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### ANTISLAVERY.

ADDRESS OF HORACE HALLOCK PRESIDENT OF THE STATE ANTISLAVERY SOCIETY:

At its Annual Meeting, Held at Marshall, February 4th, 1846.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS:

Assembled, as we are, this day, to observe the Eleventh Anniversary of the Michigan State Antislavery Society, i well becomes us to acknowledge with gratitude the guardian care of God, who, while He has spared us through another year, has seen fit, within that period, to close the earthly career of some of our associates. It may also be appropriate for a moment to revert to the memory and bright career of one, who, without disparagement to the zeal or labors of his asand long tried friend of this cause, within our State. One, who, disregarding the ually moved against him, had the moral heroism to stand forth as the uncomprofriend of the oppressed, when friends were needed. One who, like his Divine Masreputation" to serve the cause of the enthe Slave for a single day, I would freely L. PORTER, whom the providence of God past year. It is not my design upon the present occasion to pronounce his eulogy, it is not needful-his "record is on high;" pised and ransomed brothren, is rejoicing in that blissful home, where the "sighing of the bondman is heard no more," the warm devotion of his soul to the cause of the oppressed, remains engraven upon many hearts. This passing tribute to the memory of the Just, is due from those who in battling for this righteous cause.

These seasons of annual convocation are peculiarly appropriate and profitable. To those engaged in any moral enter-

guarantee of national freedom-Slavery sing on a few years, we witness similar outraged freemen, then let it never more Oh, what an amazing responsibility be much better for the farmer to pay they are not freemen who tamely submit to the loss of one right, then are the Amstrian People Slaves?" This is the strong larguage of a noble spirit, who realizes the monster; yea, in Kentucky—a Slave in some degree, the blighting curse of that State; amidst those whose bitter projudi- ble deed, were marked with the blood of deserved, desolating judgments over our people to effect the transit of their properlike a canker, and eating up the very vi- stifle the voice of Liberty. In view of in letters of blood, would have been- old, amid a sea of wrath! That a con- monopoly!! tals of our liberty. Its guilt will also ap- the contrast presented by the different lo- "SLAVERY PER- summation so fearful may be prevented, The question now is, shall the interest baneful influence has invaded the church one has well ventured the prediction, that them to cast their votes for the consum- enslaved millions secured, let us tet will a few warehouse monopolists in Detroit? of God, and, alas! in too many in- another decade will not have passed be- mation of that scheme are directly and a zeal and wisdom commensurate with Shall the State, by a sale, pay Two Mitstances, hushed to silence the voice of fore similar efforts will be witnessed to unavoidably responsible for the act of the magnitude of the object at which we lions of their debt, and derive a revenue those whose especial commission it is to destroy the antislavery press, which, ere spreading this system broad-cast over a aim-and with that firm, undaunted, yet of from Thirty to Sixty Thousand Dolragement to the zent of labors of mis as sociates, may well be styled the pioneer "preach deliverance to the captives," and that, will have planted itself at the cities wide extent of country that must doubt meek and forbearing spirit, which cannot lars from the Road? or shall the warecause of all such as are appointed to des- leans, thus bearding the hon in his very its blighting curse! For the act of investsacrifice of pecuniary interest, the loss of truction." How it is drying up the streams den. personal esteem among his fellows, and of sympathy and by its pestiferous influthe envenomed tongue of slander contin- ence petrifying, as it were, all the better pid spread of our principles, might be no- by eight free citizens of our own Statefeelings of humanity throughout our land! ticed the fact that where, a few years since for the opening of a new Slave market Where are the fountains of gushing sym- but one solitary periodical was pledged to for the old Slave States of this Unionmising foe of oppression, and dauntless pathy which should have flowed out from their support, even in the free States- already trembling under the accumulamillions of free hearts towards a Torrey, a now, 36 weekly [and some of them daily] tion of a surplus stock that must soon Walker and others, who have suffered papers, are regularly published, and en- have caused the system to totter to its ter, was willing to make himself of no every thing but death for the perform- gaged in a systematic effort to spread the ruin !-- for these, and other unnumbered ance of deeds at which an angel would re- truth; scattered through fifteen States and acts of guilt attendant upon this extension paralized their exertions, and retarded the its route through the State. Shall these reputation" to serve the cause of the enjoice? deeds, which the Levitical law deline state. Shall these
slaved; and when cautioned by a friend joice? deeds, which the Levitical law deline state. Shall these
slaved; and when cautioned by a friend joice? deeds, which the Levitical law deline state. Shall these slaved; and when cautioned by a friend of the state to grathly to abate some of his zeal in this, then, odious cause, was heard, with a true martyr which, (as has been truly said) if perfordom at the great conventions, at Boston, graced our noble State by making her a have produced those results, or the means uals? spirit, to exclaim, "If the sacrifice of my med upon the coast of Barbary, would Cincinnati, and other places, during the party to so vile a deed! Oh, how the in their power to defeat them. life would but hasten the emancipation of have been commended by the Wise and past year; to the interest recently awa- heart sickens at the thought, that a free Among those causes, and purhaps the the Road. They cannot keep it in one-Good as deeds of heroic virtue? And talk kened in different places to secure the people should be made to lend themselves most influential of them, has been the gimake it!" Such was the spirit which we of Tariffs, or Free Trade, or Land presence of that champion of freedom, to not so base. Nor can we believe that gantic Steamboat Association, on the run down, they cannot sell it for more since July 1844 shall remain attached animated the breast of our beloved and Distribution, or Sub-treasuries, as the Cassius M. Clay, and hear from his lips with their eyes opened to the facts, they lakes, whose efforts have been steadily than half what they are now offered, if at Thirdly, the stock issued in behalf lamented friend and associate, Dr. Arrun great absorbing interests we have at stake the reasons which prompt him to seek the can long sustain their servants in such and earnestly addressed to that object.— nil! The writer is informed that not less Palmyra and Jacksonburgh malroad or in this nation? Why, what are they com- destruction of the Slave Power. We acts of guilt, but discovering that under By having no line from Buffalo to De- than ten freight cars have been demolish- and forthly, all warrants or other evid has seen fit to remove from us during the pared to the liberty of speech? What are might also form to the Ballot Box, that the petent name of Democracy, their leadand while he has passed to his reward, and shed their blood like rain! but which, ulas! awaken fears among the friends of the elevate to their places those only who behis redeemed spirit, with many of his desgenerate sons. And yet these pecuniary ced in other places would quiet those cracy of that glorious instrument which Legislature, which attempted to arrest the termination of Woodward Ave interests, trival, as they comparatively fears. Those of us who have stood by declares that "all men are created equal, evil, but without effect, Slave Power. It can and will, create or cing tide, as wave after wave rolled up rights, among which are life, LIBERTY, destroy as may best subserve its own sel- and broke upon the shore, though occafish interests, and as far as stability in sionally one might come with less force their arrangement is concerned, (which and break below its follows, have felt a ed,) it is idle to hope for it while this laws, the swelling tide would continue to

have for years been unimated by his zeal all admit is most important to be secur- perfect confidence that, true to nature's great disturbing power, SLAVERY, still advance till it had reached its meted prise, warring, as they do, against the as to secure a permanent basis upon which force of its advancing tide may seem for abundant evidence already to prove that ested as owners or agents in this very mense importance—of vital interest to fierce passions and prejudices of men, it to settle these great pecuniary interests a season to be spent, yet we know that when their interests as Whigs and Slaveis at all times refreshing to meet with kin- of the nation, while this huge Leviathen while truth possesses moral power it can- holders are antagonistic, they heattate not to vilify their own State. dred spirits, and take counsel with those power-SLAVERY-lives and exerts its not fail to advance, till by its mighty to sacrifice the former to the latter .engaged in the same common strife. Our controlling influence throughout the land. swellings, it upheave and bear away the While therefore we freely admit that in Steambout Combination, to complete the meeting at this time, is under circumstan- But enough has been said respecting foundations of Slavery from our land. ces peculiarly favorable for drawing to- the character of the foe with which we are gether a goodly number of the friends of called to contend, and we turn to the more the oppressed, and we rejoice that the call important enquiry-what can be done? has met with such a hearty response .- An answer to this may be found by a cur The cause which enlists our sympathies, sory glance at the past, and from what and demands our attention, has been so has already been accomplished, we may often and so eloquently portrayed, has gather hope for the future. As Slavery commanded the tongue and the pen of so is but the creature of law, and law is many of the wise and good of our land, but the embodied sentiment or will of the past year is fraught with encouragement mere assertion that defection in their the investigation of the subject, an agent advantage over a brute on the score of happithat it would seem almost presumptuous people, it is obvious that all that is needed for the energetic prosecution of our labor, ranks would not eventually have secured from the most respectable and wealthy ness? In two respects, First, Man is capafor me to attempt to expand or enlarge to secure to curselves, our posterity, and it has recorded alarming facts which the same result, had they secured the exupon it. Most of you have, doubtless, the enslaved millions of our land deliver- should startle the friends of Liberty, and ecutive control of the nation. But altho, at Detroit, and had several interviews heard from the lips of those who have felt ance from this curse, is the formation of a prompt to redoubled diligence in their ef- the dark deed is done-and Texas with with the committee. A bill was framed in their own persons, the withering curse correct public sentiment upon the sub- forts. Among these, for guilt and infa- all her Slavery, added to our guilty na- and reported by that committee, unexcepof American Slavery, far more eloquent ject. That something has already been my distinguished, stands the accomplish- tion, we have no cause for despair. Nay, tionable to the parties proposing to purappeals; touching its guilt and woes, than done, and much more is now doing to se- ment of that scheme of villainy and fraud this very deed, so full of treachery to the chase, requiring them to pay Two Milwe could possibly present. Who but the cure this result, a moment's reflection -the annexation of Texas. Braving the cause of freedom, has already awoke a lions of Dollars for the Road, and grantpoor fugitive, into whose smitten soul its upon the past will fully convince us - repeated judgments of Heaven upon some spirit of enquiry, and a purpose of resisting them a well guarded charter by which iron has entered; whose crushed spirit has Some present here this day, can look of the early abettors of that act, and re- ence to the Slave Power which might they are compelled to complete the Road brutes are supposed to be incapable. Through be summoned to assess the day are drank in all its bitterness; counted its back ten or twelve years to the period gardless alike of the right of the free otherwise for years have slumbered; and within three years, and reducing the prisighs, measured its tears, and tasted its when this Society was first organized. I men of the north, and the suffering bond unless the abettors of this scheme, & their ces of fransportation greatly below the past bourties and bigssings of Providence; the company can take possessions of the north, and the suffering bond. wormwood and gall—who but he is able well rember some some of the facts con- men of the facts conto tell, in language that must reach the nected with its origin. A few of the of that scheme rushed forward to do a of bars and bolts which will prevent the heart, all its damning guilt? And we friends of the oppressed from different deed, which, for low servility to the State ingress of moral light upon the south, its regard it as an omen of good; a sure parts of the State assembled at the quiet Power, and traitorous guilt towards the rays will stream in upon their darkness taxes in consideration of paying one per pledge of deliverance to the oppressed, village of Ann Arbor. After two meet- freemen of the north-stands without a with tenfold brightness. Already has cent to the State annualty, on the capi-

constitutional rupublicanism be the only lon, with a hulter around his neck. Pas- and made to feel the withering scorn of friends of the oppressed. has utterly trampled it under foot. If scenes of violence (as far as the press is be asked "what have we of the north to rests upon us to secure the rapid extenabominable system which is spreading ces and selfish interests all combined to Slaves! the true endorsement upon them guilty land, and bury the oppressor, as of ty to the Detroit river, are afraid of a pear if we consider for a moment how its cality of these scenes of violence, some PETUATED"!! Those who commissioned and the speedy, peaceful deliverance of of the whole State be sacrificed to benefit open their mouth for the dumb in the of Charleston, Savannah, or New Or- less otherwise soon have been freed from fail to secure the blessing of the Gon or housemen gouge the farmer as hereto-

in our own State, we hail the organiza shun so base a deed as that referred to, of the public to the necessity of selling The wild ass can eat, drink, sleep, and gratition within the past year of the "Young yet when, as a party, they claim to be the the Rail Road, and a special committee fy all other mere animal propensities. He Men's State Antislavery Society," and safe guards of freedom in the land, and was raised at an early day in the session, can enjoy all this without any pain arising

that God has commissioned and sent forth ings held during the day at one of the parallel!! Knowing that the prolonged this net provoked to the formation of a tal stock paid in, and they are only liable that God has commissioned and sent forth from the house of bondage so many who churches, we were advised by those exercan reveal its binden woes, and scarify cising authority over the house, that they tion depended upon it, we cannot so much aggressions of this monster power, drawn they pay full costs in case of judgment his. - True Westyan. the seared conscience of our guilty nation could not consent to its being occupied for wonder at the rapacious zeal of the slave- from men, many of whom have never be- against them, many of whom have never beby the recital of what their own eyes have such a purpose during the eneming, and holding south for such a consummation, fore been led to act distinctively with the seen, and their poor lacerated bodies felt upon more particular enquiry, it was but that the Representatives of the free friends of the oppressed. From the Gras pany would take a charter and invest struck for higher wages.

ing one citizen of Slaveholding Texas Amidthe numerous evidences of the ra- with as much political power as is wielded are, are all at the beck and bidding of the the mighty ocean, and watched its advan- and endowed with certain Indicable

> action of the dominant party of the nation, found no favor with them, we must dis- ted. But while the history of our cause the sent, and demand evidence rather than Soon after this commenced

and the pursuit of happiness."

