, 1844, was 2,642. vast masses-we can scarcely conceive of it.

ed for this state of things-but this is it in main who were appointed from civil life. plain English. don. London is a world in itself-a city as tions prior to graduation, is not stated. Some

ple crowded into a small space. I saw there sed the other-of the philanthropists of years ago, -the Palace of Justice, where indeed the maxim, "Uneasy lies the head mong them. Let me give a specimen. In tion in French convents.

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY England and of other countries (sixteen Joan of Arc was tried and condemned for that wears a crown." The soldiery did one house, we found an old man and his wife

and eat it all again and none left to keep for cupboard? No cupboard! No cup board!-

Well, Windsor Castle must have 2,500,000 no cupboard. But let me tell you, if you will answer of the British Minister, that 'it was have Windsor Castle, you must be content to do without a cupboard. O I thanked God water, that my children were there, and would The truth is, the great majority in England are victimized to their institutions. Institucoming when war will cease—it is unnecessa- tions are every thing—man nothing—I must ty. ry, and it will be as it ought to be abolished," say that. Property, title, rank, they are res-He then spoke of the commonly received prin- pected, but man, mere man, what is he worth? ciple, "In peace prepare for war," and said It is so-From the structure of society, how

vile cringing to the rich, and well born. The first commenced, the American Commission. We left Paris immediately and returned to agricultural population are almost slaves, ex- ers were instructed to insist that these slaves London; and right glad were we to get there cept they are not bought and sold .- They do should be returned, or their full value paid .fifty-six thousand troops are under arms in They starte men to work. And man will

> We gather the following statistics with ref erence to West Point Academy, from a letter

> The whole number of cadets admitted to The graduates are thus disposed of: Killed

The foregoing, was furnished for publica-A few roll in wealth and splendor that we tion, it appears, by a warm friend of the Acadvery fond of the splen for of their Queen, of to avoid being entered on the army roll .their nobility, of their army, their navy. But Since the foundation of the Academy, only England. While they admire the pomp of their duty to their country; the remaining 2, nobility and the tinsel of royality they cannot 228 having resigned or been dismissed. The cost of educating a Licutement for the United I went to Manchester, a large manufactur- States Army, we venture to assert, hes been ing town as large as ten Lowells, 550,000 peo- greater generally than the amount of money paid to any officer of the government, except the President of the United States. Reform is certainly demanded, and unless it can be so radical as to remove existing evils and abuses, we trust that West Point Academy will be to support royalty—a small sum indeed—but charity of the country is pourly bestowed when no more can be had, and it has to do. A cier- only one out of four of recipients, enters mon gyman took me round among his parishoners the service for which he is educated .- Mo.

From the Washington (Pa.) Farnot. NEGOTIATION FOR FUGITIVE

We could see arriving constantly mes- consequence. 'Yes,' said she 'we can get result of this negotiation. He sent to the secure to the West India planters the recovery of such of their slaves as might take refuge in

Was the general government designed by the slave holders of the West Indies?

In Feburary 1827, the matter was urged Minister in England. On the 5th of July, 1827, he communicated to his government the impossible for them to agree to a stipulation for the surrender of fugitive slaves."

This repulse was not sufficient; a third attempt was made of the same kind, which also niled, and then the matter dropped. About ico to negotiate a treaty providing for the return of slaves escaping to that country, but the Mexican Congress rejected the trea-

What could not be obtained by negotiation

from Mexico, and England, was accomplished by the invasion of the territory of Spain in 1816. While Florida was under the domin ion of Spain, it was found that there was a settlement of runa way slaves on the Apaluchda belongs to Great Britain, and not to Spain,

dark and smoky as it is, for bright as Paris is, not need to buy and sell, and whip men in Not even the calamities of War, and the genthe strong arm of arbitary power is there- England. They have a better system by far. eral desire for peace, could for a moment divert the attention of the government from slavethat city every day. And who supports them? work under the lash of hunger, harder than holding interests. The Commissioners obey he will under the lash of the cart whip. I do ed their instructions, and caused the insertion States. But we venture the prediction England is a glorious country, in the ordinot mean that the condition of the English of an article in the Treaty of Ghent, for the that reither will be permitted to have surrender of slaves found in forts or places captured by the British, and in such obscure terms as to deceive the Brittish Commissioners about its meaning; The treaty was ratified by our government on the 17th of February. Only six days afterwards three Commissurrender of the slaves then in British ships. man-He refused to do so, saying he did not so understand the treaty, and so did admiral Cockhurn who arrived offerwords to the Chesapeake. The American Secretary of State ers of from 1,200 to 1,500 tons burden, which applied then to the British Charge D'Affairs, at Washington, but he refused to interfere, and in the meantime the squadron sailed to Bermuda with all the fugitives on board. An agent was dispatched to Bermuda, who resorted to all the expedients he could think of to get hold of the slaves but in vain. Nothing daunted at these repeated failures, the government turned its attention to the British Cabinet, which refused again and again, to return the slaves. The reason for these repeated refusals, was that the treaty as interpreted by the British Cabinet, and by every man not a slaveholder, did not provide for the restoration of slaves who had escaped to British vessels, but to forts or places captured by British forces. The demand, however, was kept up, and renewed as often as it failed, until the British Government, wearied with this pertinacity, paid over \$1,204,000, as an indemnification for the slaves. The negotiatheir losses, occupied twelve years,-an instance of perseverance never before or since parallelled by our government in favor of the

free labor interests of the country. After the money was received, comm ers were appointed to distribute it. They which we may be sure, was high enough; and when each had been paid for, at the valuation, t was found that a surplus remained. This, these adjournmente, but it has often occurred to you will say, was of course returned to Eng- us that if the holiday season were used for the land. Bless your innocent sou', no! The exclusive consideration of pension cases and stave-holders put it in their pockets! Our government has also, from time

time, made efforts to obtain indemnity from the British government for slaves wrecked in American vessels on the West India Islands, and there set free. The Comet, the Encomjumy the Enterprise and Creole, were all Amecan versile, engaged in convening sin es from published. They are all in London

one state to another, which got driven out of West India Cost. Their cargocs of human "On the 10th of May, 1823, the House of flesh and bones were thus thrown under the in the view to obtan an arrangement where- a period of 14 years, including such northern by fugitive slaves who have taken refuge in men as Daniel Webster, have not ceased to ask asked tor, and we presume it will never be

> From the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer. THE WHIGS, WHIG PRINCIPLES, &C.

. . Attempts have been made, and are still made, to urge the abolition of sldvery as a Whig principle, to be acted upon in compromises of our Federal Constitution and belongs to, and forms the greatest strength of. the Whig party. In the same way we have seen indications of an effort to commit the Whigs to Anti-Rentism, and to other principles and measures atterly abhorrent to the whole character and history of the party, as well as to the peace and well-being of society. So long as these attempts are persisted in, it is the duty of every Whig journal to appose them. If they are acandoned, and the great Whig party left to stand upon its old latform, to contend for its principles -the same for which it fought in 1840 and 1344the principles of Harrison and of Clay-we shall, as we have always done, give to its advocates our most cordial and effective co-operation. These are the only principles, and this is the only ground, upon which the Whigs of the Union can be rallied. We have no right to abandon them or to countenance and uphold their abandonment by others .-With slavery, now as in 1340 and 1844, the Whige as a national party can have nothing o do. It is a cardinal principle of that party, -repeatedly proclaimed in national as well as in local conventions-that to the States alone in which it exists, belongs the control of that nstitution. This is the ground always maintained by Henry Clay, and it is the only ground on which Whigs can be asked as such, o act with reference to this question. The Whige, now as heretofore, stand pledged, if dominant in the councils of the nation.

THE DIFFERENCE.

Michigan, at the last Presidential election, cast 55,572 votes, and has three representatives in the lower branch of Congress, being one representative to 18,524 voters. Texas, on the question of the adoption of her State Constitution, polled 4.500 votes, and has been admitted into the Union with two members of the House ranged side by side, they would reach five told him of the growth of our country-that erect. I have been struck with the similarity many slaves on the Southern coast, availed for 2250 voters. So that every Texan own Southern slaves; the same bowing, ser. British vessels. When negotiations for peace sentatives to Congress, to more than eight Michigan freemen!

Wisconsin and lowa, to be represented according to the ratio in the case of Texas, should each have, if now admitted into the Union, at least five members in the House of Representatives of the United more than one. Such is the difference between slave and free States; and how quietly and complacently the North submits to the gross injustice of which she is the subject in this and many other particsioners appeared in the Chesapeake to demand ulars! Her spirit of meeknees reaches. of the commander of the British forces the almost to pusillanimity .- American Free-

> The Nashua Gazette states that the West India Mail Company have fourt en splendid steamform a semi monthly line, renning between England, Bermuda, Maderia, South America, Mexico, and the principal West India Islands. Every one of these vessels, it is said, by a conract with the English Government, is built expressly for a war steamer, and can be converted nto one in a few days. Each vessel is provided with duplicates of its machinery; a portion of its armament is stowed in the bold, and she carries onstantly an officer of he English Navy, who contingencies. Depots of coal, too, in immense quantities, are found at St. Thomas, Bermuda, Grenada, Kingston, Havana, Vera Cruz, and our bours' sail of our own coast. The same arangement is said to exist with the Cunard and other Mail Cempanies. The Gazette adds:-"We have seen it somewhere stated that the ment with the Government of Great Britain is

CONGRESSIONAL ADJOURNMENTS .- The pay of members of Cottgress, 278 in number, amount o \$2,224 every day the session lasts. The resent session has existed 31 days. Six days paye already been lost by adjournments, the cost of which was \$13/334, exclusive of the pay of he numerous officers, pages, &c., which would well the sum to \$15,000. Says the Philadelject, "We do not intend to find farest with either the motes or beams in the ages who voted for able New Year presents. The working mempers-those who patiently investigate claims and serve on the Pension Committees; generally vote against these adjournments, and would rather be at work than at they."

In England there are but nine daily papers

## One Dollara Year in Advance.

Or first page is filled with good articles. The poetry is by Bryant; the Notes of Prof. Walker are interesting and instructive : and the National Negotiations for returning statesmen in an attitude which will not be The article is by Judge Jay.

#### THE FOREIGN NEWS.

As the arrival of the Hibernia has been looked for with great interest by the whole community, especially by politicians and wheat buyers and sellers, we have postponed our editorial articles to make room for the news.

#### THE VAN ZANDT CASE.

Zindt, a farmer of Ohio who was amerced exceed 6 per cent. She has also 60,000,-\$1.700 by the U. S. District Court, Judge 000 of capital invested in manufactures: McLean presiding, for helping certain slaves to escape through that state. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court. The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune writes:

"Gov. Seward was yesterday admitted an examined a copy of the Record in the case of Jones vs. Van Zindt. It is 78 on the Calender, and may be reached within the next two the law of 1795 for the surrender of fugitive slaves, and its obligation upon the State of dicating the tariff policy. Ohio, which was a part of the North West Territory. It is insisted that the constitutiontocky, which was not an original State, to Ohio, also a new State. Gov. Seward is as-Ky, for the plaintiff."

#### PETITIONS.

The Detroit correspondent of the Marthat come up to the Legislature, says:

of the Right of Suffrage to our colored population. They come from all sections of the State. These have been referred to the Judiciary committee. An immense woman and child. number have also been presented praying for the passage of a Bill providing for a sale of the Rail Roads. Mr. Barbour of your County presented one, numerous-ly signed, from Battle Creek, and one rom Marshall. One from Washtenaw has also been received asking for "reform." I think the signers must have been a little out of their heads, however, to have sent such a petition to a Locofoco imating to either economy, retrenchment that only \$600 went into the treasury. or reform in public effairs."

## LIBERIA.

The Colonizationists have been at work to get Liberia recognised as an independent nation by the United States. A memorial from citizens of Pennsylvania to hat effect was presented to the Senate, but the Committee on Foreing Relations prayed to be discharged from its consideration, and the Memorial was laid on the

Liberia contains a civilized population about as large, we believe, as that of the town of Ann Arbor!

## TAXATION TO PAY INTEREST.

The Auditor General has issued his circular to the board of Supervisors to raise. to meet the instalment of interest now due, the sum of \$52,621,10 to be levied on the valuation of the state, which is 828,922,097,22, or one mill and four fifths on the dollar. A similar amount must be levied to meet another instalment in July next, making the tax for the year' for this purpose, about 3 3-5 mills on the dollar, or 36 cents on each hundred dolfars valuation, or \$3.60 on a farm assessed at \$1,000. We doubt whether the people will be willing to pay this amount for many years, when by selling the roads, they can have all the benefit of them they now have, and pay nothing.

## THE NEW CABINET.

GIDEON O. WHITTEMORE, Secretary of State, from February B.

DIGER V. BELL, to be Anditor General. GEORGE B. COOPER was elected Treasurer in Joint Convention. For Cooper, 43; for Acker [Whig | 15; for Goo. Redfield, 5; for A. H. Redfield, 2.

The House bill reported by Mr Walker for apportioning the Senate and House, gives 20 Senators and 60 Representatives. The ratio of representation governed: there would be less chance for and a third of the army on the sick list. corruption, and the Legislature would selves at the public charge, would be no with great luxuriance. greater than it now is.

## COUNTY TAXES.

to each voter. This is too much.

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

The Message of Gov. Briggs shows that the finances of the State are in good mounted to \$519,358, and the payments exceeded them by \$30,833. The excess nowever, is much more than provided for by the balance due of the State tax for 1845, and no State tax will be required fugitive slaves, exhibit some of our great this year. The greater part of the payments and receipts are connected with the ed its credit to the amount of five millions. The sinking fund and the prospective revenues of the state are very much beyond all its liabilities. The current expenses

Massachusetts has now 700 miles of States of the Union, to the whole world involves the constitutionalty of Much of the message is occupied in vin- ARREST OF FUGITIVES FROM

Treason, murder, rape and arson are crimes punishable with death in Massaapplied only to the Original States .- chusetts, and the Governor recommends In the present case the slaves fled from Ken- such a revision of the criminal code as will confine that penalty to murder in the Esquirited with S. P. Chase, Esq. rn eminent lawyer of Cincinnati, for the defendant. The case will be argued by Senator Morehead of the case of criminals who had committed some of the case. the other crimes named and then perpetrated murder in order to destroy a witness.

