Low signed to O A Think

# Will be published every Monday morning, in Ann Arbor, Michigan, by

FOSTER & DELL.

FOR THE MICHIGAN STATE ANTI-SLAVERY SO-

ONE DOLLAR a year, in advance: if not paid, in advance, Two DOLLARS will be INVARIABLY

Old subscribers can have their papers at One Dollar a year, by forwarding that amount,

and paying arrenrages.

All subscribers will be expected to pay within

TERMS OF ADVERTISING. For each line of brevier, (the smallest type, the first insertion, 3 cents.

For each subsequent insertion, 2 cents. For three months, 7 cents. For six months, 15 cents.

For one year, 15 cents. Orders by mail will be promptly attended to. Legal Advertising by the tolio.
All advertisements must be accompanied by WRITTEN directions for the time of insertion; oth erwise they will be charged for till ordered out.

The All Remittances and Communication.

All Remittances and Communication should be addressed, Post paid, LISIGNAL OF LIBERTY: Ann Arbor, Mich.

#### POETRY.

MATRIMONY.

1-That mon must lead a happy life, 2-Who is free from matrimonial chains 3-Who is directed by a wife, 4-Is sure to suffer for his pains.

1-Adam could find no solid peace, 2-When Eve was given for a mate. 3-Until he saw a woman's face, 4-Adam was in a happy state.

1-In all the female face appear 2-Hypoorisy, deceit and pride; 3-Truth, darling of a heart sincere. 4-Is almost imperceptible.

1-Cursed be the foolish man I say, 2-Who changes from his singleness, 3-Who will not yield to woman's sway 4-Is sure of perfect blessedness.

To advocate the ladies cause, you will read the 1st and 3d, and 2d and 4th lines together.

### MISCELLANY.

AFTER THE HONEY MOON. A TALE WITH A GOOD MORAL TO ALL YOUNG WIVE

AND HUSBANDS. Four months had flown swiftly away since Edward Somerton had married Rose Bland One summer evening towards sunset, as they sat together at a window opening on a garden enjoying the welcome coolness, and talking over various matters with that interest in each other which people generally evince four months after marriage, Rose for the first time began to pout. 'Edward had,' she said, 'flirted shamefully with Mrs. Harding on the preceding evening. He had spoken to her in a low tone several times, and had been heard publicly to declare that Harding was a fortunate fellow. If this was the way he no longer place any confidence in his love.

'My pretty dear,' said Edward, placing his arm around the waist of his wife, and accompanying this action with another slight performance, 'don't be jealous; believe me, there is no cause. On one of the occasions when I addressed Mrs. Harding in so low a tone. remarked that the room was very warm, and on the other, if I remember rightly, I observed that the last new novel was rather dull; so you will perceive our conversation was really of the most innocent description. And Rose, horrid forgetfullness. She must either go in because I said Harding was fortunate, it does stupid, old old fashioned things, or put on not follow that I must endeavor to render him unfortugate.'

The mild answer failed to turn away the wrath of Rose. She consequently refused to be convinced, became every instant more perverse, and finally retired precipitately from the room, with her handkerchief applied to her eyes.

Edward quietly put his feet on the chair she had left vacant, and leaned back in me ditation.

Here was the decisive moment which would most likely determine whether they would dwell together for the future happy or miserable. Rose was a dear girl, but she had black eyes, and they are dangerous. She had been an only daughter too, and perhaps left offialking and took to whistling. a little spoiled; but with fewer faults might she not have been less charming? It is worth studying how to live lovingly with such a creature, especially when you know she mars, by her capriciousness, her own happiness as

well as yours. Edward felt that the charge of his wife was totally unfounded, and he half suspected by sobs, "when I had so set my hear; on that she believed so herself, but had resolved to be, or seem out of humor, without any particular cause. One thing was evident, that she would not hear reason. Something else must therefore be tried, in order to allay any future storm; for this was probably the first of the series. Edward resolved to try

music. He was an amateur of some pretensions and he sat himself immediately to call over in his memory the melodies most likely to calm the passions, and exert a soothing effect upon random. Should this fail, the case was inthe temper. He made choice of three, which deed hopeless. Shadowy demons hovered he arranged in a gradual scale, to be used around, holding forth temptingly, deeds of according to the urgency of the occasion; separation. The bright gold wedding ring calm, calmer, calmest, as the outbreak was, on the lady's finger grew dull and brassy. or became violent, or more violent, or most violent. The scale containing three degrees. As the heat rose, his conjugal thermometer fell; but below the third and lowest degree

acted the part of mercury reserved. were all of a gentle, touching character; him. Mrs. Somerton sank overpowered on lost in the Ohio House of Representatives—ayes to the right of a State to regulate the sale of spir- law of last winter. The matter will probable and the last was purely domestic, and would the sofa.

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY under the circumstances, convey a delicate these popular airs on a German flute; but he like a sensible girl, she resolved not to go on SERIOUS SLAVE REVOLT IN LOUISIproposed now to execute them in a graceful, with it merely because she begin it. Bad apparently unpremeditated whistle-not such temper, it seemed, would only serve to make a whistle as may be heard in the streets pro- her ridiculous instead of interesting; and that ceeding from the lips of vulgar and coarse was not altogether the effect desired. In that city on the 13th inst. The leader of it apminded butcher boys, but a superior sort of half an hour the husband and wife met at the thing, such as no gentleman need be ashaned dinner table. Mrs. Somerton sat smilingly of. In fact, the original wild production, culti- at its head, and was very attentive in helping vated and improved, as the crab is changed Mr. Somerton to the choicest morsels. He

> easy, he awaited the reappearance of Mrs. Somerton, with a pleasant consciousness of being ready for whatever might occur.

In due time came coffee. The injured lady ame too, and with a placid countenance, berayed no lingering evidence of its late unnade up of conversation, the piano forte and wood.

But the next morning-the very next moring. Rose favored her Edward with number two of the series. She wanted him to walk out with her, and he declared that unfortunately, he should be too busy to go out all that day. This was quite sufficient raw material for a girl of spirit to work upon.

"I'm sure you don't want to go, Edward," said she, pouting in exact imitation of fit number one. "At least you don't want to go with me."

Edward plunged both hands into the pockets of his dressing gown, threw himself indolently on a sofa, gazed abstractly on a bronze bust of Shakespeare on the mantle piece, and began whistling in a low tone of plaintive melody; it was, 'In my cottage near a wood.' "If it were any one but your wife," coninued Mrs. Somerton, with pointed emphais, "you would be ready enough to come; but

he wives are always neglected." Mr. Son erton continued whistling.

4 beg, Mr. Somerton,' continued Mrs Somrton, with a withering look, "that you will ot whistle in that very disagreeable manner whilst I am speaking. If I am not worthy fyour love, I trust I am worthy of common

Edward plunged his hands deeper into his ockets, removed his eyes from the bust of Shakespeare, and fixed them on a bust of Milton. He paused suddenly in the air he was whistling, and commenced another; it was "Sul margin d' un rio."

Mrs Somerton retired hastily, with her retty face buried in a white cambric pocket andkerchief.

For five whole days after this scene a! vas halcyon weather. Doves might have beheld and envied. Honey was still to be found in the moon, and no impositic reference to either of the two quarrels gave either the slighest dash of bitterness.

But on the sixth day, alas! there appeared ime, but without the bracelets-he had forgotten them. I put it to you whether this party, and Rose had intended to inspect the aportant ornament this evening, and take Edward's opinion, so that there might be time to exchange them if not approved of .-Now she could not do so-and all from his hey happened to be. It was annoying-that

Edward made many apologies. He was incerely sarry to have disappointed her, and even offered to return to town after dinner and repair his neglect. Oh, no! she would not hear of his making so much trouble for her! What did he care whether she was hsappointed or not? His forgetfulness showed how much he thought of her.

Edward then essayed the soothing system; or he loved her, and was conscious that he had given her cause for some slight chagrin. However she became so unreasonable that but one course was left him to pursue. He

I tremble for the future peace of Rose whilst I relate that he considered himself justified in descending at once to the second degree of the scale. He commenced an dante na non trop po. Sol margine d' un rio.

"To leave me in such a situation!" exclaim ed the ill used wife, in a voice interrupted these bracelets! It is very, very unkind, Edward."

Edward appeared wrapt in meditation and music. He whistled with great taste and feeling, accented the first note of each air as it should be accented. But upon another still more cutting observation from Mrs. Somerton, he stopped short-looked sternly at her, and began "Sweet Home."

Heavens? what was to follow? He had reached the last degree, and all else was at

Edward Somerton stood in the centre of the room, with his arms folded, gazing with a steady gaze into the very soul of his wife, who under the strange fascination could not save those which are necessary to keep port. The Court holds that the State has the all was zero and undefined mystery. Patience turn away her head. With a clear, untrem- one man's hand off his neighbor, and to right to do so, as a municipal regulation to guard ulous whistle he recited the whole of that maintain inviolate the universal and com-The melodies were the following, and beautiful Sicilian melody from the first note mon rights of life, liberty and property.were arranged in the following order: "In to the last. Then revolving slowly on his Dem. Review. my cottage near a wood," "Sul margine d' heel, without saying a word, he left the unrio," and "Home, sweet home." They room, shutting the door punetiliously after

Rose, though pretty, was not silly. She was in unusually high spirits, and a more His plan thus settled, Edward felt his mind happy small party could scarcely be met

From day to day-which was ten years ago-to the present time, Mrs. Somerton has never found fault without a cause. Once or twice, indeed, she has gone so far as to look seriously about nothing; but the frown left miable expression. Neither husband or her countenance at once when Edward began wife made any allusion to their misunderstand. to whistle in a low tone, as if unconsciously. ing, and they passed a delightful evening, the first few bars of "In my cottage near a

> MORAL. Never attempt to quench fire by fire.

> > A LAW CASE.

The most outrageous tyranny and oppression se often perpetrated through the agency of the Law. Read the following case from the New York Farmer and Mechanic :

Within two years past a gentleman of som

three score years of age, a member of a Baptist Church in this city, met a lawyer professing to belong to the same denomination, and whom he had befriended in business. The lawyer proposed to rectify some business in court for his friend. The proposition was accepted, and the um of five dollars stipulated for compensation. The gontleman was by trade a blacksmith-had been successful in his business, had owned houses in different parts of the city, and for years kept store in Broadway ; had long been a member of respectability and standing in the church .-Misfortune and the meshes of the law caused the loss of most of his property. The stipulated business was performed by the lawyer. Instead of five about seventy dollars were demanded .-This sum must be paid or a suit would be im mediately commenced. Inability to pay such a demand was pleaded in voin. Finally a note vas accepted. It came due and could not be met. A suit was commenced, process of law resorted to, until the claim amounted to unwards of three hundred dollars. In the mean time an assignnent had been made. In the hour of distress his aged Christian applied to some of his brethren in the church, and obtained a loan to purchase the balance of an edition of a little book. During the time the lawyer got out an injuncion. Our sufferer supposing the injunction related to his assigned property, continued to reail his little book at ten cis. each, and a few hunlred discontinued newspapers at one cent each. The person of whom he bought the books and apers, through an evil spirit, goes and tells the wyer how he can get some of this money by eizing the books. A creditor's bill is filed, and this aged man is brought up before the Chanceller several times, and undergoes from the lawyer and christian brother the most mortifying promised to bring a pair of new bracelets for lord took possession of the books and employs Rose. He arrived home punctually at dinner our aged friend to retail them out, and pass over the proceeds towards the rent. The lawyer wears out a contempt of court, an officer is diswas not enough to try the temper of a saint? patched, and our friend finds himself in Eldridge They were going the next evening to a large street prison. The respectable appearance of the upon the humanity of the keeper, and led him to effer him the hospitality of his own table. Alhough compelled to shut his prisoner up in a cell at night, yet the jailor did not permit him to lie down unprovided with clean and comfortable bed clothes. On having the key turned upon him and left alone in his dark cell, what must new ones in a hurry, good or bad, just as have been his feelings, when thinking of the aged companion of his bosom, of his children, of his minister and church, and of his former conlition in the days of his prosperity? He could lay his hand on his heart, and call his God to witness that he intended to do his feilow creature no wrong. In the morning another lawyer hearing of the situation of his old friend, hastens to the jail, and soon provides for his exit from the prison. He is cited to appear before the Chancellor again in twelve days. Some friends exclaim against the outrage of the prosecutor, and nothing more to this day has been done.

TENDENCY OF REPUBLICANISM. The tendency of all representative forms of government, and most emphatically of ours, is, to enlarge the power of individuals, and to circumscribe those of nothing in them but "the one idea." the government. This tendency is evident a prioir; it is equally apparent in the past history of our country. All our great questions of legislation since the American constitution went into operation have arisen from a difference of opinion upon this point, the limits of the legislature prerogative. In most cases, the individual has been successful, and the government has succumbed. It has standing the opinions, to the contrary, of wisor peen already substantially conceded, that it is no part of the functions of a political government, to bank, to trade, to lend money to make internal improvements, and to supply religious instruction to its subjects; and the tendency of the public mind is to question the right of the government, to say who shall sell and buy meat and bread, or who shall be paid for them; who shall transport our letters and newspapers; who shall superintend the instruction of our poor children; and, indeed, almost all the other political powers,

A bill to abolish Capital Punishment was

### ANTISLAVERY.

ANA-LIBERTY OR DEATH!

The New Orleans Delta publishes the followt, and to have uttered the very words of the he will generally be denounced as a horrid mon ster, deserving immediate death, because he is a negro slave. Of conree, this attempt was frusrated, though none the less heroic. The only emedy for slave insurrections is immediate maneipation. The end is not yet !- Liberator. On Friday morning an insurrection of the ne-As far as we can gather from the various state nents affort, we believe the following particular egro man belonging to Mr. Hewett had been efractory for some time post, for which he was breatened with punishment. On Friday lest ecame abusive. The overseer ordered him to e whipped, and called the driver to lay him lown by force for that purpose. The negro rehim and live. This appeared to be the signal fo an outbreak, for the driver then refused to per form his duty. The overseer finding himse owerless and in danger, went for assistance t the adjoining plantation of Sydney Story, and returned with Mr. Batts, his overseer, each beng armed. On entering the plantation, they overseers approached, and demanded of them to return to their work forthwith, or all should be punished. Just at this moment, Mr. Story entered, having a sword cane in his hand.

The overscers had scarcely ceased speaking when the negro driver bid them defiance, and calling to the others, he shouted-'Now let us kill them all-Liberry or Death!' Here a gene ral melee commenced, and each of the whites were wounded by the hoes which the negroes used. Mr. Batts was clinched by the driver, when Mr. Story drew the sword from his cane and stabbed the latter, but he would not let go his hold, and the other overseer then fired and shot him dead on the spot. The cars coming in sight at this time on their way up, means were o stop them. Fortunately six or seven hunters with their fowling pieces, were returning to own, and went to the aid of Mr. Story and the wo overseers. With their assistance the revolt was checked, and several of the negroes fled from the plantation, some of them badly wounded blow at one of the last named party. The women and children in the neighborhood were gathered together very speedily, placed in the cars for safety, and sent up to town. Yesterday al the planters of that section formed themselves in to a court of investigation, and ordered every negro on the plantation of Messrs. Hewitt, Heran examination, with the view to entrap him. A & Co's to be severely flogged, which sentence farther, that some seven or eight of the ringlead-

ers are still in the woods. We omitted to state that Mr. Story brought twenty of his hands with him to aid, if necessary, in tying down the first offender and the driver and when the affray commenced, they did ood service in protecting their masters.

We give these details as we heard them.

### Communications.

For the Signal of Liberty. THE LIBERTY PRINCIPLES. MESSRS. EDITORS :--

Feeling some engagedness in the antislavery cause, and an uneasiness on account of its slow progress, and a desire for its complete triumpl I will give my opinion concerning the course t e pursued to speed its success and triumph.

Now, the Liberty party has been organize ong enough to have accomplished its desires, the best course has been pursued, because the doctrine is emphatically and altogether Democratic; and there are good, sensible, and philan thropic voters enough in our land, ready to em bark in the cause, when they can be satisfied they will not be throwing their votes away by voting

the Liberty ticket. In the first place, we want every good citizen

to take an emancipation paper. And why are there no more who can be induced to take one? Because, they say, there is

Now, if the 'Signal,' for instance, should contain the general news of the day, and the party should publish its sentiments on all subjects of National and State policy, such as curtailing expenses-reducing salaries - abolishing offices, not absolutely necessary-revising and simplifying the laws, &c. &c., I believe I could induc most of my neighbors to take it.