out the moral sense; and, as far as law not contain them, and the crowd, num- rious deed? And although its guilty actors their oppressors, or under the mild influcan do it, brutify the "human form di- bered by thousands, occupied, for hours, will doubtless add insult to injury, by at- ences of truth and mercy, be permitted to But the warehouse men in Detroit, inthe public square around their courthouse, tempting to justify their course, and boast go free. It is for this latter form of em- deed all along the line of the Road, are If we pass from a consideration of the with none to molest or disturb them. fully talk of extending the "area of free. ancipation we labor; for this we toil, and greatly distressed at the prospect of this wrongs inflicted upon its victims, and Look at other facts abroad, touching dom"—becoming a great people,—and cheerfully endure the scorn and obloquy "monstrous monopoly"! and are endeav. ander Duncan, William F. Weld, mark its devastating influences upon our the progress which this cause is making spreading the broad Ægis from ocean to of those who take part with the oppressor, oring by secret management, to defeat Quincy, Jr., David A. Neel, John I nation, we scarce know where to begin, through the land. A few years since in ocean, yet what are the shameful facts regardless of the oppress- the passage of the bill. The bill requires James K. Mills, Emstus Corning, The or where to end, the enumeration. The the very heart of New England-upon that must stare them in the face? Was ed. Ours is an object worthy an angel's the R. R. Co. to warehouse four days in Perkins, John P. Cushing, George G. lark catalogue of wrongs are truly legion. the spot hallowed as the cradle of Ameria not the conception, prosecution, and con- sympathies, and well might tax an angel's the interior, and one day in Detroit with. John M. Forbes, R. B. Forbes, Due In the eloquent language of one whose can liberty—one of the early pioneers of summation of the scheme marked with powers! May our deliberations and ac- out charge. This will save 111 cents on Pickman, L. W. Brooks, Cyrus Butler, soul is fired with zeal upon this subject, this cause was arrested in his peaceful la- entire devotion to the strength and perpe- tion on this occasion be such as shall im- each barrel of flour to the farmer so soon we might say -"If justice, and virtue and bor of spreading light and truth; his press tuity of the Slave Power of the nation? part new zeal and interest to this cause as the Road can be carried to the River, intelligence, are the foundations of perma- broken up, himself ignominiously led If these unworthy servants are not held throughout our State, and tend to diffuse viz: One shilling to the wavehouse man, nent Liberty-Slavery saps them ! If through the streets of that city like a fe- to a strict account by their constituents, fresh courage and energy among the and two cents cartage now paid. But

#### Communications.

For the Signal of Liberty. SALE OF THE CENTRAL RAIL

the northern wing of that party, there are road, or even to continue it in operation Among the cheering indications of the many individuals of noble soul, who sym- where completed, as clearly exposed in

of its guilty curse! -But it is not simply, thought to be an act of temerity for us to north-the "Liberty loving" Democracy wite hills of New England to the summy Five Millions under it, which was subor mainly in the horrid suffering it occa- attempt to hold a public meeting any should sell themselves to do a deed so plains of the south, the spirit of Liberty ject to be altered or tampered with. No BHLL FOR SALE OF THE RAILR sions to the bodies of its victims, that the where at that time, lest we should be as- base, is matter of astonishment and grief! is marshalling its host of noble spirits for men possessed of common sense would incrime of American Slavery appears, but sailed and dispersed by the action of a Should we adopt the heathen maxim, that a still more vigorous onset upon this foe vest money on such terms! Nor will the House by Mr. Hand, and in the ather in the bold assumption that man mob! The sentiment then prevailing "whom the gods destroy they first make to God and man. Who can doubt the is- any company buying the Road ever con- by Mr. Hale, for the sale of the Central can hold property in man! By this Heat upon this subject throughout the State mad," we might surely regard the politic sue? This great paradox of our age, the sent to be taxed for roads, schools, towns road, and the incorporation of the contract of the c ven daring act it lays its impious hand would have rendered such an event equal- cal destruction of the northern abetters of existence of the worst form of oppression and counties, in each precinct on their buying the road. Hearing the deep in upon the fairest handy work of God and by probable in any of our larger villages this fraud as certain-for, without contro- the world ever saw, in the heart of the route. Neither will they expose themwrites "A THING-A CHATTEL." It takes or towns. Look now at the scenes since versy, it is an act of traitorous madness to freest Republic on earth-must speedily selves to vexatious litigations before man, immortal man, and degrades him to witnessed in that beautiful village, where the interest of their free constituents, prethe level of the beast! It seeks to des- upon the call for an Antislavery Conven- eminent in guilt! Need we stop to prove deliverance is at hand. They will either stood that an alteration of either of those troy the "divinity that stirs within him;" tion, the crowd of friends assembling was these bold assertions? Are they not evi- be led forth, like God's ancient people, features in the bill will prevent the pur- for after its passage, it is then too like the prevent the purseal up the fountain of instruction; blot so great that the largest hall there could dent thro' all the his history of this nefa- amid dire overwhelming judgments upon chase by the parties at present negociat- ply defects, if any there be in it. The

ormous debt and an unproductive work,

A sale will extinguish one half of the public debt; will give confidence and character to the State; will ensure to the to lake; will diminish the expense of trans-The citizens of Michigan, though suf- portation about 50 per cent, thus nearly fering under misrepresentation which has doubling the value of the property along

they, as the sources of a nation's prosperis sure index of the amount of Interest felt ers have "stolen the livery of Heaven to ly as high from Buffalo to Detroit as from Report of the Commissioners shows that ty, compared with that priceless boon of for the Slave, and although here and serve the devil in," they will indignantly Buffalo to Chicago—by false representa-

we can by no means wholly acquit their which the parties in interest easily raised Let the people in favor of a sale of the within five males of the June of the opponents of guilt in this matter : without a superstructure sufficient to deter emi- Road, hold meetings in every town and Railroad, without the constant stopping to recount the many acts of pro- gration in most instances from entering county in the State, and instruct their hereby incorporated, ner shall any lives! As well might you seek to found bounds. So also with the antislavery spi- minent individuals in that party, which Michigan-especially as many of the Representatives and Senators on this suba Pyramid upon the storm rocked ocean, rit of this nation, although at times the go to substantiate the fact, we have had Detroit forwarding merchants were intereffected now, it can never be done on The inability of the State to resist the terms as favorable as are now offered.

> Human Hoppiness .- So far as happiness said line. The state shall not future rapid advance of those principles pathise with the oppressed, and would the Governor's message, opened the eyes consists in the gratification of the animal ap- Central Railroad without the const petites, man has no advantage over the brute. welcome it as an efficient auxilliary in that Slaveholding Texas would have to whose charge this subject was commit- from soliented and fear concerning the future, which constitutes a large portion of human misery. Wherein, then, las man the ble of intellectual enjoyment, which renders the harvest fields of his pleasures extensive in or which the company may with to or proportion to the amount of his knowledge, any manner, or for any purposes, c enabling him to reap pleasures from things, with the road, and if the compar places, countries, and worlds he never saw, agree with the owners, so as to pro-This the brute cannot do: he can enjoy noth-

Secondly, Man is capable of an enjoyment ( arising from right moral feelings, of which Associate Judges, who shall

The weavers in Moyamensing have

until it becomes utterly worthless?

people one of the best of Roads from take

Human Liberty, for which our fathers there a slightly diminished vote might haul them from their seats of power, and tions, calculated to turn emigration to II-

will be defeated by the efforts of its pre- troit river, and pass through the The unfinished condition of our road tended friends in the Legislature, who by township of Ann Achar, rendering travel across the State difficult, adding amendments which they know will and (under the late management of the defeat the bill, and then voting for its fi-But while we speak thus warmly of the road) often dangerous, and the large in- nal passage, think they will evade respondebtedness of the State, were facts upon sibility and deceive their constituents. any law of this state, which

burns, and as the object which excites it -- sage of persons and property al Such are man's advantages for enjoyment over and making the company havis for

Thomas H. Perkins, Jr., Moreus T Rufus H. Kinge and such other per

forfeited. If the company fail to m

ion of the above mentioned act at th

it shall start from some statable Michigan, or the southern boundar in this not shall be so constructed as t from Lake Eric to Lake Michigan on

Section 11 provides that when the

Section 12 gives the company the right to such times and in such proportions as they buy all the machines, wagens, carriages and may deem proper. other vehicles they may deem necessary for the transportation, and make the shares of the said company personal property, and thus salaries of their officers & -., and otherwise to fineable and subject to execution.

Section 16 gives the company the right of fixing the rate of toll on the railroad, with a when the road is to be opened to Lake Michigan, to three cents per mile for each passenand taken upon the respective articles aforeaverage of the prices and tolls then charged and taken upon the three roads aforesaid, upon the above named respective articles, when transported upon either of said roads exclusively, shall be the maximum price the said company shall be allowed to charge or take upon any of said articles, unless with the consent of a majority of the following state officers, viz: the Secretary of State, Auditor and Attorney; and the average price charged upon the said New England roads shall be determined by a committee consisting of one or more of the said state officers, together with one or more (but not more than an equal number) of the directors of said company who, if they disagree, may add another person to their number, and in case such committee shall not egree upon, and fix the rates and tolls as of January in each year. aforesaid, on the aplication of the state by the court of chancery-and if required by a law or resolution of the Legislature, the rates and sums to be charged and received by said company for the transportation of the aforesaid articles of flour, grain, lime, salt, plaster, pot and pearl ashes, beef, pork, and wool packed in sacks shall be reviewed when so required by the Legislature, but not more frequently than once in ten years, and made to correspond with the average tolls and rates charged on the aforesaid New England rail roads, during the 12 months next preceding the first day of January, of the year in which such review shall be ordered by the legislaturewhich rates shall always be determined and fixed in the manner above provided, for first fixing and establishing the same-and if said company shall charge and receive more than the rates and sums so fixed; for so doing in each case it shall forfeit and pay to the state of Michigan the sum of one hundred dollars. and until the taking effect of the tolls and rates provided for by the foregoing provisions, said company shall charge no greater sums or tolls for the transportation of persons or property than were charged or authorized by the state of Michigan to be taken on the Central rail road, on the first day of January last; and said company shall transport merchandize and property on the said road without show ing partiality or favor, and with all practicable dispatch under a penalty for each violation hereof of one hundred dollars, to be recovered by the party aggrieved in an action of debt.

Section 17 gives the company the right to pots more than four days, provided that the consignee receive notice, by letter or otherwise. The company is made responsible as werehouse men, and as common carriers for the goods thus stored.

Section 18 gives the company the right to own, charter, hire, employ, eight bosts or vessels, propelled by steam or other power, for the transportation and carriage of persons and property on the lakes, and the company may demand and receive for such transportation such charges as they may deem right and

Section 19 gives the right to the company to construct one or more branches of the road towards the the northward or northwest, from the Central Railroad, provided that no such branch shall be constructed within an average distance of 15 miles from any railroad previously constructed.

Section 20 compels the company within three years to complete the track from Kalamazoo to Lake Michigan, with an iron rail of not less weight than 60 pounds to the yard, under the penalty of 25,000 dollars per annum, to be paid to the state every year said road shall remain unfinished.

Within two years, it is provided in the next section, the company shall reconstruct the first fifty miles of the road west of Detroit, with an iron rail of similar weight, under a penalty of \$50,000 per annum.

Section 22 relates to keeping open the road and the suplying it with sufficient power to transport the passengers and produce, and also provide that after the 1st of January 1856, there shall be no iron rail upon said road weighing less than sixty pounds to the yard, under a penalty of \$5000 to the state for every infraction of the section.

Section 23 makes the stock of the company five millions, with power to increase it to eight millions, to consist of transferrable shares of \$100 each, and allows the company to commence business as soon as \$2,000,000 of stock is subscribed.

Section 24 makes the first nine named per sons in section one the first directors of the company, one of which is to be president, and a majority of which members shall manage the

affairs of the company. Section 25 allows the directors to open books for subscription at such places as they may deem proper, and the stock so subscribed not exceeding eighty thousand shares, shall be the stock of the company.

Section 28 provides for the annual election of directors, and section 18 provides that when directors are not chosen at the proper time the corporation shall not be deemed dissolved, but that the directors chosen the preceeding year shall continue until their successors be

elected. Section 27 provides for an annual exhibit to the stockholders a clear and distinct state-

ment of the affairs of the company. Section 50 makes it lawful for the directors

Section 31 and 32 give the directors the power to contract with and determine the conduct the affairs of said company.

Section 33 requires, on or before the 25th of January of each year, a report to be made provision, limiting the toll after July, 1848, to the Secretary of State, which shall embrace the business of the preceeding year, stating the length of the road in operation, cost ger with 100 lbs. of baggage-and that upon construction, and the indebtedness of the comflour, grane, lime, salt, plaster, packed in pany for materials or work in progress of desacks; no greater sums or tolls shall be charg- livery or execution on account of construced for transportation per mile thereof, than on tion, as near as can be conveniently ascerthe first day of September last, were charged tained; and other indebtedness, if any, they may have: the amount of capital s'ock subsaid, upon the following railroads in New scribed, and the amount actually paid in; the England, to wit: The Boston and Lowell amount of dividends; receipts from freight, and the Boston and Worcester rullroads the from passengers, and from all the sources on account of operating the road; the number of through and way passengers respectively; the expenditures for the repairs of the engines and cars; and other expenditures for operating the road, and the expenditures made for compleion during the year; the number of engines; of passenger, freight and other cars; the average number of miles run by passenger, by rieght and other trains; which report shall be verified by the affidavit of at least two of the directors, and filed in the office of the Secre tary of State.

Section 34 provides for payment of an anunl tax to the state of one half per cent until the year 1851, and therefore an annual tax of per cent upon its capital stock paid to the state, which tax shall be paid in the last week

Section 35 gives the state a lien on the and for all taxes, penalties and dues to the state, which shall take precedence of all other demands which shall not have been enforced by judgement and levy prior to such lien.

Section S6 punishes all persons for injuring the road or buildings of the company or ob structing the road by fine and imprisonment.

Section 37 gives the state, after the 1st of anuary, 1867, power to resume ownership over the railroad by paying the company the value of the entire road and shares in the road at the market value of such stock, and ten per cent in addition thereto-the market value to be ascertained by the prices said stock shall have been sold at in Buston and New York City for 12 months preceeding the January before the state shall so purchase. In case the stock is of less value than par, the state s obliged to pay the par value of such stock. In case of a disagrement as to the value of the stock in the cities above mentioned, the court of chancery shall determine the same, and the moneys to be paid by the state shall be payable at the state treasury within 1 year after the state makes the purchase.

Section 58 provides that in case of a re-pur hase by the state, all property belonging to the company, and all deeds and conveyances, rifts and grants of real or personal property, o said company, and all inquisitions taken or and under this act, to which said company shall be a party, shall, in case of re-purchase. accrue to the state in the same and as full and ample a manner, as if the state had been the party to such deeds, conveyances, gifts, grants and inquisitions, instead of said company; and charge storage for all property transported by the state shall have full right and authority them, which shall remain at any of their de to have and use the same, and sell, assign and transfer the same to any prason or persons

APPORTIONMENT BILL.

The following is a synopsis of the Apportionment Bill, which has passed the House of Representatives by the decisive vote of 33 to 11. It gives 22 Senators and 66 Representatives. The Districts are arranged as follows:

SENATE.

1st District-Wayne, Macomb, and St. Clair-4 Senutors.

2d District-Monroe, Lenawee, Hills dale and Branch-4 Senators.

3d District-Van Buren, St. Joseph Cass and Berrien-2 Senators. 4th District-Allegan, Kalamazoo and

Calhoun-2 Senators. 5th District-Jackson, Washtenaw and Livingston-4 Senators.