The State Prison, Lunatic Asylum, shall Statesman, refering to the petitions Common Schools and other public institations are all said to be in admirable "Hardly a day passes without some be- condition. More than a million of doling presented praying for an extension lars was expended for education in the State last year, the amount raised by, towns being over \$1 each for every man,

#### THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

According to the Governor's Message, the cost of construction, including tenper cent interest on the cost, and fixtures, amounts to \$2,238,289,72. The receipts tranchment, economy and judicial re- for the year were \$202,746,57. The net income over the running expenses was \$98,628.48, or about 4½ per cent. The Legislature! It's the last place to which entire net proceeds of the road were paid we may look for any thing even approx- out for iron, cars, locomotives, &c. so

> So the income from the Central Road, after seven or eight years trial, has thus far been nothing. How long before it will pay the interest on its construction?

# THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD. The cost of construction including the

ecumseh branch, and ten per cent inof the Southern Road for the last year were \$62,735,62, and the net proceeds over the running expenses were \$12,914,-21, or about one per cent, all of which was paid out for stock, &c. on the Road. To make the investment pay seven per cent interest, the net proceeds should have been \$78,791.30. According to the receipts, the Central Road is four times the most valuable.

## HIGHWAY TAXES.

The Road tax of the whole State, according the Governor's Message amounted last year o \$180,789,70, or about \$31 dollars to each oter or three dollars to each family. This is a eavy tax, and as the country grows older, and the roads become better, it should be

(F) Many petitions are coming into the egislature for the sale of the two Railronds. To meet the cost of construction they should bring \$3,343,284,92. Will any body pay that sum? The net income of both Roads last year was \$115,-542,69, or a little more than three per cent, and this was all expended on the Roads. This is not a very flattering result to the State; but we have the satisfaction of knowing that we have done about as well as the neighboring States. It is said that, saving the Erie Canal, no State Public Work has ever paid the inerest on the cost of construction.

The New York San represents the condition of the U. S. Army in Texas, now at Corpus Christi, as deplorable .is fixed at 5,200, but an additional mem- Few of the men or officers look well .ber is allowed to every fraction over half All murmur at being compelled to rethat number. We should like to have main at a boisterous bay, poorly equipthe House increased to 100, and the Sen- ped, without camp-fires; without protecate to 33. The State would be better tion, hardly wood enough for cooking,

A great company of scoundrels have embrace a greater amount of talent and congregated around the army. About 30 moral worth. The expense, by reducing grog shops are erected, where the soldiers the pay of members to the New England are made drunk, often with drugged listandard, and taking away the Ten Thou- quors, and then robbed. Several soldiers sand news papers and other unnecessary have been killed by these harpies. All fixings with which they now furnish them- kinds of vice are represented as thriving

started in London, edited by Charles and other animals exhibited at the East- ward, of Pa., has received the appoint-The aggregate of the Coun y Taxes for Dickens, and others. The funds raised ward, say this is by far the most extraorlast year was \$159,755, or about three dollars for the purpose are said to exceed two dinary antediluvian specimen they have Supreme Court of the United States, in emillions of dollars

### AMERICAN MOBS.

The following suggestions, concerning the mobs of the United States, by Rev. ondition. The receipts of the year a. H. W. Beecher are original and true.-American mobs have a most peculiar and hateful characteristic.

"The United States is, I believe, the only land in which offensive opinions are mobed. Other lands have brutal riots. but they are the outbreak of suffering: it is the resistance of slaves to their oppres sors; it is the lawlessness of men dying honorable in the eyes of future generations. public works, to which the State has loan- in a land of enormous wealth from sheer starvation. Mobs in lands of grinding taxation, of excessive servitude, where ntolerable want gazes unsupplied upon prodigal & superfluous abundance; where hunger and thirst and cold and nakedness, of the Government last year were only and love of wife and child, and of life it self, are made to hate the law as the conservator of undeserved wealth on one side. and of undeserved poverty on the other; railroads in operation which cost \$28,- where the morning rises and the sun sets 000,000. Theavarage value of this stock upon those who loathe life for very mis-Our renders will remember the case of Van is above par, and their average dividends ery-in such a land there is a reason for mobs, even if the reason is unlawful and unjust. But when have a well-fed, an unoppressed, unprovoked populace risen the productive industry for the year end- up enraged, and rolled like a chafed oing April 1, 1845, amounted to \$123,000, cean upon victims whose only crime was 00; and with her population of 800,000, that of promulgating opinions adverse to she receives annually the products of sister States to the amount of forty millions haration of Independence, her free con-Attorney and Counsellor to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. I have examined a copy of the Record in the case of Jones vs. Van Zundt. It is 78 on the Calencentious liberty."

## SERVICE.

The Indiana Tocsin, in commenting on the case of Bowles, who was kidnapped from Niles, in this state, cites the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Prigg vs. Pennsylvania, thus:

"1st. That the provision in the const! ution of the U. States relative to fugi tive slaves, executes itself so far as it au horizes the owner or his agent to seize the fugitive in any State of the Union as roperty; and that no State law is constiutional which interferes with such rights. 2d. That this provision also contemplates legislation by Congress to make he delivery of a fugitive Slave more effectual against all State or other interfer-

3d. That Congress having legislated, such legislation is the Supreme law of the land, excluding all State legislation upor the same subject, and with which legisla tion by Congress, no State can pass any law, to qualify, impede, or control the

emedy given by the Act of Congress. 4th. The power of legislation by Congress is exclusive; and no State can pass any law to carry into effect the constitutional provision in regard to fugitive slaves, even though Congress had not legislated on the subject.'

The Editor quotes the following, as the pinion of "a highly intelligent legal genleman," to whom he applied for information:

"The Act of Congress gives the maser an absolute right to take his slave wherever he finds him, nor is any warrant necessary for his justification. It is entirely a matter of physical force between the master and the slave. The person alledged to be a slave has always however his right to the writ of habeas terest, is \$1,125,590,65. The receipts out a warrant. Any citizen has the right without subjecting himself to penalty, to aid the colored man in obtaining and prosecuting this writ.

The master can arrest his slave and take him out of the State without process, but the person arrested must be his slave. To test this fact, a habeas corpus may be ssued at any time. The court will presume the fugitive to be a free man, until t be clearly proved, that he is a slave .-Unless such proof be made, he must be discharged."

CONGRESSIONAL EXTRAVAGANCE.-The Signal of Liberty says the Whig press of this state, with one exception, has been perfectly silent on the subject of paying nembers of Congress 56 dollars a week at Washington and more than five hundred dollars a week for travelling to and from that city. Undoubtedly too little has been said upon this subject; yet several Whig papers, we think, have animadverted upon it: we remember distinctly some very pointed comments in the Adrian Expositor some time ago. We intend, and we trust the Whigs of this state intend, to be consistent in all things .-We demand sweeping retrenchment in all departments of the public service.

But the Congressional expenses, extravagant as they are, make but a small item compared with those of the army and navy; and the Whig press has done a good service by publishing Elihu Burritt's excellent articles on this latter subject. The communications of the learned blacksmith are in all the Whig and unti-slavery papers that we have seen, and in a few of the papers of the "Young Democracy," but we have not seen them in any of the organs of the locofoco party proper. Old hunkers hate with a deadly hatred every thing that looks towards improvement and progress .- State Jour.

The Nashville Whig of Dec. 13, gives a description of a monster recently discovered in Williamson county, Tennessee, which was entombed in the crevice of a large rock, apparently in a horizontal position. The skeleton, standing erect, measures 16 feet, and resembles that it is supposed, from a spark lighting on a of the human species more than anything pallet bed. - Free Press. else. Gentlemen of intelligence who A new morning Daily is about to be have seen the fossil remains of mastodons

#### INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

The Free Press contains a synopsis of the Annual Report of the Commissioners of Internal Improvement of our State.

It states that there are 214 miles of Railroad finished and in operation. The Central road 146 miles, and the Southern 68 miles; 72 miles of which have been added within the last 22 months.

The receipts on the railroads for the ast two years are \$536,905 54. From the Central, \$413,916 41: from the Southern, \$123,076 13.

The present cost and value of the rail oads and furniture of the roads and shops ncluding materials on hand, is \$3,363,-580 37. Central road, \$2,238,289 72 Southern, \$1,125,590 05.

The receipts on the rail roads during he past year, are \$276,810 71:--Central \$214,075 09; Southern, \$62,735 62.

#### CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The receipts of this road for the nonth of December, 1845, were as fol-For freight, 12,802 56 From passengers, 4,325 08

-17.127 64Amount received in the corresponding month in 1844:-For freight, 4,469 66 From passengers, 3,454 08 For U. S. mail, 697 69

8,621 43

"No one man has so much influence ver our "domestic legislation," as the Speaker of the House of Representatives. He it is that appoints all the committees, which committees bring before the House such subjects, and present them in such spects, as best suit their views. Since the organization of our government, in 1789, out of the 56 years, the Slave States have had the speaker 38 years, the Free. 18 years. With the exception of John W. Taylor, of New York, who served hree years, the Free States did not give speaker to the House from 1809 to

Of the ten Presidents, since 1789, the Slave States have had six, whe will have served, at the end of the present term, 44 years; the Free States four, who have served 16 years. In this, Gen. Harrison's whole term of four years is reckoned .-What is also worthy of remark, is, that no Northern President has served more

Next in importance to the President, is the office of Secretary of State, as he manages ail the business and correspon dence with foreign courts, instructs our foreign ministers, and negotiates all treaties. Of the 15 who have filled this office, up to 1845, the Slave States have had 10, who have served 37 years; the Free States 5, who have served 19 years. -Prof. Cleaveland.

OF THE MARSHALL TRANSCRIPT—is the title of a tri-weekly paper just commenced at Marshall by J. O. Balch and at \$2 a day. Geo. W. Pattison at \$3,00 a year. We have the impression that it is to be neutral in politics. The people of Marshall must be quite literary, or they could not support a tri-weekly, when every city and village in the State, except Detroit, day. is content with weekly papers.

The European men of science are prosecuting experiments on rendering wood more durable.

The Buffalo Pilot refers to the proceedings of the French Academy of Sciences, in which it is stated that

"Dr. Boucherie laid before the Acade my the results of protracted experiments upon the preservation of wood. Billets ot various kinds of wood, as beach, hornbean, birch, alder tree, oak &c., were submitted to the process of absorption, through the agency of vegetable life, of various liquids, pyroligenous acid, sulphate of copper, chloride of calcium, chloride of sodium, and chloride of mercury. In all these cases, the operation was suspended before the wood was penetrated n all its parts; and subsequently these pieces of wood had been long exposed to destruction, in humid situations. As presented before the Academy, all could readily see the contrast presented between those portions which had, and those which had not imbibed the preserving liquids.'

The debt of the State for Internal Improvement purposes, including interest to last July, is \$4,121,829,79.

We are deeply pained to learn that on the evening of Friday last, the dwelling of Mr. George Miller, of Ecorse township, in this county, with its contents, was consumed by fire, and sorrowful to relate. two of his children were also consumed The father had absented himself for a few moments, when the house was discovered on fire, and all attempts to rescue the children were unavailing. The distracion of the parent upon thus seeing his children perish in the flames can be conceived, but not described. With difficulty he could be kept from rushing in and sharing their fate. The fire originated

SUPREME JUDGE .- George W. Woodment and confirmation, for Judge of the place of Judge Baldwin.

## State Legislature.

Saturday, Jan. 24, 1846. SENATE .- A number of petitions were presented and referred, among which as one by Mr. Bush, from citizens of Washtenaw county, relative to flowing

Mr. Thurber moved to reconsider the resolution adopted on yesterday, instructng the committee on State Affairs to oring in a bill apportioning the Representatives so as to form single districts. This motion gave rise to an animated debate, in which Messrs. Thurber, Denton, Green, Howell and others participa ted. The question was then taken-the motion reconsidered and the resolution laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Chipman a resoluion was adopted for the appointment of select committee on the part of the Senate, to act in conjunction with a like committee on the part of the House, to ake into consideration so much of the Governor's message as relates to the Geological survey of the State. Messrs. Chipman and Videto were appointed said

Mr. Fenton offered a joint resolution providing for the alteration of the conin counties where there are more than one Representative, to form single dis-Twice read and ordered to be

House .- Mr. Hollister, from committee on roads and bridges, reported a bill to lay out a state road from Saline, in Washtenaw county, to Monroe in Monroe county-referred to committee of the whole.

Mr. Barbour, from committee on Internol Improvement, reported a bill to provide for completing the Central Railroad from Marshall to Kalamazoo, which was twice read and committed to committee of the whole.

The joint resolution from the Senate, relativo to joint convention was on motion of Mr. Peck taken from the table, and after some discussion, indefinitely postnoned.

On motion of Mr. Hand, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Internal Improvement to inquire whether the office of Commissioner may not be abolished without detriment to the public interest.

The joint resolution for an amendment of the Constitution, relative to the pay of members, was taken up, and after some discussion, the year and nays were taken, and were-veas 25, nays 19.

The Speaker declared the resolution House to pass a resolution for amending the Constitution.

Last week we promised to insert a small tution so as to reduce the pay of succeeding Legislatures. Here it is. It shows what land of materials there are in the Legislature. the pay of members, was taken up.

Mr. Hawley moved to strike-out '83 and

Mr. Noble explained the views of the com-Mr. Edmunds was in favor of a fixed sum so

as to prevent discussion every year. He was opposed also to the substitute of the judiciary | Speaker, Mr. Peck and Mr. Hawley. committee, and in favor of fixing the pa Mr. Blair was also opposed to the substi-

tute. He wished the question plready decided by the House between \$3 and \$2, to be submitted directly to the people. If the proposed amendmeent did n t prevail, be should move to insert the fixed sum of \$2 a

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Chubb moved to amend by striking on \$3 a day, and inserting, 'not to exceed \$2 and that no member shall receive any extr omnensation whatever.

Mr. C. was satisfied that the members of the Legislature had got to serve the people a so u day. He believed the people were satiscase of paying \$6 to officers of the legislature. which many persons believed to be unconstitutionaly. He was not a constitutional lawyer, but he could not see how the Speaker could receive over \$8 under the constitution unless the Legislature could make him something more than a member.

Mr. Chobb's amendment was lost. The question recorning on the substitu proposed by the Judiciary committee, a long debate ensued, of which our limits do not permit us to give but a mere outline.