And this, perhaps, is much the case with othr manumission papers. But this, I apprehend, s impeding the progress of the cause, notwithheads than mine.

Have the Liberty party no just ideas of Nationl and State policy ? If not, it will not be considered worthy of progress. If so, let them be published, that the world may know them.

I have here given my opinion, on the subjenore compendiously than I intended when I began to write, because the propriety of the course Yours in bonds of Philanthropy,

JASON WALTER. Scio, Feb. 25, 1846.

The U. S. SUPREME COURT has given its de impose a tax on passengers arriving at that against the expense of supporting pauper emigrants; and that if ship owners prefer to commute instead of giving the security required, the commutation money is not, therefore, legal .-There seems but little reason to doubt, theretore, that the Court will take similar ground, as

### SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1846.

OUR ADVANCE TERMS. After the expiration of the present volume, hich will end April 20, our terms for the Signal will be One Dollar and Fitty cents a year in ad

As this change may be unexpected to many it, may not be inappropriate. The Cincinnati price of Liberty papers to One Dollar a year, and ther papers followed. Every one of these has since raised the price, having found it impossible o live at so low a rate. But we had an object n view, which, had we attained it, would have nabled us to continue the present very low rice. We had hopes, from the encouragement given us, that at that price we might increase business, as the larger the circulation the less the roportionate cost of each paper. But in this we have failed. After the trial of nearly a year and a half, we find that our list of subscribers does not exceed 1,800, which is not 300 more than when we commenced at the present price. The ore, can have no reason to complain because we have thus far furnished them a paper at less than the cost. At \$1.50, the Signal will be as chea a paper as can be found in the State. We true the explanation will be satisfactory to all reason able persons; and we hope to part company with

Until the commencement of the next volume (April 20) our terms will remain as heretofore.

#### TOWN ELECTIONS.

We would again call the attention of Libert nen to the approaching township elections, whi will take place three weeks from to-day. W would say to them, do not neglect to make non nations because your numbers are few, but rather let this be a reason for greater vigilance and activity. It would be well to hold a meeting in every town previous to the election, to take measures for the future as well as the present.

The Liberty cause has hi therto been in its in ancy. Its progress has been slow and gradual. erto been in a state of infancy, we must always expect to creep. Should the Liberty party take that ground which we think it ought to take, and which we believe it will take-its accessions will be numbered henceforth, not by scores and hundreds, as heretofore, but by thousands and tene of thousands. We therefore wish our friends to enlarge their views and their anticipations, and expect and attempt great things. Of this we will say more hereafter. But at present we hope that our friends will every where make town ominations and support them with all the ability they have, looking forward to the future with confident hope that ere long a large portion of their fellow citizens will be with them. Nominate good men : distribute abundance of tickets in good season, and let every Liberty man attend he polls and vore. In this way the Libert party and the public will be prepared for a vigorous and most effective effort at the fall election In several other States, especially in Ohio, we attempts than have been before made; and we are much mistaken if the Liberty men of Michigan are not found equally energetic.

POLITICAL INDICATIONS.

We have before remarked the disposition evincd by portions of the Whig and Democratic paries to break away from old party ties, and original nate new political combinations. The move nent of C. M. Clay has a tendency to divide the Whig party into two portions, a Northern and Southern, in the same way that the Methodist and Pantist churches have been divided

In New York, the radical portions of both parties were earnest for a State Convention, tha they might attain valuable objects which the reformers of both parties were seeking.

In this State there are similar indicati Our readers are aware of the course of the Young Democracy. They jumped out of the party traces. Whether they will ever come in again r not, the fact shows their restiveness.

But there are indications, not only of a dispo sition to bolt from par'y dictation, but to unrite with former political opponents in pursuit of objects which could not be attained through either f the old political organizations. Thus, in this county we hear that a new political combination has lately been formed by secoders from both the other parties, and articles of political faith bave been adopted. The individuals are of the middling class, and are advocates of reform, and whether their organization will ever become efficient or not it shows that there is a reaching forth of the popular mind after some political good, which it has not yet been able to attain. A valued personal friend one of the earliest Abolitionists in the State-writes us from Kalamazoo County, March 4,-

"It has been my impression for some time, that fairly tried by our one idea principle, and the re-sult be incorporated into the creed of the Liberty party. There may be a question of expediency with some as to the proper time for moving in

Crockett's motto. ... You may be aware that a party originated in this county last fall, secoding from the Whig and Democratic parties, taking strong antislavery ground, and passed resolutions on the other great interests. They would not join the Liberty party: said they, "you do every thing for the slave, and nothing for yourselves." Whether they will again organize, or whether the Liberty party will take such a course as shall invite their operation, time must determine. I am aware hat many adherents of the other parties are dis satisfied with their position and are waiting see what course the Liberty party are going take. Let us keep them no longer in suspense. Throw out your banner of Equal Human Rights to the breeze! Try each of the other great interests by its principle. The laurels are held out for our acceptance. Shall we deserve and receive them; or, while supinely wanting see a competitor enter the field, and bear them

By The Advertiser says : " the House of Rep resentatives by a very large vote have remised to concur with the Senate in repealing the Licens rest here for the session.

THE BLACK LAWS OF OHIO. Our readers are aware that at the last election

way. They know also there are laws against kind, and practically most oppressive. Well, in bill was reported back with a single amendment, and regard, and in many places, efficient a-Ohio Statesman, "the House, by an emphatic vote world for his philanthropic exertions in Europe. listinctions on account of color." D'There are 34 Whigs in the House; and yet only 17 of these His name is John Augustus. His fame is voted against striking out all after the enacting

So much for the action of "the more favorable party." In professions they are always loud oriminal courts of that city by bailing offenders mough: but when the trial comes, like Bel- We find the following in a letter to the shazzar, they are "found wanting." In this case Massachusetts Legislative Temperance Sothere was no excuse for them; for they had an ciety, calling their attention to the necessity of ample majority in the House, and had been establishing a temporary home for persons urged to act on the subject by numerous peti- discharged from the House of Correction.

think of the IJ "ONLY TRUE ANTISLAYERY PARry," on that will not permit a man to be sworn Does not such legislation in 1846 show the "great progress" of the Whig party towards iberal principles and equal rights? At this rate to lay her head unless she seeks shelter in of progression, how long before they will arrive some den or some back lane about Ann street. at the consummation of their career?

RELEASE OF CHARLES T. TORREY.

The physician of the Baltimore Penitentiary Eight tenths of all that go to the house of has certified that Mr. Torrey has symptoms of incipient consumption, and will not probably live a great while longer. Hence the slaveholders are more willing to release him, would try an experiment, by standing bad for because they have sagacity enough to know, that should he die in prison, it would operate mon drunkard. I was in court, and stepped quite unfavorably to their 'peculiar institution', as it would raise a storm of indignation a- pledge if I would get his sentence put off for

exertions to obtain his pardon. Some of the most distinguished men of Massachusetts are a a sober man. At the end of the fortnight he mong the signers of a petition for that purpose was let off, upon the payment of a small fine-Ex-Governors Lincoln and Davis are also of I continued this paretice, and the result is asthe number. The memorial of these last gentlemen is a doughfaced document. It sets forth that any attempt to aid in the escape of slaves from slave States, by going into those States for that purpose, receives from them no sympathy whatever: that they are sorry done well. The balance might have been any body is so mistaken as not to think as they do : that Torrey acted under mistaken views and erroneous impression: that they are assured that, if liberated, he would not do so any more: that his pardon would tend to prevent a repetition of similar offences; and that his family connections are of the highest respectability (?) The petition of Mrs. Torrey, while it ex-

may strike our readers, but were we made a which we had acted. And we should regret to have a wife or a mother petition for our release by even tacitly waving their resolute and mands of Christ admit of no half-way alleall, should follow him to the prison or the I have not yet learnt." scaffold. Mrs. Torrey asks for her husbands release because "forgiveness does sometimes cast a dignity and force on violated law": because Mr. T. had not induced the slaves of Hecratte to run away, although he had assisted them afterwards to escape: because an arrangement has been made to compensate. neither she nor her husband will henceforth in any unconstitutional way interfere with course of Mr. T. in this respect, and should he be pardoned, she gives the fullest assurance that Mr. Torrey will not repeat the of fence against the people of Maryland : because he has plready suffered for this act, which she admits to be 'sudden, rash and imprudent,' an imprisonment of eighteen months: because his health is failing: because the reason, I was still in a slave State; the other, and the greatest to me, was, my brother act involved no moral guilt, the injured will be Thompson was still left behind, in that degraded act involved no mora! guilt, the injured will be compensated, and a pardon will do more to commend the violated statute to the respect I think none can think less severe to him, to and obedience of the community, than a rigid be left without a friend in so desclate a place. infliction of the law," At Annapolis the capital of Maryland, the

netition of Mr. Torrey is said to be preceded by a circular, the origin of which is unknown. setting forth that Torrey is now humbled con-FESSES HIS WRONGS, a od asks to be forgiven; this may be so, but we do not believe it.

On the whole, we may say that were we in the place of Mr Torrey, we should esteem it preferable, beyond all comparison, to end our ders of a free State. When in sight of and days in prison, to obtaining liberty on terms which would involve the sacrifice of those principles on which we had hitherto acted, he!" I hastened to the consecrated spot I left and which we believed to be in accordance to see my warm hearted brethren and sisters, with the will of our God. If virtue is worthy of our allegiance at all, it should command the full and unreserved consecration of our- Mr. Asher B. Bates, a lawyer of Jackson, selves to its service. We should love it has proposed to the legislature to lease the State better even than our life.

Supreme Court, Court of Chancery, and Court less would make well by the bargain. of Errors, per year, \$104,349 77. The aggre gate of the pay and expenses of the Governor and all the Departments, is \$36,079 08. The pay of members of the Legislature, and their for the State, \$51,763 74.

KINDNESS TO THE GUILTY It is gratifying to the philanthropest to find n Ohio, the Whigs had every thing their own that the principles of the Gospel are beginning to be applied to all cases of human wor, wretchedness, and guilt, no matter how dethe House, the bill to repeal the law excluding graded and vile may be the sufferer. Not olored persons from testifying in courts of jus. only the slave, but the drunkard, the felore ice came up in Committee of the Whole. The and the female outcast receive commiscration striking out the whole after the enacting clause. gencies are at work for their restoration to The question being put on this amendment, the respectability and virtue. The name of Howo'e stood yeas 31, nays 17. "So," says the ard has became known though the civilized In Boston, there is another man of similar stamp, although acting in an bumble place .-not yet as widely diffused as that of Howard, but The has obtained quite a notoriety in the

> 'At present a poor unfortunate woman, of intemperate habits, is taken from her family, and sent to the house of correction, and before she comes out her family is scattered. and she knows not where to find her friends, or perhaps her children. She has no where There she gets drunk, and gets sent back to the house of correction perhaps in two or three days; and it is the same with the men-

correction are for drunkenness. As soon as my attention was called to the subject, which was by accident, I thought I a man who was found gullty of being a comup to him and asked if he would sign the gainst the oppressors who caused his death, a fortnight, and stand his bail in order to The friends of Mr. Torrey are using active give him a chance to try to do better. He agreed to do so-kept the pledge, and became

followss From January 1st, 1842, to January 1st, 1346, I bailed three hundred persons brought up as common drunkards, male and female. saved if there had been a place for them to stop a few days, to recover from the effects of rum and wait for employment. I do not know how many of them fell back, because I lost the track of them. I have heard that some are doing well in other places. I have also been bail in cases of simple drunkenness and other petty offences, to the number of 100-making in all 500 instances. The presses the feelings of the wife and the moth- whole sum for which I have been bail is er, has nothing of the characteristics of \$25,000, and have only suffered one forfeiture, which was for \$100. Of the 500 common drunkards whom I bailed, 275 were, afmartyr in such a cause, we would not think it ter siging the pledge, and being under probaright to ask for a liberation on any condition tion a week or two, discharged upon paying at

inconsistent with an open and avowed asser- fine of one cent and costs-about \$4 in each tion of the rightfulness of the principle on case-making in all \$1100 paid into the treasury of the county or state. If they had been sent to the house of correction, nothing would have been paid on their account, and unqualified maintenance. If Mr. Torrey has the officers would have been paid fees for done right, he should persist in asserting his carrying them over. By my plan money has innocence of crime at all hazards. The com- been both paid and saved to the state, unless they make a profit on the labor of such congiance. Those who profess to follow him at victs in the house of correction-a fact which

### ANOTHER PRISONER FREE!

The Western Citizen brings intelligence of the pardon of James E. Burn, one of the three Abolitionists imprisoned in the Missouri Pententiary. Alanson Work, one of the number, was pardoned last year, so that George Mr. H. for the loss of those slaves : because Thompson is the only one remaining. There is a prospect that he will soon be liberated, as the pardon of Work was popular in Slavery': and Mrs. T. never approved of the Missouri, masmuch as the three prisoners had committed no actual injury against any person in that State. Mr Burr writes to the

Citizen: I was released on the Soth day of Japuary. 1846, at 12 c'clock. When I left those dreary looking, massive walls, I did not feel half so happy as I had anticipated; and why? place; this was a very severe blow to me, and They told me that that day was Good Friday to me. So it was. Still I could not rejoice half as I should, if I could have had my com-

panion to come home with me. I felt perfeetly willing to give brother Thompson my papers, to come home in my place, but they said that would not do nor could not be. saw in the city some that appeared to be very and representing him as a 'monamaniac.' all friendly to me, and some had long been very much so. I have been almost two weeks in getting home to this place, and owing to the nanner of conveyance, had a hard time of it. when landed at Quincy. I felt disposed, like many a stormbesten sailor, to shout with a loud voice and joyful heart. "Land ho! lauc

Prison for ten years, with the precincts, to keep the convicts, and make improvements not ex-AP According to the official reports, the ex- eceding \$5,691 annually-provided the State enses of the State of New York are, for the will pay him \$5,000 a year. Mr. Bates doubt-

four years and about six months in prison.

IF The grand jury have found true bills of indictment for manulaughter, against Rathburn and Corey, keeper and assistant keeper of the contingent expenses, \$96,657 32. The printing State Prison at Auburn, in the case of the whip ped convict Plumb.

SALE OF THE CENTRAL RAIL. ROAD.

The Free Press contains a protest of more tha four columns against the sale of the Railroad .-It is signed by D. A. Noble, Thos. Lewis, J. Andrews, J. P. Cook, J. B. Graham, P. Ord. and E. Hawley, Jr. The reasons assigned

1. That by the act of incorporation, the State "sells and grants," and in fact guarantees the right of way to the Company, when the State has no sufficient title, no transferable title, and in many cases, no pretence of any title. Hence the Company can come on to the State for dam-

2. The Company are authorized to enter on the lands and estates, both personal and real, of private individuals without having paid the damages therefor, thus leaving the sufferer to get his pay by the slow process of the law, as best he

3. The Company can only be sued in a Court of Record, at the same time they may take any lands, materials, and personal property they may want within the limits of 450 feet wide, from Detroit to St. Joseph.

4. The Company is authorized to pay for the Road in the unrecognized and unadjusted bonds held in Europe on account of the U. S. Bank. The protest has an argument showing that the whole debt may be paid in these bonds, and otherwise, leaving our indebtedness on the recognized bonds accumulating as fast as ever. I would not relieve us of a dollar's taxation.

5. No supervision over the charter has been re served for a future Legislature. There is no right of repeal or alteration. The protestants say that out Statute book expressly provides, that every act of incorporation shall be subject to alteration, amendment, or repeal, and in New York, for more than 20 years, the absolute, unconditional right of repeal has been reserved in every act of incorporation, in railroad and bank charters, and in mauufacturing companies, ferries, &c. In Massachusetts, the statute is similar to ours, and the clause is believed to be in serted in every charter granted since 1804. The same is true of Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Missouri, and most of the States.

6. The stockholders in the Company are no personally holden for the debts of the corpora ration. The Company can easily mortgage the Road so that no creditor can get any thing.