6th District-Oakland, Lapeer, Gen-

esee, Shiawassee, Saginaw, Mackinaw and Chippewa-4 Senators. 7th District-Clinton, Barry, Ottawa,

Kent, Ionia, Eaton and Ingham-2 Sen-

HOUSE.

Wayne and Oakland 6 members each Lenawee and Washtenaw 5 each ; Calhoun, Jackson, Macomb and Monroe 3 each ; Berrien, Branch, Cass, Genessee, race without the unanimous consent of all in-Hillsdrle, Kalamazoo, Livingston, St. terested; especially a race physically and men Clair and St. Joseph, 2 each; Allegan, Barry, Chippewa, Clinton, Eaton, Ingham, Ionia, Lapeer, Mackinaw, Saginaw, Shiawassee and Van Buren, 1 each; and Kent and Ottawa, a district with two representatives.

WAR STEAMERS .- The New York Journal of Commerce says :- At a meeting of the Cabinet a few days ago, it was agreed to make proposals for the building of ten steam vessels on the following plan: The vessels to be built by individuals, and used for commercial purposes; the government to advance a portion of the cost, for which it will have a lien on the vessels, and in case of need, to take them entirely for government use on refunding the whole cost, or such portion as may be right; the vessels also to carry the mails while in the merchant service. As we understand it this is not a war measure, or rather a peace measure, as Mr Adams would say, but a plan for carrying the mails as provided for last winter. The arrangement for the creation of steamers is capital; but if government is to extend its carrying letters to the ocean as a mo-

that the steamers should never be built. to require payment of the sums subscribed, at at Washington, D. C.; its cost will be \$75,000. I harmony of the government. [8]

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARE IR. MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1846.

TOWNSHIP ELECTION. In five weeks from to-day the Electors o ch town will meet to choose Town officers. aborty men should be prepared for that occaion with tickers for candidates of proper mulifications, to be presented for the suffrages f their fellow citizens. Let not the present ditical apathy of the other parties seize upthem. No better time than the present or the progress of our principles will ever ar-

It has occurred to us that it would be de irable to have a meeting of the Liberty mer f each town held previously to the town dection. In many towns no antislavery meetng has been held during the winter; and it would be useful to Liberty men to get togethand talk over the prospects of their cause, and devise means for spreading the great antilayery truths through their respective viciniies. The nominations could be made at the close of the meeting. How does this suggestion meet the minds

our friends? Let Liberty think of it, and those who are in favor assume the responsible lity, and give public notice of the time and lace, and secure a general attendance. Formal speeches on the occasion would be out of place. Something must be done besides making set speeches. Rather let the meeting whether attended by few or many, take the shape of an enquiry meeting. Let the poition of our cause be considered and the course of action which will secure its triumphant success in the respective towns. Were we present in each place, we would like to ask every Liberty man to answer this one mestion, Why does not each of your neighbors note the Liberty ticket? The answer to this would be exceedingly instructive. There are easons why they do not; and these reasons must be removed. Think of it, friends.

Perhaps Saturday the 21st of March would e a suitable time to hold such a meeting. It could be appointed in the afternoon or even ing, as deemed best.

REPORT.

Of the Judiciary Committee on the Amendment of the Constitution, so as to extend Electine Franchise.

Mr. Howell, Chairman of the Judiciary ommittee, to whom was referred several peitions asking such legislative action for 'ar famendment of the first section of this second farticle of the constitution of the state, as 'shall abolish the lega! distinction now existing between white and colored citizens, and extend to all the elective franchise irres-"pective of color or descent," submitted the ollowing report:

The committee are unanunously of the pinion that it is inexpedient and impolitic o grant the prayer of the petitioners.

At the same time, that your committee fee onstrained from a sense of duty, to report dvise to the prayer of the petitioners, they are frank, to say that they recognise among hem many of the most worthy and respectaole citizens of this state-characterized by sterling integrity and moral worth; and feeling as the petitioners seem, that it is strictly a moral question [1] involving the great principles of not disposed to question either their sincerity or their motives.

Did the petitioners ask to be themselves relieved from the operation of unjust or unequal existing laws, or for the passage of such laws as would secure to themselves as citizens of the state, equal rights and privileges with others; it would be the duty of the legislature, if the evils complained of existed, to adopt such measures as would secure equality o rights without regard to the number complain ing: [2] but if, as in the present case, they ask to change a settled and salutary feature in our government, so as to give a separate and distinct race of people the full benefits of citizenship on an equality with themselves,

question for grave consideration is presented Our Government' is formed by, for the benefit of, and to be controlled by the descendants of European nations, as contradistinguished from all other persons.[3] The humane and liberal policy of our government at the same time, extends its protection to the person and property of every human being within its limits, irrespective of color, descent, or national character.

When, by the act of a distinct race of peo ple, entertaining mutual views and feelings, they shall order and establish a government for their own protection and benefit, neither the dictates of humanity or philanthropy requires them to admit as citizens on an equality with themselves, any other distinct and separate tally different, and one who, by universal consent, could never be admitted to fellowship in social intercourse or domestic relations. [4] "Self preservation is the first law of nature," and is as applicable to governments as individuals. If, therefore, Michigan should admit all male persons to enjoy the elective frauchise, irrespective of color or nationality of character, it would require no great stretch of the imagination to perceive a period, when by the colonization of the African race, the control of government, by the operation of the ballot box, could be taken from those who first ordained and established it. [5] The African population of the United States

being large, and no other state in the Union holding out equal inducements, [6] their settlement in this state, would follow as a natural result from the adoption of such a policy. [7] A project has been on foot within the last ear, and contributions solicited, to purchase a tract of land in this state equal to one entire county with a view to its colonization by Africans. Should this project be carried into effect they would undoubtedly be entitled to, and receive the protection of our laws, both as nopoly, then in our judgement, it were better regards their persons and their property, but to admit them to all the privileges of electors,

would be an experiment, leading as the com-

greater right to be admitted to all the political privileges of our citizens, than one individual has to demand the enjoyment of the individual rights and property of another without his consent.

If it be a question of morality and of concience, as has been conceded, [9] then the morl feelings and conscientious scruples of those pposed to the proposition of the petitioners. re equally entitled to respect and protection with those of the petitioners themselves-[10] and the committee here venture to assume he position, that a large majority of the peaple of this state are opposed to the proposed change in their constitution. [11] The committee fully recognize the doctrine that "all nen are created equal," and that "government s instituted for the protection, security and benefit of the people;" yet in these broad maxims, they fail to discover either the utility, or the moral or political injunction to rights. allow all 'nations, kindreds and tongues' to be commingled into one indivisible and inseparable community-it is contrary to all expe-

If we are opposed to the proposition, it is our duty plainly to say so to its friends, for it is hypocrisy of the most reprehensible character, to give encouragement to, or trifle with the views and feelings of those to whose opinion we are opposed, and no anticipations of political gain or preference can justify which do not find an honest response in our zens to vote.

Having, as the committee trust, given the rom such examination, arrived at the conclusion that the prayer of the petitioners ought not to be granted, they ask respectfully to be citizens have voted ever since: yet the whole discharged from the further consideration of colored population of the State in 1840 was the subject.

REMARKS.

Our readers are well aware that our custom is to meet every thing in the shape of argument by a fair, candid consideration, and to reply to it in the same positions, so contemptible in its spirit, and so false in its statements, that to attempt to answer it soberly would seem to be folly in the extreme. To meet it by ar gument would be like aiming a blow at nothing. But as it is a grave Legislative document, unanimously concurred in by ing any voice in the government. It was the the committee, (Messrs. Howell, Littlejohn and Green,) we have appended a few Revolution. Was that only a moral question?

[1] Where have the petitioners pre sented it "as strictly a moral question" Here is a mis-statement of the position of the petitioners, calculated to mislead every reader. They seek to "abolish the LEGAL distinction now existing between by law. white and colored citizens," by legislative and constitutional action. Then why contrary. The petitions for this object are misrepresent their position ?

[2] Have not colored citizens of thi State petitioned for this object, and their petitions been referred to this very committee? If they have, as we believe, it is humanity and philanthropy, the committee are a second misrepresentation of the actual the State."

where the committee found this cardinal principle of our institutions. We never saw it, or heard of it, in any written or printed document. Hence we conclude it is one of the new lights of that "Progressive Democracy" of which we have Which position best accords with Democraheard so much. This committee are entitled to the sole honor of its discovery. Read it again and see how it looks, or you will not perceive half its beauty. Thus:

"OUR GOVERNMENT WAS FORMED BY. FOR THE BENEFIT OF, AND TO BE CON-PROLLED BY THE DESCENDANTS OF EURO-PEAN NATIONS, AS CONTRADISTINGUISH-ED FROM ALL OTHER PERSONS."

None but Europeans or their descendants have any RIGHT to be partakers of he "benefits" of our institutions, or to have any share in "controlling" them, as voters or otherwise. Thus four-fifths of the human race, and all their posterity to the end of time, are to be cut off from all right to act politically as citizens. The committee thereby, forever, debar the Aborigines from becoming voters, as well as the unnumbered millions that shall hereafter be born in our midst, descended in whole or part, of African ancesters. Their posterity a thousand years hence, must be disfrarchised to suit the mean, contemptible, insignificant, bigoted views this committee! O rare Democracy!-O glorious discovery of the party of "Equal Rights,"and the "largest liberty" -now revealed to us in these latter days, by Messrs. Howell, Littlejohn and Green, but hid from the wisdom of the wise framers of our National Constitution! No one can ever claim a right to vote but Europeans or their descendants! The Native Americans, after this, will hide their diminished heads in shame that so grand and comprehensive a principle of proscription was discovered by their political antagonists (F the Democrats!! But further: this committee, in consis-

tency with their new principles, would go for disfranchising every colored voter in New England and New York. They have no right to "control" our government! Why? They were not born in Europe! Where then? Why in America, but of African ancestors! Therefore they must be eternally disfranchised! O, the Congregational Church in Clinton. The Such an arrangement would inevitably

No distinct and separate race of people have gress of modern Democracy, as brought SALE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD. to view in this production of the Judiciary Committee of Michigan!

> create prejudice against the colored citizens. The petitioners asked for them Equal Political Rights without distinction of color, leaving their social and domestic relations to be settled by the neople, and not by the Legislature. Yet the committee are determined to have something to say about them! There is not a nation under Heaven that we ever heard of, except Republican America, where color is made a ground of political disability. In the West Indies, in the

> [5] Reader, did you ever see any thing so contemptible in a legislative document? If a majority of the citizens of the State should be be afraid of it.

> [6] Here is another gross mistatement, made on purpose by this committee, or the result of the most unpardonable ignorance. As the committee are lawyers, and men of intelligence, they must have known that five of the New England States do now hold out

(7) Colored persons have been allowed to vote in Massachusetts for 50 years, and in subject a fair and candid examination and Vermont, always. Are those States overrun with a colored population? Vermont was admitted into the Union 54 years ago; colored but 730 ! Are the white people of Vermont likely to be driven from the possession of the government by the inflix of colored people from other States? What a wise committee

(3) Pray, Messrs, Committee, who would be spirit. But the preceding Report is so the colored people, or the white? Suppose destitute of reasoning, so ridiculous in its one of our fifty counties should be filled with colored settlers, which is not at all probable, how would the "harmony of the government" be rendered "unsafe"? Can you tell?

(9) We do not concede that it is merely question of morality and conscience." It is a zens shall be taxed and governed without havsame question that brought on the American

(10) This is real lawyer like sophistry .-What "moral feelings and conscientious scruples" of the voters will be outraged by tain financial gentlemen of Detroit of very phy, and President of the Faculty. letting their colored neighbors go to the polls and vote with them? The "feeling" of negro hatred is the only one that can be in jured. That has been too long "protected"

(11) "We venture to assume" directly the more numerous than ever before. We be lieve a large majority would sanction the proposed amendment, and all we ask of the Legislature is to LET IT BE TRIED! This the committee are evidently afraid to have done.

titioners ask only that all citizens may have state of the case: for it is indirectly affirm- the right of suffrage. But the committee four hope of making a speculation out of the ed here that none of the petitioners ask times speak of colored citizens as "a separate State by acting hereafter as agents for its any thing for "themselves as citizens of and distinct race"-once as "Africans"-and sale, or otherwise; and hence, for this reason, now as of all 'nations, kindreds and tongues' ! we are disposed to go for a sale to the pres [3] We should really like to know Yet they speak our language-are American born-free born-born under our laws, and have no other home or country under the wide

(13) Where this diversity does exist in a nation, what should be done? All the citizens must have equal political rights, or un-equal. cy, justice and good sense? "All experience" ought to have taught these gentlemen, that there is no surer way to degrade any class of people than to set a political stigma upon them; and that a degraded class of people will lose self respect, ambition, conscience and virtue, and thereby become a source of continual loss and misery to their privileged neighbors. Besides, in all countries where there are many "nations, kindreds and tongues," an equality of political rights has ever been found "the dictate of sound political policy."

But we have already spent too much time on this paltry production. If the committee really meant to meet the case, why did they not take up the positions of Dr. Denton's report on this subject, made last winter? Ah, those positions were unanswerable! The committee had a bad cause, that would not great and momentous pecuniary interest stand the test of reason; hence the necessity of appealing to the basest prejudice, and the most ridiculous bugbears.

MR. HALLOCK'S ADDRESS. On the first page will be found an address o the President of the State Antislavery Society at its Annual meeting. It abounds with good thoughts and suggestions. It notices well the progress of the Antislavery cause, and is a satsfactory answer to those who, in the utter ab sence of argument, are disposed to shout "du ing away!" Ten years ago Garrison was mob bed in Boston, and led through the streets of that city with a rope around his neck, as a public felon. Now the scene of battle has shifted to the slave States. It has gone South. It is display ed in Lexington and Baltimore. Ten year hence, if not sooner, the seat of the war will be removed to Charleston and New Orleans. Thus we are answering the old stereotype question-"Whydon't you go to the South ?"

We have received a Report of the Finance Committee of the Senate, Mr. Hale chairman, recommending a sale of the Roads as not only advisable, but indispensable .-This is one of the most sensible and business like documents we have ever seen from our Legislature. We wish we had room to pub-

resting revival of religion is in progress in receipts for freight and passage. ness, expanded views and glorious pro- in that place.

As this measure is one of the most imporant that has ever come before the Legislature, and as there is a prospect that it will [4] Here is another mean attempt to very soon be sold, or the sale defeated till

nother year, we have devoted a considerable share of our paper of to day to its considera-First, we have inserted from the state paper

a full synopsis of the provisions of the bill .-We have the bill itself; but we have not had leigure even to read it.