Mr. Edmunds opposed the substitute as no presenting the subject fairly to the people. The whole contest here and before the people has been between \$2 and \$3 a day, and he wished the subject so presented to the people for their decision, that members hereafter could not say that their constituents were for

Mr. Walker, though opposed to alteration of the constitution for slight and trivial causes, was willing that the proposed amendment to restrict the sessions to 40 days should be adopted. He believed a majority of members thought \$2 not a sufficient compensation and the majority here were not disposed to propose \$2 a day merely to gratify the few who believed that sum sufficient. He would rather acorporate the substitute into the proposed revision than into the constitution. Mr. Peck saw no reason for amending the

constitution. That was a sacred instrumen

and should not be touched for slight or trivial causes. The proposed amendment was employing a vast deal of machinery to kill a fly. He was in favor of submitting the question to the people and it was already before them: it would be acted upon without any proposi tions to amend the organic law. They would in his opinion, send here next year Representatives in favor of \$2 a day, and of other rerenchments. He opposed the substitute also posed the Legislators open to bribery and in-

must never go beyond 40 days.

submitted to the people should be the one which the House had acted upon and rejected here, to wit: 2 or S dollars a day for the pay of members. He showed that when the present constitutional provision was adopted, men were sincere in believing the people in Ransom.

Mr. Speaker moved to strike out all after the enacting clause, so as to defeat both propositions of amending the constitution.

He ad Iressed the committee at length arguing that \$5 was not an unreasonable compensation, considering the extraordinary expense ry by the giving of such notice. that members were put to in coming to the Legislature. That the great complaint had Improvements had accasioned these long sessions. Members had been obliged to stay here to make bargains. It was proposed this or, be requested to transmit to the President stitution, so us to allow the legislature, year to get rid of this source of protracted and of the United States, and to each of our Sencostly legislation.

The speaker went into an estimate of cost of of the foregoing resolutions. dress-board-hired men and su pport of famities to show that six shillings a day was each, concurred in the passage of these respall that could remain after necessary deduc- lutions.

Mr. Chubb replied to the statistics of the last speaker, and though his constituents be instructed to bring in a bill to so apportion would not be willing, as the gentleman from the state as that but one representative shall Calhoun (Mr. Crary) would, that he should be elected from any one distaict except the city charge \$40 for the use of a new sunt for 40 of Detroit. days-nor to allow for the pay of a bired man. as capable probably as himself of coming here. The gentleman's figures of necessary expenses he thought rather too liberal.

Mr. Hawley hoped the motion to strike out would prevail, thought the committee had been operated upon by some extraneous in-

Mr. Noble replied to the insinuations. The substitute of the Committee did not wholly Robinson, Smith-12. meet his personal views, but he thought if adopted it would lead to short sessions-it most desirable point in retrenchment. He could not understand the position of those who voted for \$2, the other day and opposed the present proposition. Mr. Blair, though a member of the judi

ciary committee, was 10: 17 s nt when the substitute was agreed upon. He wanted the lost, it requiring a majority of the whole pay fixed at \$2, but if satisfied this could not be effected would go for \$8 for the first 40 days, and \$1,50 thereafter as the next best proposition. He hoped, however, that the portion of the debate on amending the Cousti | amendment would be made at \$2. As file proposition now stood some might be in favor of the limitation of time but not of the per diem. It would not present a simple ocestion The resolution of Mr. Ransom, and the to the people. He replied with some warmth ubstitute of the judiciary committee amend- to the assertion of the gentleman from Caling the provision of the constitution limiting houn (Mr. Crary) that a new coat was neces sary to give a member character and standing in the House or save him from the scoffs and no more, and insert not to exceed \$3 per jeers of his fellow members. He thought a member in a thread bare cost, if a man of honor and intelligence, would have us much influence and respect as one in fine broad

The debate was further continued by the The motion to strike out prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Hawley, the committee ose and reported the bill back to the House. Mr. Jones moved that the resolution his pon the table. Lost.

The question then being on concurring with the committee on strking out all after resolved, the House refused to strike out by aves and navs, as follows.

YEAS-Messrs. Ames, Andrews, A. C. Baldwin, C. Paldwin, Barbour, Barrett, Cole, Davis, Glen. Hawley, Hollister, W. Lewis Moran, O'Malley, Ord, Peck, Scott. Sprague,

NAYS-B'air, Brotherson, Chubb, Cook Dunham, Edmunds, Giddinge, Groves, Hand, fied that \$2 was enough. The second brauch Jones, Kennedy, Leland, Leach, McDonald. of the amendment was intended to meet the Morse, Noble, Palmer, Parsons, Patterson. Pierce, Ransom, Rice, Sanborn, Sweenv, Wakeman, Walker-26. Mr. Ransom moved to recommif the whole

> subject to the judiciary committee, with instructions to report the original resolution. The Speaker decided the motion not

Mr. Blair, moved to insert \$2,00 a day er decided the motion not in order. Mr. Joues appealed. The Speaker's decision was sus- of the Legislature of this state, and report the

The question then recurring on adopting the substitute proposed by the judiciary com-Mr. Edmands moved to recommit with in-

ject directly to the people. Mr. Blair moved the previous question,

which was sustained. was then adopted by ayes and nays, as fol- extinguished or materially decreased.

YEAS-Messrs. Ames, Andrews, A. C Baldwin, Barbour, Cole, Cook, Davis, Dunham, Glen. Hand, Hollister, Kenneby, Leach, W. Lewis, Moran, Morse, Noble, O'Malley, Ord, Patterson, Sprague, Sweeney, Ten Eyck Toll, Wakeman, Webster, Walker, Speaker at the age of five years, Bandages are

Edmunds, Jores, Leland, Palmer, Parsons, that period. When the girl arrives at Peck, Pierce, Ransom, Rice, Sanborn, Scott, maturity, there is such a disparity be-Wmg-15.

The resolution was then ordered to be engrossed for the third reading and the House

The following resolution of our Legislature on the subject of Oregon has been adopted. Representatives of the State of Michigan, classes, 'tis only the most beautiful chil-That the title of the United States to the drep who are subjected to this cruelty .whole of the territory of Oregon, up to fifty. The rich only can afford to take a wife from the principles involved in it. It presup- four degrees, forty minutes of north latitude, with small feet. Inability to walk is with is clear and incontestable; and that in the offer the Chinese tantamount to a fortune with fluenced in their action merely by considera- of the President to Great Britain of the forty- us.

tions of pay. It was laying out too, for future | ninth degree as a boundary line, the civilized Legislatures a certain Procustean bed. They world will see a spirit of liberal concession on the part of the United States, and its go Mr. Sanborn thought the amendment to be ernment will be relieved from all responsibility which may follow a failure to settle the

Resolved, That our Senators be instructed and our Representatives in Congress be requested, to vote for resolutions requesting the every thing was on a high scale. Times had President to give immediate notice to the changed, and prices with them. If gentle- Government of Great Britain, that the convention of the 6th of August, 1827, between favor of three dollars, they could now test it the United States and Great Britain, concern. by submitting the question directly to them. ing the Oregon Territory, shall be annulled He was for the original proposition of Mr. and abrogated from and after the time limited by the second article of said convention; and that they be further instructed and requested. to vote for all such measures, as shall carry into effect the recommendations of the Presis dent for protecting our citizens residing in Oregon, and which may be rendered necessa-

Resolved, That the American Continents. by the free and independent condition which been, of long sessions-that in elested legisla- they have of right assumed and maintained, tion growing out of our system of Internal are not to be considered as subjects for colonization by any European power.'

Resolved, That his Excellency, the Govern ators and Representatives it Congress, a copy

Both partes, with a few exceptions in

In the Senate, Mr. Denton offered the following: That the committee on state offairs

Mr. Thurber moved to strike out "except the city of Detroit," which was adopted.

Mr. Howell moved to strike out all after the word resolved, which was lost, 6 to 10. Question recurring on the resolution offered by Mr. Denton, it was adopted by aves and

YEAS-Allen, Bush, Chipman, Coe, Denton, Fenton, Hale, Littlejohn, Maynard, Rix,

Nays-Howell, Kibbee, Thurber, Videto, 4. Mr. Fenton offered for adopting the following joint resolutions in relation to the sale of the rail roads, which were twice read and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan; That the Board of Internal Improvement be, and they are hereby, authorized and required to receive proposals for the purchases of the Southern railroads and Tecomsel Branch, or either of them, together with all or any portion of the machinery, cars, locomotives, station houses, offices, shops, ware-houses, iron, books, mans, furniture, and every description of property belonging to this state, and connected with said roads or either of them, and under the care, charge, or superintendence of said Board, or either of the officers composing the same, or either of their agent or agents, or superintendents.

Resolved forther, That the said Board of Internal Improvement be and they are hereby, authorized to engage for and in behalf of the state, that if any offer of purchase so made is accepted by the Legislature of this state, proper and suitable conveyances shall be made, vesting in such purchaser or purchasers such portion of the property hereby offered for sale as may be embraced in such proposal and acceptance, together with all the rights of the state to the lands upon which any such porion of said roads or buildings may be located, as may be embraced in such proposal and neceptance.

Resolved further. That if any proposals shall be made as aforesaid, during the present session of this legislature, the same shall forthwith be submitted in writing to the legislature for their approval, amendment or rejection: and the said board are hereby directed to use Ten Eyck, Toll, Webster, Wing, Speaker diligent efforts to ascertain whether there are my persons desirous to negotiate with the state for the purchase of said road and property, or any portion of the same, and to report the result of such negotiations, if any in detail; or the result of their efforts with as little delay as practicable.

Resolved further. That the said board be. and they are hereby, authorized after the adjournment of the present legislative session, (unless the subject of a sale shall have been in | finally acted upon,) and it is hereby made the duty of the said Board, to negotiate for the n sale of the railroads and the property connecplace of \$3.00 in the substitute. The Speak- ted therewith, and so far as they are able, to settle the details thereof, subject to the action same to the next session thereof.

Resolved further, That in the opinion of this Legislature, it is impracticable to levy a tax upon the people of this state sufficient to pay the interest upon our acknowledged debt, structions to report a bill submitting the sub- and that a sale of our railroads and property attached to the same is a relief measure, necessary to preserve the cr dit and faith of the state, and is the only reliable means in pos-The substitute of the judiciary committee session of the state by which her debt can be

The acme of perfection in female accomplishmennts among the Chinese, is to have tiney feet and large foot-handles. The process of compression commences then applied and constantly kept on, NAYS-Messis, Blair, Brotherson, Chubb. which prevent the growth of the foot from tween the weight of the body and the understanding, that it is with great difficulty she can walk erect. This wicked practice is, however, by no means general .-The Tartar women never compress the Resolved, By the Senate and House of feet, and among the poor and middling

#### FOREIGN NEWS

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.

Laws-Failure of Lord John Russell to form a Cabinet-Restoration of Sir Rob. er: Peel.

The Royal Mail steamship Hibernia arrived at Boston about 84 o'clock Friday morning. By the arrival we have Liverpool dates to January 5th.

The British Parliament had not yet assem-

Lord John Russell, it will be seen was una ble to form a ministry, and Sir Robert Peel was invited to resume the helm.

American flour in bond was quoted at Sos. n 30s. 6d. Large supplies of provisions had poured in

from the continent. Dickens will commence a daily paper at the

opening of the session of Parliament.

The message, on the whole, is regarded as ling world. pacific, and is treated in some of the leading papers, with great fairness.

It is still said that the Corn Laws are to be

Mr. Parkhurst, of New York, has invented place at New York in ten days!

The French Chamber of Deputies met on All was quiet in France.

The President's Message excited but little interest either in France or Belgium.

The Spanish Cortes assembled on the 15th of December. 'The Queen's speech gives assurance of tranquility.

The Emperor of Russia was in Rome. The foreign news of the last two or three weeks possesses more than ordinary interest. The intelligence by the overland mail, the opening of the Spanish Cortes and the French chambers, the interview between the Pope and the Czar, are all points of more or less

The President's Message was received at Liverpool on the 22d ult., per ship Sea, after a passage of seventeen days. A special steamer, employed by Wilmer & Smith, hailed the ship off Point Lynas, 60 miles distant from Liverpool, and conveyed the Message to the city, arriving there at noon. It was expressed thence to London in six hours the same day. The editor of the European Times, says:-"It is a State paper, the arrival of which, in our twenty years experience, never excited one half the interest which the Message of Mr. Polk did this year.

From the European Times. Resignation of the Prel government-Lord John Russell in office -- Failure of the Whigs to form ministery-And restoration of Sir Robert Peel.

Since the sailling of the Acadia on the 4th tilt., a series of the most extraordinary events have been witnessed in England of which its constitutional history affords any paralell .-The country has been astounded by the sudden resignation of the Peel Ministry, one of the strongest excutive governments that ever swayed its destiny-by the assumption o power on the part of Lord John Russell and abondonment, and by the re-installation of Sir Robert Peel, minus two or three of his strangest annomanly in the punctilio of 'cab-

[After sketching the occurrences down to

Times continues:] could carry them, rendered their resignation, not always enforce conviction. and merely waiting the appointment of their his wife, all unconscious of the dignity which not as to the last alternative? awaited him. He immediately left for London, received the Queen's command to form a government; and collecting together his colleagues, who met, talked, compared notes, measured the strength of their own weakness, R. G. Graham. the importance of the crisis, and the feeling which animated the people out of doors. Lord John determined to accept the post of First Minister to the crown, and the responsibility of governing the country.

The Cabinet, in all its essential features. was a re-hash of the Melbourne Ministry,it was based on the immediate and unconditional repeal of the Corn laws; and in order that it might have the prestage of the Leagon, the Vice Presidency of the Board of Trade was offered to Mr. Cobilen, and declined by the man whose tactics called the Ministry into existance, and who has shown in pursuit of that great commercial reformation of which he is the apostle, a grasp of intellect, a firmness of purpose, a quiet suavity of manner, equal to any emergency and capable of enno-

bling any situation. But while attention was fixed upon the dra-

matis persona, the public were astounded by learning that the attempt had been made, and had failed-that the leaders could not agree among themselves, and that all was chaos once more. It subsequently transpired that Lord Grey had caused the hitch, by refusing the Seals of the Foreign Office, and the whig

Immense Excitement in England on the Corn their task, when the opinion of a single mem- Floyd, Bart., who rose from the ranks. ber was sufficient to snuff the experiment out of existence. Lord John Russell was held to be a bold man when he accepted office in the face of a hostile majority in both houses of Parliament; but, having consented to do so, so inglorious a termination savors of the weak and ridiculous.

