THE INVIOLABILITY OF INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS IS THE ONLY SECURITY TO PUBLIC LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1846.

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY purchased slave to follow him. It was the an expert boy, a good carpenter, brick-

T. FOSTER, Editors.

FOSTER & DELL. FOR THE MICHIGAN STATE ANTI-SLAVERY SO-

TERMS. ONE DOLLAR a year, in advance: if not paid in advance, Two Dollars will be invariantly required.

IP Old subscribers can have their papers a One Dollar a year, by forwarding that amount and paying arregrages. 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, 10 cents.
For one year, 15 cents.
Orders by mail will be promptly attended to.
Legal Advertising by the tolio.

All advertising by the tone.

All advertisements must be accompanied by twarrers directions for the time of insertion; otherwise they will be charged for till ordered out.

If All Remittances and Communications should be addressed. Post paid, Il Signat of LUBERTY: Ann Arbor, Mich.

ANTISLAVERY.

SLAVERY.

The following description of a visit to the slave market at Constantinople is from the

At length we reached the place of our destination. It was a long low building, forming a square of considerable size. We mounted a few unsteady dirty steps, and found our selves on a large wooden platform, romeing divided into pens, shut in by wooden railings, in which were confined the black slaves; whilst through the open doors leading into the house itself we could distinguish the veiled forms of the white women grouped behind the wooden screens. On benches, se placed as to command a view of both, were seated the buyers, for the most part heavy ill looking Turks, dressed in the hideous custom introin everything around in complete detail.-The sellers stood before them, vociferating and gesticulating in the true Oriental manner. The court below, which we were to visit afterwards, was filled with all the less valuable

part of this hum in merchandise, consisting of those effect d with any infirmity, very aged him, and the appearance of three or four the 31st eff., for the purpose of locating click in said box, and the warrant so issued as a foresaid shall be directed to the sheriff of said countries. persons and very young children. It was men on raised stands, in different parts of some time before we comprehended the scene in all its details; it is not to be wondered at of those around, at the same time unrollthat we were stupified in witnessing such a ing a handbill which the stranger has thousands, who are expected to cross the approached one of the peus, determined to examine, to the fullesi extent, into all that was examine, to the fullesi extent into all that was revolting and horrible in this of human life .-It was filled with young Circassian women, some of whom were remarkably handsome. Maps of real estate spread out, every Columbia river, at which place they ex-They were seated closed together on the thing, in fact, around him, denoting the pect to arrive about the first of September, or if either he not present in person or by despondency, with their long white garments as it really is. flowing round them.

theirs, that these unfortunate human beings are not, as modern philanthropists would have us believe, uttedy unconscious of, and incapable of feeling the dishonor and wretchedness of their fate. I felt, as I stood before with the unmeaning features and coarse corpulency which are so characteristic of his mation. The merchant advanced, and se zing her master descanted upon her merits; then Now for business. he placed one hand on the back of her neck, Maria, step up here. There, gentlewho sunk down trembling amongst her com panions in misery.

Neither my friend nor I had uttered a word during this scene; we stood silent side by side, and mechanically followed our guide, by a very respectable citizen. Two mons.—Warsaw (III.) Signal. who led us into the adjoining enclosure .- hundred and fifty dollars, deux cent et Here we became witnesses to a sale that was cinquantie dollars; why, gentlemen, what just about to be completed. A most inter- do you mean? get down, Maria, and esting group presented itself before us; two walk a little more; two hundred and young female slaves both with most pleasing coun'enance, stood together closely embraced, the arm of one round the neck of the other; their attitude, as well as the strong likeness between them, pointing them out at

By their side was an African slave dealer. in whose ferocious countenance it seemed impossible to discern a trace of human feeling ; he was armed with a large heavy stick, with which he drove them to and fro, literally like a heard of animals. Three or four Turks were discussing, with considerable animation, the price of one of the women; but the bargain had been just struck before he came in, and one of the party, a stout good looking

Will be published every Monday morning, in Ann Arbor, Michigan, by youngest and the most timid of the two sisters maker, driver, in fact can do any thing, been more painful than to watch the intense, the terrified anxiety, with which both had fol lowed the progress of sale; and now that it was concluded, and they knew that the moment of separation had arrived, she whose fate had been sealed, disengaged herself, and turning round, placed her two hands on her sister's shoulder with a firm grasp and gazed lition they are bid off, \$1,550, the whole into her eyes.