7. The Company is an unrestricted monopoly They can do business in any way they please speculate in produce, and pay out any kind o currency, and they will be enabled to control the Banks and the Legislature.

We will say a word on the sufficiency of these

The first reason is a good one as far as it goes The State ought not to undertake to give any other title than it has.

The second reason is a good one. Paymen for property should invariably accompany or precede its taking. The provisions of the bill, it rightly stated, will set a very dangerous prece-

The third reason is weighty. We would vote against the bill with that clause in it.

The facts involved in the fourth reason we have not examined sufficienty to form an accurate judgment upon them.

The fifth position of the Protest is sustained by statements directly adverse to the general be lief. We have head it argued, that in the railroad charters at the East, no repealing clause were ever inserted, and that no capitalist would invest property under a charter containing such a clause. But if the facts be as stated, the rea son is a good one. If there be fifty railroads in the United States, all subject to such a provision, why should we incorporate one without it?they have at home.

The sixth reason we also approve. The great er the corporation, the more need of individual security. This principle should be invariably adhered to in every act of this kind.

The seventh reason we do not consider much force.

We trust that the odious and injudicious fea tures of the bill will be amended in the Senate; but should they not, we are satisfied that the Governor, in the end, would be sustained by the people in placing his veto upon it. The sale of the Road, and the consequent prevention of burdensome taxation, are desirable objects : but there are others of tar more value. A direct and permanent departure from just principles would, in the end, be a much greater evil to the people of the State than any degree of Taxation we shall be likely to endure.

### ANOTHER OFFER.

The Marshall Expounder says that Mr. Hurd. of that village is preparing a proposition for leasing the Central Railroad, of which the leading features are these :

"The State shall lease him the road for 30 years; during this period he will pay 7 per cent. on the present cost of the road, carry the staple articles of the country for one third the present rates, complete the road within a given time and give up the whole of it at the expiration of the term, as well built and in as good condition as any road in the Union. In fact, he proposes to give \$300,000 more than the company, offers as good terms in other respects, and gives back the road at the end of the time."

The State will in the end be invariably a loser by putting its property in the hands of individuals in the manner proposed by Mr. Titus and Mr. Hurd. We know not that these gentlemen intend any thing but what is honorable and just and they may calculate to fulfil their agreements in every point : yet all experience teaches that a State is invariably a sufferer by loaning large amounts of property to individuals or corpora

We expect to give the public lands to

the poor niggers .- State Journal. The Journal is very considerate and benevolent. But did it ever consider that Liberty is of more value than Lands? That the "poor niggers' cannot enjoy their lands unless they first have their Liberty? What does the Journal propose to do to give them Freedom? Every time the Editor votes a Whig Congress ional or National ticket, he votes for those, who if elected, would let the "poor niggers" continue in Slavery. He cannot deny this .-If every body should do as he does, when would the poor negroes get possession of the public lands which his generosity proposes to give them? He is generous in theory, and we doubt not in heart; but practically, in voting for, and advocating the election of those who would let the slave laws continue as they are, he is cruel and unjust. Were he to change places with the slave, he would feel it to be so.

By Sixteen Branches of the State Bank Ohio have been formed.

THE CHANCERY SYSTEM.

At a public Convention held in Syracuse, Mr. George Goddes made some remarks on the Chancery system. He said it might by some be tho't presumptuous in him, all "unlearned in the law" as he was, to take hold of such a question .-But the lawyers would never give us reform in Chancery proceedings. They never will do it. He had authority for this idea. Cromwell ondertook to reform the Chancery system of England. He found twenty-three thousand causes undecided. A commission was appointed. A lawyer was at the head of it. They went on very well until they came to the word "incumbrance:" they discussed it for three months; they could not decide as to its meaning : and it so ennumbered their labors, that they accomplished nothing. Cromwell,-who was a ploughman, nade all the reforms tha were made. Mr. G. related the anecdote of an English lawyer who set out a son in the same profession with a Cuancery suit as his stock in trade. The young man soon returned with the suit settled. His ather was amazed; the suit bad been in the family for three generations ! Mr. G. was now plaintiff to a Chancery suit of 20 years standing all the o iginal parties to it were dead; and he was the sole surviving Executor. Should he die, the suit would no longer have a living representative : a new suit must be commenced .-The oppressions of our Chancery system were such as none but a civilized people could endure. Mr. G. reiterated, that lawyers would never do the work required.

#### MASSACHUSETTS STATE PRISON.

Horace Greeley gives the following account o visit to this building. It shows a considerable iberality and humanity in those who manage it We wonder if our institution at Jackson is con fucted on a scale equally liberal to the prisoners and beneficial to the State ?

"It was Saturday afternoon when we visited the Prison, and there were two circumstances which interested us deeply. One was the sight of the prisoners coming one after another to a window through which they received books from the hand of the I ibrarian. The other was the meeting in the Chapel of the Prison Choir, composed of such prisoners as had learned to read music before their imprisonment. The leader had been a teacher of singing, and performed his luties with admirable skill. clarionet answered as a substitute for female larionet, while a bass-viol skilfully played, imparted attempts to the fundamental part. We have ed strength to the fundamental part. We have rarely heard better music even in the most tasteful churches. Ever since we were privileged to witness the effects produced by the delightful har ony of the Hutchinson Family upon the pris sic to repress unholy passion and awaken the and we were pleased to learn that the Choir in the Charlestown Prison were allowed Saturday part in the Sunday services and at daily morning and evening devotions. The Warden and the Chaplain spoke in the strongest terms of approval of this arrangement and of its happy effects upon the whole body of prisoners. We wish the Inspectors of prisons in our own State could be persuaded to copy this excellent exam-ple. We are confilent that such a measure would exert a highly salutary influence and

Flogging in this Prison has almost entirely ceased. We think Mr. Robinson informed us that the lash had been used only once in a period of six months. This is in itself a great triumph of Christianity over barbarism."

#### ROARING GENTLY. The Oakland Gazette (Whig) has the foll-

wing on Slavery:

attended by no evil whatever.

"Let the Southern people clear away the lust which has been raised before their eyes by the stir of Northern Abolitionism, and they must give up the pretended institution des and impoverishes them. And we would entreat every Northern man to be it up before election, as proof positive that We know of no reason why Eastern Capitalists at least reasonably prudent in his course upon he subject, and not by his violer hreats prevent the good which may be done by the enlightened minds in the South itself. Above all, there should be no political organization having for its fundamental object the destruction of Slavery in the South. Yet the Northern press and people should speak freely and soberly on the subject. We know that Slavery is an evil, and we wish in a most fraternal manner to warn the South against True we would counsel a manly resistance to the enchroachments of the spirit of despotism which this unholy institution necessarily creates. We would stand by our own rights, but not encroach upon and anathema-

By this extract it will be seen that three things look important to the Whig eves of the Gazette, each rising above the other in importance:

1. The Southern people should clear away

Abolition dust from their eyes. 2. Every Northern man should be "reason ably prudent" on this subject. This is very important. But

3. "Above all, there should be no political organization having for its fundamental object the destruction of Slavory."

O no! The Gazette wants no Liberty

Did not the Gazette, about six months ago fully and cordially endorse the action of the Whigs of Jackson County, making Abolition a Whig principle? Does it now mean to retract?

### APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments by the President, in this State, have been confirmed by the United States Senate:

C. G. Hammond, Collector for the district, and Inspector for the port of Detroit, vice, Edward Brooks resigned.

John Norvell, Attorney of the United States for the district of Michigan, vice live years. George C. Bates resigned.

W. A. Richmond, to be Indian Agent, for the Agency of Mackinaw, vice, Rob ert Stuart, removed.

district of Michigan, vice L. S. Humphrey, resigned.

In addition to the above, we notice that Hon. R. M. Saunders, of North Carolina, has been appointed by the President and Senate, Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Spain, vice, W. Irv-

ing, resigned. The Governor and Senate of this State have appointed George Danforth Circuit Court Commissioner; and John N. Gott and Benjamin F. Bradley, Nota-the company. ries Public, for this county.

The Albany Argus represents that th Telegraph between that city and Utica works "to a charm." The distance is about 100 miles It fully meets the autic aspectations.

PEACE MOVEMENTS.

The Hibernia brought from England a circular which has been sent to most of the Merchants of Great Britain, urging them to address their brother Merchants in America. for the purpose of preserving peace between the two countries. The idea is rather a novel one, but indicates good sense and humanity, as well as a close attention to mercantile interest. Burritt describes it as "a general apneal to the Merchants of Great Britain, to adlress to the Merchants of America brief and earnest communications, demonstrating their dependence upon each other, as citizens of the world: the dependence of Commerce on Peace: their mutual interest and duty to do all in their power to avert the dire calamity of War. and to induce their respective governments to adjust all questions of international controversy, by pacific negotiations or arbitration; so that peace, prosperity and amity may reign unbroken and forever between two nations whom God has made of one blood and broth erhood to fill the whole earth with the blessings of their unity."

#### SECOND ADVENT BELIEVERS.

According to our exchanges, in many places portion of this class of believers have run into disgraceful and unjustifiable excess. We noticed some weeks since in the Cleveland American, an article, warning the respectable and exemplary portion of the denominations from countenanceing the gross and notorious improprieties of their brethren. The last Cincinnati Herald savs:

We understand that many of the Second Advent People in this city have become uttery fanatical. They believe that the Lord has nas come-that there ought to be no longer any marrying or giving in marriage-that the elect should have none but spiritual wives,&c. Several respectable women have left their husbands, led away by these lying notions, and the peace of quiet, loving families has been broken up. The meetings of the deluded people are held in private houses .-Much excitement has been the result, and some of the leaders of these meetings have been threatened with mob violence.

#### THE RATE OF INTEREST.

Some weeks since, in revising the Statutes in interesting debate sprung up in the House of Representatives, on striking out the clause prohibiting the taking of more than ten per cent interest. We wish we had room to insert the debate. Mr. Chubb, of this county, made some sensible remarks against continuing the absurd restriction, but the majority of the House were not enough enlightened to sus-

It appears that Gov. Felch, although quite conservative on many subjects, is right on this point: for we find that in 1837, while this subject was under consideration, Mr. Felch moved to amend the bill by striking out the three first sections, and inserting the following as a substitute for one of them. "That it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons to recover and receive on any contract hereafter made, such rate of interest as may be agreed upon by the parties, and expressed in day, January 27th, 1857, page 148.

We are indebted to the Oakland Gazette. Whig paper, for calling our attention to this fact. A correspondent of that paper brought Felch was for "usury"-"for removing all restraint upon the merciless creditor, -leaving the debtor a prey to avarice and extortion.' &c.

The course of Mr. Chubb will finally pre-

FOOLISH LEGISLATION!

The following is one section of a bill which had passed the Kentucky Legislature. It will be seen that it extends the jurisdiction of Kentucky over all the free states, and how much further deponent saith not. If a man in Ohio or New York shall assist a slave, he is declared guilty of a violation of the law of Kentucky, and condemned to one of her penitentiaries for a term of years. How can the law of Kentucky condemn a man for what he does in another State ? We ask how? Suppose we reverse it. New York passes a law making it a crime for any man to hold a slave within her jurisdiction ; and then on the strength of this, passes another law that if any person "without the limits of " New York and within the limits of any state where slaveshall be imprisoned in a New York prison -This is just what Kentucky has done in principle. If Kentucky legislation can make it unlaw ful to assist a slave in New York, New York But read what the law says .- Alb. Patriot.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That if any its of this commonwealth, and within the limits of any State where slavery is not allowed by law, aiding, abetting, harboring, concealing, or assisting any slave or slaves, belonging to any citizen of this commonwealth, to make his, her, or their escape, from their lawful owner or owners, such milty of enticing away such slave or slaves from the county in which such slave or slaves, or ei-ther of them, may have resided, unless the contrary be proven by at least two creditable witnesses, and such person or persons shall on conviction of any such offence, be confined in the jail and penifentiary of this commonwealth, fo-a period not less than one year, nor more than ally. The account before us says:

### BISHOP POLK.

The Cincinnati Herald has a notice of this ventleman. He is Bishop of Louisiana, and has a plantation of 170 slaves, who produce Austin E. Wing, Marshall for the annually \$50,000 lbs of sugar. The tariff on sugar raises the price at least one cent a pound, so that the legislation of Uncle Sam takes out of the pockets of the people of the United

> Petitions are in circulation, praying the Legislature to amend the charter of the R. R. Company, by prohibiting the running of cars on the Sabbath. Such a provision, we think, would be desirable and beneficial to the

BUFFALO .- At the recent charter election in this city, the Whigs elected their candidates for Mayor, Justice and six low the banks of that State the privilege of issuout of ten of the Aldermen.

DIRECT TAXATION.

The people of the United States would cheerfully meet these expenses by a direct tax: but never will they support our military marine and other preparations and expenses for war by such a tax. The very terms of such a tax-bill would render its imposition impos-

Let us make out one against a bard laborng wood sawer, as the Government would be compelled to do, and see how it would

Washington, March Sd, 1857. Oni Bentback,-Sir: Your national axes for the year 1836, for yourself, your wife and five children, are, for the civil expenses of Fovernment, at 84 cents each, or the Military and Naval Establishmen &c., for the same year, at \$1,51

And our poor neighbor Bentback would ave been compelled to foot his bill, had the tax been laid on persons equally and exclusivey. For the expenditures of the Government d uring that year were \$\$1,793,587-\$5,524,-253, for civil purposes, and \$25,269,344 for the Military and Naval departments!-and the population could not have exceeded sixteen millions. Now, then, when the taxgatherers entered that poor man's cabin, and demanded the avails of two day s labor for the civil expenses of government, and then the labor of ten days more for the military and naval establishments, would not that bowbacked, ill-clad father, as he stood surrounded by his shoeless children with the demanded earnings of his toil trembling in his handwould he not ask, "What is the use of the Navy?" before he dropped into the leechy maw of the state the twentieth part of his annual substance? And would not that question be echoed, from one part of the Union to the other, by the million of delving Bentbacks who are laboring in the ditch and on the mountain, and by sunlight and starlight and lamplight, dragging out long hours of toil for a pittance that hardly saves them and theirs from pinching want? "What is the use of the Navy and Army?" would be a question written on every instrument of labor, and on banners raised high on the moaning breeze, by hands that do the drudgery of humanity should the sum annually appropriated to those departments be levied on the people by a direct tax. No; patriotic as the poor have ever been, and ready as they ever are, to sacrifice their all in defence of their country, there never will be a day in the future history of this republic, when it can raise twenty-six millions of dollars, by direct tax for preparations for war in time of peace .- Burritt.

#### ELECTION OF JUDGES

At a Reform meeting held held lately in Sy acuse, N. V. Alvan Stewart said he would have the Supreme Judges elected every seven years What they lack in learning-if so be they lack therein-they would make up in heart. The longer a man is a judge, the less heart he has .-When he has sat a long time, he measures out to you a legal technicality, which may overturn writing." See Journal of the House of Fri- justice, with the same indifference he would measure you a yard of cloth. This was the nat ural effect of the long and undisturbed possession

of power. The time has come when right will prevail-when matter, not manner, will govern in the decision of courts of justice. He would send judges back to the place whence they is this, that the character of some of the candicourse, by its wisdom. We must say to them, you cannot make your decision with a nod, and all obey without questioning its wisdom." In Vermont, they are elected annually : this year. the Whige had taken a democrat : because they liked the man and knew he would act impartially, when placed on the bench.

Mr. S. also noticed the charge that lawyers ontrolled legislation. Why should it not be so. to a great extent ? When you go to the Legislature whether the lawyers be few or many, upon whom is always thrown the drafting of reports and bills, and, in fact, all the machinery of legislation? If you wish to get this out of the hands of lawyers, said Mr. S. let farmers and others qualify themselves for the work, and do its members, although it is believed bythe friends it : or cease to complain.