Second, we publish a communication in favor of the sale from a very intelligent gentleman. It will be seen that he represents the greatest obsticle to the sale, to be the opposition of the warehousemen, not only in Detroit but elsewhere. The bill provides that South American States, in Mexico, and no storage charges shall be made by the Comthroughout the British Empire, color pany on property transported, if called for it makes no difference in political and civil four days, (except in Detroit.) This provision is intended to benefit the public, but is thought to be very injurious to the interests of the warehousemen, and hence, arises their rience, and the dictates of sound political colored people, they ought to govern the business now than they could if a Company State! None but a political simpleton would owned the road. Of this hostility, however no personal knowledge.

We have also inserted pretty fully what debates in the Legislature we have found on

On the propriety of selling the Railroad, as a general question, we have expressed ourthe putting forth views for expediency sake, "equal inducements," by allowing colored citi- selves from the beginning without reserve. subsequent observation of their management- | lin. the utter inability of the state to finish themthe experience of other states-and the prospect (we might almost say absolute certainty) that in the hands of the State they would Butterfield, in Kensington, Oakland Co. not pay any interest whatever, have induced us to think a sale on any reasonable terms not only expedient but highly desirable.

Starting with this conclusion, we are favorably disposed towards a sale of the Central Road to the company now applying for it .-The price offered, (two millions) would liqui date nearly one half of our State debt, and \$1,00 a year each. We notice several good rendered "unsafe" by this settlement? Would of course diminish taxation. The price is articles in them more than can be obtained one year hence for the Road: for it will be constantly growing worse. Each Board that takes charge of it will make as few repairs as possible, consistent with keeping the cars running; while the incessant and expensive breakdowns (already numerous.) will increase as the road political question, whether native born citi- grows older, give it a bad reputation, and destroy its value in the market.

We have another reason for an immediate sale-a reason weighty with us, although our readers may think lightly of it. When the Five Million Loan was effected, a portion of it passed through the hands of cergreat skill-as was manifested by the fact that about Half a Million of the State funds was kept in such strict custody that after it went into their hands, it entirely disappeared. Now we are well assured that there are gen tlemen in that city of the same or equal financial skill who would like to have the fingering of this Railread in some shape or otherin fact, in any shape that they can make a fortune out of it. A rejection of the present offer will open the door for offers of various kinds from our own citizens. Hence hese firancial land sharks are disposed to stave off a sale for the present, if possible, in ent Company.

If the Road be not sold now, what shall be done with it? The State is absolutely unable to buy iron to repair it: for want of repairs, the cars break down or run off the track every week, causing enormous expenses; and what is worst of all, none of those con cerned in the management of the Road have or will have any permanent interest in its prosperity. The policy will be to let it go to ruin as fast as may be; and when the pcople become disgusted with it-as they will be -and determined to dispose of it, at all events. the same class of financial sharpers who have heretofore speculated out of the State, will stand ready to bid it off for a more trifle with 12th of January, and was immediately the view of making their fortunes through translated in the principal journals withthe public calamity. This is not a mere out comment of any kind. fancy sketch. It is a real history of a plan already in progress. Nor is the danger of the machinations of

these men imaginary. The number of Legis lators is small-twice as small as it should be. The Senate has but eighteen members; and of these, " not all of them are proof against all kinds of influences: and when are at Stake, and about to be determined by the votes of three or four legislators, e nough of them can usually be had in some way by those who have sufficient inducements to offer. See how Texas was brought into this Union by the help of two or three Senators. So of the disposition of the Central Railroad. the influence of interested speculators who are redes.

It may not be amiss to state, that as w earn, the reason why the charter makes the west end of the road "run to the Lake," is because the survey of the western portion of the route has been lost, and the Company are not willing to be placed under a penalty for not making a road where it may be impossible to make one. Hence the St. Joseph interest is also opposed to the contemplated

waiting to take advantage of its depreciation,

we may hereafter be compelled to do far

NEW PROPOSAL.

Mr. J. H. Titus, of Jackson, has proposed o the Legislature to lease the Central Railroad for one, year for \$144,000, payable monthly, he to keep it in repair. Or he will lease it, for 20 years at the same rate. Or be will lease it for a year, keep it in repair, We are gratified to learn that an inte- and pay over to the State one half the total

REPUDIATION.

We did not suppose that there was a single repudiator in the State : but the last Jackson Patriot has a correspondent in Detroit who contends that the people will not pay taxes to cancel the State indebtedness: that those property owners who were not in the State when the \$5,000,000 loan was contracted, and whose property is not benefited by the Railroads, " are not in honor bound to burden themselves by the payment of a vast debt which they had no hand in contracting." He admits however, that "we, as a State, are equitably bound to surrender those works, in full payment of the debts so incurred. And we are bound to do no more.

We regret to see such disgraceful and dishonest propositions thrown out as feelers to prepare the way for repudiation. The w.iter signs himself "Ben. Franklin." Such Sentiments are a direct insult to that honest and noble-hearted ald man. Ben Franklin has left on record for poserity a far different lesson. A gentleman, confiding in his honesty, put into his hands for colection a demand for a considerable sum of money. Franklin received it. He spent a part of it himself, and improvidently loaned of it to his hostility to a sale. They can do far better friends, who never repaid him. Did Franklin repudiate, or even think of the thing? He labored at his press day and night to procure the as mentioned by our correspondent, we have means of paying it; and it was only after several years exertion that he was able to pay every cent of principal and interest. In his life he speaks feelingly of his great satisfaction at having complished this, and thereby repaired one of the errors of his early life.

Repudiation should not be thought of for one oment. Its advocates would do better to asume the appellation of Benedict Arnold than of We were at first unfavorably disposed; but that incorruntible old patriot. Benjamin Frank-

> FIRE.-We learn that the storehouse. goods, notes and accounts of Ariel F. were consumed by fire on the 18th inst. Loss estimated at \$6000.

We have received several numbers of Wellman's monthly publications, entitled the "Literary Emporium" and the "Young People's Magazine," published at New York at

MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY

The following gentlemen compose the faculty of the State University. The list presents an array of ability and scientific stitutions in the country.

George P. Williams, A. M., Professor of Natural Philosophy and Mathematics. Abram Sager, M. D., Professor of Zoology and Botany.

Rev. Andrew Ten Brock, A. M., Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philoso-Rev. Daniel D. Whedon, A. M., Pro-

fessor of Logic, Rhetoric, and the Phiosophy of History. Rev. John A. Agnew, A. M., Professor of the Greek and Latin Languages.

Burrit N. Smith, A. B., Tutor in the

Latin and Greek. Silas H. Douglass, M. D., Lecturer in

Chemistry and Geology. The summer term commences on the 14th of May. Commencement on the

All residents of the State receive tuition free of charge at this institution .-This is an advantage offered we think in no other State.

MEXICO.

The following letter, which is from the N. O. Picayune, gives fuller information of the new revolution :

Pensacola, Jan. 31, 1846.

The Somers arrived from Vera Cruz o-day. She brings advices from Vera Cruz of the 30th January, and as late as the 17th from the city of Mexico. Lt. White, of the Somers, was bearer of despatches to our Minister in Mexico, and left the capital in company with Mr. Slidell on the 17th of January.

The President's message was conveyed to Mexico by Mr. White about the

Information was received by private advices from Mexico, the day after Mr. White left, that Gen. Arista had arrived at San Luis Potosi and declared in favor of the former order of things, and invited all to join him in putting down the revolationists and those who would destroy the peace of the country.

It was added that Arista had taken Tampico, and levied an additional duty of 62 cents to support his troops. This intelligence is without doubt authentic. Gen. Arista's disaffection toward Paredes was very clearly indicated in his official letters of the 24th of December, published on the 8th January in Mexico. Since then, various official declarations from the northern departments have been pub-Our apprehension is, that if we do not accept lished, indicating a determined opposition this off-r, from the dilapidation of the Road, & to the revolutionary movements of Pa-

The Santa Anna party is growing stronger every day in Vera Cruz. It is confidently asserted that if he were to make his appearance at any time, he would be supported by an immediate pronunciamento.

It is thought that the revolutionary government will not, therefore, venture to weaken their force on the seaboard by sending any military or naval detachments against the rebellious Yucatanos,

Information has been received from nine departments, whose garrison and military posts have declared in favor of Gen. Paredes, viz :- San Luis Potosi, Mexico, Vera Cruz, Guanajuato, Oaxaca, Jalisco, Queretaro, Michoacan and

The revolutionists had nowhere met

with any armed resistance, and the boast

of Paredes, in his inaugural address to the republic, was fully supported, "that his enterprise had not cost the nation a drop of blood nor a single sigh.' Information had been received in

Mexico that the French government had mittee believe, to an innovation unsafe to the the enlarged philanthropy, brotherly kind- Rev. O. Parker is laboring with the people result bad for the State. We should keep it disayowed the course pursued by Baron Aleye de Cyprey.

Michigan is comparatively a poor State. Her State debt, compared with the valuation of the whole State, is as one to six; that is, one sixth of the property of the State would be required to pay its debt. Whereas the debt of Pennsylvania (\$40,000,000) is to the property as one to 15 while that of New York, (\$25,000,000) is one to 24. A tax of nual interest.

Mormons .- The Warsaw Signal of the 28th ult. says : The first company of Mormons will commence their march in about three weeks for the Rocky mountains, consisting of about 50 men. At the base of the Rocky mountains, they will halt and endeavor to raise something for the summer emigrants.

#### State Legislature.

Monday, Feb. 16.

SENATE .- Afternoon .- The question being on the passage of the joint resolution relative to certain moneys stolen covering the value of his services, unless from the Treasurer of Shiawassee coun- the person so practicing shall falsely repty, was taken and carried, yeas 10, nays 6. resent himself as a duly licensed med-The Senate then went into committee ical practitioner. Carried, year 11, of the whole on the revision of the laws, navs 4.

and considered chapter 14 of title 3. Tuesday, Feb. 17.

A number of petitions were presented and appropriately referred. Mr. Howell, from the committee on

the judiciary, made a written report on the subject of giving to colored persons the rights of suffrage and other privileges now enjoyed by whites, and in opposition to the prayer of the petitioners .-The committee were discharged, and the report ordered to be printed.

The Senate took up the bill to amend the charter of the city of Detroit, which having been read the third time-passed. EiThe Senate then took up title three of revision of the statutes, and the question being on the amendments made thereto in committee of the whole. The amendment reducing the salary of

the Treasurer from \$1000 to \$800 was not concurred in. The amendment increasing the salary

of the Auditor General to \$1200 was agreed to. The amendment restoring the board of

auditors of Wayne county, stricken out by the House, was agreed to. The question being on agreeing to the

amendment which struck out all that portion of the statutes which relates to Notaries Public, the same was lost, and the sections were restored. Mr. Allen offered an amendment re-

ducing the salary of the Governor to \$1000. Lost-yeas 2, nays 16, (Messrs. Allen and Denton in the affirmative.) House .- A number of petitions were

presented and referred. The bill ceding jurisdiction to the Uni-

ted States over the military reservation at Fort Gratiot.

The House, in committee of the whole, considered title 7 chap. 27-Of laying out, altering and discontinuing public and private roads, and chap. 26—Of the obstruction of highways, encroachments thereon and penalties.

AFTERNOON-The House went into committee of the whole on the revision. Title 6, chap. 27-of the erection, repairing and preservation of bridges ;chap. 28, miscellaneous provisions of a general nature; chap. 29, of the regulation of ferries.

Title 10, chap. 55 .- General [provisions relative to corporations. Title 7-Of the regulations of trade

in certain cases. SENATE. - After the presentation of petitions and reports, the Senate, in committee of the whole, spent the forenoon

in consideration of title 4 of the revision. AFTERNOON .- The Senate again resumed the consideration, in committee of reported the same back, when it was re-

ferred to the judiciary committee. The Senate took up the bill to abolish the office of Acting Commissioner of internal improvement. Mr. Thurber moved its indefinite post-

ponement. Lost, yeas 5 nays 12. Mr. T. then moved to strike out th words Attorney General and insert Auof internal improvement. Agreed to.

The bill was then laid on the table. House .- A large number of petition,s principally of a private and local nature, were presented and referred.

The bill in relation to the sale of the Central Railroad was taken up and made the special order of the day for Friday next.

Title 7, chap. 30 of the revision, relating to regulations respecting provisions, was taken up and amendments reported, concurred in.

The amendments made in committee of the whole to title 6-of highways, bridges and ferries, chapters 24, 25 and 26, were also concurred in.

AFTERNOON .- The House took up for consideration the amendments made in committee of the whole to title 6, chaps. 28 and 59 in which they concurred, and the title was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

The House then proceeded to consider the amendments made in committee of the whole on title 10, of corporations, chapters 52, 53, 54 and 55, which were concurred in and the title ordered to a third reading.

Title 7 was taken up, and chapter 30, relating to the packing of pork, was amended, and the title ordered to a third

reading. The special order of the day being the bill to establish the county of Detroit, and the question being on ordering the bill to a third reading, after a lengthy discussion, the bill was referred to a se-

lect committee." Feb. 19. SENATE .- Mr. Denton presented a pe tition from John Hascall and 26 others, for the abolition of all laws for the collection of debts hereafter contracted. Referred to judiciary committee.

The Senate then went into committee

of the whole on title 8 of the revision. The Senate again went into committee of the whole, on title 7 of the revision of the afternoon, when the committee Senate.

The amendments to strike out sections one per cent in New York would pay off the 28 and 29 which gives the voters at a whole debt of that state in five years: a cimi- township election, the right to vote for or lar tax in Michigan would rarely pay the an- against, and determine whether license shall be granted or not for the sale of spiritous liquors, was carried as fol- had to give them away. lows:-

> YEAS-Messrs. Coe, Denton, Fenton, Kibbee, Robinson, Smith, Thurber, Wil-

> NAYS-Messrs. Chipman, Green, Hale, Howell, Littlejohn, Maynard, Rix, Videto-8.

The vote being a tie, it was decided in favor of striking out by the casting vote of the President.

The title was then read the third time. Title 8 of the revision was taken from he table. Mr. Howell offered an amendment to that portion relating to medical contained should prevent any person not member of a medical society, from re-

title was laid on the table.

city of Detroit was passed.

back with amendments. AFTERNOON.—The apportionment bill

sued when-

ordered to a third reading by yeas 33, navs 11.

On motion of Mr. Walker, the rule it can be worked to advantage. was suspended and the bill read a third time and passed.

Friday, Feb. 20. SENATE .- Mr. Denton presented a peition from the students of the Michigan University, for the incorporation of the the Alpha Nu Society. Referred to committee on public instruction.

The Senate then resumed the consid eration of the amendments made in committee of the whole to that portion of the revision of the laws which relates to medical societies.

The Senate then went into committee of the whole, on titles 6 and 7 of the re- ried. vision, and spent the remainder of the

orenoon therein. AFTERNOON.-The Senate went into committee of the whole, on the revision of the laws, and spent most of the afternoon therein.