When Lord J. Russell threw up his cards, then there was no alternative but to send for Peel, and the most extraordinary move in this drama of Cabinet making is, that he felt little apparent hesitation in resuming his old office, as he evinced promptness in throwing it up. His resumption of power immediately made itself felt in every branch of business. Confidence which had been shattered by the railway panic, became paralized when it was known that Peel was The ship Sea arrived with the President's out; the markets fell, the funds sunk, London Times, that Peel intended to Message, making as she always does a short business was suspended, and a gloom, a mist, hung over the commercial and trad-

Upwards of ten days have elapsed since t was known that Peel was again Premier; and every day has shown improved symptoms in the produce, share, money, and other markets. This change appears the more extraordinary, from a new propeller, by means of which, the Liver- the fact that his future policy is as much pool Times says a vessel will arrive from that a matter of speculation as the new comet -even more undefined, undeveloped. Nobody knows what Peel will do, but the 20th December. The King delivered a every body has confidence in Peel. The speech which we will publish in our next .- London Examiner says, " The beauty of the present juncture is, that nobody knows what Sir Robert Peel is going to do, and yet every man is satisfied that he is the man to do nobody knows what?"

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE The first Message of President Polk to Public feeling was directed to the Message long before it arrived; its tone, hostile or oth to hand in the ordinary course, by the ship whole, a downward tendency. "Sea," which made an excellent passage. It was generally understood, we may state in that the past is the first year when that this place, that the steamer which left Boston on the 1st of December, conveyed a copy of the substance of the message transpired.

Our trans-atlantic readers will be struck by the absence of all irritation in the remarks of tant article of consumption. the great organs of opinions in this country relative to the message; and this reluctance to give offence, arises altogether from the praiseworthy desire to heal rather than to foment the cause of difference between us and the U. States respecting the Oregon. Some of the articles we have given are able and comprehensive views of the question at issue, argued of course with an allowable amount of nationthe principle members of the late Whig Cab-inet—followed almost immediately, by its

One cause, perhaps, why the message has former colleagues—the whole forming the agreeably disappointed expectations here is the well timed observations in which it indulges inet making" that has occured in England respecting a liberal tariff. If the Oregon is during the present, or, indeed, any former the bane, the proposed reduction of the tariff is the antidote in the President's missive to Congress. The style of the document has the resignation of the Peel ministry, the elicited praise; and although Mr. Polk has been snubbed by European publicists as a nou-The Queen, at this time, was staying at the vel homme, he has given proof in this much Isle of Wight. Hither the Minister had fled criticised document of the possession of liteas swiftly as locomotive and marine channes rary powers that command respect, if they do

Upon the whole then, if the Message has successors. The Queen, having an inkling not given all the satisfaction in England which of her Ministers being at sixes and sevens on the friends and well wishers of America could the Corn laws, and apprehending the result, desire, it has its favorable point; that of free despatched a special messenger to Lord John trade; and the pending triumph of free trade Russell, who was staying at Edinburgh. On principles will, in all probability, be accompathe night of the receipt of this royal missive, nied by a satisfactory adjustment of that bone Lord John was the inmate of Douglass' Hotel of contemion-the Oregon. Polk and Peel in "Auld Reckie," quietly reading a book to agree as to the necessity of the first-why

> The British Ministry .- The following is an official list of the re -administration: First Lord of the Treasury: Sir R. Peel.

Secretary of the Home Department! Sir J. Lord Chancellor: Lord Lyndhurst.

President of the Counsel: Duke of Buc-Commander in Chief: Duke of Wellington Secretary of Foreign Affairs: Earl of Aber-

Lord Privy Seal: Earl of Huddington. President of the Board of Control: Earl of

Chancellor of the Exchequer: Rt. Hon. H. Goulburn.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster: L'rd G. Somerset. Commissioner of Land Revenues: Earl Lin-

Secretary of War: Rt. Hon. S. Herbert. The following are the new members of the

Cabinet. President of the Board of Trade: E-rl Dal

First Lord of the Admiralty: Earl of Ellephorough.

Post Master General: Earl of St. Germains. Secretary of the Colonics: Hon. W. Glad-

stone. Most of the Cabinet Ministers left London to join the Cabinet if Lord Palmerston held on Christmas day, and the day preceding, for their respective seats in the country, to join papers were savage with his Lordship for their families and friends at this festive season keeping in the dark his feelings toward the of the year. As Sir Robert Peel passed down late Foreign Secretary, until he could strike the London and Birmingham line to Tamhim most effectually. That the blow was un- worth, he stayed a short time at Birmingham looked for from the quarter from which it pro- and was loudly cheered. On dit, that Sir R. ceeded, seems undeniable, but that a cause, in Peel, when his best feelings are about him, there being no quackery or humbing about them. itself so apparently trifling, should have bro- doesn't mind cracking a joke at Tamworth- Dr. Sherman's warehouse is No. 106, Nassau ken up a Cabinet, and produced results so mo- he tells the Burghers that he is one of them- street, N. Y.

ministers had not their hearts in the work .- his wife was the daughter of a private soldier. They must have deeply felt the responsibility I may be worth mentioning, that Lady Peel is the perilousness, nay, the hopelessness of the youngest daughter of General Sir. John

Some of the English papers contine to assert that the extensive war preparations now making throughout the kingdom are merely against the possibility of a war with France. When all the new works are completed, the English coasts will be in a better condition of defence than those of France.

Upwards of 1000 men are now employed in the Dockyards at Deptford, and all the works therein are proceeding with the greatest rapi-

An explosion recently took place at the Monrillon of Toulon, by which eight persons were killed and seven wounded. COMMERCIAL. - The state of corn trade

is very peculiar at the present moment. abandon the corn-laws, the immediate effect was to depress the price. When he resigned, business generally, and the grain market amongst others, became stagnant, but when he returned to office, the value of every description of food rose. This has been followed by subsequent re-action, arising, however, from causes irrespective of politics or parties. The recent heavy shipments from Amercia have commanded attention, without much influencing the market. The speculations taking place in breadstuffs on the other side of the Atlantic has been enormous, and the judicious here seem to think that many will burn their fingers with it. The recent events in England have paralyzed speculations on the Continent, and the result is, that the great mar-

kets are dull, and prices stationary. The alarm respecting the deficiency Congress has excited, as may be readily sup of the potatoe crop is on the decrease posed, a greater amount of attention in Eng- and the present dull period of the year land, than any similar document from the head is not duller in the manufacturing disof the American Union has done for years .- tricts of Lancashire and Yorkshire than usual-perhaps less so. The Share market is looking up; the value of many of erwise, formed abundant scope for conjecture is increased. The funds have risen at in the press, and even during the exciting time least three per cent. from the point at of the Musiterial crisis, journalists, over- which they stood before the Ministerial whelined by the importance of our relations break up. The rate of interest is higher with the United States, stepped aside to dis- -from 31 to 5 per cent. for first rate pacuss the question, even in the absense of the per. The produce markets generally President's views. Well, the message came speaking, have been dull, with upon the

The wool trade principally is interstaple has been sent to this country for sale. It seems that since this branch of the Message to Mr. McLane, the American commerce opened. 3,000 bales of Amer-Minister, but if the facts were so, care was ican wool have been received at Liversuccessfully taken that neither the spirit or pool. Some fault is found with the mode of preparation and the selection; We have given elsewhere the spirit of the but the experiment, as far as it has English press on this important document .- gone, is successful, and with ordinary care, may be swelled into an impor-

> A DURL .- A letter in the People's Advocate York Pa .. ) states that a duel was lought a few days ago in Hopewell, York county, between Mr. Jesse Gilbert, of Hartford county, and Mr. W. B. Blair, of Ohio. The dispute arose in an argument about the Oregon question! They fought with rifles at sixty paces. Af er the first fire, neither of the parties being hurt, the difficulty was adjusted by the seconds.

HYDROPATHY. - There are six Water-cure es | W F Bramble ishments in full blast in the United States. viz. at Brattleporough, at Northampton, at New Lebanon, at New York city, at Philadelphia, and in Harrison Co., Miss.

## Commercial.

ANN ARBOR JAN 30, 1846.

A change in the weather has caused the leighing of last week to disappear, and mud begins to be abundant.

Most kinds of business are dull. In he Wheat market the operations are light. We quote 80 to 83 cents as the market prices. The Foreign News, which has been so long expected, has not been as favorable as many anticipated. It will be seen that the supplies from the Continent for the English market had been extensive, and the rot in the Potatoe crop had been exaggerated. The British Corn Laws are not yet repealed, nor is there any very great probability that they will be; nor, if they should be, is it at all certain that the result would authorize the paying of high prices for Wheat immediately. Hence we judge that the present arrival will not affect the market materia ally one way or the other.

## NOTICE.

The Tenth Semi-Annual meeting of "The Young Ladies' Association," of "The Misses Clark's School," will take place February 13th. Hour of organizing 2 o'clock, P. M., precisely. An address as usual by the President.

The attendance of all scholars connected with he Association, especially of the graduates of the School, is particularly requested.

JANE E. BRIGHAM. January, 1846. Rec. Sec'v.

TA PUBLIC BENEFACTOR .- Dr. Shernan, for the last five years has been laboring to pread his Medicated Lozenges far and wide, nd his labors have not beeft in vain-they are now known in every part of our land and on the Continent, and have met with universal approbation. His Cough Lozenges have cured nore cases of Influenza during its prevalence in New York than any other medicine that can be named. His Worm Lozenges continue to perorm wonders where all other remedies have ailed-and his Camphor Lozenges will relieve neadache and palpitation in a very few minutes while his Poor Man's Plaster, which costs only 121 cents, is believed to be the very best strengthening Plaster in the world. And while these cures are being made by the Doctor's preparaion, the public have the satisfaction of knowing that they are skillfully and accurately prepared by a regular physician, and are altogether the best medicines which can possibly be found,

mentous, shows clear enough, that the embryo selves-the son of a cotton spinner, and that! For sale, wholesale and retail at Maynards.

PROCRASTINATION IS THE THIEF OF TIME .- A truth as solemn as it is import-

tant. But it is one, perhaps, that is not fully realized until some woful neglect has caused a long and painful disease. How necessary it is, then, to pay due attention to the slightest symp toms, and to act with promptness and decision in cases which are to us of the greatest moment, precautionary, and intended only to guard and immediately procure the right remedy for removing an enemy so fatal to our happiness .-We know Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAN OF WILD CHERRY to be a sovereign remedy for all Breast and Lung affections. It has cured Consumption when so far advanced that the patient experienced those miserable sensations caused by the death-like chills which often follow the perspiration of the night and morning, the harassing ough ann expectoration, distressing pains in the chest and difficulty of breathing, the woe-begone sinking feelings produced by this disease, when the anxious friends had given up all hope of the Duted Ann Arbor, Dec. 22, 1845. patient's recovery; but supposed him hopelessly sinking into an early grave.

Do not procrastingte! but make use of "Wis sar's Balsam" and live healthy and happy. See and place Wistar's treatise on Consumption of the Lungs. To be had of agent. Also see advertisement. MAYNARDS.

#### OUR ADVERTISERS.

Under this head, we propose to continge the in the Signal, free of charge, during the time cir advertisements continue in the paper.

Manufacturers, Booksellers, Machinists. olesale Merchants, and all others doing an xtenstre business, who wish to advertise, will ind the Signal the best possible medium of comnunication in the State.

W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, Druggists, Ann BEECHER & ABBOTT, Dry Goods, Detroit. HALLOCK & RAYMOND, Ready Made Clothing,

Detroit. S. W. Foster, & Co., Woolen Manufactur W. A. RAYMOND, Dry Goods, Detroit.

E. O & A. CRITTENTON, Smut Machines ann Arbor. SASFORD & PARK. Druggists, Cincinnati. W. R. Noves, Jr. Stoves & Hardware, De

F. J. B. CRANE, Insurance Office, Ann Arbor H. GREGORY, Sash and Blind Maker, Ann G. F. Lewis, Exchange Broker, Detroit.

T. BLACKWOOD, Homospathist, Ypsilanti, D. L. La Tourerre, Linseed Oil Factory, CALV N BLISS, Jeweller, Ann Arbor. W. R. PERRY, Book Store, Ann Arbor. P. B. RIPLEY, Temperance House, Detroit HARRIS & WILLIAMS, Steam Foundry, Am

E. G. BURGER, Dontist, Ann Arbor. H. & R. PARTRIDEE, Machine Makers, Ann T. A. HAVILAND, Real Estate, Ann Arbor.

KNAPP & HAVILAND, Machine Makers, Ann J. Holmes & Co., Dry Goods, Detroit. Elbred & Co., Tannery, Detroit. A. C. McGraw & Co., Leather and Shoes

F. WETMOTE, Crockery, Detroit. R. MARVIN, Hardware, Detroit. S. D. BURNETT, Dentist, Ann Arbor

RECEIPTS OF THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY FOR THE PRESENT WEEK.

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

Gorton

A Wright

Brown

Ira Felch,

D B ssel

W S Gregory

H P Hoag

V L. Hart

Denner

IN Taylor

E W Stick tey

G. Swan.

Ira Goodrich M Reynolds

1,00 to 297 or Jan 4 1847 25 to 259 or Apr 13 1846 1,00 to 298 or Jan 11 1847 1.00 to " 50 to 272 or July 13 1846 W M Swan 1,00 to 291 or Nov 23 1846 2.88 to 260 or Apr 20 1846 2,00 to 277 or Aug 17 1816 1,00 to 235 or Oct 12 1846 M Holmes 3,00 to 272 or July 13 " 33 to 260 or Apr 20 " DS Osborn 1,00 to 272 or July 13 " 1 Dangerfield

1.00 to 301 or Feb 1 1847 1,00 to 280 by order J. Inglis 1,00 to 987 or Oct 26 1846 1.00 to 273 or July 20 1846 1.50 in full. 2,50 to 250 or April 20 1846 1,00 to 2.58 or April 6 .

25 in full 1,00 to 278 or Aug 24 " 1.00 to 290 or Nov I6 " 1.00 to 300 or Jan 25 I846 J 00 to 299 or Jan 18 5.03 to 260 or Apr 22 1843 1.00 to 234 of Oct 20 1845 1.00 to 247 or Jan 19 1846

## MARRIED.

In this Village, on the 24th inst. by E Thomson Esq., Mr. HENRY CHURCH, of Superior, to Mrs. CATHARINE LEONARD of the same

On the 30th ultimo, by the Rev. G. Beckley, Mr. FREDRICK M. KINNEY and Miss SAL-LY M. HIDDEN, both of Ann Arbor.