> hard to say which face was the most elequent of misery; but the Turk was impatient; he clapped his hands together. This was a companions, and now sat on the ground, her head sunk upon her folded arms.

From the New York Tribune. SLAVE DEALING IN NEW ORLEANS-AN AUGTION.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 26, 1846. republic! let him mark the records of them off that morning. diced by the late Sulton, and occupied as the emblems of Independence, Freedom, remarkable place, and I assure you that usual in smoking, through the quick glance and the Rights of man; let him muse on I "nothing extenuate or set down aught be made, of their calm, piercing eyes, seemed to take the thoughts they awaken; and then be-in malice." hold the actualities of life around him .-Suddenly the sharp rap of the auctioneer's hammer startles him, and the loud striking of the bour of twelve, will divert his attention to the throng of men around took their departure from that place on box, shall be thereupon deposited again by the the Rotunda, who are calling the attention ground, seemingly in an attitude of listless busy mart, where men do congregate,

As we came up, they fixed their large dark attracts his attention first-joining the eyes upon us, and I certainly never met a gaze of more unutterable scales. The conviction thrilled through me, as my eyes met standing in a line, to the left of the auctioneer; they are comfortably, and some of them neatly dressed, particularly the women, with their yellow Madras handkerchiefs tied round their heads and their them, and encountered their soft melancoly bright, showy dresses-but they have a glance, that they looked on me as the free look that irresistibly causes him to think and happy stranger.come to guze on them in back for a comparison to the objects betheir misery. Presently the slave trader, to fore him, and it seems strange that it whom the poor creatures belonged, came up, should bring to mind some market or field followed by a tall phlegmatic looking Turk, where he has sometimes seen cattle offered for sale, whose saddened look seemed to forbode some evil to them; but the anone of the slaves by the arm, forced her to inad look is somewhat redeemed by the stand up before this personage, who, it ap smiles and plays of the little picaninnies. peared, wished to buy her. He looked at her who seem to wonder why they are there, for a few moments from head to foot, while with so many men looking at them .-

The auctioneer making the most noise

while he jerked her head rudely with th, men, is a fine, likely wench, aged twenty like a swan upon the waters. She is, we such inquisition, by the jury aforesaid, being party and sound understand, to be immediately completed, or legally tendered to the party entitled to the same handled her neck and arms, to ascertain if the with the exception of a slight lameness flesh were firm; and in short, the examina- in the left leg which does not damage tion was such, that I do not hesitate to declare her at all. Step down, Maria, and walk. I have seen a horse or a dog more tenderly The woman gets down, and steps off eight treated under similar circumstances. After or ten paces and turns, with a slight the "Saints" are now rapidly selling their all, the decision was unfavorable, for the Tuck himp, evidently with some pain, but doing sturned away with a contemptuous movement her best to conceal her defect of gait. of the head, and the slave dealer in rage, The auctioneer is a Frenchman, and an-

"Now, gentlemen, what is bid? she is warranted-telle est guarantie'-and sold cinq, once! twice! ah! 350-trois cent et cinquante; une fois! deun foix! going! tlemen."

My attention is called to the opposite side of the room : 'Here, gentlemen is a likely little orphan vellow girl six years old-what is bid! combien! Thirty-five dollars, trente cinq, \$50, cinquante dollars-thank you.' Finally she is knock. burgh, Va., received here this morning, ed down at 75 dollars.

whom he had selected; nothing could have vil faut faire tout.' His wife Betty, is 33-can wash, cook, wait on the table, and make herself generally useful; also their boy George, five years old : you will observe, gentlemen, that Belty 'est enciente.' Now what is bid for this

Not words, not tears, could have expressed As I have before remarked, every dwelt in that heart-rending gaze. It were even the negroes speak both languages. I saw one poor old negro, about 60 years ate any lands, and to receive and take grants and the frame of the young slave; her arms fell sold they are examined and questioned case said compuny cannot agree with the owne low her master. The voiceless but agonized bout 16 or 18 was being inspected by an farewell was over. In another moment we elderly, stern, sharp-eyed, horse-jockey ould just distinguish her slender figure looking man, who sported his gold-chains, threading its way through the crowd, in come diamond pin ruffles, and cane: How old may be made to the circuit court commissioner pany with the other slaves belonging to the Turk. Her sister had hid herself behind her know how to eat?" Every body does know how to eat?' Every body does that,' she replied sullenly.