House.-The House went into committee of the whole on the special order, being the bill to authorize the sale of the Central railroad, and to incorporate the Michigan Central Railroad Company, Mr. Webster, in the chair.

The bill being read through by the

Clerk. Mr. Noble offered an amendment to the first section, to strike out of line 12 the words "but if sued at law, it shall only be in a court of record."

Mr. N. said he saw no reason why cor porations should be exempt from the operation of the ordinary laws of the state. Mr. N. recapitulated the privileges given to the corporation, and contended that the whole, of title 4 of the revision, and if this clause was not stricken out, in the after some time spent thereon, rose and case of a poor man, unless his claim amounted to one hundred dollars, he

would be left without remedy. Mr. Hand was opposed to the amendment. The privileges given them were necessary for the safety and permanent character of the road, and the facilities given them would be ultimately for the benefit of the people by facilitating their business. In reference to the effect of ditor General, as a member of the board the amendment, the company cannot be omnipresent. They might have an agent in every county to attend to every justice court. The party is allowed to get full costs though his claim be less than one hundred dollars, which they have not under ordinary cases by the law. The

remedy is more ample than a justice Mr. Toll said the gentleman from Wayne had argued that there was noth- bill to incorporate the Alpha Nu society ing in the clause that would infringe on of Michigan University, which was read the rights of the citizens. This would twice. cause a delay of justice which would be ment would prevail.

Mr. Groves, while in favor of passing necessary to protect the right of the citi- the Board of Regents of the University

Mr. Peck would define his position .-He was in favor of the sale of the Cen- ments thereof and report at its earliest tral road, and in the main of the bill, but convenience the number and condition of ne was also in favor of the amendment the specimens in each of the departments. offered by the gentleman from Monroe. The clause, if retained, would take this mittee of the whole on the bill to authocorporation from the ordinary operation rize the sale of the Central railroad. of the laws. This would be taking away the rights of the citizen by taking from the names of the villages of Dexter, pectations of a rise in any article of produce him his option of the court in which he Battle Creek, and some other villages on may seek his remedy.

The motion to strike out prevailed. Mr. Glen moved to insert a provision

prohibited, which was carried.

On motion, the committee rose and reported progress.

AFTERNOON .- The House went into committee of the whole on the bill to authorize the sale of the Central Railroad, atived. Mr. Webster in the chair.

thirty-eight thousand dollars to the two million, the proposed price of the road; of the laws, and continued therein most and also, to strike out five hundred dollars and insert seven hundred and fifty rose and reported the same back to the thousand dollars, the sum to be paid preof the road.

Mr. A. said he saw no reason why the state should not get the cost of the road. Mr. Hand said he should like to sell 6000 feet distant from Woodwards Avenue. pnrpose for which it was intended, viz: to cure his old hats at cost but unfortunately he

road is growing better every year.

were to get into it as a matter of value; societies, to the end that nothing therein It has none in the hands of the state ex- of the city, and though gentlemen may say House.—Mr. Dunham presented a petion from 29 citizens of Clinton county tition from 29 citizens of Clinton county to sell them to those that will more.— for your products but what is in the hands for a law making Prosecuting Attorneys I am disposed to take all we can get.— of the company. Then we shall feel the iron liable to pay costs where their indictments Perhaps the purchasers may make some- grasp of the corporation. By destroying fail for want of being properly drawn up. thing of it, but I am sure it is better to these men, this mammoth power will extend A message was received from the Sen- take what we can get, and dispose of the itself to every part of our state. It should be ate with title three of the revision with road, than raise the price without having left and left within this city. amendments.

The question being on concurring in the amendment made by the Senate increasing the salary of the Auditor General to \$1200, after some discussion the those dollars and cents been expended? or how the striking out would save it. I have The bill to amend the charter of the for this road in a kind of currency-should be extended to the river, a preference The apportionment bill was considered in committee of the whole, and reported back with amendments. warrants—which would not bring over the would be given to the company destroy the forwarding business. He considered they were paid by the contractor. Let gentlemen look at that when they tell us by forwarding merchants by the railroad bewarrants-which would not bring over would be given to the company which would being under consideration and the ques- The Auditors books do not show the cost, tion being on ordering the bill to a third and will gentlemen say we must sell at reason why they should always enjoy those An able and protracted discussion en-The question was taken and the bill Those gentlemen will see from the re- the mud to their store houses. By a provi-

> The motion to increase the price was put and lost.

Mr. Hand offered an amendment to provide for payment of a lien for iron urchased for the road.

Mr. Noble moved to amend an amendment requiring the balance of the 500,-60 days after the passage of the act. Mr. Hand said the object of the motion

was too obvious to need comment. Mr. Noble urged the propriety of the amendment, which was put and lost, and amendment offered by Mr. Hand car-

Mr. Noble moved to amend by striking out the word grant, and insert release, with other collateral amendments to cor-

the under which the state would be liable to the injury of the public. for any amount of damages for the right of way on the whole line of road, and sustained his argument by an examination of the deeds granting the right to the state which he contended did not give the power to sell, and that the rights of parties would be resumed on delinquishment of the road by the state, and that tion could be made unless they pay for it. the lands would revert to the original

Mr. Hand went into an elaborate argument in opposition to the positions taken by the gentleman from Monro, and contended that the section conveyed only the rights of the state and did not render the state liable for failure of title, and also that the state had good title so far as the road was constructed, the grant being made by the parties to the state to and the House adjourned. hold forever on condition that the road was built within ten years. There was no condition that the state should maintain the road. The condition having been fulfilled as far as the road has been constructed, the state held in fee.

The motion was lost. Several other amendments were pro-

posed and rejected, when the committee rose and reported progress. The House adjourned.

Saturday, Feb. 21. SENATE .- Mr. Smith, from the committee on public instruction, reported a

The bill to incorporate the Adrian an infringement. He hoped the amend- joint stock church company, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Smith, from the committee on bill with liberal provisions, was in favor Public Instruction, reported a resolution, of the amendment, as he considered it which was laid on the table, instructing to examine into the geological, minerological, zoological and botanical depart-

> House .-- The House went into com-Amendments were made introducing

which the line of the road is limited. Mr. Andrews moved to strike out the words Lake Michigan and insert, thro' to limit the company to railroad and the village of Paw Paw to the mouth of transportation business which was adop- the St. Joseph, and thence through New Buffalo to the Southern boundary of the Mr. Noble moved to add brokerage to State of Michigan. An interesting debanking from which the company were bate ensued, in which not only the pro- to this, a late exchange paper says: priety of the proposed amendment was discussed, but the general features of the orousty announced by politicians and speculabill were animadverted upon and objectors, it turns out that there is not even a scar

Mr. Andrews moved to amend the sec- announced from the committee of ar- WE KNCW NO MEDICINE SO DESERVtion by adding, and three hundred and rangements for the celebration of Wash- ING of the confidence of the public as Dr. Folington's birth day, being an invitation to ger's Olossonian, or All-healing Balsam. It the House to join in the ceremonies.

The House then went into a committee of the whole on the bill to authorize the sale of years past and has effected more cures in appavious to the company taking possession the Central Railroad, Mr. Webster in the

tion 6, to strike out the words not more than New York, and has been found to answer the

the legislature for what might be supposed a the old, and all who have ever tried it, tell but Mr. Andrews said the road was a dif- speculative movement. With the powers of one story concerning its effects. We have beferent matter to an old hat. This road this company speculating on the carrying was growing better every year. Every trade of the whole country, with those full only given publicly in their papers, and it is own was growing better every year. Every trade of the whole country, with those full man that has sense must appreciate this powers respecting storage and warehousing cases are related, together with what they have and transportation on the lakes, they would Mr. Walker said the question of value destroy that class of business men who had might be a matter of fancy. But the done so much towards establishing the prosmuch can we get for the road? If we perity of the city of Detroit. But he had no sympathy with one class of men over another, consumption in its terrible form, has given way after it has been progressing in value for but simply considered it in its liability to effect under its use. With this mass of testimony beso many years, we find the road minus the interest of the state. It will strike out fore us, we cannot refrain from recommending instead of plus, in regard to profit. It is of the assesable property of the city, a million it as a most valuable remedy. Consumptive n vain to go into the question of value. of dollars. You destroy the business property reader, whoever you may be, try it; it will not cept in imagination. If we had an offer you introduce other property of equal value; f one million and could get no more, I but what will they pay? Half per cent on would go for the sale. The question their capital, when this company shall have is, shall we sell it for the most that is offered for it? If any gentleman will perfected their road and completed their

Who does not know that we have paid heard it asserted before, that if the railroad we are selling the road for less than cost. cost when the road is worn out, and will advantages. The profit thrown into their structure is new or that the iron is new ? those who have their flour dragged through Elizabeth Peterson. port of the commissioner that the road is sion of the bill this company will store produce dilapidated, and must be renewed before for a certain time for nothing. It may lessen the advantages of the forwarding merchants and of the carmen which have been a heavy days. tax upon the producer. He would only remark that the public works were projected not for the benefit or to promote the exclusive business of forwarding merchants, but for the benefit of the people, and if they are subjected 000 dollars to be paid in state scrip within to burdens on account of the present terminus, that burden ought to be removed, although it may take away the adventitious benefits of a privileged few, who have the power to tax the

whole community. The proposed amendment was lost. Mr. Noble offered as amendment that the company shall pay all assessed damages before taking possesion of land for railroad pur-

Mr. Hand said this might be proper if it Mr. N. argued that the State had not was for the incorporation of a company where the title in fee, but simply held under con- no road had been built, but in this case the ditions, and that the section imparted ti- operations of the company might be delayed

The Speaker proposed to add, as hereinafter provided. He saw no objection to the amendment.

The constitution provides that no private property shall be taken for public use without compensation. Did not see how compensa-

Mr. Walker opposed the amendment which Mr. Andrews, offered an amendment rela-

tive to the line being diverted at the western end, which was negatived. Several amendments offered by Mr. Noble

were rejected. The committee progressed to the 17th section when they rose and reported progress,

### Congressional.

About 70 speeches were made in the House on giving the notice to England. At the Mr. Ames followed, and by a legal ar- latest dates, it was pending in the Senate. A gyment, sustained the opinions of Mr. great battle on the subject was expected in which Coss would take the affirmative and Calhoun and some of the Whig Senators the negative. The proceedings have no special interest. A new Tariff bill is said to be nearly ready for presentation, and some knowing politicians surmise that the Oregon country is to be given up to us, while all that is valnable in the present Tariff will be given to England in exchange, as a compensation .-Of this, however, there is ye! no evidence.

### Commercial.

ANN ARBOR, Feb. 27 1846. The weather for some days has been very severe. The sleighing is good, and is well improved.

The Wheat market is dull at 70 cents, and but little doing.

In New York, Feb. 16. Genesee and Mich igan Flour was slow at \$5,561 to \$5,621 Potashes were selling at \$3,871 to \$400: Pearls for \$4,25.

We have before remarked to our readers the absurdity of entertaining extravagant exon account of a reported failure or destruction of crops elsewhere. Such reports are usually made on very uncertain data, and are invariably exagerated by repetition from mouth to mouth. Thus, a short time since, the story was that all freland was just ready to starve on account of the potatoe rot. In reference

Instead of a famine in Ireland as was clamtions urged by Messrs. Noble, Andrews, sity of potators; and as to outs, it is said there Groves and Hawley. The motion neg-atived.

The motion neg-atived.

Groves and Hawley. The motion neg-atived. from \$2,47 to \$2,70, for 112 pounds. This APTERNOON .- A communication was surely does not look much like a famine.

has stood the test of experience, having been used in private practice for more than fifteen rently hopcless cases of Pulmonary Diseaser, than any other medicine that has ever been discovered. Drillings, It has been given under the inspection of physicians, in the public institutions of the city of Mr. N, was opposed to lending the aid of diseases. It has been used by the young and witnessed. We have no reason to doubt the veracity of their statements. They have been cured of long continued and harrassing coughs by its aging kind, yield quickly to its influence. Even are afflicted with asthma, let us assure you that you can find no remedy like it. W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, Agents for

Ann Arbor. INVALID READER-A word with you in regard to the testimony of "Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry." Have you examined it attentive. ly? Have you examined the cases on record? Of the cures which this medicine has performed! Have you remarked how desperate and almost hopeless many of them were? And how complete has been the cure in every instance?-Have you noticed how many and respectable the persons who have testified to its value and efficiency? Have you observed the evident cando and good faith which characterizes every case recorded, every certificate given? If so, there need no more be said to convince you that this preparation is the very thing to which you should esort-if not, then you should send to the agents and procure Dr. Wistar's Treatise on Con sumption, peruse it and we have no fears of the result. Also see advertisement.

MAYNARDS.

#### DIED,

In Hudson, on the 18th inst. of influnation of the lungs, GRORGE, only son of Abraham and

Death always loves a shining mark at which o point its arrow. In Stanford, Lincoln Co. Kentucky, Feb. 7th, 1846, CHESTER NORTH, aged 23 years and 25

The deceased was the son of the late Rev Samuel North. He left this state in October last for the benefit of his health, and on arriving it Kentucky commenced teaching school, which employment he pursued until the 25th of January. when his disease, the consumption, assumed a more threatening aspect, and in a few days ter minuted his existence.

He was a member of the Wesleyan Metho dist Church-eminently pious-a warm and devoted friend of the slave-and just as his prosperts for future usefulness began to brighten, he fell a victim to the ruthless hand of death. His aged mother, together with several brothers and sisters, reside in Saline, Washtenaw Co. n this State, where on'S ablath, the 22d of Feb.,

appropriate funeral services were held. The sermon on the occasion was preached by Rev. G. Beckley, of Ann Arbor, from 2 Tim. 4: 6: 7: to a large and deeply attentive audidience.

P. S. Will the Weslevan please capy. In Webster, on Monday, 23d inst., of scarle fever, Launa Minerva, only daughter of Luke W. and Mary A. Blodget, aged 2 years and six

the residence of his son, Mr. DANIEL FREERY aged 75. His departure was under circumstan ces consoling to the feelings of his friends. His last hours were penceful and he expressed himsel entirely willing to depart whenever it should be he will of God. Com.

In Cornishville, Illinois, ANDREW CORNESH Esq. The deceased was extensively the early settlers of this County, having been for a number of years a resident of the village of Ypsilanti, where he held the office of Justice of the Peace. He was a respectable and intelligent man. He died on the 2d day of January last.