## DIED.

In this Village, on the 30th ult. JANE H wife of Solomon Armsetrong, aged 23 years.

TEETH! TEETH!! TEETH!!!

Mastication and Articulation, warrant ed by by their being properly replaced. S. D. BURNETT.

till continues the practice of DENTISTRY all its various branches; viz : Scaling. Filling, and Inserting on gold plates or pivots, from one o an entire sett. Old plates, or misfits remo

" Office over C. B. Thomposon & Co's sho Ladies who request it, can be waited or at their dwellings. N. B. Charges unusually low, and all kinds

f produce taken. Ann Arbor, Jan. 28th, 1846.

#### Probate Notice . State of Michigan, Wash enaw County, ss.

A Ta session of the Probate Court for said County, held at Ann Arbor, on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1843. Present Samuel P. Fuller, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the Estate of Royal Gurley deceased. On reading and filing the petition of James Glass, praying that the administrator of said es are may be authorized to convey to the said James Glass certain real estate described in said petition, and which said deceased in his life time was under contract to convey to the said James Glass. It is ordered that the consideration of said pothird day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the Probate Office in Ann Arbor, in said county; and it is further ordered that said petitioner cause a copy of this order be published in any public newspaper printed in Aun Arbor, aforesaid, once in each week for three successive weeks previous to the time above assigned for said hearing, and to the end ant all persons interested in said Estate, having objections to the gran ing of said authority may hen and there appear and make the same known they think fit S. P. FULLER. true copy.) Judge of Probate.

500 Kegs of Eastern Nails, just received and for sale by WILLIAM R. NOYES, Jr. 76, Woodward Avenue, Detroit. Dec. 12, 1844.

Probate Notice.

IN the matter of the estate of Lorenzo Bannis ter, deceased. In pursuance of an order made by Hon. Samuel P. Fuller, Judge of Probate for the county of Washtenaw, the following described premises will be sold at the publi-house kept by Moses H. Eggleston, in the villag of Dexter in said county, on the 31st day January next at 11 o'clock in the forenoon that day, for the purpose of paying debts due from said estate, to wit: "All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the village of Dexter in the county of Washrenaw and state of Michigan Beginning at the south east corner of lot thirteen cellaneous, Religious and Classical Books, in block one, in the village of Devier, and our ck one, in the village of Dexter, and cor ner of B street, thence north sixty four degrees west thirty nine feet, thence north twenty s x grees east ninety feet, thence south twenty five degrees east eighty eight feet to B street, thence ith sixty five degrees west to the place of beginning, excepting a small piece of said land deeded to G. W. Gibbs on the thirtieth day of March eighteen hundred and thirty eight." The

4w245 GEO. BEILD 4w245 Administrator of said estate. The shave sale is postponed until the 9 h day of February next, at the same time of day

Dated January 31, 1846. GEO. MILES.

#### FLAX SEED. Important to Farmers.

THE subscriber has now erceted a Mill for manufacturing Lisseed Ott., The location of the Mill is 5 miles north of Fentonville, Gendate the farmers in Genesee, Lapeer, Shinwassee will and a part of Livingsion and Oakhaud Counties.
The Mill is capable of grinding 10,000 hushels of Seed. And I hope to be able to get that quantity another year. The Flax Crop is belevel to be the best that the farmer can raise .thich are acknowledged to be equal to any other raising wheat, the for ners have proven by an xperience of 3 or 4 years, that they can make nore money at raising flax seed at one dollar per pushel than they can at raising wheat at the pri-

I shall have a quantitity of seed ready cleaned sowing to furnish those who cannot procure lsewhere.

I will contract seed at one dol'ar per bushel, be delivered at the Mill next fall or winter. A good assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, rockery, and Hardware, and ell the materials or painting kept constantly on hand. Cash paid at all times for Flax Seed.

D. L. LA TOURETTE. Long Lake, Dec. 22, 1845. 243-3m

#### Manhattan Store. Corner of Jefferson Acenue and Bates street,

Letroit. BE sure and visit the Manhattan Store when are making purchases. The goods which you will find there are excellent in quality and easonable in price. We have Good Heavy Sheetings, Alapacas.

Merinos, Muslin Delaines, Drillings, Tickings, Cashmeres, Linseys. Red and white Flannels, Calicos. Satinetts, Full Cloths, Lace Veils, Green Barrege, Cassimeres, Gloves, Vestings, Hosiery,

Shawls, Ribbons, Linen Cambric Hdkis. Luces Batting, Cotton Yarn, Wicking, White Car pet Warp, Colored do. do., Straw Ticking Bleached Cottors of all qualities, Fine unbleach ed Cottons, Barred Muslins, &c. &c. Also, FEATHERS and PAPER HANG-INGS, Bordering, Window paper, Fire board

papers, Traveling Baskets
First rate TEA and COFFEE, &c &c. And other articles too numerous to mention Farmers cannot fail of finding the Manhattar Store a desirable place to do their trading. No pains will be spared in waiting on customers and all are invited to call and examine our goods before making their purchases. While we are confident that all who examine our stock will buy, yet we will take no offence, if a ter show ing our goods, people choose to trade elsewhere W. A. RAYMOND.
Detroit, Dec. 25, 1845. 244-6m

BOOTS AND SHOES, AT WHOLESALE.

## A. C. M'GRAW & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN BOOTS, SHOES, LEATHER AND FINDINGS, Corner of Jefferson and Woodward Avenues, Detroit.

C MIGRAW & CO. would respectfully A. C. M'GRAW & CO. would respectfully inform the Merchants of Michigan, that they have opened a WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE STORE, in the rooms over their Retail Store, Smart's Corner. Their long acquaintance with the Shoe business, and the kinds f shoes that are needed in this State, will ena ble them to furnish merchants with such shoes as they need, on better terms than they can buy in the New York market, as all their goods are bought from fi st hands, and particular attention pud to the selection of sizes. Detroit, 1846.

BEECHER & ABBOT. No 132, Jefferson Avenue, next door to Miel gan State Bank, Detroit, Have on hand a stock of

### DRY GOODS AND GROCERFES: not amounting to

5,000,000 Dollars nite-but assure their old customers, and those

wishing to buy, that they have a well selected as-WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE,

[over their Retail Store and Basement,] which they will sell on as favorable terms as any establishment west of New York. WANTED-Pot and Pearl Ashes, for which the highest cash advances will be made. Mer-chants and others will please drop in.

Jan. 1846. 248-3mo IN CHANCERY-2d CIRCUIT. Between Ruel Smith. et. al. Complainants and E. W. Morgan, et. al, Delendants.

N pursuance and by virtue of a decree in this cause, I sta'l sell at public auction, at the

Cour. House, in the village of Ann Arbor, on the eighth day of Fedruary next, at noon. Lo Eleven, Twelve, Thirteen, Fourteen, and the south halt of Fifteen, in Block four, in Brown & Fuller's addition to the village of Ann Arbor. JOHN N. GOTT, Master in Chancery. Mites & Witson, Sol'rs. Dated, Dec 24, A. D. 1845. The above mentioned sale is postponed, to the

enth day of February dest, at the same hour JOHN N. GOTT. Master in Chancery. Dated, January 17th, A. D. 1846.

DISSECTED MAPS -An instructive and amusing article for the young. for sale PERRY'S BOOKSTORE. DENTISTRY.

E. G. BURGER, Dentist. HAS removed his office to Crane & Jewett's Block, first room on the Second Floor,

where being well prepared to attend to every branch of his profession, would respectfully say o all who have not had those necessary organs THE TEETH, properly attended to delay no longer, but call upon him and experience the east and durability of his operations. Terms accommodating and charges inno case unreason-

Ann Arbor, March 6, 1845. SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS for sale at PERRY'S BOOKSTORE. Dec. 23. 244-tf

## BOOKS! BOOKS!!

At Perry's Book Store. Next door East of the N. York Cheap Store. THE subscriber has just opened and is now ready to sell the most extensive assortment of BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS and STATION-

ever offered in Ann Arbor. His stock consists of SCHOOL BOOKS

of nearly every variety in use in this State-Histories. Biographies, Travels, Memoirs, Mis BEBLES and TESTAMENTS,

splendidly finished. PRAYER BOOKS, POEMS & ANNUALS peantifully bound for Holyday gilts. Parents and others wishing to make splended holyday presents at small cost, will do well to call at Perry's and make their selections from a ful

ct. Don't delay. Also, on hand the largest assortment of PA-PFR ever offered west of Detroit; sizeb as Cap. Flat Cap, Letter, French Letter. Bankers Post, Copying, Tissue Card Back, Envelope, and 10 kinds of note paper, with a full assortment of Steel Pens, Quills, Wafers: Block. Bine, Red. and Copying Ink; Sand, Inkstands, Folders, Pen Hollers, Stamps, Motto Seals, Gold and Silver Wafers, India Rubber, Pencils and Points, Envelop, a, and many varieties of Visiting Cards.
Also, GOLD PENS, an article combining elegance with economy. He has on hand a good selection of Books suitable for Family, School District and Township

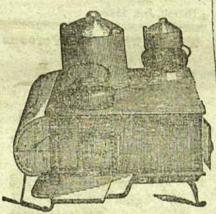
#### LIBRARIES.

It will not be possible to name all the articles s general and cheaper than was ever before of-He has made a rangements in New York

which will enable him at all times to obtain anything in his line direct from New York at short notice, by Express. It will be seen that his fa-cilities for accommodating his customers with artiles not on hand is beyond precedent, and he is ready and willing to do every thing reasonable to nake his establishment such an one as an enghtened and discerning community require, and hopes to merit a share of patrounge. wishing any article in his line will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere. If you forget the place, enquire for Perry's Bookstore, Ann Arbor, Upper Village-2d door East of Main street, on Huron street.

WM R. PERRY.

NEW COOKING STOVE,



And Stoves of all kinds. The subscriber would call the attention of th

Woolson's Hot Air Cooking STOVE

decidedly superior to any Cooking Stove in use For simplicity in operation-economy in fuel, and for unequalled BAKING and ROASTING qualiity, it is unrivalled,

The new and important improvement in

troduced in its construction being such as to in-sure great advantages over all other kinds of Cooking Stoves.
WILLIAM R. NOYES, Jr.

76 Woodward Avenuu, De roit. Dec. 12, 1845. 242

Cheap Hardware Store. THE Subscriber takes this method to info his old customers and the public generall that he still continues to keep a large and general assortment of Foreign and Domestic

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c. Also. Spike, Wrought, Cut and Horse Shoe Nails, Glass, Sheet Iron, Hoop Iron, Sheet an Bar Lead, Zync, Bright and Anealed Wire, Molasses Gates and Fassetts, Mill Saws. Cross Cu Saws, Hand and Wood Saws, Back and Key Hole Saws, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Adžes, Coop er's Tool , Drawing Knives, Spoke Shaves Top Borers, Cast Steel Augurs, Common Au gurs, Augur Bitts, Hollow Augurs, Steel a Iron Squares, Ground Plaster, Water Lin Grind Stones, Potash, Caldron and Sugar Kettles Cable, Log. Trace and Halter Chains, Broad, Hand and Narrow Axes, Spirit and Plumb Lev els, together with a general assortment of Hollew Ware, which will be sold low for Caah approved credit at 123, Jefferson Avenue, Etlred's Block. R. MARVIN Detroit, Jan. 16th, 1846. 248-1

"Crockery at Wholesale." REDERICK WETMORE, has constantly on hand, the largest stock in the West of Crockery, China, Glassmare, Looking Glasses and Plates, Britannia Ware Trays, Lamps and Wick-

ing, Plated Ware, China Toys. &c. &c. riced ware-from the richest cut glass to the

Pots, Lamps, Candlesticks, &c.
Solar Lam Lam s of every description from the most costly cut Parlar Lamp to the cheapest Store lamp.

All the above articles are imported by himselv directly from the manufacturers and will be sold at Wholesale, as low as at any Wholesale House,

expenses from scaboard added only.

A liberal discount given for cash. Merchants and others are invited to call a examine the above articles at the old stand. No. 125, Jefferson Avenue (Eldred's Block.)

TEMPERANCE HOUSE. P. B. RIPLEY would say to his friends and Te the triends of Temper nee, that he has taken the Temperance House, lately kept by Wm. G. Wheaton, where he would be glad to wait upon them. Hey and Oats and Stabbling

Detroit, January 1, 1846 2.5.f

Live Geese Feathers. 2,000 LBS. pure Live Geese Feathers for sale by the bale or single pound, as 132 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, by BEECHER & ABBOT.

Jan. 23, 1846. A NNUALS -A large and valuable assortmany other splendidly bound books, sanable for presents, for sale a PERRY'S BOOKSTORE. 241-1

WILLIAM R. NOVES, JR. DEALER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC Hardware and Cutlery.

Nails, Glass, Carpenters, Cooper's and Black-snith's Tools. Also, Manufacturer of Copper, Tin Ware. No. 76, Woodward Avenue, Detroit. Wood! Wood!!



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

Will Miracles ever cease? More oxidence of its surpassing health restorative virtues!!! 9 From Dr. Baker, Springfield, Wash. Co. Ky.[

SPRINGFIELD Ky., May 14, 1845. Mesura, Sanford & Park:-GENTS-I take this opportunity of informing you of a most remarkable cure performed upon

Witt Cherry."
In the year 1840 I was taken with an Inflamweeks when I gradually recovered. In the fall of 1841 I was attacked with a severe cold, which seated itself upon my lungs, and for the space of three years I was confined to my bed. inds of medicines and every variety of medical aid and without bent fy; and thus I wearied along

until the winter of 1844, when I heard of "Wis tar's Balsam of Wild Cherry."
My friends persuaded me to give it a trial, though I had given up all hopes of a recovery, and had prepared myself for the change of another world. Through their splicitation I was induced to make use of the "Genuine Wistar's bis line: Suffice it to say, that his assortment general and cheaper than was ever before ofred in this village.