#### BEAUTIES OF SLAVERY. Frederick Douglass quotes the Statute of

Maryland as follows; (Any slave for rambling in the night

or riding horses in the day time without leave, ry is allowed by law," shall hold a slave, he or running away, may be punished by whipping, cropping, branding in the cheek, or other wise—not rendering him unfit for labor.'— . 387. (1) (F'Any slave convicted of petty treason

nurder, or wilful burning of dwelling house egislation can make it unlawful to hold a slave may be sentenced to have the right hand cut in Kentucky. Are slaveholders getting mad ? - off, to be hanged in the usual way-his head severed from his body-the body divided into our quarters, and the head and quarters set up 

### SOUTHERN CHIVALRY.

An encounter lately took place near Richmon etween J. H. Pleasants, late of the Richmond Whig. & Thos. Ritchie Jr. son of the editor of the Union. Mr. P. hus died of his wounds. He was about 54 years old, Mr. R. about half that .-The management of the quarrel was after the most approved fashion of the chivalry. No butchers could have done up the work more scientific

"It seems that Mr. Pleasants, last evening, sent Mr. Ritchie a message to the effect that if h did not meet him at the 'Cotton Press' he woul post him as a coward. Mr. Ritchie returner for his answer that he would be there. The accordingly met at the hour appointed, Mr. Ritchie armed with pistols and bowie knife, and Mr. Pleasants with pistols and a sword cane.— They commenced firing at 40 paces, and fired four rounds, approaching each other as they fired, the balls of neither taking effect, until they were within closing distance, when the attack was continued with sword cane and bowie knife. Ctates \$8,500 annually, and puts it into the pocket of Bishop Polk. Very kind to the across the abdomen, severing the intestines, and rendering his recovery impossible."

A FACT FOR THE BIBLE SOCIETY. Notwithstanding our reverence for the Sabba ay, there is discharged every Sabbath morning in all the forts and arsenals of the United States. a Sabbath gun, and the expenses of that gun amounts to more every year than the cost of all community, and of no pecumary detriment to the bibles that are distributed among all the heathen by the associated efforts of the whole of christendom in the same time .- Burritt.

> The Senate of Virginia have rejected, by ote of 20 nays to 11 yeas, a proposition to aling notes of less denomination than \$5.

Correspondence of the Signal of Liberty. MATTERS IN DETROIT.

DETROIT, March 11, 1846. FRIEND FOSTER. When writing a few days since in the absent

he question of License or No License was car-

ied by a vote of 4 to 1 in favor of the latter .-

The official returns have since been published

or License being 230-No License 1070 ! !--alnost 5 to 1 against License. The question mong our friends abroad in view of such a re ult, would naturally be, how was it accomplish ed? As it expnot be possible that the work of Temperance reform has been so thorough in his City, as to be fairly indicated by such a vote including the members of the Catholic Temper ance Society in our City, (which are very nunerous) we have probably from 7 to 800 voters, 813,15 oledged Temperance men. These, of course, with all their influence, would go for " No Liense." In addition to these, we have reason to know that quite a number of those practically opposed to Temperance, and numerous grog sell ers themselves, voted "No License," As far as the latter was concerned, they doubtless voted under the impression that the law could not be sustained, and that they would thereby secure the privilege of selling without being compelled to pay for a License Time and the energy of emperance men in our City, will show whether they have not "reckoned without their host." We are aware of the fact that to enforce the law, may be attended with difficulty, and in some cases by the aid of legal quibbles, possibly prove a failure, but we are also confident that by prop er faithfulness on the part of its friends, the present year will test its efficiency, and if tound unseaworthy, or too easily evaded to effect its object, the same power which sought and secur ed this law will be found again knocking at the door of our Legislature, and demanding one that will protect us from these streams of death, in the case of every community which declares by a majority of its citizens that they do not wish to tolerate them.

The triumph of the friends of Temperance at the late election in our city, was not simply in the fact of securing such an overwhelming vote for " No License," but also in the defeat candidates for office. After it became eviden from the interest excited upon the subject, that the No License ticket would prevail, its opponents, managing adroitly, and using the Democratic party, secured the nomination of 5 grog selling candidates for Aldermen, out of 6-(the whole number to be elected) of the 5 neminated, 4: were defeated (although our election for Al dermen is by wards, and 2 of them were running in wards which usually have a democratic ma jority of 50 to 60,) and the 5th tied by his op ponent. This Waterloo defeat of the grog sell ing interests and the signal rebuke it adminis tered to those who sought to place in power the very men whose aun and interests would be to defeat the will of the majority, was truly gratifying to the friends of Temperance and good or der in our city. It is not the first time that Modern (or as Mr. Birney would say, curantous, skin deep,) Democracy has required its supporters to engage in dirty work, and support men and measures, as a party, which the conscience was better judgment of many of its members would utterly repudiate. Could I attain the ear of an influential Democrat and would do a service to his party. I would whisner to him the fact (becoming of late somewhat notorious in certain places.) that one of the greatcame, often-and teach them to vindicate their dates of his party sink so far below even the ordithem simply upon THAT ground, and not from any particular favor towards their immediate op-

> As you are doubtless aware, the House, by very decisive vote, (35 to 7) refused to concur with the Senate in the repeal of the License law, and it is now well understood that the Senate will recede from their position and thus save the law its friends therefore may feel no anxiety upon that score, but press forward to do their duty un-

The bill for the sale of the Central Railroad s drawing its slow length through the Senate. neeting with spirited opposition from several of of the Bill that it will pass that body in substance as it came from the House by the constitutional majority of two-thirds.

Efforts have recently been made by the friends Societies to establish a Bethel in our city. A society has been organized for that purpose, and arrangements are being made to obtain a suitable place, and procure the services of a minister who ests of that worthy and much neglected class unon our Inland Seas. The arrangements will doubtless be fully perfected and a house opened for their accommodation in a short time.

Spring is gradually opening upon us; the weather for the past 8 or 10 days has been unustally fine for the season, and as the river is nearly free of ice, we shall soon hear the note of navigation along our wharves, and the busy hum of spring business through the city.

Yours truly.

### MASSACHUSETTS.

The State Liberty Convention met in Boson, Feb 25. Hon Wm. Jackson was chosen President. Messrs. Jackson, Leavitt, and Swan addressed the Convention. A plan of general organization was adopted. Samuel E. Sewell, of Roxbury was nominated for Governor, and John M. Brewster, of Pittsfield, till the perspiration freely poured from them ; the for Lieut. Governor.

# SOUTHERN HUMANITY.

The Governor of Louisiana, in his message t he Legislature recommends that they pass a law punishing all slave and free persons of color, who may be found in Louisiana after the com mission of crimes in other States, with imprisonment in the penitentiary for life."

Rev. Mr. Cleveland, formerly of this vilage, is said to have declined the call to the Presbyterian Church at East Boston, and to have received and accepted a call to the 2nd Congregational Church at Providence, R. I. Maderia is made from a mixture of three kinds We know not how much truth there is in of grapes. After being expressed the wine is paid our debts he would go for such a the statement, but we give it as we see it in put into casks, ferments, and is clarified with provision. our exchanges .- Marshall Statesman.

AN ALARMING STATEMENT. -The late Catholic Bishop, Dubois, of New York, said to a friend: "I have found that the laboring classes under my charge in the city of New York, pay for drams alone at the grog shops nine hundred thousand dollars annually."

Liberty Association.

A meeting of the Liberty Association of Ann Arbor will be held at the Signal office this (Monday) evening at 7 o'clock. A general attendance of the members is requested, as business of impostance will come before the meeting. f any official returns. I ventured the opinion that

## For the Signal of Liberty.

CANADA MISSION. On the 26th of August last, the trustees showing that even that statement, surprising as he temporalities of the Canada mission appoint it might appear, was below the truth, the vote ed the Rev. Thomas Willas agent to solicit ands for purchasing lands in Canada, on which o erect a school house and church : and to parcel out the residue in small lots to destitute colored people without sectarian distinction. Certain citizens of Detroit, approving the measure. urnished credentials to Mr. Willas, and guar nteed the faithful application of all contribution Mr. Willas has since visited parts of Michigan, Massachuseuts, and New York : the cities of Providence and Cleveland. He now exhibits to the undersigned a report of his doings, and his collection book, in which the donors are strongly requested by his credentials to enter every do

This is therefore to certify that we have care fully examined each item on the said book, transferred to a separate sheet, and that we submitted the book and the doings of Mr. Willas to every proper test in our power, and find the following results of his agency.

The cash receipts appearing on the the book, as far as made out, many being defaced and imperfect, were
But Mr. Willas states that small

were not entered, and that his lis traveling and other expenses during six months agency, a-

eaving in his hands a surplus of subject only to his services. Donations of clothing, and other matters, cash not yet paid, will probably add in time, the further

On a former mission Mr. Willas collected for he trustees one hundred dollars over all expens es and agency. The money was deposited un der the control of Jno. Owen Esq. of this city It is also available for the present object, and with the new donations will remain in specie in leposit, until the proper location is selected.

That location is now being sought, and hope are entertained that the British Government may lonate the land. If it does not, the funds will be applied to purchase the lands. But in either event, further aid will be necessary to consum mate the proposed object. Of the consumma tion however at no distant day we entertain n doubt. Its progress will be announced.

The agreement between the trustees and Mi Willas, entitle him to one hundred dollars fo services since August. The undersigned do no reposed in him; the time consumed; the extent of travelling; the laboriousness and fidelity of hi services: the amount he has rendered available and the services yet requisite for selecting the

They also feel that he is entitled to the confi ence and thanks of all interested in the enter prise, for his fidelity and zeal.

CHAS. H. STEWART, HORACE HALLOCK.

Detroit, March 6, 1846. The following papers are particularly re uested to publish the above, it having been reuested by many of the patrons. The True Wesleyan, N. Y .- Boston Daily Times-The est difficulties with which Liberty men have to Star, Providence-The Emancipator, Cincinnati American.

### THE BIBLE IN CHINA.

The testimony now lying before us is from the ondon Missionary Register, to this effect :-"On the 7th of last June Sir Henry Pottiner stated, 'that he had perused a late edict be the Emperor of China, wherein the Emperor informs his subjects that he had heard read to him extracts from a book entitled the Holy Scriptures, the purport of which appeared to him to be replete with virtuous precents, and, as such likely to do good: that it was a book of virtue. and, with this conviction, he recommended it to the perusal of his people, and gave them permission to read it, and act agreeably to their own

The Bombay Times announces a similar fact in the following terms, May 12, 1845 :- " It is said that the Emperor of China has at length consented to tolerate the Christian religion .-From a statement translated from 'he Pekin Gaof the sailor among the different Evangelical zette, it would seem that Keying having memo rialized the Emperor in favor of the Christian religion, that worthy sovereign, after a careful examination of its tenets, has declared that it was not only a harmless but a commendable faith. is to devote his entire time to the spiritual inter- and forthwith ordered the interdict laid on it to be removed."

> INFORMATION FOR WINE-BIBBERS. The following account of the manner of expressing the juice of the grape is respectfully submitted to the attention of wine-bibbers, who in the more sparsely settled parts of the are so very particular in the choice of a pure ar- state and in the larger villages. Where

> "Commander Wilkes, in his report of the Exploring Expedition, states that when at the great hardship. Where there were forisland of Maderia, he visited with the United ty or fifty scholars in a district it would States Consul, a wine factory-a kind of shed not be needed, and it would not be impo--and thus sketches the process : "On our approach we heard a sort of song,

> with a continued stamping, and on entering saw six men stamping violently in a vat of six feet square by two feet deep, three on each side of a huge lever beam, their legs bare up to the and there could be no solid objection to thighs.

> vat had been filled with grapes, and by their exertions we were enabled to see the whole pro- the tax unless the people chose. If they cess. After the grapes had been sufficiently are unable to pay the tax they will not stamped and the men's legs well scraped, the vote to raise it. oulp was made into the shape of a large bee hive, rope being wound around it. The lever was nen used, which has a large stone or rock at- as villages. ached to it by a screw. The juice flows off and s received in tubs. The produce of the press is on an average about fifty gallons daily. Each Let this tax alone for the present. It gallon requires about two bushels of grapes .-The taste is very much like sweet cider. The general average is from one to three pipes of and county purposes, highway and school wine per acre annually. The South side of the purposes. To put on this additional tax island produces the finest wines. The common gypsum or isinglass, after which two or three gallons of brandy are added to each pipe."

Miss C. Cushman will return to this country the next steam packet. She has received or engagements in England, \$54,000. Pretty good, in one year, for a Yankee girl .-- N. O.

#### LATER AND IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

We learn from Washington, that accounts have been received by our government, of a later date than any which yet have appeared: and the intelligence is of the most important character, as to the negotiation of our relations with Mexico.

By the news it appears that the government of Paredes has refused to acknowledge or receive Mr. Slidell, our Minister to Mexico. On this refusal being known, Mr. Shdell asked for his pasports. This was refused -He then insisted on being allowed an escort to Vera Cruz, which, it appears, was granted In a short time, it may be expected that the

United States, having failed entirely in its

mission to Mexico, will have to resort to some

other alternative.

It is also stated, but on less competent any thority, that the Mexican Government have organized an army of considerable force, to proceed to the Rio Grande. The rumors. hitherto, relative to a counter revolution, by Arista, are now contradicted altogether. It seems doubtful, however, whether this new expedition upon Texas is merely a paper expedition, or not.

In the mean time, our government has not been idle. We understand from Washington. that there is now assembled in the Gulf of Mexico, or will be in a short time, one of the \$414,42 largest fleets ever sent out by the United States, upon any occasion. It will consist of three frigates and two steamers, and other smaller vessels, which will number in all 275 guns, with a force of 2,500 men. The army is ordered to march to the month of the Rio Grande, and if the news is correct, it will be marched under able preparations, so as to bring Mexico to terms in a short time.

The belief is, that British intrigue now prevails at Mexico, and is at the bottom of all hese belligerent movements .- Ex. Paper.

#### STATISTICS OF DISEASE.

The Surgeon General of the U. States reports that the mean strength of the Army for the last 12 months, was 8,590. The cases of sickness were 22,496, so that each man on an average, was sick enough to be doctored a little more than 23 times in a year .-Number of deaths, 78. The ratio of deaths to the number of men was 1 to 110; and the proportion of deaths to the number of cases of sickness, was I to 295. The most prominent causes of sickness are thus stated:

Diarrhoea, 0.808 Febris quotidiana. 1,992 tertiana. 1,572 Phlegmon et abscessus, 929 Obstipatio, 835 Cephalalgia, 782 Rheumatismus acutus 577 Not a single death occurred from the 2564 cases of fevers above mentioned.

### Congressional.

There is nothing of very great importance from Washington. The Senate have been occupied in discussing the Oregon question. The discourses have had a more pacific aspect since the reception of the foreign news. Mess s. Clayton, contend in securing support to their candidates Herald, Liberty Press, Patriot, and Cleveland Webster, Cass, Colquitt, Allen and others had participated in the debates.

In the House, the western Harbor and River Bill came up for discussion. It was virulently opposed by Rhett of S. C., and McConnell and Payne of Alabama. Their language is said to have been most insulting and virtuperative .-Whereat the Western Democratic members feel hemselves aggrieved. Poor souls! They have no just cause of complaint. They became the oluntary vassals of the South when they ratified the Texas iniquity, and they must not now disme the will of their masters in any particular. Messrs. Brinkerhooff and McClelland replied.

### State Legislature.

March 5, 1846.

House .-- Mr. Ransom moved a reconideration of the vote by which the amendment made in committee for allowing the voters at the township meeting to vote for raising a tax not exceeding one dollar for ev'ry scholar in townships between the ages of 5 and 18, to be applied for the purposes of education in the same manner as the public school money, which was carried.

Mr. R. moved to amend the amendment by inserting fifty cents instead of one dollar. He hoped this amendment would be allowed to prevail. He could assure gentlemen it was loudly called for there are not more than one hundred children in a township this could not be a sed unless needed. But in populous villages and sparsely populated districts it was needed, and he trusted the House would allow them the privilege. It bad been found to operate well in Detroit. its application in other places where the On our entering they redoubled their exertions people desired it.

Mr. Cole hoped the amendment would be adopted. There is no power to raise

Mr. Barbour hoped it would prevail.

It was required by many towns as well

Mr. Scott said: I go to raise a tax to pay our debts. Taxation is over us .will be unjust to the new counties. They are taxed for state purposes, township would be oppressive. Let us be honest before we are generous. After we have

The amendment as amended prevailed. Yeas-29-Nays 15.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed. Mr. Noble rose and said : Mr. Speaker, with permission of the House I will read a protest which I spropose to have

entered on the journals of the House. The Speaker said if no objection, the

gentleman will proceed. Mr. Noble read the protest of D. Noble, Thomas Lewis, J. Andrews, J. P. Cook, J. B. Graham, P. Ord and E. Hawley jr., against the passage of an act entitled "an act to authorize the sale of the Central Railroad, and incorporate the

Michigan Railroad Company., The Speaker. The protest will be entered on the journal of the House if there is nothing in the language disrespectful to the House. The Chair has not observed any thing of the kind.