Passing up the Esplanade next morning, (Sunday,) I saw some 40 or 50 very fine looking negroes, all neatly dressed, standing on a bench directly in front of a building which I took to be a meeting Mr. Greely—A man may be no Abolitionist; I am not one; he may think looking man stepped up and asked me if there be no paper so printed in an adjoining county, such notice to be published in the state paper, but little on the subject of the selves on a large wooden platform, raming lillomst; I am not one; he may think looking man stepped up and asked me it if there be one, and if there be one, never troubled me one way or the other; Telling him I was a stranger, and ask-but let him stand on the marble floor of ing for information, he told me it was the City Exchange, let him east his eyes one of the slave markets that they stood above to the lofty dome, where he sees there for examination, and that he had the portraits of the President of this free sold fifty thousand dollars worth, and sent

the glorious battles of the Revolution; let | The above facts are some of the singuim notice the Eagle of Liberty, and all lar features, (to a Northerner,) of this

For OREGON .- The Codiz (Ohio) Sentinel states that some two or three family slaves; at the same time he observes of musch for the navigable waters of the

Farmer the result .- Mich. Farmer

LAUNCH OF THE U. S. IRON STEAM-BOAT .- Yesterday afternoon, thousands the court in their discretion to be paid by eith of our citizens assembled to see the launch party: Provided, that in the taking of any unon of the U. S. Trog steamboat Dallas, which has so long been on the stocks at the foot of Michigan street. About half past 3, and introduce evidence under the ordinary rule she "cut loose" and glided benutifully of law, the foreman of the jury being hereby authorized to administer the proper outh therefor.

And the manay assessed as the valuation in any and put in commission for service, under or depo

the Holy City stated to us last week that property. Many of the farms about Nau- the party entitled to receive such money shall no nounces every thing alternately in French and English.

He gives it as his opinion, from the intercourse he has had with the new common of money assessed as the valuation or dam tercourse he has had with the new common of money assessed as the valuation or dam tercourse he has had with the new common of money assessed as the valuation or dam tercourse he has had with the new common of money assessed as the valuation or dam tercourse he has had with the new common of money assessed as the valuation or dam tercourse he has had with the new common of money as the valuation or dam tercourse he has had with the new common of money as the valuation or dam tercourse he has had with the new common of money as the valuation or dam tercourse he has had with the new common of money as the valuation or dam tercourse he has had with the new common of money as the valuation or dam tercourse he has had with the new common of money as the valuation or dam tercourse he has had with the new common of money as the valuation or dam tercourse he has had with the new common of money as the valuation or dam tercourse he has had with the new common of the new common of

FIVE CHILDREN DROWNED.—At Han-of the chancellor; and such inquisition when con cock, Delaware county, on the 18th inst. three children of Mr. Calvin Thomas, contion may be ordered to issue thereon agains the addest a wird of 14 greather 18 and company, in favor of the person to whom da the eldest a girl of 14, another 12, and a mages were awarded by such inquisition and con seventy-five, deux cent et soixante et boy of 6 years, with a daughter of Lena firmation shereof, at the expiration of sixty day quinze, three hundred, troix cent-go on, Lewis, aged 10, were on a small pond gentlemen! \$325-trois cent et vignt covered with ice which suddenly gave way, and the three girls fell in. boy, seeing his sisters struggling and any means happen that said company shall be calling for help, attempted to assist them, when he either was rulled or eligned in which, or the full right of use and occupancy gone! for \$350. A great bargain, gen- when he either was pulled or slipped in, and shared the fate of those he was attempting to rescue.

Correspondence N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. Philadelphia, April 6-7 A. M. dorsement upon the way bill from Petersstates that Thomas Ritchie, dr., charged with the murder of John H. Pleasants, by them, to such compensation as may be fixed Why, there is a whole family on that has been acquitted; and farther, that all man, was paying down the money. When this was completed, with an imperious move—this was completed, with an imperious move—other stand; let us see them. "There, man to such construction of the hand he motioned to his newly gentlemen, is a fine lot: Willy, aged 35, and farther, that all the construction of said to the state of Michigan; and after the said by them, to such compensation as may be made by them, to such compensation as may be made to the fine for that purpose to be made by him, and which costs shall be pound; and the average price charged their respective ware houses upon said the pound; and the average price charged their respective ware houses upon said the pound; and the average price charged their respective ware houses upon said the pound; and the average price charged their respective ware houses upon said the pound; and the average price charged their respective ware houses upon said the pound; and the average price charged their respective ware houses upon said the pound; and the average price charged their respective ware houses upon said the pound; and the average price charged their respective ware houses upon said the average price charged their respective ware houses upon said the average price charged their respective ware houses upon said the average price charged their respective ware houses upon said the average price charged their respective ware houses upon said the average price charged their respective ware houses upon said the average price charged their respective ware houses upon said the average price charged their respective ware houses upon said the average price charged their respective ware houses upon said the average price charged their respective ware houses upon the said was company.