Balsam of Wild Cherry.' The effect was truly astonishing. After five years of affliction, pain and suffering: and after having spen four or for hundred dollars to no purpose, and the best and most respectable physicians had proved una-

the blessing of God and the use of Dr. Wis-tar'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 sequaintances. I have gained rapidly in weight, and my flesh

is firm and solid. I can now eat as much as any person and my food seems to agree with me.-have enten more during the last six months than I had eaten for five years before.

Considering my case almost a miracle, I deem

t me ssary for the good of the afflicted and a duty I owe to the proprietors and my fellow men, should know where relief may be had) o make this statement public. May the blessing of God rest upon the propri-

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

The full noing has just been rece val from Mr. Edward Stratton, of Lexington, Mo., which shows that Consemption in is worth form can be cured by "Wistar's Balsam of W11

Cherry. Lexington, Mo., Jan. 21, 1845. Benjamin Phelps-Dear Sir:
I take great pleasure in communicating to you what I consider an extraordinary cure, effected on my daughter, about 14 years of age, by Wis-tar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. About the 1st of September last, my daughter was taken sick, and vas attended by 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. I

who may be similarly afflicted, I take pleasure in recommending this remedy to the confilence of

EDWARD STRATTON,-WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY IT Price \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5 For sale in Cincinnati only by SANFORD & PARK, and in Ann Arbor by Maynards, sole

1846.

J. HOLMES & CO.,

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

J HOLMES, Nato York. ) S M. HOLMES, Detroit. }
WE take this method of informing our friends
and customers throughout the State, that
we are still pursuing the even tenor of our ways, endeavoring to do our business upon fair and honorable principles. We would also ten-der our acknowledgments for the patronage exended to us by our customers, and would beg leave to call the ettention of the public to a very well selected assortment of seasonable Goods, which are offered at wholesale or retail at very ow prices. Our facilities for purchasing Goods are unsurpassed by any concern in the State any of New York, and from his long experience in the Jobbing trade in that city, and from his ihorough knowledge of the market, he is ena-bled to avail himself of the auctions and any decline in prices. We also purchase from the Importers, Manufacturer's Agents, and from the auctions, by the package, the same as N. Y. Jobbers purchase, thus saving their profits,— With these facilities we can safely say that our Goods are sold CHEAP, for the evidence of which His stock includes all the varieties of Crock-ry and China, from the finest China Dinner and Tea Setts to the most common and low priced ware—from the richest cut glass to the plainest glass ware. Britannia Castors of every kind. Britannia Tea Setts, Coffee Pots, Tea is as extensive as any in the city, and we are

50,000 lbs. Wool.

J. HOLMES & CO. Detroit, 1845.

AR Apology.

I HAVE been informed that it is industriously Leirculated in the hearing of sundry individuals daily, in this village, that I had, in nemerous instances, in open day, in presence of my customers and others, in opposition to an old established enstom and daily continued practice by others in the trade, been in the habit of "sxline gooks too chear." Now if this is a crime, I alone must bear it, for the like cannot be said in

purchasers are willing to save twenty per conting the line of Books and Stationery.

WM. R. PERRY,

Ann Arhor, Upper Village, Jan. 12, 1845.

Carpets! Carpets!! Carpets!!! BEECHER & ABBOTT, -DETROIT,

WOULD respectfully call the attention of VV purchasers from the country, visiting this my, to our stock of CARPETS, consisting of Extra Superfine, Superfine and Fine Three-ply-Carpeting: Fine and Superfine Lowell and Phi-ladelphia Ingrain ditto: Wool and Cotton Dug-getts: Brussels and Tuited Ruggs: Printed Floor Cloths, &c. &c., which they offer to sell at prices less than have over before been affered in this

State Bank, Detroit, Jan. 23, 1846.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, for sale by BECKLLY, FOSTER & Co. : March 20, 1815.

But as soon as she commenced taking the Balsam she began to improve, and continued so to do until her health was restored, and is now en-tirely well. With a view of benefitting those

Agents for this County.

STAPLE AND FANCY

Black, Detroit.

constantly receiving new and fresh Goods from-Wanted, the above quantity of good merchant-ole Wool for which the highest market price

will be paid.

truth against any others in the book trade in this village. And my apology is, I bought my books cheap, consequently I can sell cheap, for ready cash, which I shall continue to do, so long as

Carpet Room in chamber over Stars, No. 132 Jefferson Avenue, one door below the Michigan

Blank Deeds and Mortgages.

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

BARTFORD Fire Insurance Company.

THE Subscriber, agent for the Harfforderre Insurance Campany, takes pleasure in bying before the public the following oricular:

Harfford Fire Issurance Office, Luly 22d 1845.

The recent disastrops fire in New York will of course excite solicitude in regard to its effect on the solvency of Insurance Companies in that city, and the neighboring places. The Directors on the solvency of passinance Companies in that
city, and the neighboring places. The Directors
of the Hartford Fire Insarance Company are
happy to assure their customers and the public,
that they are prepared to adjust and pay at ma'urity, all lesses 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 forms, both at the Home Office and at their sevents a series. Their mode of transacting business. eral Agencies. Their mode of transacting busi-ness, which for 35 years post has secured the pub he confidence, will remain unchanged.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JAMES G. BOLLES, See'y.

F. J. B. CRASE, 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, t. R. D. Powers, of Brighton, for the loss sustain R. D. Fowers, of Brighton, for the loss austained by him, the Company have paid the subscriber another thousand, for Flour Burrels, burnt at the recent fire in this village. For this last thousand the subscriber paid the Company four dollars—a good investment as he thinks, during these hard times. All who are not insured are invited to call on him, and he will issue Policie without delay.

F. J. B. CRANE, Agent. Ann Arbor, July 20, 1845. 294-flor

Probate Notice.

Washtenaw County, A T a session of the anid County, held at Ann Arbor, on the 20th day of January, A D. 1846. Present, Samue P. Fuller, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the Estate of Daniel Dwight, deceased. Of reading and filing the petition of Norman Dwight, administrator of guid Estate, praying for license to sell cottain real estate of which guid deceased died seized, and described in said petition, and for reasons therein set forth: It is ordered that the consideration of said petition b postponed until the eleventh day of Februar at the Probate Office in Ann Arbor, in san ioner caus: a copy of this order to be publis ed in a public newspaper printed in Ann Arbor aforesaid once in each week for the successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, to the end that all persons interested in said real estate hav ing objections to the granting of said license, known if they see fi 248-3w S. P. FULLER, Judge of Probate.

IN CHANCERY-FIRST CIRCUIT. Daniel Onkley, Complainant vs. David Page and Caleb N. Ormsby, Defendants.

BY virtue of a decretal order issued out of the Tyrrue of a decretal order issued out of the gan, I shall expose to sale to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the village of Ann Arbar, Washtenaw Caunty, and State of Michigan, on the 24th day of February next, at one o'clock in the alternoon of that day the following described premises, to wit: "All that certain tract or por-cel of land situate, lying and being in Brown & Fuller's addition to the village of Ann Arbon on lot number one, in block number eight, as ing all that part of the said lot on which sta the three northeast corner buildings of the Hu ron Block, together with said buildings and the appurtenances thereto belorging, being in the County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan." GEO. DANFORTH, Master in Ch'y.

Joy & PORTER, Sol'rs. Paied January 6th, 1846.

IN CHANCERY-FIRST CIRCUIT. Daniel Oakley, Complainant vs. Paul Minnis Marcia Minnis and William R. Thompson, De-

By virtue of a decretal order issued on of the Court of Chancery of the Sinte of Michigan, I shall expose to sale to the highest bidder, at the Court House, in the village of Ann Arbor, Washtenaw County, Michigan, on the 24th day of February next, at one o clock scribed premises, to wit: "All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the village of Ann Arbor, County of Washsenaw, and State of Michigan, known, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing on Packard street. twelve and eighty-four one-hundreth perchesouth of the northeast corner of land conveys by Elisha W. Rumsey to Benjamin H. Packard and running north twelve and eighty-four one hundredth perches to the northeast corner, thence and one-twentieth perches, thence south ninand three tenths perches to Packard street thence with said Packard street south to the place of beginning, containing filty-six perches, be the more or less. GEO. DANFORTH, Muster in Chancery.

JOY & PORTER, Sol'rs. Dated January Eth, 1846.

Medical Notice.

THE understgard, in offering his services of Washtenaw and the adjoining Counties, a Homosopathic physician, would say, that at having practiced medicine on the principles taught in the old school, and treated disease for the last two years according to the law of Ho moopathy, -(Similia similibus carantur, taught in the new school of medicine; and ha ing compared the success of the two systems, h unhesitatingly believes Homosopathy to be the most safe, cermin and successful method of cure cases, permanently eradicated by Homospathy Affections of the spine, head, uterus, stomach &c. &c. have now their certain remedies. Ep ilepsy, mania, pasalysis, neurulgia, bronchita liver and lung osenses; scarlet fever, cholera-black measles, mallgrant sore throat, crysipelan or black tongue, croup, inflammations of the brain, stomach, bowels. &c. &c. are only a feet of the many ills, that have been stript of their terrors by the timely application of homospathic medicaments.
Without further essay, the undersigned wou

leave it to the afflicted to say, on trial of the reades, whether Homoopathy is what it claims to

He would also state that he has just returne from New York and Philadelphia, with a con-ptete assortment of MEDICAMENTS, just in ported from Leipsic, to this place, where he wil altend to all calls, and furnish medicaments books, &c. at the lowest prices. From the close and exclusive attention he is giving to the study satisfaction to those who may favor him will their patronage. Communications, post paid from patients at a distance, will receive promp

Those who may wish to place themselves under 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.

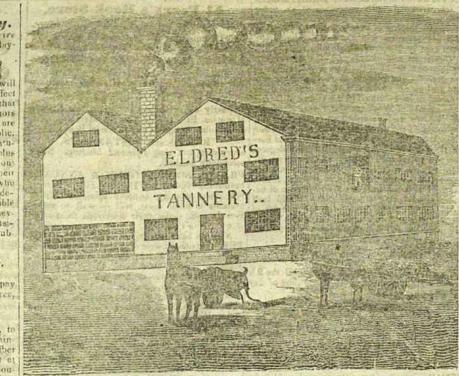
FARM FOR SALE,

OR EXCHANGE FOR OTHER PROPERTY THE subscriber offers his farm of 60 Acres with 12 Acres improved, and a frame house, eixteen by twenty-six, with an addition of eight feet on one side. Said farm is situated in the town of Concard, Jackson Co., three miles north of Concord village, five east of Albian, twelve west of Jackson. There is a never-failing stream of water running across it, and about 15 Acres of first quality of natural meadow. For further particulars enquire of Benj. Haviland, or J. N. Swain of Concord, or the subscriber at the Thrashing Machine Shop, Lower Town, Ann Arbors Terms to suit the purchaser.

Ann Arbors T. A. HAVILAND, January 19, 1846.

To Sportsmen.

A GENERAL-assortment of Casteel and Iron Barrel Rifles, double and single larrel save cost.
Shot Guns, Pistols, Gun Locks, Game Bags, Jan'y 16 Shot Pouches, Powder Flasks, for sale by WM. R. NOYES. 248-ly 76, Woodward Avenue, Detroit.



## LEATHER! LEATHER! LEATHER

LDRED & CO., No. 123, Jefferson Avenue, "Eldred's Block," Detroit, take this opportunity to inform their customers, and the public generally, that they still continue to keep on hand a full assortment of Also, Lasis and Pegs. Curriers' Tools, &c.

Spanish Sole Leather, Slaughtered do Hemlock maned Upper Leather, Ouk French manuel Calf Skins. Oak and Hemlock tanned do

Hemlock tanned Harness and Bridle Leather, Oak Bag and Pop Leather, Shirting, Philadelphia and Olito; Shoe Trim-ings, and Kit of all kinds.

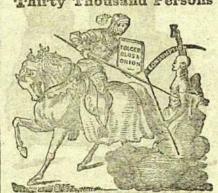
As the Subscribers are now manufacturing their own Leather, they are prepared to sell as low as can be purchased in this market. Merchants and manufacturers will find it to their advantage to call and examine

our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Cash and Leather exchanged for Hides and Skins,

Detroit, Jan. 1846.

ELDRED & CO. 248-1v

Thirty Thousand Persons



A NNUALLY fall victims to Consumption in the United States. The cause of the evil is generally overlooked. A short dry cough, or neglected cold, is the precursor. These are reglected cold, is the precursor. These are leemed unimportant. Pain in the eide, heetic ever, and night sweats follow, and death ends the scene. Would you find a

REMEDY FOR THE EVIL ? Here it is. The experience of more than 20 years in private practice has proved its efficacy, and since its introduction to public notice, although it his now been offered but a few months, its ale has been unprecedented, and its success bevond question, great-so much so, that it is declared to be the greatest remedy in the world. ASTHMA,

too, that fearful and distressing malady, which tenders life burthensome during its continuance, is subdued without difficulty by this great remedy, and the sufferer is enabled by its use to obtain niet repose; the shortness of breath is overone, the cough is allayed, and health and vigor take the place of despondency and suffering. Dr.

OLOSAONIAN, r, ALL HEALING BALSAM, is the remedy which nus been so eminently successful in alleviating and curing the above complaints; and it has been used by the first physicians in the city, who declare it to be unrivalled, masmuch as it does not disturb the bowels in the least by producing cosr the above diseases invariably shut up the bows, thus rendering it necessary to resort to pur-

Read the following cases, which have been reeved and cured within a few weeks : DAVID HENDERSON, 60 Laight street, k a severe cold on the 4th day of July, and cas brought very low by a distressing cough, which resulted in frequent attacks of bleeding from the lungs. Although he tried every thing in the shape of remedes which could be found, et he was not benefitted, and by the moran of

int he daspaired of bic. One bottle of Folger's blosgoman restored him to health.

GEORGE W. BURNETT, of Newark, N. more than a year. He was reduced to the hrink of the grave almost, by his cough and night sweats. He commenced mixing blood in the month of October list. He commenced using he Olosopian, and by it e middle of November

with every prospect of recovering his health.

Alts. BELLL, the wife of Robert P. Bell, of Morristown, N. J. was dreadfully afflicted with Althma for many years. Her physicians had despaired of relieving her. One bottle of the Closaonian so far restored her that she was able o get out of her bed and dress herself, which he had not done before in months, and she is in a lair way to be relieved. Mr. F. LABAN, 53 Pike street, was so bad

with asthma that he had not slep in his bed for en weeks, when he commenced the use of this grent remedy. One bottle cured him, and he as not had a return of his complaint now more

han five months.