Mr. Patterson. I hope there will be no objection made. The protest is the reiteration of a long chain of argument urged with great zeal during the pendency of this bill, and had the House believed that one twentieth part of what is stated in that protest was true, the bill would not have been passed. The only protest against that protest the members of the House require to substantiate their acts, and which they will meet when they go home, will be the approval of their constituents, who will say, you have kept the failh; well done, good and faithful servants.

The protest was ordered to be entered on the journals.

On motion of Mr. Hand, title 9 of the revision was taken up, and the question being on concurring in Senate amendment-to strike out part of section 18, which authorizes the legal voters at township meeting to vote license or no license -the amendment was non-concurred in.

Yeas-Messrs. Barrett, Davis, Ord, Parsons, Thomas, Webster, Wing-7 Nays-Messrs. Andrews, A. C. Baldwin, C. Baldwin, Barbour, Blair, Chubb, Cole, Cook, Dunham, Edmunds, Giddings, Glen, Groves, Hand, Hawley, Leland, Leach, T. Lewis, W. Lewis, 9 to 8. Moran, Morse, O'Malley, Palmer, Patterson, Pierce, Ransom, Rice, Scott, Sweeny, Wakeman, Speaker-35.

March 6.

SENATE.—The railroad sale bill was made the special order for Monday. The bill relative to mines and minerals was referred to the judiciary committee. The Senate in committee of the whole had under consideration the bill for organizing and regulating mining, milling, manufacturing, &c. associations. It was opposed by Mr. Bush. Mr. Denton was in favor of some general law which should afford greater facilities for industrial purposes, and moved to include agricultural associations; this would enable agricultural societies to carry on experimental farms, &c. Adopted. Mr. Allen moved to insert for the manufacture of all articles. Adopted. The committee rose and the amendments were concurred in by the Senate.

House -Mr. Blair offered a resolution instructing the committee on State Prison \$36 in six months, for one cent he did not spend to report a bill providing for the employ- He washed his own shirt and stockings, mended ment of convicts in a manner that shall manufacturing industry-also to inquire next six months being now able to talk good Enwhether any reduction can be made in glish, he obtained \$8 per month, and at the end bill or otherwise.

Mr. Blair referred to the expenditure support of prisoners; and intimated that there was plainly some mismanagement somewhere. Chap. 20, title 7 of the revision was taken up. Of Inspections .-Mr. Edmunds moved to make the Inspectors elective by the people; carried.

The Land Office bill was under consideration. The salary of Commissioner was fixed at \$800, Clerk and Recorder \$400 each. Chap. 60 relating to public lands was considered. University lands reduced to \$8 an acre; school lands to \$4. March 7.

SENATE.-The proceedings to day were of little consequence.

House .- Mr. Blair presented a memorial of A. B. Bates, relative to the State Prison, stating from the Prison Agent's report, that the expenses of that institution for the past year, have been, including salaries of officers, \$20,529 16! and for further expenses on building account, \$5,992 87-making the aggregate expenditure for the past year on the State Prison account, \$26,221 02.

The memorialist proposes to lease the State Prison. The House had under consideration different parts of the revision, on estates, bills property, &c.

Monday, March 10. SENATE .- The Senate in committee of the whole had under consideration the Railroad sale bill. An amendment was moved and adopted making the Company sueable in Justices Courts, several other amendments were moved and lost. Pending an amendment to strike out or amend the section relating to the part paid bonds the committee rose and had leave to sit again.

House.-The House was occupied with the revision and some private local bills of not much consequence.

Tuesday, March 10.

SENATE.-A petition was presented by Mr. Videto, from 31 citizens of Jackson Co., praying for the passage of the Railroad bill just as it came from the House. This was addressed to the Senate. Messrs. Howell and Littlejohn held that a petition could not be so addressedthat the people had a right to petition the Legislature, not one branch thereof. Dr. Denton and Mr. Chipman took opposite ground. The petition was referred to committee of the whole.

The Senate then resolved itself into committee of the whole, on the bill for the sale of the Central Railroad, and the question being on the amendment to the 4th section, that no more than one half of the part paid bonds of the state should be received at the price therein set upon them, in part payment for the road. A discussion of wide range was participa-

Mr. Green withdrew the amendment which proposed that one half of the part paid bonds should be received in payment of the roads at the price there stated .-The question then being on striking out subdivision of sec. 4 which allows those bonds to be received in payment. . .

things in general, after which the Senate

House .- Various local matters were disposed of. Mr. Barrett introduced Allen's bill for the better administration of justice. It was referred to the committee of the whole.

Wednesday, March 11. SENATE .- The question being on striting out that portion of the bill which allows the Company to make part payments in unrecognized bonds of the State. Mr. Thurber took the floor for striking out. This was necessary to make the sale a relief measure. Without this provision it would afford no relief.

Mr. Allen and Mr. Smith spoke in faor of retaining the proposition.

Mr. Denton spoke at length against striking out. He thought that provision the most politic of the whole. Mr. Hale also spoke against striking out, and tool occasion to reprobate repudiation. Mr. Littlejohn briefly replied to Mr. Hale.

It was then voted that the section be passed over for the present, and section was amended in one particular without debate. Some proposed amendments respecting the termination of the road at particular points in Detroit, were lost .-Also an amendment was offered requiring the Company to make a branch road to St. Joseph, in case the western termination of the road should be at some other point on the Lake. Lost.

Mr. Littlejohn moved to strike out of sec. 5 so much as prohibits the State from granting incorporations for other railroads parallel with this. Lost. Mr. L. moved to strike out of the section a clause prohibiting the State from taking, or authorizing the taking of the railroads or any part of them, for any purpose, with-Hazleton, Hollister, Jones, Kennedy, out consent of the Company. Carried,

House .- Title 12 of the revision was considered. The salary of the Commissioner of the Land Office was fixed a \$800 instead of \$1000, and of the Clerk and deputy at \$400 instead of \$500 .-The minimum price of the University lands was fixed at \$8 instead of \$12yeas 37, nays 9.

#### General Entelligence.

INDUSTRY AND ECONOMY. The Indiana Farmer and Gardener tells th ollowing simple and no doubt truthful tale, which admirably illustrates the certainty of competence and independence, if the humblest individual will but practice rigid economy in keeping down his expenditures while he is diligent in the creation of property by honest industry. About eight years ago a raw Dutchman whose

only English was a good natured yes, to every possible question, got employment as a stableman. His wages was \$6 and board; that was and patched his own breeches, paid for his tobacnot be detrimental to mechanical and co by some odd jobs, and laid by his wages. The the state prison expenses, and report by of six months more, had \$48, making in all for the year, \$84. The second year, by varying his employment-sawing wood in winter; working of \$13,000 the last year for the mere for corporation in summer, making garden in the spring, he laid by \$100, and the third year \$126, making in three years, \$309.

With this he bought 80 acres of land. It was as wild as when the deer fled over it, and the Indian pursued him. How should he get a living while clearing it ? Thus he did it. He himself emains in town to earn the money to pay for the clearing. Behold him, already risen a degree, he is an employer ! In two years time he has 20 acres well cleared, a log house and stable, and money enough to buy stock and tools. He now rises another step in the world, for he gets married, and with his amply built, broad faced, good natured wife, he gives up the town, and is a

In Germany he owned nothing, and never could; his wages nominal, his diet chiefly vegetable, and his prospect was, that he would be o bliged to labor as a menial for life, barely earning a subsistence and not leaving enough to bury him. In five years he has become the owner is fee simple of a good farm with comfortable fixures, a prospect of rural wealth, an independent life, and, by the blessing of heaven and his wife, of an endless posterity. Two words tell the whole story-Industry and Economy. These two words will make any man rich at the west.

THE OLD LADY .- My boy, cease laughing at that old lady. It is age that makes her bend over Sixty years ago, when she was as young as you she was as straight and as spry; now she is in-firm and ripe for the grave. Your mother, my firm and ripe for the grave. Your mother, my lad, in a few years, may be as decripid as this old lady, and will you laugh at her appearance?— This woman has sons who love her as you love your mother. What would be your feelings to the streets. Think, and cease your laughter.-You too may live to be old and infirm. You may totter and bend as you pass the streets. Remem ber this and never again make sport of the appearance of age and infirmity. If there are pe ons we should respect more than others, it is those whose days are nearly ended—whose shad-ows are lengthened for the tomb.

Progress of the Magnetic Telegraph. Amos Kendall, Superintendent of Morse's Telegraph, has published a card in the Washington Union, in which he admits the failure of the efforts thus far to conduct the electric fluid across the Hudson. Such is its affinity to earth and water, that it is difficult to make it pass any distance through either. "Keep it in the air, and it will follow your wire around the globe." Mr. Kendall also alludes to lady stated, that she had been eighteen years the frequent breaking of the wires between this city and Philadelphia, in consequence of the late storms and ice. He does not expect these disasters will entirely cease, until a more substantial wire is introduced, after, which, he says, "the messenger we control, shall fly through the driving snow, the pouring rain, and having signed the pledge through her instruted in by Messrs. Allen, Littlejohn and the rattling hail with the swiftness and mentality. serenity, of a winged spirt. This is the end at which we aim; the means are within our reach; it shall be accomplished. per. when you have one. That thought like the

By the returns of the census recently made, we find that the population of Michigan has increased 90,000 since 1840. The whole population now exceeds three hundred thousand. The did Mr. Chipman. Mr. Littlejohn made a speech of some length on matters and crease of five years in the larger than the increase of five years in the larger.—Patriet.

hsi city, made choice of the following officers for the ensuing year:

M. W. Ebenezer Hall, of Mt Clemens, Grand Master.

R. W. Jacob Beeson, of Niles Deputy Grand Master.

R. W. Calvin Hotchkins, of Pontiac, Gr. Sr. Warden.

R. W. Joshua B. Taylor, of Stoney Creek, Gr. Jr. Warden.

R. W. A. C. Smith, of Mt. Clemens. Gr. Sec. R. W. Levi Cook of Detroit Gr. Treas

R. W. and Rev. Daniel Micheal of Detroit, Gr. Chaplain.

R. W. John E. Schwarz, of Springwells, Gr. Marshall.

R. W. Peleg Ewell, of Stoney Creek, W. John Farrar, of Detroit, Sr. Gr

Deacon. W. Paul B. Ring of Jackson, Jr. Gr

W. Jeremiah Moors, of Detroit, Gr W. E. Smith Lee, of Detroit, Gr. Vis.

and Lec. W. Senaca Caswell, of Detroit, Gr. S. and Tiler .- Free Press.

There has been recently in New Or leans, a marriage of a white man named Buddington, a Teller in the Canal Bank, to the negro daughter of one of the wealthiest merchants. Budddington, before he could be married, was obliged to swear that he had negro blood in his veins, and to do this he made an incision in his arm and put some of her blood in the cut .-The ceremony was performed by a Catholic Clergyman, and the bridegroom has received with his wife a fortune of fifty or sixty thousand dollars.

Odd Fellows College .- The Indepen dent Order of Odd Fellows are adopting measures to establish a University in the District of Columbia, founded upon the principle of that benevolent association.

Caste.-In Hindostan, the supreme authority, during the past year, has repealed the old Hindoo law, which made Christianity a forfeiture of all property and other privileges, and had made all educated persons (Christians as well as others) eligible to the most important offies.-Recorder.

In America 'the supreme authority,'the past year' has extended the protection of its power over a foreign State, expressly for the perpetuation of caste.

Texas.-Gen. Henderson is chosen Governor. The Houston party have entire control of the Legislature. It is said that Houston, and the late President Jones, will be sent to the U.

Great Pedestrian feat .- On Saturday last Wm. Jackson, better known by the sobriquet of the American Deer, attempted on the Eclipse course, the feat of running eleven miles in an hour. He failed by ten seconds; although he performed one of the most remarkable feats upon record. He was not in competent training, not having run over two miles in ten days previous to the match. He was likewise suffering from a severe cold. He run in shoes with spikes, and towards the end of the hour, one of them peretrated the leather, and wounded his foot .- N. O. Picanune.

A Western Man .- In conversation with member of Congress the other day, he told me he was literally born in a hallow tree-not as fashionable as a trip to Rockaway or Newport. of it-but within its circumference and shelter. His father migrated from Georgia to the The snow usually lays on the ground from No Miami Valley, Ohio, and set his family down vember to April, and is on an average four feet in the green woods. Under the circumbe safely left in the ground until spring, without stance of the case, his mother availed herself danger of freezing. of the shelter and protection afforded her by the open trunk of a giant of the forest. Thus, our Congressman is a genuine son of an ancient monarch of the forest. He is, too, one of a family of twenty five children-seventeen now living, the youngest some dozen years old-and is the graduate of a black- crucifix, of beautiful workmanship, and richly smith's shop out West. He hammered out studded with jo wels, and his holiness, not to be his diploma upon the anvil. Who can show behind hand in generosity with his mighty ally, a better title to manhood, and a seat in Congress to boot? Andrew Kennedy, a representative from Indiana, in his own person unites all these claims, to say nothing of a great deal of sense and humanity, with an inexhaustable fund of stump rhetoric peculiar to the literature of the West .- Cor. Alb. Patriot.

Female Tetotal Lecturer .- A Mrs. Carlisle, of Dublin, Ireland, an independent lady, 71 years old, has recently commenced public lectures in England on temperance. In the course of an address in Liverpool, the aged a visitor with the late celebrated Mrs. Fry, and related circumstances of the most heart rending character that had originated in the use of intoxicating liquors. She had traveled through Ireland, Scotland, and a great part North! of England, disseminating the principles of abstinence among the religious public, and her labors had been abundantly blessed, hundreds

A Good Тноиент. -- Always place it on pa scattered seed, will not be lost. Goed men may repeat it, years after you are in heaven. It may strengthen the resolution of thousands-thou er lost. Good thoughts are as indestructible as

The Grand Lodge of Free and Accep- The loans and circulation of the banks of ed Masons, which recently assembled in the United States, from 1836 to 1840 inclusive, as compiled from the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, are as follows:

525.115,702

485,631,687

492,278,015

452,593,523

\$2,423,428,007

ent 4034 emigrants to Liberia at an expense o

migrant \$181,66. The Society, it appears, has

emoved 160 colored persons per annum to Li-

beria, on an average, since its organization,

while the increase of the colored population is

GOLD DOLLAR .- Judge Douglas has made

epresentation of value in existence. It is there

put into roleaux of fifty p'eces, occupying the

space of a small cigar, and packed in little per-

fumed purses for the ladies and the higher or-

ders of society. Such a coin could be remitted

under a seal from one end of the country to the

other, and would be a vast improvement upon

he present currency. When a vast amount of

these valuable coins shall be thrown into circula-

tion, they will drive out the small bills that serve

to banish specie from the every day currency of

the country. Such a dollar would not be hoard-

composing. Various experiments have been de, and the saving in fuel is stated at from for

FRESH POND ICE. - The harvest is ripe and

ty to fifty per cent.

Phil. Paper.

of \$58,484. Thus:

Decrease

er than under the former law.

Receipts of 4th quarter 1844

Do do 1845

or about two-fifths, which is better than we an-

Journal of Commerce supposes that in two or

A Copper Harbor correspondent furnishes

long and interesting letter to the Buffalo Com.

Advertiser of the 22d ult., in relation to the rich

mineral resources of that region, &c. in which,

among a variety of other valuable information

"The climate throughout the whole country

mild and uniform. The thermometer seldom

gets below zero, and the winters are far less cold

than in the latitude of Buffalo and Detroit. -

Last winter, the thermometer at this place was

not once below zero. The air is at all times

pure and invigorating, and the water of the lake.

cold at all seasons, is pure as water can be. We

have no sickness here, and took forward to the

time when a trip to Lake Superior shall become

A PAPAL GIFT .- The following is an extract

"The Emperor of Russia has testified his

gratitude to the Pope for his hospitable reception.

churches in the empire on the occasion.

"SLAVERY AS IT IS."