RAIL ROAD CHARTER.

(Continued.) valuable family? After a lively compeone half of the mate, unutterable despair that dwelt in that heart-rending gaze. It were even the negroes speak both languages. old, put up, but withdrawn, as only \$270 conveyances of any or all such lands, and of any well known signal. A slight tremor shook were bid for him. While waiting to be or all interests or estate therein to them and their successors or assigns in fee or otherwise, and in powerless at her side, and she turned to fet- by the purchasers. One young girl, ation having been given to the owner or occupies per printed in an adjoining county, if there be any

village, by the section, block and number of the to be made within three months after the last pubthe clerk of said county, and direct him to draw twelve names from the petit jury box of the county, and the clerk shall thereupon draw twelve names from such box accordingly, and the said They will proceed to Independence, Mo. ty, or if the sheriff be interested, then to one of the coroners of said county, requiring him to sumwhere they expect to remain till about the middle of May, and until the many in such warrant, as jurors, to meet on or near the day named in said warrant, not less than five nor more than ten days after the issuing of the same, necessary preparations shall have been and if at the said time and place any of the person made, the company will take up the line summoned do not attend, the said sheriff or coro-TANT SUGGESTION. - It is well known to fore they shall not us such the sheriff or coroner the Farmers in this section of the state. shall administer to each of them an oath or affirmation, that the soil of the oak openings is not cy can be supplied by the culture of mil- of the land, or the taking of the materials or oth let by sowing on the summer fallow four er property required by the said company, and the quarts to the acre the first days of June, and shall sign and seaf the some, and two orig and cutting the same in August in time and same sign and sear the same some some to plow again, and sow to wheat in good ted on the same day; one of which shall be deseason. This operation will not injure livered to the said company, and the other to the the wheat crop, as the plowing in of the taken, and the boundaries of the land to be taken stubble and roots of the millet will go to or occupied by the said company, touching which restore fertility; and we can obtain in the inquisition is made, and a map thereof sha this way, one and a half tons to the acre ion shall be filed in, and shall also be confirmed of hay that is preferable to English hay. Suppose some one should try the ex- con, upon motion for that purpose made, periment, and communicate through the sufficient cause to the contrary be shown, an when confirmed, the same shall be recorded by the clerk of such court at the expense of said compa usy, but if not confirmed, another inquisition me

petent for said company and said owner or occur

sited with the state treasurer, subject the command of Lieut. Ottinger .- Pilot. the order of the court confirming the inquisiti immediately thereupon vest in said company a voo have changed hands within a few appear before the jury which makes the inquisiin insisting on the removal of the Mormons.—Warsaw (III.) Signal. them to the parties entitled thereto, on the fr m the time of such confirmation, unless thereto said company shall have satisfied th The manner aforesaid; and if at any time it shall whereof, for the purposes of said company in man-ner aloresaid, shall not have been duly relinquish-ed to or vested in said company, then and in any and all such cases, said company may acquire such title or rights of use and occupation by voluntary grant thereof, or by inquisition thereupon and therefor, to be made and found, and the paymen RITCHIE ACQUITTED, &c.—An en-

individual to sue such company, and to recovsuch damages as a jury may think him, her or them entitled to for such neglect or refusal on the part of said company.