Mrs. McGANN, 20 Walker 8 reet, was also ta es that she never knew medicine give such mmediate and permanent relief.

GEORGE W. HAYS, of this city, was given up by his physician as incurable. His disease was consupration and when he commenced using he Olosaonian, was so weak that he could no valk without being assisted by a friend. By rict attention he was so far restored in a few eeks as to be able to pursue his business.

JAMES A. CROMBIE, 120 Nassau street J. J. Parsells, 11 Teath street; C. S. Beuson, 219 Bleecker street; James Davis, 58 Greene street; and Mrs. Mallen, 9 Morton street; have ill experienced the good effects of the Olosgonian n coughs of long standing and affections of the ungs, and pronounce it, with one accord, to be be greatest remedy, and the most speedy and

Reader, are you suffering from the above dis-case? Try this remedy. You will not per-haps, regret it. It may arrest all those disagree-the symptoms which strike such terror to the

able symptoms which strike such terror to the mind, and prolong your days.

For sale at 106 Nasauu st, one door above Ann, and at Mrs Hays, 139 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

Agents for Ann Arbor, W. S. & J. W. Maynard; E. Sampson, Ypsilanti; D. C. Whitwood, Dexter; Fickford & Craig, Saline; Smith & Tyrol, Clanon; H. Hower, Manchester; P. Farlick, & Co., Plymouth; D. Gregory and A. Grant, Vorthville. 944-6mo

FAIR NOTICE. PERSONS indebted to me are hereby respectfully notified that all accounts and notes not settled this mouth, will be left with a Justice for Persons interested will look out and

Jan'y 16, 1846. C. J. GARLAND. Persons having accounts or notes with us will lease call and adjust the same without delay.

217 tf GARLAND & LE FEVRE.

Dec. 25, 1845.

Dec. 26, 1845.

Dec. 26, 1845.

Dec. 27, 1845.

Dec. 28, 1845.

Dec.

Persian Pills. Put not the Light under a Bushel," but read

Horse and Cottar Leather.

White and Colored Linings,

Cordevan do Morocco Skins,

Goat Binding,

Deer and Lamb do

do

Seal

Printed

Russet

and ponder. THE TIME IS COME, and now is, that the I great mass of the people of this and the PERSIAN AND INDIAN EXTRACTS. re the most eff-ctual combination of medicine ngredients that ever has, or ever can compose a

The RESURRECTION or PERSIAN PILLS, being made of vegetable extracts, are easily digestive, becoming a juice in the human stomach. This liquid is easily taken up by the bsorbent vessels, and conveyed throughout all parts of the system, dispensing life and ammation in all the organs. By being assimilated with the blood, it enters into its combination, purifyrally 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 poin, distress, and death. If the impurities settle upon the organ of the stomach. it cause a bad taste in the mouth, a furred lougue. bad breath, indigestion, dyspepsia, pain, a sense of fullness or goneness, &c. If upon the lungs or throat, they will cause a cough, tightness, weakness, and an uneasy sensation in the throat, irritation, bronchitis, and consumption. If they settle upon the liver, they will cause liver complaint, jaundice, or sallow skin, fever and ague, bilious diseases of all kinds, and irregularity of the bowels, diarrahon, &c. It upon the nerves, they will cause nervous weakness, pain in the

tion, &c. &c. You know if any thing clogs the engine, all the machinery becomes retarded in its motion, and as it decreases in strength, the motions become paralyzed more and more, until finally i 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, wil add years to each individual life. For being made of vegetable extracts, they may be taken from youth to old age without injury, but wit decided benefit. Weakly, puny children, wi become healthy and strong with a slow use of these Pills. They soothe weak nerves, strength-en the weak, and cleanse all the organs in a man ner above described Being compound of juices, they pass through the smallest vessels, thus

tem. even in the eyes and brain.
We know that they are the best Pill in the world, for tens of thousands that have taken every other pill, have decided so, and nothing could hinder them from keeping them on hand .-Take these pills freely, and you will seldon want a physician. Who ever heard of much sickness in a family where these Pills were taken freely? Then again they cause no pain or weak in a family where these Pills were taken 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-

N. B. Price reduced to 2s per box for 31 Pills. Remember each box contains 31 Pills therefore, they are the cheapest as well as the best. Beware of Pills made of gums, calome coerse powders, for they will destroy the coats of the stompch in time, and cause death. Beware, for the most of them contain calomel or something as destructive to human existence. Remember the Resurrection or Persian Pills, are made of Vegetable extracts. For sale in all the principal places in the Un-ion-Wholesale and retail by P. Owen & Co., Detroit: C. Ebsebach, S. P. Jewett, Lund &

M'Collum, Ann Arbor. THE PART OF 1846, AND WHOLESALE & RETAIL A. M. FARREN, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER.

SMART'S BLOCK. 157 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT. KEEPS constantly for sales complete assort-ment of Miscellaneous, School and Classi-cal Books, Letter and Cap Paper, plain and rul ed, Quills, Ink, Sealing Wax, Cutlery, Wrap-

ping Paper, Printing Paper, of all sizes; and Book, News and Cannister Inc. of various kinds. BLANK BOOKS, full and hall bound, of evry variety of Rading, Memorandum Books, &c. To Merchants, Teachers, and others, buying in quantities, a large discount made. quantities, a large discount made. to the old customers of Harris, Partridge & Co., Sabbath School and Bible Society Depositor. H. & R. Partridge, & Co., and Partridge. Kent

IN CHANCERY-2d CIRCUIT. Between Ruel Smith, et. al. Complainants and E. W. Morgan, et al. Defendants. IN pursuance and by virtue of a decree in this cause, I shall sell at public auction, at the Court House, in the village of Ann Arbor, on the eighth day of Fedruary next, at noon, Lots Sleven, Twelve, Thirreen, Fourteen, and the both half of Fifteen, in Block four, in Brown &

Fuller's addition to the village of Ann Arbor. JOHN N. GOTT, Master in Chancery. Miles & Wilson, Sol'rs. Dated, Dec. 24, A. D. 1845.

WHOEVER wishes to buy their goods to good advantage, must not think of making their purchases till they have looked over the

C. BRINCKERHOFF'S



TOTWITHSTANDING the boasting empirics of great cures never performed and forged certificates of them, yet their nostrums sink like others of their kind, in the great sea of oblivion. The test of time is the guiding one for the searching stick, who are anxionsly watching every gleam of hope that shines on their path. The Health Restorative has been npetuously assailed as the production of a nos trum m mger, but time has proven that a false and base inclinuation and has jewelled her reputation with gems of honor from the caskets of those who have experienced the effects of this baim. Its sovereight power lashown in the cure of complaints of the Liver and Lungs. Consumption. Coughs Colds, even in their greatest severity. Asthma, and Pain in the Breast and Side. All that is desirable in a remedy for these complaints, is in the Restorative reduced er, and so placed in such perfect combination that their several and united force is experieneed at one and the same time. It is not offered us a palliative only for disease, but as a complete extermination of it, and a restorer to natural and blooming health. As all the testimony of unimpeachable witnesses is often insufficient to convince those who are determined to withstand the force of evidence, no matter how powerful, we earnestly hope that they will make trial of the Restorative, and be convinced by actual de-monstration. The safety of your life depends on the use of this medicine, without it you had better hosten to prepare for a quick and fatal termination of your disease; but by its use you avail yourself of means which cannot disappoint or delude you. The following certificare is from Dr. Chilton, the well known New York "I have analyzed a bottle of medicine colled

'C. Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative,' and find that it does not contain Mercury, or any other metallic preparation; nor opium in any of its forms. It is composed of vegetable matter entirely."

James R. Chilton, M. D.

C. BRINCKERHOFF,

Sole Proprietor, 589 Broome street, N. Y. For sale by W. S. & J. W. Maynard, Agents,

CAN'T BE BEAT!

HE 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-

ome familier with their merits.
WALKER'S Smut Machine is superior to others in the following particulars:
1. As it combines the Beating, Scouring, and Blowing Principles, it cleans the smuttest of grain in the best manner, retaining all the fric tion of the wheat, and discharging the smut and dust as fast as separated from the wheat. 2. It is simple in construction, and is there-fore less liable to become deranged, and costs less

3. It runs very light, and is perfectly secure

4. It is as durable as any other Machine in 5. It costs considerably tess than other kinds.
These important points of difference have given this Machine the preference with those who have fairly tried it. Among a large number of Gentlemen in the Milling Business who might be named, the following have used the Machines,

and certified to their excellency and superiority: H. N. HoWARD, Pontige, Mich. E. F. Cook, Rochester, do E. B. Danforth, Mason, do M. F. Frink, Branch, do H. H. Constock, Comstock, do References may also be had to JOHN BACON, Auburn, Mich. W. RYON.

D. C. VRELAND, Rock, JOHN PHIPS, Monroe, H. Dousman, do H. Doussian, A. BEACH. Waterloo. GEO. KETCHUM, Marshall, do

N. Hemenway, Oakland, do All orders for Machines will be promptly a tended to. Address E. O. & A. CRITTENTON.
Ann Arbor, (Lower Town) Wash. Co. Mich.
Aug. 24, 1845.

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

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

S Cases Bleached do 2000 lbs Batting, 1000 " Cotton Warp, Nos. 5 to 20

500 " Candle Wicking, 700 Carpet Warp. 100 pieces Sheeps Gray Cloth,

100 " Sattinetts, 60 " Cassimere. " Blue, Black, Brown, Green, Steel Mixed, and Cadet Mixed

Brond Cloths. Black, Colored, Figured and Plain Alpaccas, 50 " White, Red, Green and Yellow

Piannels. " Super Meal Bagging, " Plain and Figured Kentucky Jeans, 50 m Linseys,

50 " Canton Flannels, 50 pairs Mackinaw Blankets. 50 pieces M. DeLaine and Cashmeres, 100 Blanket Shawls,

50 pieces 7 8 and 6-4 Bed Ticking, " Stripe Shirting, 50 " Blue Drills.

100 " Prussian Diaper, 1000 " English and American Prints, together with a general assortment of Threads Pins, Buttons, Combs, Gloves, Ribbons, Laces. Hekfs, &c. &c., making the largest and best assortment of goods to be found in this state. 132 Jefferson avenue, one door below the St. Clair Bank Building. Detroit, Oct. 7, 1845,

"Steam Foundry." THE undersigned having bought the entire interest of H. & R. Partridge and Geo. F. Kent in the "Steam Foundry," Ann Arbor, will manufacture all kinds of Castings to order, and will be happy to farnish any kind of Castings

& Co., and to all others who may favor them

H. B. HARRIS. E. T. WILLIAMS. Ann Arbor, Dec. 26, 1846. COUNTY ORDERS.

THE highest price paid in cash by G. F. Lew-is, Exchange Broker, opposite the Insur-ance Bank, Detroit, for orders on any of the counties in the State of Michigan; also for State securities of all kinds and uncurrent funds Call

CLOVER MACHINES. THRASHING MACHINES and Seperators I made and sold by the subscriber, at their Ma-

Dec 1, 1845.



THE preceding figure is given to represent the Insensible Perspiration. It is the great execuation for the impurities of the body. It will be noticed that a thick cloudy mist issues from all points of the surface, which indicates that this perspiration flows uninterruptedly when we ere in health, but ceases when we are sick. Li'e cannot be sustained without it. It is thrown off from the blood and other juices of the body and disposes by this means, of nearly all the impurities within us. The blood, by this means only, works itself pure. The language of Scripture is, "in the Blood is the Life." If it ever becomes impure, it may be traced directly to the toppage of the Insensible Perspiration. It never equires any internal medicines to cleanse it, as it always purifies itself by its own beat and acthrough the Insensible Perspiration. Thus we see all that is necessary when the blood is stagnant, or infected, is to open the pores, and it relieves itself from all impurity instantly. Its own heat and vitality are sufficient, without one particle of medicine, except to open the pores upon the surface. Thus we see the folly of taking so much internal remedies. All practitioners, howperspiration, but it seems to be not always the proper one. The Thompsonian, for instance, steams, the Hydropathist shronds as in wet blank-ets, the Homopath at deals out infinitissimals, the Allopathist bleeds and doses us with mercury, and the blustering Quack gorges us with pills, pills,

To give some idea of the amount of the Insen sible Perspiration, we will state that the learned Dr. Lewenhock, and the great Boerhaave, ascertained that five eighths of all we receive into the stomach, passed off by this means. In other words, if we cat and drink eight pounds per day, we evacuate five pounds of it by the Insensible

This is none other than the used up particles of the blood, and other juices giving place to the new and fresh ones. To check this, therefore, is to retain in the system fiv -eighths of all the virulent matter that nature demands should leave the body. And even when this is the case, the blood is of so active a principle, that it determines t'ose particles to the skin, where they orm scabs, pimples, ulcers, and other spots.

By a sudden transition from heat to cold, the pores are stopped, the perspiration ceases, and disease begins at once to develope itself. Hence, say, "use the Alla stoppage of this flow of the juices, originates among children."

o many complaints.
It is by stopping the pores, that overwhelms mankind with coughs, colds, and consumptions. Nine-tenths of the world die from diseases induced by a stoppage of the Insensible Perspire

It is easily seen, therefore, how necessary i the flow of this subtle humor to the surface, to preserve health. It cannot be stopped; it can-not be even checked, without inducing disease. Let me ask now, every candid mind, what course seems the most reasonable to pursue, to unstop the pores, after they are closed? Would you give physic to unstop the pores? Or would you apply something that would do this upon the surface, where the clogging actually is? Would not this be common sense? And yet I know of no physician who makes any external application to effect it. The reason I assign is, that no medi-cine within their knowledge, is capable of doing

it. Under these circumstances, I present to physicians, and to all others, a preparation that has this power in its fullest extent. It is McAL period will be felt. ISTER'S ALL HEALING OINTMENT. the world over. or the WORLD'S SALVE! It has power to restore perspiration on the feet, on the head, around old sores, upon the chest, in short, upo any part of the body, whether diseased slightly

It has power to cause all external scres, scro fulous humors, skin diseases, poisonous wo to discharge their putr.d matter, and then heal It is a remedy that sweeps off the whole cata-

logue of cutaneous disorders, and restores the It is a remedy that forbids the necessity of so many and deleterious drugs taken into the sto-

It is a remedy that neither sickens, gives inonvenience, or is dangerous to the intestines. It preserves and defends the surface from al derangement of its functions, while it keeps onen the channels for the blond to void all its in purities and dispose of all its useless particles. The surface is the outlet of five-eighths of the bile and used up matter within. It is pierced with millions of openings to relieve the intestines. Stop up these pores, and death knocks at your door. It is rightly termed All-Healing, for there is scarcely a disease, external or internal that it will not benefit. I have used it for the last fourteen years, for all diseases of the chest, consumption, liver, involving the utinost danger and responsibility, and I declare before Heaven and man, that not in one single case has it failed to benefit, when the patient was within the reach of mortal means.