MEN HUNTED BY DOGS!

advertisement is copied precisely as it appears

in the Whig. Read it, men and women of the

Negro Dogs.

to Miss Susannah Kettle.

N. Y. Mercury.

of a letter from Rome :--

three years the amount of revenue will be g

YEAR.

1836

1837

1838

1839

1840

BANKS.

713

788

820

840

901

guidance of the North star.

"I can give your correspondent, G. E. J., one

remedy for killing rats, that I know from expetence to be effective. Mix some unslacked lime with corn-meal, and place where the rats may \$457,506,080 \$140,301,038 149,185,890 accidentally find it. They will soon become very thirsty and upon drinking the water the 116,138,910 lime slacks and swells the rat, like "all natur." R Christopher 135,170,995 In the Bahama Isles, sponge is fried and placed H & J Bowers 106.968,572 in their way ; they eat, drink, swell, burst and die. Lime and meal should be, of the first, one Jon is Bowers part, and meal two parts well mixed together.— J J Parker In twenty-five years the Colonization Society

\$732,840,29. This makes the expense of each James Gordon Bennett has sued Major Noah for a libel, very modestly laying his damages ac cording to the True Sun, at \$10,000,000. Major Noah has been held to bail in \$1,000.

Modern Witchcraft .- The Rev. Dr. Wilnot less than 80,000 per annum. Comments on such a splendid operation are unnecessary. More son, of the First Presbyterian Church in Cin- W Powell are colonized every year in Canada under the cinnati, has lately preached a sermon against the sin of witchcraft, in which he not only declares his belief in the reality of the sin, but he holds that it is now practical to an novement in Congress to mingle the gold dolalarming extent. Under the head of witchlar into our currency. The Washington Union craft he classes the recent pretended miracles B C Durfee in the Catholic church, animal magnetism, "This coin has been long known in the hard noney countries of the world. We have seen Shakerism, Mormanism, &c -- Religious Telt in Turkey about the size of a dime, yet much hinner: and have considered it the very best

#### Commercial.

ANN ARBOR MARCH 13, 1846. weather has become moderate. The snow has entirely disappeared. The mud is drying up, and the air once more feels delightful and reviving.

Preparations are making for a vigorous spring

The Wheat market continues stationary a about 75 cents. There is no alteration in the prices at the East.

ed up in banks or private depositories ; but would for ages circulate without loss by abrasion, a coin Butter is falling. A good article can be had at about 121 cents. The supply during the winter was greater than was anticipated in the fall. New Mode of Generating Steam.—A French engineer, M. Leonard, now in London, has discovered an exceedingly simple means of curtailing the quantity of coal hitherto required in the Some was sold as high as 183 cents; but the

generation of Steam. His principle, for which he has taken out a patent, is that of putting whale By an order of the British Council, Pot and Pearl Ashes, of foreign manufacture, are to be oil or other fish oil into the boiler, unmixed, or with more or less water. When the oil is at admitted into the United Kingdom, duty free on and after June 1st. temperature producing steam, water is thrown in, and steam is produced as fast as required by the machine, without the oil passing off in vapor of

price has been most of the time at 15 to 16

The Cincinnati Herald says of the newly de veloped English policy on American produc

"Notwithstanding all the teachings of certain political doctors, the agriculturalists of the West will see much to inure to their benefit in the new policy announced by Sir Robert Peel.-Beef, Pork and Meat which have borne a dut full crop will, from present appearances, be gathered in before another thaw comes to spoil its ered in before another thaw comes to spoil its of 8s. per cwt., Bacon, the duty on which is present beauty and diminish its thickness, which is now full twelve inches. Our friends on the Schuylkill river cannot do better than send on a lb. are all to be admitted free. The duty on Schuylkill river cannot do better than send on a Cheese and Hams is to be lowered one-half; and the renunciation of caste in favor of delegation to witness Mr. Wyeth's latest inven- Buckwheat and Indian Corn to be admitted at tion and rapid manner of cutting and storing Is per quarter. The tax on Flour is to be refavorable to trade is to be substituted for the equipped that he can put, if required, into his present one.

Even the enemies of low duties concede that brick store-house, four thousand tons per day .these changes will vastly benefit the West in relation to every product named, except Flour: this article, they insist, our wheat growers can-not export to the British market, in the face of Working of the NEW POSTAGE LAW .- The Washington Union gives returns from 50 of the the competition of Northern Europe. To this largest Post Offices in the United States shownotion they cling with desperation."

ing an aggregate decrease in the 4th quarter of New York papers of Feb. 28 represent that 1845, compared with the same quarter of 1844 the business season in that city has opened with unusual activity. Although the river is yet fast, merchants from the South and Southwest are coming in large numbers, and the greatest busi-86,043 ness ever known, so early in the season, is now being transacted.

ticipated. If the present rates are continued, the NATIVE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION. EDWARD L. FULLER Esq., will address the Native American Association of Ann Arbor, at the Baptist Church, in the Lower Village, tomorrow (Tuesday) Evening at 7 o'clock.

Ladies and gent lemen are invited to attend. By order of the Committee. March 13, 1846.

TO OUR READERS.

Among our advertisements published this the reader will discover additional evidence of the great value of Wistar's Balsam of Wild

We allude to the testimonial of John Wimer, Esq., in reference to the remarkable recovery of Mrs. Wimer from an almost hopeless consumptive disease.

The genuine Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry s wholly an innocent preparation-contains care medicinal virtues-and is now prescribed by many of our most skilful physicians. Persons predisposed to consumption have used it with the happiest success, also bad coughs originating deep. The ground never freezes. Potatoes can from violent colds it is a sure and speedy remedy, and is now used by the most intelligent families of our country.

D' See Advertisement. Price, \$1,00 per

MAYNARDS.

WHEN I MET YOU THE OTHER DAY by presenting him with a superb and costly YOU appeared to be choking with the asthma .thought you could not live long, your difficul ty of breathing appeared so great. And now has intimated his intention of presenting to his you appear to be nearly well. What has produced this great change ? Ah, replied the perimperial majesty, in return, the relics of the great son, I have found a remedy. I have suffered for St. Nicholas, the Emperor's patron saint. They years beyond conception, and never yet met with are to be carried into Russia, and to be inaugerated at St. Petersburgh with great ceremony. relief like that which is produced by Dr. Folger's A ship of war is to be sent to Italy to carry the Olonaonian, or all-healing Balsam. It relieves precious remains to their new destination, and the breathing immediately—checks the deep and trying cough, and enables me to fall into a quiet thanksgivings are to be offered up in all the sleep, from which I awake refreshed. The remedy is worth its weight in gold to any person who suffers as I have suffered. Such is the accounts given of the wondorful effects of this remedy, that it not only nets well in asthma, but A late number of the Sumter Co. Whig, pubshed at Livingston, Alabama, contains the folin cases of dyspetic consumption, cough, colds, bronchitis, pains in the chest and s de, and all lowing atrocious advertisement-proving, what is notoriously true, that it is a regular business affections of the lungs or windpipe, it is great a the South to train dogs to catch negroes, and beyond comparison. One trial will convince to let them out by the day or job, to hunt the the most sceptical of its virtues. W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, Agents for poor runaways in the swamps and forests! The

Ann Arbor.

### MARRIED,

THE undersigned having bought the entire pack of NEGRO DOGS, (of the Hay's In Manchester, on the 11th inst. oy Rev. G. Beckley, Rev. Oason R. Swift of Nan-& Co. ,) he now proposes to catch runnway Negroes. His charges will be Three Dollars per day for hunting, and Fitteen Dollars for catching a runaway. He resides 3 1-2 miles North of Livingston, near the lower Jones' Bluff road.

WILLIAM GAMBREL.

Nov. 6. 1845.—6in. kin, (Member of the Michigan Weslyan Methodist Conference) and Miss MARY E. BARKER of the former place.

### DIED.

MARRIED-On the 5th of September, by On the 8th day of March, Anna H. BIRNEYhe Rev. Dr. Potts, Mr. Ezekiel Black wo years old since the 27th day of Novembe ast,-the daughter of James G. Birney and Here is an illustration of the old say Elizabeth P. Birney, of Saginaw County .ing, "Pot told the kettle it was black .- Her disease was the measles, united with a se-

Mr. Alexander Leeds, Mich. of St. Joseph, RECEIPTS OF THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY .

FOR THE PRESENT WEEK. Opposite each subscriber a name will be found the amount received, in cash or otherwise, with the number and date of the paper to which it pays. J Treadwell \$1,00 to 312 or Apr 19 1847 1,00 to 332 or Apr 19 1847 1,00 to 303 or Feb 15 '' 6,00 to 263 or June 1 1846 1,00 to 301 or Feb 1 1847 50 to 279 or Aug 17 1846 50 to '' or '' '' 1,00 to 283 or Sept 28 1846 J Phillips 1,80 to 304 or Feb 22 1847 2,60 to 263 or May 11 1846 S N Parker J J Mead 38 to 261 or Apr 27 1846 3.33 to 304 or Feb 22 1847 G Webster F M Drake 1,00 to 287 or Oct 26 1846 1,00 to 304 or Feb 22 1847 1,00 to 300 or Jan 28 " 1,00 to 296 or Dec 28 1846 H Bunnell 1,68 to 306 or March 8 1847 1,63 to 305 or " 1 " 1.00 to 304 or Feb 22 2,00 to 209 or Apr 29 1845 1,00 to 305 or Mar 1 1847 50 to 279 or Aug 31 1846 1) 2,00 to 306 or Mar 8 1847 H Stewart 1,00 to "
3,00 1,00 to 297 or Jan 4 1847

OUR ADVERTISERS.

Under this head, we propose to continue the name, business, and place, of all who advertise in the Signal, free of charge, during the time their advertisements continue in the paper.

IF Manufacturers, Booksellers, Machinists Wholesale Merchants, and all others doing an extensive business, who wish to advertise, will ind the Signal the best possible medium of com-

W. S. & J. W. MAYNAED, Druggists, Ann Arbor.
BEECHER & ARROTT, Dry Goods, Detroit.

HALLOCK & RAYMOND, Rendy Made Clothing Detroit. S. W. Foster, & Co., Woolen Manufactur

W. A. RAYMOND, Dry Goods, Detroit. E. O. & A. CRITTENTON, Smut Machine

Ann Arbor.

Samford & Park, Druggists, Cincinnati,
W. R. Noves, Jr. Stoves & Hardware, De

H. GREGORY, Sash and Blind Maker, And Arbor.
G. F. Lewis, Exchange Broker, Detroit. T. BLACKWOOD, Homospathist, Ypsilanti. D. L. La Tourette, Linseed Oil Pactor

Long Lake
Calvin Bliss, Jeweller, Ann Arbor.
W R. Perry, Book Store, Ann Arbor.
P. B. Ripley, Temperance House, Detroit.
Harris & Williams, Steam Foundry, An

rbor. E. G. Burger, Dentist, Ann Arbor. H. & R. Partriner, Machine Makers,

T. A. HAVILAND, Real Estate, Ann Arbor. KNAPP & HAVILAND, Machine Makers, Ann HOLMES & Co., Dry Goods, Detroit.

ELDRED & Co., Tannery, Detroit.
A. C. McGraw & Co., Leather and Sho F. WETMORE, Crockery, Detroit. R. MARVIN, Hardware, Detroit, S. D. BURNETT, Dentist, Ann Arbor.

WARDWELL & DIXON, Hardware dealers, WATKINS & BISSELL, Forwarding and Com nission Merchants, Detroit.

Manhattan Store. Corner of Jefferson Avenue and Bales street,

Detroit. Be sure and visit the Manhattan Store when are making purchases. The goods which you will find there are excellent in quality and easonable in price. We have

Good Heavy Sheetings, Alapacas, illings, Tickings, Merinos, Muslin Delaines, Linseys, Red and white Flannels, Calicos, Lace Veils, Full Cloths, Green Barrege, Gloves, Hosiery, Vestings, Ginghan

nwls. Rib Bauing, Cotton Yarn, Wicking, White Car-pet Warp, Colored do. do., Straw Ticking, Bleached Cottors of 1 qualities, Fine unbleached Cottons. Barred Muslins, &c. &c.
Also, FEATHERS and PAPER HANG-INGS, Bordering, Window paper, Fire board

apers, 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 desirable place to do their trading. No ains will be spared in waiting on customers and all are juvited to call and examine our goods beore making their purchases. While we are confident that all who examine our stock will buy, yet we will take no offence, if after showng our goods, people choose to trade elsewhere.

W. A. RAYMOND.
Detroit, Dec. 25, 1845. NEW COOKING STOVE.



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

Woolson's Hot Air Cooking STOVE.

Which he can confidently recommend as being decidedly superior to any Cooking Steve in use

For simplicity in operation-economy in fuel, and or unequalled Baking and Roasting quali-The new and important improvement in troduced in its construction being such as to in-sure great advantages over all other kinds of

william R. NOYES, Jr. 76 Woodward Avenuu, Detroit. Dec. 12, 1845. 249

846. Watkins & Bissell, 1846. FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

DETROIT.

Agents for the Troy and Eric Line. For Freight and Passage, apply to ASA C. TEFFT, Agents. 29 Coenties Slip, N. Y. IDE, COTT & Co., Troy.

Buffalo. S. DRULLARD, Mark Packages "Troy and Erie Line." Ship Daily, (Sundays excepted.) from Coenties' Slip, N. Y., by Troy and Eric Iron Tow

KIMBERLY, PEASE & Co.,

FEATHERS and PAPER HANGINGS W. A. RAYMOND.

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

neded: 40 Bales Brown Sheetings and Shirtings,

10 Cases Bleached do 10 Bales Brown Drillings,

S Cases Bleached do

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

60 " Cassimere

709 Carpet Warp, 100 pieces Sheeps Gray Cloth, 100 " Sattmetts.

Blue, Black, Brown, Green, Steel Mixed, and Cadet Mixed Broad Cloths. 150 " Black, Colored, Figured and Plain

Alpaceas. White, Red, Green and Vellow

Flannels,
Super Meal Bagging,
Super Meal Bagging,
Plain and Figured Kentucky Jeans,
Linseys,

50 " Canton Flannels,

50 pairs Mackinaw Blankets, 50 pieces M. DeLaine and Cashmeres,

100 Blanket Shawls,

50 pieces 7-3 and 6-4 Bed Ticking, 50 '4 Stripe Shirting, 50 " Blue Drills,

100 " Prussian Diaper, 1000 " English and American Prints, together with a general assortment of Threads, Pins, Buttons, Combs, Gloves, Ribbons, Laces, Hdkfs, &c. &c., making the largest and best

152 Jefferson avenue, one door below the St. Clair Bank Building. Detroit, Oct. 7, 1245,

1846.

assortment of goods to be found in this state.

J. HOLMES & CO... WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS.

Dry Groceries, Carpeting,
and paper Hangings,
No. 63 Woodward Avenue, Larned's
Block, Detroit.

5 M. HOLMES, New York.

2 M. HOLMES, Detroit.

WE take this method of informing our friends
and customers throughout the State, that
we are still pursuing the even tener of our

we are still pursuing the even tenor of our ways, endeavoring to do our business upon teir ways, endeavoring to do ou. business upon fair and honorable principles. We would also tender our acknowledgments for the patronage extended to us by our customers, and would beg leave to call the attention of the public to a very well selected assortment of scasonable Goods, which are offered at wholesale or remit at very low prices. Our facilities 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 One of the lim, Mr. J. Holmes resides in the only 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 enabled to avail himself of the auctions and any decline in prices. We also purchase from the Importers, Manufacturer's Agents, and from the auctions by the rackage the same as N. Jobbers purchase, thus saving their profits.—
With these facilities we can saviely say that our
Goods are sold chear for the evidence of which We hold to the great cardinal principle of "the greatest good to the rchole number," so if you want to buy Goods cheap, and buy a large quantity for a little money give us a trial. Our stock is as extensive as any in the city, and we are constantly receiving new and fresh Goods from

50,000 lbs. Wool. Wanted, the above quantity of good merchant-able Wool for which the highest market price

will be paid. J. HOLMES & CO. Detroit, 1845.

BOOKS! BOOKS!!

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

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

of nearly every variety in use in this State—Histories, Biographics, Travels, Memoirs, Miscellaneous, Religious and Classical Books.

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

Perry's and make their selections from a full steck. Don't delay.