# ON HAND AGAIN!



Jewelry, Clocks, Watches, &c. &c. which he intends to sell as law as at any other establishment this side of Buffalo for ready pay only among which may be found the follow g: a good assortment of

Gold Finger Rings, Gold Breast pins, Guard Chains and Keys, Silver Spoons, German Silver Ten and Table Spoons (first quality.) Silver and German do Sugar Tongs; Silver Salt, Mustard and Cream spoons, Butter Knives, Silver Pencil Cases,

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

Shaving boxes and Soaps, Chapman's Best Razor Strep, Calf and Morocco Wallets, Silk and Cotton purses, Violins and Bows, Violin and Bass Viol Strings, Flutes Files. Clarionets, Accordeons Motto Seals Steel Pens and Tweezers, Pen cases. Snuff and Tobacco boxes, Ivory Dressing Combs. Side and Back and Pocket Combs. Needle cases, Steletioes, Water Paints, Toy Watches, a great variety of Dolls, in short the greatest variety of toys even dren's tea setts. Cologne Hair Oils, Smelling Salts. Court Plaster. Tea Bells. Thermometers. German Pipes, Children's Work Baskets, Siates and Pencils, Wood Pencils, BRASS AND WOOD CLOCKS, &c. in fact almost every thing to please the fancy. Ladies and Gentlemen, call and examine for yourselves.

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

CALVIN BLISS.

N. B.—Cash paid for old Gold & Silver. Ann Arbor, Nov. 6th, 1845. 237-

TEETH! TEETH!! TEETH!!!

Mastication and Arti culation, warranted by by their being properly replaced. S. D. BURNETT, sull continues the practice of DENTISTRY ill its various branches; viv : Scaling, Filling, and luserung on gold plates or pivots, from on

o an entire sett. Old plates, or misfits reme fled, and made equal to new. ". "Office over C. B. Thomposon & Co's sho e. Ladies who request it, can be waited on N. B. Charges unusually low, and all kinds

f produce taken. Ann Arbor, Jan. 28th, 1846. 249-1

#### Manhattan Store.

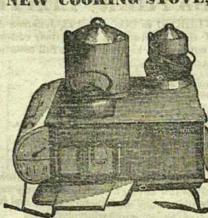
Corner of Jeffer son Arenue and Bates street, BE sure and visit the Manhattan Store when B are making purchases. The goods which you will find there are excellent in quality and We have ! Good Heavy Sheetings,

Alapacas, Merinos, Muslin Delaines, Coshueres, Linseys.
Red and white Flannels, Calicos, Lace Veils, Orean Barrege, Shawls, Ribbons, Linen Cambrie Hdkls, Laces,

&c. &c. &c Batting, Cotton Yatu, Wicking, White Carpet Warp, Colored do. do., Straw Ticking, Bleached Contors of all qualities. Fine unbleach ed Cottons, Burred Musins, &c. &c. Also, FEATHERS and PAPER HANG NGS, 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 Manhattan Store a desimble place to do their trading. No all are invited to call and examine our goods be fore 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 ng our goods, people choose to trade elsewhere

Detroit, Dec. 25, 1845. NEW COOKING STOVE,



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

Woolson's Hot Air Cooking STOVE Which he can confidently recommend as being decidedly superior to any Cooking Staye in use. For simplicity in operation—economy in fuel and for unequalled Baking and Roasting quali-

ity, it is unrivalled.

The new and important improvement introduced in its construction being such as to insure great advantages over all other kinds of Cooking Stores.

WILLIAM R. NOYES, Jr.

76 Woodward Avenuu, Derroit.

Dec. 12, 1845.

242

Cheap Hardware Store.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform his old customers and the public general ssortment of Foreign and Domest HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c. Also, Spike, Wrought, Cut and Horse Sho Nails, Glass, Sheet Iron, Hoop Iron, Sheet an

We hold to the great cardinal principle of "the greatest good to the whole number," so if you want to buy Goods cheap, and buy a large quan-Bar Lead, Zyne, Bright and Ancaled Wire, Mo-lasses Gates and Fassetts, Mill Saws, Cross Cut Saws, Hand and Wood Saws, Back and Key Hole Saws, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Adzes, Cooper's Tools, Drawing Knives, Spoke Shave Tap Borers, Cast Steel Augurs, Common Augurs, Augur Bitts, Hollow Augurs, Steel and Iron Squares, Gound Plaster, Water Lime, Grind Stones, Potssh, Caldron and Sugar Kettles, Cable, Log. Trace and Halter Chains, Broad, els, together with a general assertment of Hol-lew Ware, which will be sold low for Cush or

approved credit at 123, Jefferson Avenue, Eldred's Block.

Detroit, Jan. 16th, 1846.

248-1y 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. M'GRAW & CO. would respectfully A. C. M'GRAW & CO. would respect that inform the Merchants of Michigan, that they have opened a WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE STORE, in the rooms over their AND SHOE STORE. Retail Store, Smart's Corner. Their long ac quaintance with the Shoe business, and the kinds 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

paid to the selection of sizes. Detroit, 1846. Carpets! Carpets!! Carpets!!!

BEECHER & ABBOTT,-DETROIT, WOULD respectfully call the attention, purchasers from the country visiting the city, to our stock of CARPETS, consisting to Extra Superfine, Superfine and Fine Three pl Carpeting; Fine and Superfine Lowell and Philadelphia Language. Indelphia Ingrain ditto; Wool and Cotton Dug getts; Brussels and Tuited Ruggs; Printed Floo Cluths, &c. &c., which they offer to sell at price

ess than have ever before been offered in this Carpet Room in chamber over Store, No. 13: Jefferson Avenue, one door below the Michigan State Bank. Detroit. Jan. 23, 1846.

WOOLEN MACHINERY.

A R PARTRIDGE have on hand at them ery, which is now ready for sale, consisting of Double Carding Machines, Picking Machines. Broad and Narrow Power Looms, Napping and Teazling Machines: all of which will be sold a rices and on terms to correspond with the times They are also prepared to make to contract Condensers and Jacks, or any other Machinery hat may be wanted for manufacturing or cus om work; and all Machines made by them wil be warranted good, and for durability and des patch of business are not excalled, if equalled, be any of the Eastern or Ohio Machines. And a much has been and is said by Machine maker in neighboring States, of the superiority of the a Machin, of their own make, that with the same amount of power, will do more and better work Those wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine their Machines, and learn their prices and terms before purchasing elsewhere. Ann Arber, January 12, 18, 6. 247.3m

Wardwell & Bixon, IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEAL.

ERSIN HARDWARE AND CUTLERY. ITNo 4, Cedar strent. 2 doors above Pearl at New York. J. M. WARDWELL COURTLAND P. DIXON

W. & D. are receiving a full and general as

ortment of English and American Hardware, consisting in part of Table and Pocket Cutlery, Butchers' Razors, Files, Chisels, Plane Irons and Saws American Butta and Screws, Ames Sho Cut Saws, Harris', Bloods', Dennis' and Tayor's Scythes-which are offered on the most favorable terms for each or six meuth's credu. 3 New York, Ecb. 1846. 252-6nt

Dry Goods at Wholesale.

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

40 Bales Brown Sheetings and Shirtings,

10 Cases Bleached do 10 Bales Brown Drillings, S Cases Blenched do

2000 lbs Batting, 1000 " Cotton Warp, Nos. 5 to 20 500 " Candle Wicking, Carpet Warp. 700

100 pieces Sheeps Gray Cloth, Sattinetts, 60 " Cassimere, 50 " Blue, Black, Brown, Green, Steel Mixed, and Cadet Mixed

Broad Cloths. Black, Colored, Figured and Plain

Alpaccas, White, Red, Green and Yellow Flannels.

Super Meal Bagging, Plain and Figured Kentucky Jeans,

50 11

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 Dieper, 1000 " English and American Prints, ogether with a general assortment of Threads. Pins, Buttons, Combs, Gloves, Ribbons, Laces.

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

Detroit, Oct. 7, 1245, 1846.

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

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS. Dry Groceries, Carpeting,

No. 63 Woodward Avenue, Larned's

Block, Detroit.

J. HOLMES, New York.

S. M. HOLMES, Detroit.

WE take this method of informing our friends
and customers throughout the State, that
we are still pursuing the even tenor of our
ways entill pursuing to do our houses were the we are still pursuing the even tenor of our ways, endeavoring to do our business upon the and honorable principles. We would also tender our acknowledgments for the patronage extended to us by our customers, and would beg leave to call the attention of the public to a very well selected assortment of stasonable Goods, which are offered at wholesale or retail at very last ways. Our legilities for purchasing Goods. low prices. Our facilities for purchasing Goods are unsurpassed by any concern in the State — One of the firm, Mr. J. Holmes resides in the onty of New York, and from his long experience ofly 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 embled to avail himself of the auctions and any decline in prices. We also purchase from the mporters, Manufacturer's Agents, and from the auctions, by the Lackage, the same as N. Y. Jobhers purchase, thus saving their profits.— With these facilities we can salely say that our Goods are soid CHEAF for the evidence of which

tity for a Little money give us a trial. Our stock is as extensive as any in the city, and we are constantly receiving new and fresh Goods from New York. 50,000 lbs. Wool. Wanted, the above quantity of good merchantable Wool for which the highest market price will be paid.

we invite the attention of the public to our stock

BOOKS! BOOKS!!

At Perry's Book Store. Next door East of the N. York Cheap Store. THE subscriber has just opened and is now

BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS and STATION-ERY. 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-cellaneous, Religious and Classical Books.

BIBLES and TESTAMENTS. evary veriety of size, style and binding. Some PRAYER BOOKS, POEMS & ANNUALS beautifully bound for Holyday gifts. Parents and others wishing to make splendid holyday presents at small cost, will do well to call at Perry's and make their selections from a full

st.c'.. Don't delay.

Also, on hand the largest assortment of PA-PER ever offered west of Detroit; such as Cap, Flat Cap, Letter, French Letter, Bankers Post, Copying, Tissue, Card Back, Envelope, and It kinds of note paper, with a full assortment of Steel Pens, Quills, Wafers: Black, Bine, Red, and Copying Ink; Sand, Inkstands, Folders, Pen Holders, Stamps, Motto Scals, Gold and Silver Wafers, India Rubber, Pencils and Points, nvelop, s, 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 in his line: Suffice it to say, that his assortmen is general and cheaper than was ever before of-

ered in this village. 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 accomodating his customers with arti-cles not on hand is beyond procedent, and he is ready and willing to do every thing reasonable to make his establishment such an one as an enfightened and discorning community require, and he hones to meritia share of patronage. Persons he hopes to merit a share of patronage. Persons 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. December, 1845.

FLAX SEED. Important to Farmers.

THE subscriber has now creeted a Mill for manufacturing Lineser Ott. The location of the Mill is 5 miles north of Fentanville, Gen-esee Co., Mich. This location will accomingdate the farmers in Genesce, Lapeer, Shinwasace and a part of Livingston and Onkland Counties. The Mill is capable of crinding 10,000 bushels of Seed. And I hope to be able to get that quantity another year. The Flax Crop is believed to be the best that the farmer can miss.— In the State of New York, in some sections which are acknowledged to be equal to any other for raising wheat, the farmers have proven by an experience of 3 or 4 years, that they can make more money at raising flax seed at one deliar per-bushel than they can at raising wheat at the pri-

ces it o dinarily brings.

I shall have a quantity of seed ready cleaned for sowing to furnish those who cannot procure

I will contract seed at one dell'or per bushel, A good assortment of Dry Goods, Groceties, Crockery, and Hudware, and all the materials for printing kept constantly on hand.

Cash paid at all times for Flax Seed.

D. 1., LA TOURETTF.

Long Lake, Dec. 22, 1845.

243--7ai

DISSICTED MAPS -An instructive and

smusing article for the young, for sele a
PERRY'S BOOKSTORE,

BEECHER & ABBOT, No 132, Jefferson Avenue, next door to Michigan State Bank, Detroit,

#### Have on hand a stock of DRY GOODS AND GROCHUMES:

5,000,000 Dollars quite—but assure their old enstomers, 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 estab-lishment 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-FIRST CIRCUIT. Daniel Oakley, Complainant vs. David Page and Caleb N. Ormsby, Defendants.

BY virtue of a decretal order issued out of the Court of Chancery of the State of Michigan, I shall expose to sale to the highest bidder, at the Court House a the village of Ann Arbor, Washtenaw County, and State of Michigan, of the 24th day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day the following describe premises, to wit: "All that certain tract or pa cel of land situate, lying and being in Brown & Fuller's addition to the village of Ann Arbor on lot number one, in block number eight, and being all that part of the said lot on which stand the three northeast corner buildings of the Hu ron Block, together with said buildings and the sppurtenances thereto belonging, being in the County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan. GEO. DANFORTH, Master in Ch'y.

Joy & Porter. Sel'rs.

Dated January 6th, 1846. 246-7w The above sale is postponed until the tenth day of Murch next, at the same time and place. GEO. DANFORTH, Master in Chancery.

Dated, Feb. 24th, 1846. IN CHANCERY-FIRST CIRCUIT.

Deniel Oakley, Complainant vs. Paul Minnis Marcia Minnis and William R. Thompson, De

BY virtue of a decretal order issued our c By virtue of a decretal order issued out of the Court of Chancery of the State of Michigan, I shall expose to sale to the highest bidder, at the Court House, in the village of Ann Arbor, Washtenaw County, Michigan, on the 21th day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the following described 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-hundred, perches south of the northeest corner of land conveyed by Elisha W. Rumsey to Benjamin H. Packard, and rauning north twelve and eighty-four one-hundredth perches to the northeest corner, thence west on the south line of the village plat five west on the south line of the village plat five and one-twentieth perches, thence south nine and three-tenths perches to Packard street thence with said Packard street south to the place of beginning, containing fifty-six perches, be the same more or less. GEO. DANFORTH, Master in Chancery.

JOY & PORTER, Sol'rs. Dated January 6th, 1846. 246-7w The above sale is postponed until the tenth day of March next, at the same time and place. GEO. DANFORTH,

Master in Chancery. Dated, Feb. 21th, 1846.

Medical Notice. THE undersigned, in offering his services to Washtenaw and the adjoining. Counties, as Homeopathic physician, would say, that after having practiced medicine on the principles a taught in the old school, and treated disease for the last two years according to the law of Ho-mcopathy,—(Similia staillines carantur,) taught in the new school of medicine; and liev-ing compared the success of the two systems, he unhestatingly believes Homotopathy to be the most safe, certain and successful method of cure.

Diseases, hitherto incurable, are now in most cases, permanently endicated by Homospathy.