I have had physicians, learned in the profession; I have had ministers of the Gospel, Judges on the Bench, Aldermen and Lawyers, gen tlemen of the highest erudition and multitudes of the poor, ase it in every variety of way, and there has been but one voice, one united, univer-sal voice, saying, "McAlister, your Ointment is good!"

CONSUMPTION. It can hardly be credited that a salve can have within the system. But we say once for all, that this Ointment will reach the lungs quicker than any medicine that can be given internally. Thus. if placed upon the chest, it penetrates directly to the langs, separates the poisonous particles tha are consuming them, and expels them from the

I need not say that it is curing persons of Con sumption continually, although we are told it is toolishness. I care not what is said, so long as I can cure several thousand persons yearly. HEAD ACHE.

This Salve has cured persons of the Head Ache of 12 years standing, and who had it regularly every week, so that vomiting of en took place. Deafness and Ear Ache are helped with the like success, as also Agne in the Face. Consumption, Liver complaint, pains in the thest or side, falling of the pair, one or the other wood tor halt the cloth it will make. Their Fac-

always accompanies cold feet. It is a sure sign disease in the system to have cold feet. The Salve will restore the Insensible Perspiation and thus cure every case.
In Scrofula, Erysipelas and Salt Rheum, and

other diseases of this nature, no internal remedy has yet been discovered that is so good. The ame may be said of Bronchitis. Quincy, Sore Phroat, Piles, Spinal Diseases, Broken or Sore And as for the Chest Diseases, such as Asthma, Pain. Oppression and the like, it is the most

vonderful antidote in the World. For Liver Complaint it is equally efficafor Barns it has not has its equal in the World; also, Exeresences of every kind, such as Warts, Tumors, Pimples, &c., it makes clean work of hem all: 5 50 6

SORE EYES.

The inflammation and disease always liesback of the ball of the eye in the socker. Hence the virtue of any medicine must reach the scat of the inflamation or it will do little good. The Salve, if rubbed on the temples, will penetrate directly into the socket. The pores will be open ed, a proper perspiration will be created and the disease will soon pass off to the surface.

not cease drawing till the face is free from any matter that may be lodged under the skin and frequently breaking out to the surface. It then heals. When there is nothing but grossness, or dull repulsive surface, it begins to soften and soften until the skin becomes as smooth and deli-cate as a child's. It throws a freshness and blushing color upon the now white, transparent skin, that is perfectly enchanting. Some times in case of Freckles it will first start out those that have lain hidden and seen but seldom. Pursue the Salve and all will soon disappear.

Worms.
If parents knew how fatal most medicines were to children taken inwardly, they would be slow to resort to them. Especially "mercurial lozengrs," called "medicated lozenges," pills, &c. The trath is, no one can tell, invariably, when worms are present. Now let me say to parents, that this Salve will always tell if a child has

worms. It will drive every vestige of them a-way. This is a simple and sale cure.

There is probably no medicine on the face of the earth at once so sure and so safe in the exulsion of worms.

It would be cruel, may wicked, to give internal, doubtful medicines, so long as a harmless exigenal one could be had.

Although I have said little about it as a hair restorative, yet I will stake it against the World! They may bring their Oils far and near, and mine will restore the hair two cases to their one

OLD SORES, MORTIFICATIONS, ULCERS, ETC.
That some Sores are an outlet to the impurities of the system, is because they cannot pass off through the natu al channels of the Insensi-ble Perspiration. If such sores are healed up. the impurities must have some other outlet, or it will endanger life. This is the reason why it is impolitic to use the common Salve of the day in such cases. For they have no power to open other avenues, to let off this morbid matter, and the consequences are always fatal. This Salve will always provide for such emergencies.

DISEASES OF CHILDRES.

How many thousands are swept off by giving internal medicines, when their young bodies and tender frames are unable to bear up against hem? Whole armies are thus sent to their graves merely from pouring into their week stomachs powerful drugs ond physics! It is to such that the All-Healing Ointment tenders so safe, pleasant, and harmless a cure Such cases as Croup. Cholic, Cholera Infantum Worms, and all Summer Complaints, by which so many children die, the Ointment will re-move so speedily and surely, that a physician will never be needed. Mothers! throughout all this land, we now solemnly and sacredly declare to you that the All-Healing Ointment will save your children from an early grave if you will use it. We are not now actuated by the least desire to gain; but knowing as we do that vast bodies of infants and children die early, which is supposed to be inevitable and impossible to prevent, we hold up our warning voice and declare in the face of the whole world.

CHILDREN NEED NOT DIE MORE THAN OTHERS! But it is from the want of proper nourishment and the constant drugging they undergo which mows them down as the rank grass falls before

Mothers! we repeat again, and if they were

INFERMATISM.

It removes almost immediately the inflama-tion and swelling, when the pain of course

In cases of fever, the difficulty lies in the pores being locked up, so that the heat and perspiration cannot pass off. If the least moisture could be started, the crisis in passed and the danger over. The All-Healing Ointment will in all cases of fevers almost instantly unlock the skin and bring forth the perspiration.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

Inflamation of the kidneys, of the womb, and its falling down, weakness, and irregularity; in short, all those difficulties which are frequen with females, find ready and permanent relief We have had aged ladies tell us they could not live six months without it. But to females about to become mothers, if used for some weeks ante cedent to their confinement, very few of those pains and convaisions which attend if em at that period will be felt. This fact ought to be known

SCALD HEAD. We have qured cases that actually defied eve rything known, as well as the ability of fifteen or twenty doctors. One man told us he had spent \$500 on his children without any benefit. when a few boxes of the Ointment cured them.

CORNS. People need never be troubled with them if As a FAMILY MEDICINE, no man can mensure its value. So long as the stars roll along over the Heavens—so long as man treads the earth, subject to all the infirmities of the flesh—so long as disease and sickness is known. -just so long will this Ointment be used and esteemed. When man ceases from off the earth, then the demand will cease, and not till then. To allay all apprehensions on account of it ingredients, in possessing such powerful proper-ties, we will state that it is composed of some of the most common and harmless herbs in existence There is no mercury in it, as can be seen from the fact that it does not injure the skin one particle, while it will pass through and physic the bowels. JAMES McALISTER & CO.

168 South street, N. York. Sale proprietor of the above Medicine, to whom all communications must be addressed (post paid). Price 25 cents and 50 cents.

As the All-Healing Ointment has been greaty counterfeited, we have given this caution to he public, that "no Ointment will be genuine unless the names of James WcAlister, or James McAlister & Co., are written with a pen upon every label." The label is a steel engraving. with the figure of "Insensible Perspiration" or

Now we hereby offer a reward of \$500, to b paid on conviction, in any of the constituted courts of the United States, of any individual counterfeiting our name and Ointment. MAYNARD'S. Ann Arbor, Wholesale Agents; Smith & Tyrell, Clinton; Ketchum & Smith, Tecumseh; D. C. Whitwood, Dexter; H. Bower, Manchesier; John Owen & Co Detroit; Harman & Cook, Brooklyn.

244-ly Dec. 18, 1845. WOOL! WOOL!!

CLOTH! CLOTH! THE subscribers will continue to manufac-

Fulled Cloth, for 371 ets. per yard, and white flannel for 20

tory is 21 miles West of Ann Arbor, on the I'uron River. Wool will also be received at Scio. When sent by Railroad it will be attended to in the same manner as it the owners were to come with it. Wool will be manufactured in turn as it comes in as nearly as it can be done with refer 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, HAS removed his office to Crane & Jewett's Block, first room on the Second Floor, where being well prepared to attend to every branch of his profession, would respectfully say to all who have not had those necessary organs, THE TEETH, properly attended to, delay no longer, but call upon him and experience the ease and durability of his operations. Terms accommodating and charges in no case unreason-

able. Ann Arbor, March 6, 1845. PIMPLES ON THE FACE, FRECKLES, TAN, MASCU- SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS for sale at PERRY'S ROOKSTOPE Dec. 23. PERRY'S BOOKSTORE. LINE SRIN, GROSS SURFACE.
Its first action is to expel all humor. It will

Try .-- Try --- Try Again. A FTER you have tried one thousand and on kinds of Pills; then try Dr. Halstead's Brisk Pills

and you will be fully satisfied that they are as much preferable to every other kind as the sun's ight 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

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

Now be your own doctors, and take Halsted's Vegetable Brisk Fills, and graduate health as

Vegetable Brisk Pills, and graduate them to suit the patient. To weak patients give small doses-also to children. They are harmless and can be given to the most delicate—but then they give life and motion to the system,
DISEASE is a slow morbid action, clogging

up all the small vessels—and calls alond for a remedy that will arouse them into action before they become too weak to be kept in motion.— People die for the want of action—and fearing they shall obtain a healthy, natural action—they prefer taking a slow medicine—that they may doctor slowly for years—and at last die with a slow, lingering disease—the natural effect of taking slow Pills. Away then with this theory.—
If nature wishes to purify the air, she calls up in a hurry a thunder shower, and with it her lightnings (air physic) to purify, cleanse, and give a
new motion to the atmosphere, and all is well. She does not lighten gently the year round to produce this motion. Then follow nature, when you are out of health—have a bad taste in your mouth—indigestion—costiveness—fever—colk chilfs—fever and ague—dyspepsis—pain in bacd or limbs—taken cold—or in fact out of order in 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, Lurd & McCollum, Ann Arbor. 237-6m

SICKNESS IN CHILDREN. A ND the suffering which they undergo from "worms" often tend to a fatal termination,

while the CALSK is never suspected. Offensive breath, picking at the nose, grinding the teeth during sleep, starting in sleep with fright and screaming, troublesome cough, and feverishness, are among some of the Prominent Symptims of the presence of worms. A timely use of SHERMAN'S WORM LOZENGES

Will immediately remove all these unpleasant symptoms, and restore to perfect health. Sister Ignatius, Superior of the Catholic Half Orphan Asylum has added her testimony in their laver, the last words we were ever to utter, and of course past the reach of all interest, we would say, "use the All-Healing Omment for sickness states that there are over 100 chadren in the Asylum, and that they have been in the habit of using Sherman's Lozenges, and she has always found them to be attended with the most benefi-cial effects. They have been proved to be infallible in over 400,000 cases.

CONSUMPTION, Influenza, Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Lungs or Chest may be cured. Rev. Darius Anthony was very low from Con-sumption. Jonathan Howard, the eelebrated temperance lecturer, was reduced to the verge of the grave by raising blood. Rev. Mr. Dunbar, of New York, the Rev. Mr. De Forest, Evangelist in the Western part of this state. Rev. Se-bas inn Streeter, of Boston, the wife of Orosmus Dibble, Esq. in Monravia, and hundreds of other

ers, have been relieved and cured by a proper use of SHERMAN'S COUGH LOZENGES. And no medicine has ever been more effectual in the relief of those diseases, or which can be recommended with more confilence. They all ay all itching or irritation, render the cough eaey, promote expectoration, remove the cause, and

produce the most happy and lasting effects. HEADACHE. Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Sea sickness, Despondency, Faintness Cholic Spasms, Cramps of the Stomach, Summer or Bowel Complaints, also all the distressing symp-

signtion are quickly and entirely relieved by SHERMAN'S CAMPHOR LOZENGES. They act speedily and relieve in a very short space of time, giving tone and vigor to the system, and enable a person using them to undergo great mental or bothly fatigue.

RHEUMATISM, Weak Back, pain and weakness in the Breast. Back, Limbs and other parts of the body are speedily and effectually relieved by SHER-MAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER, which costs only 123 cents, and is within the reach of all. So great has become the reputation of this article that one million will not begin to supply the annual demand. It is acknowledged to be the best strengthening Plaster in the world.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION. Dr. Sherman's Poor Man's Plaster has his name with directions printed on the back of the Plaster, and a If fac simile 1 n of the Docter's written name under the directions. None others are genuine, or to be relied on. Dr. Sherman's Warenouse is No. 106 Nrssau st. New York. S. & J. W. MATNAhD, Agents for Ann Arbor.

IN CHANCERY -FIRST CIRCUIT. Joseph Clark, Complainant vs. Peter McGiv-

ey. Detendant. BY virtue of a decretal order issued out of the Court of Chancery, of the State of Michi-Court of Chancery, of the State of Michigan, I shall expose to sale to the highest bidder, at the Court House, in the village of Ann Arbor, Washteraw County, Michigan, on the 24th day of Fabruary next, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the following described premises, to wit: "The northeast quarter of Section thirty, township number one south, of Range three east." GEO. DANFORTH, Douglass & Walker. Comp's Sol'rs.
Dated January 6th, 1845, 246-7w

Flax Seed! THE subscriber wishes to buy a quantity of FLAX SEED, for which he will pay the highest market price, in Goods or Cash, delivered at his Millat Mount Pleasant, Genessee County, Michigan, five miles north of Fentonville. Dec. 15, 1845.

D. L. LA TOURETTE.

MAKEN up by the subscribet on or about the first of November last a HEIFER, supposed to be two years old, with brindle sides, white back and belly and some white on the legs and tail. The owner is requested to pay charges and take her away. LEVI JUNE. take her away. Bridgwater, Dec. 16, 1845.

SHAWLS. Dress stuffs of all kinds, Lace Veils, Cravats, Ribbons, &c. &c. At the Manhatran Storb, Detroit.

W. A. RAYMOND. Dec. 25, 1845. BROAD CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Vestings, D Satinetts, Gents. Cravais. &c. &c. cheap at the Manhattan Store, Detroit.

W. A. RAYMOND.

Dec. 25, 1845. TEATHERS and PAPER HANGINGS
may be found at all times at the MANHATTAN
STORE, Detroit, W. A. RAYMOND.
Dec. 25, 1844.

244-6m

WANTED.

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

H. GREGORY. Ann Arbor, Lower-Town, Dec. 4, 1845.