Also, on hand the largest assortment of PAPER ever offered west of Detroit; such as Cap, Flat Cap, Letter, French Letter, Bankers Post, Copying, Tissue, Card Back, Envelope, and I0 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, Envelopes, and many varieties of Visiting Cards. Envelop 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 a his line: Suffice it to say, that his assortment is general and cheaper than was ever before of-

He has made arrangements in New York which will enable him at all times to obtain any-thing 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 precedent, and he is ready and willing to do every thing reasonable to make his establishment such an one as an en-lightened and discerning community require, and he bopes to merit a share of patronage. Persons wishing any article in his line will de well to call before purchasing elsewhere. If you forget the place, enquire for Perry's Bookstere, 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 erceted a Mill for manufacturing LISSEED OIL. The location f the Mill is 5 miles north of Fentonville, Genesee Co., Mich. This location will accommo-date the farmers in Genesce, Lapeer, Shiawassea and a part of Livingston and Oakland Counties. The Mill is capable of grinding 10,000 bushels The Mill is capable to be able to get that quantity another year. The Flax Crop is believed to be the best that the farmer can ruise.— In the State of New York, in some sections which are acknowledged to be equal to any other for raising wheat, the formers have proven by an experience of 3 or 4 years, that they can make more money at raising flax seed at one dollar per bushel than they can at raising wheat at the pri-

ces it ordinarily brings.

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

elsewhere.

I will contract seed at one del or per bushel, to be delivered at the Mill next fall or winter.

A good assortment of Dry Goods, Grocerics.

Crockery, and Hardware, and all the materials for painting kept constantly on hand. Cash paid at all times for Flax Seed.

D. L. LA TOURETTE. Long Lake, Dec. 22, 1845. 243-2m DISSECTED MAPS -An instructive on I amusing article for the young, for sale at PERRY'S BOOKSTONE.

BEECHER & ABBOT, No 152, Jeffarson Avenue, next door to gan State Bank, Detroit, Have on hand a stock of

# DRY GOODS AND GROCERES:

5,000,000 Dollars

quite—but assure their old customers, and those wishing to buy, that they have a well selected assortment for the WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE,

[over their Retail Store and Basement.] which they will sell on as favorable terms as any establishment west of New York. WANTED-Pot and Pearl Ashes, for which the highest cash advances will be made. Mer-chants and others will please drop in. Jan. 1846. 248—Jino

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 as taught in the old school, and treated disease for the last two years according to the law of Homopathy,—(Similia similias curantur,) taught in the new school of medicine; and lay. ing compared the success of the two systems, is unhesitatingly believes Homospathy to be the most safe, certain and successful method of cure. Diseases, hitherto incurable, are now in most

cases, permanently eradicated by Homeopathy Affections of the spine, head, uterus, stomacl &c. &c. have now their certain remedies. Ep ilepsy, mania, paralysis, neuralgia, bronchtis, liver and lung diseases; scarlet fever, cholera, black measles, mallgnant sore throat, crystpelas or black tongue, croup, inflammations of the brain, stomach, bowels. &c. &c. are only a few of the many ills, that have been string of their of the many ills, that have been stript of their terrors by the timely application of homosopathic

medicaments.

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

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

Those who may wish to place themselves un-

der his treatment for any chronic disease, can obtain lodgings either at his house, or in other places, at low prices. THOS. BLACKWOOD, M. D.

Vpsilanti, 20th Nov. 1845 Homocopathist.

Wardwell & Dixon, IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEAL-ERS IN HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

New York. J. M. WARDWELL COURTLAND P. DIXON.

W. & D. are receiving a full and general assortment of Eaglish and American Hardware, consisting in part of Table and Pocket Cutlery, Butchers' Razors, Files, Chisels, Plane Irons and Saws, American Butts and Screws, Ames' Shovels and Spades. Wm. Rowland's Mill and X-Cut Saws, Harris', Bloods', Dennis' and Taylor's Scythes—which are offered on the most favorable terms for cash or six mouth's credit.

New York, Eeb. 1846. 252—6m

WOOLEN MACHINERY. & R. PARTRIDGE have on hand at their

& R. PARTRIDGE have on hand at their shop, a large amount of Woolen Machinery, 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 at prices and on terms to correspond with the times. They are also prepared to make to contract.

Condensers and Jacks, or any other Machinery that may be wanted for manufacturing or custom work; and all Machines made by them willpatch of business are not excelled, if equalled, by any of the Eastern or Ohio Machines. And as much has been and is said by Machine makers Folger's much has been and is said by Machine makers in neighboring States, of the superiority of their Machinery over all others, we now offer FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS it they will produce a Machine of their own make, that with the same amount of power, will do more and better work, in a given time, than Machines made by them. Those wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine their Machines, and learn their prices and terms before purchasing elsewhere.

Ann Arbor, January 12, 1846. 247-3n

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 cast of Albion, twelve west of Jackson. There is a never-failing stream of water running across it, and about 15 Acres 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.

Langary 19, 1846. 247—tf Ann Arbor. January 19, 1846.

"Steam Foundry." THE undersigned having bought the entire interest of H. & R. Partridge and Geo. F. Kent in the "Steam Foundry," Ann Arber, 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, Kom & Co., and to all others who may favor them

H. B. HARRIS, E. T. WILLIAMS, 1846. 244-if

Ann Arbor, Dec. 26, 1846. COUNTY ORDERS. THE highest price paid in eash by G. F. Low-ie, Exchange Broker, opposite the Insur-ance Bank, Detroit, for orders on any of the counties in the State of Michigan; also for State securities of all kinds and uncurrent funds Call

CLOVER MACHINES.

THRASHING MACHINES and Seperators made and sold by the subscribers, at their Machine Shop, near the Paper Mill, Lower Town, Ann Arbor, KNAPP & HAVILAND, Jan. 19, 1846. 247 tf

To Sportsmen. A GENERAL assortment of Casteel and Iron
Barrel Rifles, double and single barrel
Shot Guns, Pistols, Gun Locks, Game Bags,
Shot Pouches, Powder Finsks, for sale by
WM. R. NOYES,

248-1y 76, Woodward Avenue, Detroit. A NNUALS.—A large and valuable assort-ment of Annuals for 1846, together with many other splendidly bound books, sunable for able symptoms which strike such terror to the mind, and prolong your days.

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

Agents for Ann Arbor, W. S. & J. W. Maynard; E. Sampson, Ypsilanti; D. C. Whitwood, Dexter; Pickford & Crarg. Saline; Smith & Tyrol, Clinton; H. Bower, Manchester; P. Fartick & Co., Plymouth; D. Gregory and A. Grant, Northville.

presents, for sale at PERRY'S BOOKSTORE.

Flax Seed!

THE subscriber wishes to buy a quantity of FLAX SEED, for which he will pay the high est market price, in Goods or Cash, delivered at his Mill at Mount Pleasant, Genessee County, Michigan, five miles north of Fentonville. D. L. LA TOURETTE. Dec. 15, 1845.

Live Geese Feathers. 2.000 LBS, pure Live Geese Feathers for sale by the bale or single pound, at 13 . Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, by

Or about the 20th of November last, a large BRINDLE COW, with white back and belly, supposed to be nine or ten years old. Said cow ad on a large bell. The owner is requested to rove property, pay charges and take her away, r she will be disposed of according to law. BEECHER & ABBOT. Webster, Mich. 1 24 1846.

LEATHER! LEATHER! LEATHER! LDRED & CO., No. 123, Jefferson Avenue, "Eldred's Block," Detroit, take this opportunity to inform their customers, and the public generally, that they still continue to keep on hand a full assortment of Also, Lasts and Pegs, Curriers' Tools, &c. Spanish Sole Leather, Horse and Coltar Leather, Slaughtered do Hendock tanned Upper Leather, Cordevan do Moce Shins, French tanned Calf Skins,
Oak and Hemlock tanned do
Hemlock tanned Harness and Bridle Leather,
Oak Goat Binding, Deer and Lamb do White and Colored Linings. Printed Bag and Top Leather, Skirting, Philadelphia and Ohio; Shoe Trim-nings, and Kit of all kinds. Russet As the Subscribers are now manufacturing their own Leather, they are prepared sell as low as can be purchased in this market. Merchants and manufacturers will find it to their advantage to call and examine ur stock before purchasing elsewhere. Cash and Leather exchanged for Hides and Skins. ELDRED & CO. Detroit, Jan. 1846. Thirty Thousand Persons

A NNUALLY fall victims to Consumption in the United States. The cause of the evil as generally overlooked. A short dry cough, or received cold, is the precursor. These are

eglected cold, is the precursor. These are

lever, and night sweats follow, and death ends the scene. Would you find a

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

uiet repose; the shortness of breath is over-ome, the cough is allayed, and health and vigor

OLOSAONIAN,

or, ALL HEALING BALSAM, is the remedy which has been so eminently successful in alleviating and curing the above complaints; and it has been

used by the first physicians in the city, who de-clare it to be unrivalled, inasmuch as it does not disturb the bowels in the least by producing cos-tiveness, while all other remedies recommended for the above diseases invariably shut up the bow-els, thus rendering it necessary to resort to pur-

gative medicine.

Read the following coses, which have been re-

hieved and cured within a few weeks:

DAVID HENDERSON, 60 Laight street, took a severe cold on the 4th day of July, and was brought very low by a distressing cough, which resulted in frequent attacks of bleeding from the lungs. Although he tried every thing in the charge of remedies, which could be found.

u the shape of remedies which could be found, et lie was not benefitted, and by the month of

October was so much reduced by night sweats hat he despaired of life. One bottle of Folger's

Olosaonian restored him to health, GEORGE W. BURNETT, of Newark, N.

or more than a year. He was reduced to the

brink of the grave almost, by his cough and night sweats. He commenced taising blood in the month of October last. He commenced using

the Olosconian, and by it e middle of November he was so far restored that he left for Pittsburgh

now in a lair way to be relieved.

Mr. F. LABAN, 52 Pike street, was so had with asthma that he had not slep in his bed for ten weeks, when he commenced the use of this great renedy. One bottle cured him, and he

as not had a return of his complaint now more

Mrs. McGANN, 20 Walker street, was also

ared of severe asthma by the Olosnonian, and

in coughs of long standing and an setums of the lungs, and pronounce it, with one accord, to be the greatest remedy, and the most speedy and effectual, that they have ever known.

Reader, are you suffering from the above disease? Try this remedy. You will not, perhaps, regret it. It may arrest all those disagreeable symptoms which strike such terror to the good prolong your days.

AME into the enclosure of the subscriber on

C. B. SEYMOUR.

REMEDY FOR THE EVIL ?

ELDRED'S

TANNERY ...

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

THE TIME IS COME, and now is, that the great mass of the people of this and the PERSIAN AND INDIAN EXTRACTS. are the most effectual combination of medicinal

The RESURRECTION or PERSIAN PILES, 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 all the organs. By being assimilated with the blood, it enters into its combination, purifying the streams of life. You see it would naturally and readily combine with the blood and all the secretions, thus adapting itself to the removal of all diseases of impure blood, which clog the organs, causing pain, distress, and death. If the impurities settle upon the organ of the stomach, cause a bad toste in the mouth, a furred lougue, and breath, indigestion, dyspepsia, pain, a sense of fullness or goneness, &c. If upon the lungs or throat, they will cause a cough, tightness, weakness, and an uneasy sensation in the throat irritation, bronchitis, and consumption. If they since its introduction to public notice, although it has now been offered but a few months, its sale has been unprecedented, and its success beyond question, great—so much so, that it is declared to be the greatest remedy in the world.

ASTHMA,

too, that fearful and distressing malady, which renders life burthensome during its continuance, is subdued without difficulty by this great remedy, and the sufferer is enabled by its use to obtain quiet repose; the shortness of breath is over-

tion, &c. &c.

You know if any thing clogs the engine, all the machinery becomes retarded in its motion, and as it decreases in strength, the motions beome paralyzed more and more, until finally it eases to move. So with the human system, a the blood becomes impure with humors, the or-gans suffer creating, pain, misery, and if not re-

A constant use of these Pills in a family, will add years to each individual life. For being made of vegetable extracts, they may be taken made of vegetable extracts, they may be daken from youth to old age without injury, but with decided benefit. Weakly, puny children, will become healthy and strong with a slow use of these Pills. They southe 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, thus teaching disease whereever pent up in the system. even in the eyes and brain.

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

DIARRHŒA OR SUMMER COMPLAINT. adigestion, costiveness, and all diseases arising rom an impure stomach or blood. There is tolking better for fever and ague, or bilious disases, and all others mentioned above.

N. B. Price reduced to 2s per box for 31

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 afflicted with Asthma for many years. Her physicians had despaired of relieving her. One bottle of the Olosaonian so far restored her that she was able to get out of her bed and dress herself, which she had not done before in months, and she is now in a lair way to be relieved. Pills. Remember each box contains 31 Pills—therefore, they are the cheapest as well as the best. Beware of Pills made of gums, calomel and coarse powders, for they will destroy the coals of the stomach in time, and cause death.

Beware, for the most of them contain calomel or mething 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 Union—Wholesale and retail by P. Owen & Co.,

Detroit; C. Eberbach, S. P. Jewett, Land & M'Collum, Ann Arbor.

1846. WHOLESALE & RETAIL. A. MFARREN,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER. SMART'S BLOCK,

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

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

WILLIAM R. NOVES, JR, DEALER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC Hardware and Cutlery, Nails, Glass, Carpenters, Cooper's and Black-smith's Tools. Also, Manufacturer of Copper, Tin Ware. No. 76, Woodward Avenue, De-

Blank Deeds and Mortgages. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, for sale BECKLEY, FOSTER & Co.



or coughs, colds, consumption &c. MPORTANT TO ALL THOSE AFFLICTED WITH DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND BREAST. Will Miracles ever couse? More acidence of its ssing health restoration virtues!!!

[From Dr. Baker, Springfield, Wash. Co. Ky. Springstotte Ky., May 11, 1845.

Messrs. Sanford & Park:— GENTS-I take this opportunity of informing you of a most remarkable care performed upon me by the use of "Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wit Chester".

W. It Cherry.

In the year 1840 I was taken with an Influn-ation of the Bowels which I labored under for six weeks when I gradually recovered. In the fall of 1841 I was attacked with a severe cold, which nds of medicines and every variety of medical id and without benefit; and thus I wearied along

and and without benefit; and this I went along intil the winter of 1841, when I heard of "Wister's Balsam of Wild Cherry."

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

I am now enjoying good health, and such is my altered appearance that I am no longer know

when I meet my former acquaintances.

I have guined rapidly in weight, and my fics! s firm and solid. I can now eat as much as any berson, and my food seems to agree with me.--have eaten more during the last six months than

had eaten for five years before.

Considering my case almost a miracle, I deer necessary for the good of the afflicted and luty I owe to the proprietors and my fellow men

(who should know where relief may be had) who should the work of the work of the statement public.

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

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

The following has just been received from Mr. Edward Stratton, of Lexington, Mo., which shows that Consumption in its worst form can be cured by "Wistar's Bolsam of Will Cherry." Cherry. Lexington, Mo., Jan. 21, 1845.

Benjamin Phelps—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in communicating to you what I consider an extraordinary cure, effected on my daughter, about 14 years of age, by Wis tar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. About the 1st of September last, my daughter was taken sick, and 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 couclusion that she was in a confirmed stage of Consumption. I mude no other calculation than for her to die.— But as soon as she commenced taking the Balsam she began to improve, and continued so to do until her health was restored, and is now entirely well. With a view of benefitting those who may be similarly afflicted, I take pleasure in recommending this remedy to the confilence of Vours with respect.

EDWARD STRATTON. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

that not only relieves but cures!

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

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

CAN'T BE BEAT! THE subscribers would inform the Public, that they continue to supply the State of Michi-

L. B. WALKER'S PATENT SMUT MACHINES. The large numbers of these Machines that have cen sold, and the steadily increasing demand for them, is the best evidence of their

and of their estimation with those who have be-WALKER'S Smut Machine is superior to others

in the following particulars:

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

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

for repairs. 3. It runs very light, and is perfectly secure 4. It is as durable as any other Machine in

5. It costs considerably LESS than other kinds.
These important points of difference have given this Machine the preference with those who have fairly tried it. Among a large number of Gentlemen in the Milling Business who might be named, the following have used the Machines, and superiority. H. N. Howard, Pontiac, Mich.