Affections of the spine, head, uterus, stomach, &c. &c. have now their certain remedies. Epilepsy, mania, paralysis, neuralgia, beonehitis liver and lung diseases; scarlet lever, chalen black measles, mailgnant sure throat, erysipe or black tongue, croup, inflammations of the brain, stomach, bowels, &c. &c. are only a few of the many ills, that have been stript of their terrors by the timely application of homospatu

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

He would also state that he has just returned from New York and Philodelphia, with a comptete assortment of MEDICAMENTS, just in ported from Leipsie, to this place, where he winttend to all calls, and furnish medicaments books. &c. at the lowest prices. From the cle and exclusive attention he is giving to the stuand practice of Homospathy to be able to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage. Communications, past paid from patients at a distance, will receive promp

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

THOS, BLACKWOOD, M. D. Ypsilanti, 20th Nov. 1845 Homoopathist. FARM FOR SALE,

OR EXCHANGE FOR OTHER PROPERTY THE subscriber offers his farm of 60 Acres, with 12 Acres improved, and a frame house, sixteen by twenty-six, with an addition of eight feet on one side. Said farm is situated in the town of Concord, Jackson Co., three miles north of Concord village, five east of Albion, twelve west of Jackson. There is a never-failing stream of water running across it, and about 15 Acros 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 Arbor. Terms to suit the purchaser.

Ann Arbor. T. A. HAVILAND.

January 19, 1846. 247-1f

"Steam Foundry." THE undersigned having bought the entire interest of H. & R. Partridge and Geo. F. Kent in the "Steam Foundry," Ann Arbor,

Kent in the "Steam Foundry," Ann Arbor, will manufacture all kinds of Castings to order, and will be happy to furnish any kind of Castings to the old customers of Harris, Partridge & Co. H. & R. Partridge, & Co., and Partridge, Kent & Co., and to all others who may favor them H. B. HARRIS.

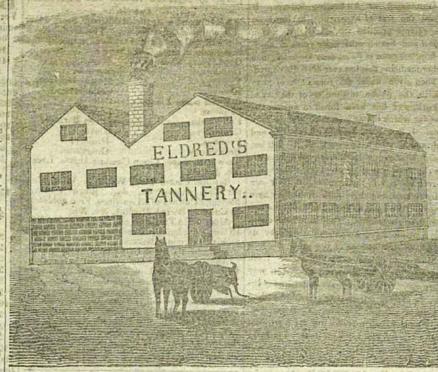
E. T. WILLIAMS.
Ann Arbor, Dec. 26, 1846. 244-tf

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 Cul-Dec 1, 1845. 241-1f

CLOVER MACHINES. THRASHING MACHINES and Seperat

A GENERAL assortment of Casteel and Iron & Co., Plymouth; D. Gregory and A. Grant, Barrel Rides, double and single barrel Vorthville. 244-6mo Shot Guns, Pistols, Gun Locks, Game Bags, Shot Pouched, Powder Flasks, forsale by WM. R. NOYES,



Hemlock tanned Upper Leather, Oak French tanned Calf Skins, Oak and Hemlock tanned do Hemlock tanned Harness and Bridle Leather Bug and Top Leather, Skirting, Philadelphia and Ohio; Shoe Trim-ings, and Kit of all kinds.

Cordevan Moce Skins, Goat Binding, Deer and Lamb do White and Colored Linings, Russet

to sell as low as can be purchased in this market. Merchants and manufacturers will find it to their advantage to call and examine

ELDRED & CO. Detroit, Jan. 1846. 248-1y

Thirty Thousand Persons



A NNUALLY full 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 deemed unimportant. Pain in the side, heetic fever, and night sweats follow, and death ends

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 has now been offered but a few months, its yond question, great—so much so, that it is de clared to be the greatest remedy in the world. ASTHMA,

too, that fearful and distressing malady, which ome, the cough is allayed, and health and vigor ake the place of despendency and suffering. Dr.

Folger's OLOSAONIAN. or, ALL HEALING BALSAN, is the remedy which nd curing the above complaints; and it has been used by the first physicians in the city, who de-clare it to be unrivalled, masseuch as it does not disturb the bowels in the least by producing gosor the above diseases invariably shut up the bowels, thus rendering it necessary to resort to pur-

gative medicine. Read the following cases, which have been reinved and couled within a few weeks!

DAVID HENDERSON, 60 Leight street, ook a severe cold on the 4th day of July, and was brought very low by a distressing cough, which resulted in frequent attacks at bleeding from the lungs. Although he tried every thing a the shape of remedies which could be found et he was not benefitted, and by the month of that he desperred of life. One bottle of Folger's Olosaorian restored him to health. GEORGE W. BURNETT, of Newark, N.

.. has suffured under the effects of a severe cold or more than a year. He was reduced to the brink of the grave almost, by his cough and night sweats. He commenced raising blood in the month of October list. He commenced using the Olosaonian, and by the middle of November he was so far restored that he left for Pittsburgh with every prospect of recovering his health.

Mrs. BELL, the wife of Robert P. Bell, of
Morristown, N. J., was dreadfully affilted with
Asthma for many years. Her physicians had
lespaired of relieving her. One bottle of the losagnian so far restored her that she was able get out of her bed and dress herself, which he had not done before in months, and she is ow in a lair way to be relieved.

Mr. F. LABAN, 52 Pike street, was so badrith asthma that he had not slep in his bed for ter weeks, when he commenced the use of this great remedy. One bottle cured him, and he has not had a return of his complaint now more

ian five months.
Mrs. McGANN, 20 Walker street, was also sured of severe asthma by the Oloszonian, and genediate and permanent relief.
GEORGE W. HAYS, of this city, was given

p by his physician as incurable. His disease ras consupration and when he commenced using the Olosaonian, was so weak that he could not walk without being assisted by a friend. By strict attention he was so far restored in a few weeks as to be able to pursue his business.

JAMES A. CROMBIE, 120 Nassau street J. J. Parsells, 11 Texth street; C. S. Benson, 219 Bleecker street; James Davis, 58 Greene treet; and Mrs. Mallen, 9 Morton street; have all experienced the good effects of the Olessonian in coughs of long standing and affections of the ungs, and probounce it, with one accord, to be

greates; remedy, and the most speedy and flectimi, that they have ever known.

Roader, hie you suffering from the above disise? Try this remedy. You will not, pernaps, regret it. It may arrest all those disagree-ible symptoms which strike such terror to the

mind, and prolong your days.

For sale at 106 Nassau st, one door above Ann, Tarashing Machines and seperators

I made and sold by the subscribers at their Machine Shop, near the Paper Mill, Lower Town, Anna Arbor, KNAPP & HAVILAND, Jan. 19, 1846. 247 if

To Sportsmen.

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

Agants for Anna Arbor, W. S. & J. W. Maynath: P. Sampson, Ypsilanti: D. C. Whitwood, Dexter; Pickford & Craig, Saline: Smith & Typol. Clinton: H. Bower, Manchester; P. Farlyck and C. Plemonth. D. Gregory and A. Grant,

A NUALS.—A large and valuable assortment of Annuals for 1846, together with many other splendidly bound books, smithly for a prove aronger, any charges and large bell. The owner is requested to be a requested t many other splendidly bound books, smtable for presents, for sale at PERRY'S BOOKSTORE.

Dec. 23. PERRY'S BOOKSTORE.

Dec. 241—ti

As the Subscribers are now manufacturing their own Leather, they are prepared

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

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

THE TIMEIS COME, and now is, that the I great mass of the people o' this and the PERSIAN AND INDIAN EXTRACTS. are the most effectual combination of medicinal

The RESURRECTION or PERSIAN PILLS, being made of vegetable extracts, are easily digestive, becoming a juice in the human stomach. This liquid is easily taken up by the absorbent vessels, and conveyed throughout all parts of the system, dispensing life and animation in all the organs. By being assimilated with the blood, it enters into its combination, purify-ing the streams of life. You see it would natu-rally and readily combine with the blood and all he secretions, thus adapting itself to the remova irgans, causing pain, distress, and leath. If the purities settle upon the organ of the stomach had breath, indigestion, dyspepsia, pain, a sense of foliness or goneness. &c. If upon the lungs or throat, they will cause a cough, tightness, weakness, and an uneasy sensetion in the throat, irritation, bronchitis, and consumption. If they settle upon the liver, they will cause liver com plaint, jaundice, or sallow skin, fever and ague ilious diseases of all kinds, and irregularity of bowels, diarralicea, &c. It upon the nerves they will cause pervous weakness, pain in the heat in the back, side, or head. If in the system

You know if any thing clogs the engine, all the machinery becomes retarded in its motionand us it decreases in strength, the motions be come paralyzed more and more, until finally ceases to move. So with the human system, a blood becomes impure with humors, the or

A constant use of these Pills in a family, will A constant use of these Prils in a family, will add years to each individual life. For being made of vegetable extracts, they may be taken from youth to old age without injury; but with decided benefit. Weakly, puny children, will become healthy and strong with a slow use of these Puls. They souther weak nerves, strengthen the weak, and cleanse all the organs in a man ner above described. Being compound of juices they pass through the smallest vessels, thu

we know that they are the best Pill in th world, for tens of thousands that have taken every other pill, have decided so, and nothing coul hinder them from keeping them on hand.-Take these pills freely, and you will selde want a physician. Who ever heard of muc-sickness in a family where these Pills were taken freely? Then again they cause no pain or weak-ness in their operation; they southe the bowels,

and are a sure cure for DIARRHEA OR SUMMER COMPLAINT adigestion, costiveness, and all diseases prising from an impure stomach or blood. There is nothing better for fever and ague, or bilious dis-

cases, and all others mentioned above.

N. B. Price reduced to 2s per box for 31 Pills. Remember each box contains 31 Pills-herefore; they are the changest as well as the best. Beware of Pills made of gums, calome and coarse powders, for they will destroy the coats of the stomach in time, and cause death -Beware, for the most of them contain calomel or omething as destructive to human existence. Remember the Resurrection or Persian Pills.

re made of Vegetable extracts.

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

1846. WHOLESALE & RETAIL. A. M. FARREN,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER. SMART'S BLOCK,

137 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT. KEEPS constantly for sale a complete assort-

ment of Miscellaneous, School and Classial Books, Letter and Cap Paper, plain and ruld, Quilla, Ink. Scaling Wax. Cutlery. Wraping Paper, Printing Paper, of all sizes; and took, Newsand Cannister Ink, of various kinds. BLANK BOOKS, full and half bound, of evy variety of Ruling, Memorandum Books, &c. To Merchants, Teachers, and others, buying quantities, a large discount made. Sabbath School and Bible Society Depositor.

WHOEVER wishes to buy their goods to good advantage, must not think of making their purchases till they have looked over the poods and prices at the MANHATTAN STORE, Detroit. W. A. RAYMOND. Dec. 25, 1845. 244—6m

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

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, for sale by BECKLEY, FOSTER & Co.
March 20, 1845. A in payment for the Signal of Liberty.



FOR COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION &CO IMPORTANT TO ALL THOSE AFFLICTED WITH surpussing health restorative virtues!!! 9 9 9 9

[From Dr. Baker, Springfield, Wash. Co. Ky.] Serisgring Ky., May 14, 1845. Messrs, Sanford & Park :-Gants-I take this opportunity of informing you of a most remarkable cure performed upon the by the use of "Dr. Wistar's Balsam of

In the year 1840 I was taken with an Inflamation of the Bowels which Habored under for six weeks when I gradually recovered. In the fall of 1841 I was attacked with a severe cold, which seated itself upon my lungs, and for the space of three years I was confined to my bed. I tried all kinds of medicines and every variety of medical and without it. It is three years I was confined to my bed. I tried all kinds of medicines and every variety of medical cannot be sustained without it. It is three years I was confined to my bed. I tried all kinds of medicines and every variety of medical cannot be sustained without it. It is three years I was confined to my bed. I tried all kinds of medicines and every variety of medical cannot be sustained without it. It is three years I was confined to my bed. I tried all kinds of medicines and every variety of medical cannot be sustained without it. It is three years I was confined to my bed. I tried all cannot be sustained without it. It is three years I was confined to my bed. I tried all cannot be sustained without it. It is three years I was confined to my bed. I tried all cannot be sustained without it. It is three years I was confined to my bed. I tried all cannot be sustained without it. It is three years I was confined to my bed. I tried all cannot be sustained without it. It is three years I was confined to my bed. I tried all cannot be sustained without it. It is three years I was confined to my bed. I tried all cannot be sustained without it. It is three years I was confined to my bed. I tried all cannot be sustained without it. It is three years I was confined to my bed. I tried all the impurities of the body. It will be doubtful medicines, so long as a harmless, external one could be runel, nay wicked, to give internal doubtful medicines, so long as a harmless, external one could be had.

Although I have said little about it as a hair respective, yet I will stake it against the world.

and most respectable physicians had proved unavailing. I was soon restored to entire health by the blessing of God and the use of Dr. Wis-I am now erjoying good health, and such is my altered appearance that I am no longer know

when I meet my former acquaintances.

I have guinedrapidly in weight, and my flesh s firm and solid. I can now eat as much as any erson, and my food seems to agree with me.--

duty I owe to the proprietors and my fellow men,
(who should know where relief may be had)
to make this statement public.

May the blessing of God rest upon the proprietors of so valuable a sam of Wild Cherry.
Yours respectfully,
WILLIAM H tors of so vainable a medicine as Wistor's Bal-

WILLIAM H. BAKER.

The following has just been rece ved from Mr Educard Stratton, of Lexington, Mo., which shows that Consumption in i's worst form can be cured by "Wistar's Bulsam of W.l. 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 Wister's Balsam of Wild Cherry. About the 1st of September last, my daughter was taken sick, and was attended by several physicians, whose pre-

was attended by several physicians, whose pre-scriptions proved ineffectual, or seemed to do no good. She was attended with a constant cough, and pain in the breast. Her physicians and all who saw her, came to the conclusion that she was in a confirmed stage of Consumption. I build no other calculation than for her to die.— But as soon as she commenced taking the Baldo until her health was restored, and is now en-tirely well. With a view of benefitting those tirely well. With a view of benefitting those who may be similarly afflicted, I take pleasure in recommending this remedy to the confidence of

Yours, with respect, EDWARD STRATTON. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY but not only relieves but cures! EF Price 81 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5. For sale in Cincinnati only by SANFORD &

PARK, and in Ann Arbor by Maynards, sole Agents for this County. 238 CAN'T BE BEAT! MIE subscribers would inform the Publ The subscribers would into 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 avidence of their real value, and of their estimation with those who have become familiar with their merits.

WARRER'S Short Machine is superior to others

n the following particulars:

1. As it combines the Beating, Scouring, and Blowing Principles, it cleans the smuttiest of ion of the wheat, and discharging the smut and fust as fast as separated from the wheat.