E. F. Cook, Rochester, do E. B. Danforth, Mason, do M. F. FRINK, Branch, do H. H. COMSTOCK, Comstock, do References may also be had to JOHN BACON, Auburn, Mich. John Bacon, Auburn, Mich.
W. Ryon, do do
D. C. Vreland, Rock, do
John Phirs, Monroe, do
H. Dousman, do do
A. Beach, Waterloo, do
Geo. Ketchun, Marshall, do
N. Hemenway, Oakland, do
All orders for Machines will be promptly attended to. Address

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

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

Toys, &c. &c.

His stock includes all the varieties of Crockry and Chine, from the finest China Dinner nd Tea Setts to the most common and low priced ware-from the richest cut glass to the plainest glass ware. Britannia Castors of every

Pots, Lamps, Candlesticks, &c.
Solan Land Lamps of every description from he most costly cut Parlor Lamp to the cheapest Store lamp.

All the above articles are imported by himself irectly from the manufacturers and will be sold

at Wholesale, as low as at any Wholesale House, expenses from scaboard added only.

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

TEMPERANCE HOUSE. P. B. RIPLEY would say to his friends and the friends of Temperance, that he has taken the Temperance House, lately kept by Wm. G. Wheaton, where he would be glad to wait upon them. Hay and Oats and Stabbling accommodate teams Detroit, January 1, 1846. 245tf

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



THE preceding figure is given to represent nal, doubtful medicines, so long as a harmless, external one could be had. the Insensible Perspiration. It is the great wacutation for the impurities of the body. It will all points of the surface, which indicates that this perspiration flows uninterruptedly when we are in health, but ceases when we are sick. Ei'c and disposes by this means, of nearly all the im purities within us. The blood, by this means only, works itself-pure. The language of Scripture is, "in the Blood is the Life." If it ever becomes impure, it may be traced directly to the stoppage of the Insensible Perspiration. It never ble Perspiration. If such sores are healed up, the impurities must have some other outlet, or it requires any internal medicines to cleanse it, as t always purifies itself by its own heat and acthrough the Insensible Perspiration. Thus we see all that is necessary when the blood is stagnant, or infected, is to open the pores, and it relieves itself from all imparity instantly. Its own heat and virality are sufficient, without one particle of medicine, except to open the pores upo the surface. Thus we see the folly of taking a much internal remedies. All practitioners, how ever, direct their efforts to restore the Insensible perspiration, but it seems to be not always the proper one. The Thompsonian, for instance, ets, the Homopath st deals out infinitissimals, the Allopathist bleeds and doses us with mercury, and the blustering Quack gorges us with pills, pills,

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

This is none other than the used up particles of the blood, and other juices giving place to the new and fresh ones. To check this, therefore, a to retain in the system fivelephths of all the irulent matter that nature demands should leave the body. And even when this is the case, the

mines t ose particles to the skin, where they form scabs, pimples, aleers, and other spots.

By a sudden transition from heat to cold, the porce are stopped, the perspiration ceases, and disease begins at once to develope itself. Hence, a stoppage of this flow of the juices, originates

a stoppage of this how of the jaces, stoppage of this how of the jaces, that overwhelms mankind with coughs, colds, and consumptions. Nine-tenths of the world die from diseases in the control of the world die from diseases in the control of the world die from diseases in the control of the world disease in the world disease 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 preserve health. It cannot be stopped; it can not be even checked, without inducing dis

course seems the most reasonable to pursue, to instop the pores, after they are closed? Would you give physic to unstop the pores? Or would you apply something that would do this upon the surface, where the alogging actually is? Would not this be common sense? And yet I know of no physician who makes any external application no physician who makes any external application to effect it. The reason I assign is, that no medicine within their knowledge, is capable of doing it. Under these circumstances, I present to physicians, and to all others, a preparation that physicians, 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 SALVE! It has power to restore perspiration on the feet, on the head, a round old sores, upon the chest, in short, upon account of the head, whather discussed slightly

It has power to cause all external sores, scroalous humors, skin diseases, poisonous wounds discharge their putrid matter, and then heals

It is a remedy that sweeps off the whole cata ogue of cutaneous disorders, and restores the entire cuticle to its healthy functions.

It is a remedy that forbids the necessity of so any and deleterious drugs taken into the sto-

nach. It is a remedy that neither sickens, gives in-It is a remove that header states, each of the convenience, or is dangerous to the intestines. It preserves and defends the surface 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-ines. Stop up these pores, and death knocks at your door. It is rightly termed All-Healing. for there is scarcely a disease, external or internal, that it will not beuefit. I have used it to the last fourteen years, for all diseases of the chest, consumption, liver, involving the utmost danger and responsibility, and I declare before Heaven and man, that not in one single case has it failed to benefit, when the patient was within

the reach of mortal means.

I have had physicians, learned in the profession: I have had ministers of the Gospel, Judges on the Bench, Aldermen and Lawyers, gen tlemen of the highest erudition and multitudes 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

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

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

This Salve has cured persons of the Head Ache of 12 years standing, and who had it regularly very week, so that vomiting often took place. Deafness and Ear Ache are helped with the ike success, as also Ague in the Face. . Consumption, Laver complaint, pains in the

chest or side, falling of the hair, 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 case.
In Scrofula, Erysipelas and Salt Rheum, and

other diseases of this nature, no internal remedy has yet been discovered that is so good. The same may be said of Bronchitis, Quincy, Sore Throat, Piles, Spinal Diseases, Broken or Sore Breast, &c. And as for the Chest Diseases, such as Asth-

ma, 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 hem all.

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. PIMPLES ON THE FACE, FRECKLES, TAN, MASCU-

Its first action isto excel all humor. It will

ly counterfeited, we have given this caution to the public, that "no Ointment will be genuine unless the names of James McAlister, or James McAlister & Co., are written with a pen upon every label." The label is a steel engraving, with the figure of "Insensible Perspiration" Now we hereby offer a reward of \$500, to b paid on conviction, in any of the constituted courts of the United States, of any individua courts of the United States, of any individual counterfeiting our name and Ointment.

MAYNARD'S, Ann Arbor, Wholesale Agents; Smith & Tyrell, Cinton: Ketchum & Smith, Tecumsel: D. C. Whitwood, Dexter: H. Bower, Manchesier; John Owen & Co., Detroit; Harman & Cook, Brooklyn.

Dec. 18, 1845.

WOOL! WOOL!!

CLOTH! CLOTH!! THE subscribers will continue to manufac-Fulled Cloth,

for 37½ cts. per yard, and white flannel for 20 cents per yard; or they will manufacture the wool for half the cloth it will make. Their Factory is 2½ miles West of Ann Arbor, on the l'uron River. Wool will also be received at Scio. When sent by Railroad it will be attended to it the same manner as it the owners were to come

with it. Wool will be manufactured in turn as

it comes in as nearly as it can be done with refer

ence to the different qualities of wool. WOOL CARDING will be done at Scio, by Thomas Hoskins. S. W. FOSTER & CO. Scio, May 1, 1845.

> DENTISTRY. E. G. BURGER, Dentist,

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

Ann Arbor, March 6, 1845. SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS for

Dec. 23.

Try---Try---Try Again. A FTER you have tried one thousand and one kinds of Pills: then try Dr. Halstend's

heals. When there is nothing but grossness, or dull repulsive surface, it begins to soften and soften until the skin becomes as smooth and delisand you will be fully sausfied that they are as much preferable to every other kind as the sun's light and heat is preferable, to bring forward and promote a healthy growth in vegetables to that

blushing color upon the now white, transparent skin, that is perfectly enchanting. Some times in case of Freekles it will first start out those

that have lain hidden and seen but seldom. Pursue the Salve and all will soon disappear.

WORMS.

If parents knew how faral most medicines were to children taken inwardly, they would be slow to resort to them. Especially "mercurial lozenges," 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-

way. This is a simple and sale cure.

There is probably no medicine on the face of the earth at once so sure and so safe in the ex-

ulsion of worms.
It would be cruel, nay wicked, to give inter-

Although I have said fittle about it as a hair

OLD SORES, MORTIFICATIONS, ULCERS, ETC.

will always provide for such emergencies.

all this land, we now solemnly and sacredly de-clare to you that the All-Healing Ointment will

save your children from an early grave if you

will use it. We are not now actuated by the least desire to gain; but knowing as we do that vast bodies of infants and children die early which is supposed to be inevitable and impossible to prevent, we hold up our warning voice

CHILDREN NEED NOT DIE MORE

THAN OTHERS!!

But it is from the want of proper nourishment and the constant drugging they undergo which mows them down as the rank grass falls before

he scythe. Mothers! we repeat again, and if they were

the last words we were ever to utter, and of course past the reach of all interest, we would

say, "use the All-Healing Ointment for sickness

among children."

RHEUMATISM.

It removes almost immediately the inflama-

enucs.

ion and swelling, when the pain of course

live six months without it. But to females about to become mothers, if used for some weeks antecedent to their confinement, very few of those

sains and convulsions which attend them at that

We have oured cases that actually defied eve-

CORNS.

People need never be troubled with them if

As a FAMILY MEDICINE, no man car

measure its value. So long as the stars roll along over the Heavens—so long as man treads the earth, subject to all the infirmities of the flesh—so long as disease and sickness is known

-just so long will this Ointment be used and steemed. When man ceases from off the earth,

To allay all apprehensions on account of its

ngredients, in possessing such powerful proper-ies, we will state that it is composed of some of he most common and harmless herbs in exist-

ence There is no mercury in it, as can be seen

rom the fact that it does not injure the skin one

Sole proprietor of the above Medicine, b

whom all communications must be addressed (post paid). Price 25 cents and 50 cents.

As the All-Healing Ointment has been great

168 South street, N. York.

particle, while it will pass through and phythe bowels. JAMES McALISTER & CO.

hen the demand will cease, and not till then.

and declare in the face of the whole world,

which cannot be meen.

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

Now be your own dectors, and take Halsted's Vegetable Brisk Fills, and graduate them to suit the patient. To weak patients give small de-

sstorative, yet I will stake it against the World! They may bring their Oils far and near, and the patient. To weak patients give small do-ass—also to children. They are harmless and can be given to the most delicate—but then they give life and motion to the system. mine will restore the hair two cases to their one. That some Sores are an outlet to the impuri-ties of the system, is because they cannot pass off through the natural channels of the Insensi-

DISEASE is a slow morbid action, clogging up all the small vessels—and calls aloud for a they become too weak to be kept in motion -People die for the want of action—and learing they shall obtain a healthy, natural action—they prefer taking a slow medicine—that they may will endanger life. This is the reason why it is impolitic to use the common Salve of the day in such ceses. For they have no power to open other avenues, to let off this morbid matter, and doctor slowly for years—and at last die with a slow, lingering disease—the natural effect of takhe consequences are always fatal. This Salve will always provide for such emergencies,

DISFASES OF CHILDRES.

How many thousands are swept off by giving internal medicines, when their young bodies in the control of nd tender frames are unable to bear up against new motion to the atmosphere, and all is them? Whole armies are thus sent to their weak graves merely from pouring into their weak stomachs powerful drugs and physics! It is to such that the All-Healing Oinment tenders so mouth—indigestion—costiveness—fever—colk such that the All-Healing Ointment tenders se safe, pleasant, and harmless a cure Such cachills-fever and ague-dyspepsia-pain in bacc ses as Croup. Cholic, Cholera Infantum, or limbs—taken cold—or in fact out of order in Worms, and all Summer Complaints, by which any way—relieve yourself immediately by taking any way-relieve yourself immediately by taking the Brisk Pills. Try them once and you will so many children die, the Ointment will renove so speeddy and surely, that a physician will never be needed. Mathers! throughout

use no other. 28 Pills for 25 cents.
Sold wholesale and retail by J. Owen & Co., Detroit; C. Eberbach, S. P. Jewett, Lund & McCollum, Ann Arbor. 237-6m

SICKNESS IN CHILDREN. A ND the suffering which they undergo from "works" often tend to a fatal 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, are among some of the Prominent Symptoms of the presence of worms. A timely use of SHERMAN'S WORM LOZENGES Will immediately remove all these unpleasant symptoms, and restore to perfect health. Sister Ignatius, Superior of the Catholic Half Orphan Asylum has added her testimony in their favor, to the thousands which have gone before. She states that there are over 100 children in the Asylum, and that they have been in the habit of using Sherman's Lozenges, and she has always found them to be attended with the most benefi-cial effects. They have been proved to be infal-

lible in over 400,000 cases. CONSUMPTION,

FIVERS.

In cases of fever, the difficulty lies in the ores being locked up, so that the heat and perperation cannot pass off. If the least mousture Influenza, Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Lungs or Chest may be cured. so ration cannot pass on. If the least moisture could be started, the crisis in passed and the danger over. The All-Healing Outment will in all cases of fevers almost instantly unlock the skin and bring forth the perspiration. Rev. Darius Anthony was very low from Con-sumption. Jonathan Howard, the celebrated temperance lecturer, was reduced to the verge of the grave by raising blood. Rev. Mr. Dunbar, of New York, the Rev. Mr. De Forest, Evange-Skin and bring forth the perspiration.

FERALR COMPLAINTS.

Inflamation of the kidneys, of the womb, and its falling down, weakness, and irregularity; in short, all those difficulties which are frequent list in the Western part of this state. Rev. Se-has inn Streeter, of Boston, the wife of Orasmus Dibble, Esq. in Monravia, and hundreds of oth with females, find ready and permanent relief. We have had aged ladies tell us they could not ers, have been relieved and cured by a proper

SHERMAN'S COUGH LOZENGES, And no medicine has ever been more effectual in the relief of those diseases, or which can be recommended with more confidence. They al-lay all itching or irritation, render the cough eaeriod will be felt. This fact ought to be known ey, promote expectoration, remove the cause, and produce the most happy and lasting effects.

HEADACHE. rything known, as well as the ability of fifteen or twenty doctors. One man told us he had Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits spent \$500 on his children without any benefit, when a few boxes of the Ointment cured them. en sickness. Desponde Spasms, Cramps of the Stomach, Summer or Bowel Complaints, also all the distressing symp-

toms arising from free living, or a night of dis-sipation are quickly and entirely relieved by SHERMAN'S CAMPHOR LOZENGES. They act speedily and relieve in a very short

space of time, giving tone and vigor to the sys-tem, and enable a person using them to undergo great mental or bodily fatigue. RHEUMATISM, Weak Back, pain and weakness in the Breast. Back, Limbs and other parts of the body are speedily and effectually relieved by SHER-MAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER, which costs only 12½ 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 domand. 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 Plas-

ter, and a I fac simila in of the Doctor's written name under the directions. None others are genuine, or to be relied on. Dr. Sherman's Warenouse is No. 106 Nrssau st. New York. W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, Agents for Ann Arbor.

Cheap Hardware Store. THE Subscriber takes this method to inform his old customers and the public generally that he still cominues to keep a large and general

ortment of Foreign and Domestic HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

Also, Spike, Wrought, Cut and Horse Shoe Nails, Glass, Sheet Iron, Hoop Iron, Sheet and Bar Lead, Zync, 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 Toole, Drawing Knives, Spoke Shaves, Tap Borers, Cast Steel Augurs, Common Augurs, Augur Bitts, Hollow Augurs, Steel and Iron Squares, Ground Plaster, Water Lime, Grind Stones, Potash, Caldron and Sugar Kettles, Cable, Log, Trace and Halter Chains, Broad, Hand and Narrow Axes, Spirit and Plumb Levels, together with a general assortment of Hol-ew Ware, which will be sold low for Cash or approved credit at 123, Jefferson Avenue, El-

dred's Block. R. MARVIN.
Detroit, Jan. 16th, 1846. 248-ly 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. A. C. M'GRAW & CO. would respectfully inform the Merchants of Michigan, that they have opened a WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE STORE, in the rooms over their Retail Store, Smart's Corner. Their long acquaintance with the Shoe business, and the kinds of shoes that are needed in this State, will ena-ble them to furnish merchants with such shoes as they need, on better terms than they can buy in the New York market, as all their goods are bought from first hands, and particular attention is paid to the selection of sizes.

Detroit, 1846.

248.19

WANTED.

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

H. GREGORY

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