2. It is simple in construction, and is thereore 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 ters than other kinds. These unportant 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, Pontiae, 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. John Bacon, Auburn, Mien.
W. Ryon. do do D. C. Vreland. Rock. do John Phirs, Monroe, do H. Doussan, do do A. Beach. Waterloo, do Geo. Ketchum. Marshall, do N. Hemenway, Oakland, do All orders for Machines will be promptly at

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

"Crockery at Wholesale." FREDERICK WETMORE, has constantle 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. ry and China, from the finest China Dinner nd Tea Setts to the most common and low riced ware—from the richest cut glass to the lamest glass ware. Britannia Castors of every

ind. Britannia Tea Setts, Coffee Pots, Tea ots. Lamps. Candlesticks, &c. Solar Land Lames of every description from he most costly cut Parlor Lamp to the cheapest Store lamp.
All the above articles are imported by himself rectly from the munufacturers and will be sold Breast, &c. Wholesale, as low as at any Wholesale House,

expenses from scaboard added only. Merchants and others are invited to call and xamine the above articles at the old stand, No. 125, Jefferson Avenue (Eldred's Block.) De trou. 243-1y

TEMPERANCE HOUSE. P. B. RIPLEY would say to his friends and the triends of Temperance, that he has taken the Temperance Honse, lately kept by Wm. G. Wheaton, where he would be glad to wait upon them. Hay and Oats and Stabbling to accommodate teams.

Detroit, January 1, 1846. 245:f Wood! Wood!!

FEW Cords of Wood wanted immediately

nant, or infected, is to open the pores, and it re-lieves itself from all impurity instantly. Its own heat and vitably are sufficient, without one paricle of medicine, except to open the pores upor the surface. Thus we see the folly of taking so much internal remedies. All practitioners, how-

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 his means. In other words, if we eat and drift eight pounds per day, we execuate five pounds of it by the Insensible Persoiration.

s to retain in the system fiv -eighths of all the virulent matter that nature demands should leave he body. And even when this is the case, the blood is of so active a principle, that it deter-mines those particles to the skin, where they form scabs, pimples, ulcers, and other spots.

mankind with coughs, colds, and consumptions. Nine-tenths of the world die from diseases in-duced by a stoppage of the Insensible Perspira-It is easily seen, therefore, how necessary is the flow of this subtle humor to the surface, to sam she began to improve, and continued so to do until her health was restored, and is now en-Let me ask now, every candid mind, what ourse seems the most reasonable to pursue, to unstoo the pores, after they are closed? 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 med cine within their knowledge, is capable of doin it. Under these circumstances, I presmit to become mothers, if used for some weeks antephysicians, and to all others, a preparation that has this power in its fullest extent. It is McAL.

ISTER'S ALL HEALING OINTMENT, or the WORLD'S SALVEI It has power to restore perspiration on the feet, on the head, under the world over.

SCALD HEAD.

round old sores, upon the chest, in short, upor any part of the body, whether diseased slightly or severely.

It has power to cause all external sores, scrofulous humors, skin diseases, poisono

to discharge their putrid matter, and then heals It is a remedy that sweeps off the whole cata-logue of cutaneous disorders; and restores the entire cuticle to its healthy functions. 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 inconvenience, or is dangerous to the intestines. It preserves and defends the turface from all derangement of its functions, while it keeps open the channels for the blood to void all its impurities 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 intes-tines. Stop up these pores, and death knocks at your door. It is rightly termed All Healing for there is scatterly 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 utmost danger and responsibility, and I declare before Henven 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 mmisters of the Guspel, Judges on the Bench, Aldermen and Lawyers, gen tlemen of the highest erudition and multitudes o the poor, use it in every variety of way, and there has been but one voice, one united, univer-sal voice, saying, "McAlister, your Ointment is

It can hardly be credited that a salve can have any effect upon the lungs, scated as they are within the system. But we say once for all, that this Ointment will reach the lungs quicker the by inedicine that can be given internally. Thus, placed upon the chest, it penetrates directly to he lungs, separates the poisonous particles that 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 coolishness. I care not what is said, so long as I can cure several thousand persons yearly.

HEAD ACRE.

This Salve has cured persons of the Head Ache of 12 years standing, and who had it regularly

every week, so that vomiting often took place.

Desfores and Ear Ache are helped with the like success, as also Ague in the Face.

Consumption, Liver complaint, pains in the thest or side, falling of the bair, one or the other always accompanies cold feet. It is a sure sign of disease in the system to have cold feet. The Salve will restore the Insensible Perspiration and thus cure every ease.
In Scrotula, Erystpelas and Salt Rheum, and

other diseases of this nature, no internal remedy has yet been discovered that is so good. The ence to the different qualities of wool. rame may be said of Bronchitis, Quincy, Sore Throat, Piles, Spinal Diseases, Broken or Sore And as for the Chest Diseases, such as Asthma, Pain. Oppression and the like, it is the most wonderful antidote in the World.

For Liver Complaint it is equally efficacious: for Burns it has not has its equal in the World; also, Excresences of every kind, such as Warts, Tumors, Pimples, &c., it makes clean work of them all. The inflammation and disease always liesback SORE EYES. of the ball of the eye in the socket. Hence the virtue of any medicine must reach the seat 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 opened, a proper perspiration will be created and the disease will soon pass off to the surface. PEMPLES ON THE TAGE, PRECELES, TAN, MASCU-

LINE SKIN, GROSS SURFACE.

Its first action isto expel all humor. It will

not cease drawing till the face is free from may matter that may be lodged under the skin and trequently breaking out to the surface. It then fields. When there is nothing but grossness, or du'll repulsive surface, it begins to soften an soften until the skin becomes as smooth and del gate as a child's. It throws a freshness an blushing color upon the now white, transpare skin, that is perfectly eachanting. 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 disoppear. worms.

If parents knew how fatal most medicines wer

to children taken inwardly, they would be slow to resort to them. Especially "mercurial lozen-g s," called "medicated lozenges," pills, &c. The truth 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-The organs from their torpid state, give a new There is probably no medicine on the face of impetus to the blood and secretions. Then food

the earth at once so sure and so safe in the ex pulsion of worms.

three years I was confined to my bed. I tried all kinds of medicines and every variety of medicines and every variety of medicines and thus I wearied along and without benefit; and thus I wearied along and deposes by this means, of nearly all the impurities within us. The blood, by this means only, works itself pure. The language of Series of the system, is because they and benefit was an only, works itself pure. The language of the language of the language of the language of the longuage of the longu

How many thousands are swept off by giving a hurry a thonder shower, and with it her light-internal medicines, when their young bodies and tender frames are unable to bear up against them? Whole armies are thus sent to their graves merely from powers to their sent to their graves merely from powers in the sent to their sent to the sent sent to their sent to the sent to their sent to the sent to the sent to the sent to their sent to the se much internal remedies. All practitioners, however, direct their efforts to restore the Insensible perspiration, but it seems to be not always the proper one. The Thompsonian, for instance, proper one. The Thompsonian, for instance, safe, pleasant, and harmless a cure Such cas firm and solid. I can now ent as much as any serson, and my food seems to agree with me.—

I have eatin more during the last ix mouths than I had eaten for five years before.

Considering my case almost a miracle, I deem it the blustering Quack garges us with mercury, and the blustering Quack garges us with pills, pills, it needs and the proprietors and my fellow men.

To give some idea of the amount of the Insenting Quack garges us with pills, pills and the proprietors and my fellow men.

Sold wholesale and retail by I. Owen & Co., Detroity C. Eborbach, S. P. Jewett, Land & McCallum, Ann Arbor.

237-6m safe, pleasant, and harmless a cure Such ca- chills-fever and near-dyspepsia-pain in bacd ses as Croup, Cholic, Cholera Infantum, or limbs-taken cold-or in fact out of order in clare to you that the All Healing Outment will McCollum, Ann Arbor, and have a 237-6m 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 ebildren die early which is supposed to be inevitable and impossi of the blood, and other than the used up particles ble to provent, we hold up our warning voice, and fresh ones. To check this, therefore, to retain in the system fig. architecture.

THAN OTHERS!! are among some of the Prominent Symptoms of the presence of worms. A timely use of and the constant drugging they undergo which

FEVERS. 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 is passed and the danger over. The All-Hesling Ointment will in all cases of fevers almost instantly unlock the skin and bring forth the perspiration.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

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

We have cured cases that actually defied everything known, as well as the ability of fifteer 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

People need never be troubled with them As a FAMILY MEDICINE, no man can neasure its value. So long as the stars rolling over the Heavens—so long as man trends 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 oil the earth, then the demand will cease, and not till then.

To allay all apprehensions on account of its ingredients, in possessing such powerful proper es, we will state that it is composed of some of the most common and harmless herls in exist-ence. 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.
Sole proprietor of the above Medicine,
whom all communications must be addresse (post paid). Price 25 cents and 50 cents. DEFCAUTION.

As the All Healing Ointment has been great-y counterfeited, we have given this caution to be public, that 'no Ointment will be genuine tales the names of James NeAlister, or James McAlister & Co., are written with a pen upon every label." The label is a steel engraving, with the figure of "Insensible Perspiration" on Now we hereby offer a reward of \$500, to be

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.



Fulled Cloth,

for 371 cts. per yard, and white flannel for cents per yard; or they will manufacture the wool for half the cloth it will make. Their Factory is 21 miles West of Ann Arbor, on the Liuron 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 com-with it. Wood will be manufactured in turn a it comes in as nearly as it can be done with refer-

WOOL CARDING. will be done at Scio, by Thomas Hoskins.
S. W. FOSTER & CO. Scio, May 1, 1845, belle of moltone at 210 DENTISTRY.

E. G. BURGER, Dentist,

AS 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 inno case unreasonable.

Ann Arbor, March 6, 1845. to collen 47-tf

SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS for sale at PERRY'S BOOKSTORE.

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

Brisk Pills of Issieger ad and you will be fully satisfied that they are as nuch 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

a pill that operates quick, thorough and cosy, earrying all impurities with them; leaving the stomen 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 imprdiments collective. ry rapid in the system when once they legin to accumulate—and will increase as fast as Slew Pills will remove them. It is necessary therefore to have a brisk operation—that will Arcuse ALI
THE ORGANS from their torpid state, give a new will digest—the stomach gain strength—the system strong—the skin clear—the arrette good and you are well-when your slow doses would keep you lingering along for months-and then perhaps you will send for a Doctor, and what will be do? He will give you a powerful canarric-one that will do you some good.

Now be your own dectors, and take Halated's Vegetable Brisk Pills, and graduate them to suit the patient. To weak patients give small do-ses-also to children. They are harmless and

con be given to the most delicate—but then they give life and motion to the system.

DISPASE is a slow morbid setten, clagging pall the small vessels-and calls sloud 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 yenrs—and at last die with a slow, linger ng disease—the natural effect of taking slow Pills. Away then with this theory.—

SICKNESS IN CHILDREN. A ND the suffering which they undergo from two next often tend to a total termination, while the cause 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,

mows them down as the rank grass falls before the scythe,

Mothers! we repeat again, and if they were lightly remove all these unpleasant symptoms, and restore to perfect health. Sister lightly remove all these unpleasant symptoms, and restore to perfect health. Sister lightly remove all these unpleasant symptoms, and restore to perfect health. form seabs, 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, a stoppage of this flow of the juices, originates so many complaints.

It is by stopping the pores, that overwhelms mankind with coughs, colds, and consumptions.

It removes almost immediately the inflamation and swelling, when the pain of course real effects. They have been proved to be infalsing over 400,000 cases. lible in over 400,000 cases.

CONSUMPTION, Influenza, Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Lungs or Chest may be cared. Rev. Darius Anthony was very low from Consumption. Jonathan Howard, the celebrated temperance lecturer, was reduced to the verge of Inflamation of the kidneys, of the womb, and its falling down, weakness, and irregularity; in short, all those difficulties which are frequent with females, find ready and property of the first and the womb, and the kidneys of the womb, and the western part of this state. Rev. Schostian Streeter, of Boston, the wife of Orosmus Dibble, Esq. in Monrayia, and bushed. ers, have been relieved and cured by a proper

SHERMAN'S COUGH LOZENCES And no medicine has ever been more effectual in recommended with more confidence. They al lay all itching or irritation, tender the cough caey, promote expectoration, remove the c

ace the mest happy and lasting effects. HEADACHE, lo comi Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Sea sickness, Despondence, Faintness Cholic Spasms. Cromps of the Stomach. Summer or Bowel Complaints, also all the distressing symptoms arising from free living, or a night of dissipation are quickly and entirely relieved by using SHERMAN'S CAMPHOR LOZENGES.

They act speedily and relieve in a very short space of time, giving tone and vigor to the sys-tem, and enable a person using them to undergo great mental or bodily fatigue. RHEUMATISM. STANKS Wenk Back, pain and weakness in the Breast.
Back, Limbs and other parts of the body are
specify and effectastly relieved by SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER, which

costs only 121 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 Defac similar point the Doctor's writer, ten name under the directions. None others are genuine, or to be relied on. Dr. Sherman's Warenouse is No. 106 Nessau st. New York, W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, Agents for 246

Ann Arbor. IN CHANCERY-FIRST CIRCUIT. Joseph Clark, Complainant es. Peter McGiv-

oy, Detendant, BY virtue of a decretal order issued out of the Court of Chancery, of the State of Michigan, I shall expose to sale to the highest bidder, at the Court House, in the village of Ann Aror, Washtenaw County, Michigan, on the 24th day of February next, at one o clock in the af-ternoon of that day, the following described promises, to wit: "The northeast quarter of Sec-Range three cast," GEO. DANFORTH Master in Chancery.

Douglass & Walker, Comp's Soff rs.

Dated January 6th, 1846, 3 246-7w The above sale is postponed until the tenth day of March next, at the same time and place,
GEO, DANFORTH,
Master in Chancery.
Dated, Feb. 24th, 1846.

au door Plax Seed langara A. THE subscriber wishes to buy a quantity of FLAX SEED, for which he will pay the high-est market price, in Goods or Casa delivered at his Millat Mount Pleasant, Genessee County, Michigan, five hiles north of Fentonville, D. L. La TOURETTE.

Live Geese Feathers. 2.000 LBS. pure Live Geese Feathers for sale by the bale or single pound, at 132 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, by

Jan. 23, 1846. BEECHER & ABBOT. 248-3mg SHAWLS. Dress stuffs of all kinds, Lace Veils, Cravats, Ribbons, &c. &c. At the Mashattas Store, Detroit. W. A. RAYMOND.

Dec. 25, 1845. ..... add dai 244-6m PEATHERS and PAPER HANGINGS
may be found at all times at the MANHATAN
STORE, Detroit.
W. A. RAYMOND.
Dec. 25, 1844.
244—6m.

of day WANTED.

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

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