Sec. 10. If it shall be necessary for the said Railroad company, in the selection of the route or the construction of the said Railroad to be by them

oration acting under the laws of this state, is he merchandize, or property of any description what pany forever-and the shares of the capital sto of said company shall be considered personal property, and shall be transletable on the books of said company, agreeably to the by laws of said company, and subject to be taken in execution aably to such laws as are or may be hereaf

er and authority to demand and recover and tak the tolls or dues to and for their own proper us the time and manner in which goods and pass and dues on account of transportation and car reet and maintain such toll houses and other by tion of their business as to them may seem nec-

vided, That the said company shall restore the stream or water course, road or highway thus in-tersected or crossed to its former state, or in a sufficient manner not unnecessarily to impair its use-

id company, deducting the necessary expenses, and they shall make the dividend among the stockholders of the said company in proper proportions to their respective shares.

the transportation of persons any less dis- ing the sum of fifty dollars. tance than the entire length of said road Sec. 17. Said company shall have pov charged for flour the same distance per taining the property to them consigned to vent, small subject said company to a pen-

plaster, coal, nails in kegs, fron, mill of fifty dollars in each case, to be recovirons and castings, fish in barrels and ered in an action of debt.

balf barrels, lumber, sugar in boxes or | Sec. 19. The said company, within in casks not less than a barrel, molasses three years from the time when the franin hogsheads or barrels, pot and pearl chises granted by this act shall vest in ashes, beef, pork, and wool packed in said company, shall construct, complete by the legislature, but no more frequent- tion of persons and property, that portion ly than once in ten years, and made to of the aforesaid line of said railroad by correspond with the average tells and this act authorized to be constructed, rates charged on the aforesaid New En- which extends from the village of Kalagland railroads, during the twelve months mazon, in the county of Kalamazoo, to next preceding the first day of January, Lake Michigan, and shall place on the of the year in which such review shall be entire main line of said road between ordered by the legislature, which rates Kalamazoo aforesaid, and Lake Michishall always be determined and fixed in gan aforesaid, an iron rail of such dithe manuer above provided for, first fix- mensions that it shall weigh not less than ing and establishing the same; and said sixty pounds to the yard thereof; and in any less distance than the entire line of plete and put into operation with an iron road between Ypsilanti and Detroit-and Michigan aforesaid, the said company

on the Central railroad, on the first day transport merchandize and property on ly. the said road without showing partiality or favor, and with all practicable dispatch the service of this State, or of the United military stores and munitions of war, authority, take priority and precedence, first in favor of this state, and secondly

upon all property which shall have been and place thereon an iron rail of the highway, lying on the route of the said railroad, it shall or may be lawful for the company to construct their railroad across or upon the same; Prohave remained in any of their depots consignee shall have been notified, if known, either personally, or by notice Sec. 14. The said company may annually or left at his place of business or residence, fore any storage shall be charged; and at given twenty-fours hours (Sundays ex-Sec. 15. It shall and may be lawful for cepted) before any storage shall be charregulate and receive the tolls and char- after the expiration of said twenty-four ges taken for the transportation of prop- hours, upon goods not taken away: Proerty and persons on said railroad, as a- vided, That in all cases the said compaforesaid hereby authorized to be construct by shall be responsible for goods in deted, erected, built, made and used, and for posit in any of their depots, awaiting deots of said company, if not taken away as common carriers. And if said company hereafter provided: Provided, That on shall charge or take any renumeration

more than one hundred pounds, said com- of the takes and rivers and waters conlowing railroads in New England, to wit: or any association of its citizens, duly vidence, and the Boston and Worcester shall have the power to lay flown or congreater price shall be charged for wheat times permit the owners or consignces of of a public enemy, or by a domestic inin sacks or barrels per pound, than is property in said city to take the cars con-

of one or more of the said state officers, lay. And provided further, that whentogether with one or more fout not more ever it shall be necessary for the convethan an equal number) of the directors nience of the public or persons receiving of said company, who, if they disagree, or sending property by said railroad, the may add another person to their number, said company shall permit side tracks to and in case such committee shall not a- intersect their main road at any depot on gree upon, and fix the rates and tolls so or along the line of said road, and that as aforesaid, then the same may be fixed such persons shall be entitled to have any upon the basis aforesaid, on the applica-tion of the state by the court of chance-der the directions and regulations of said ry-and if required by a law or resolu- company without anreasonable delay. tion of the legislature, the rates and sums And for the non-performance by said to be charged and received by said com- company of any act by this proviso repany for the transportation of the afore- quired to be done said company shall forsaid articles of flour, grain, lime, salt, feit and pay to the party agrieved the sum

VOL. 5, NO. 59.

WHOLE NO. 260.

sacks shall be reviewed when so required and put in operation for the transportacompany shall not at any time charge for case the said company shall not within the transportation of persons or property | the three years aforesaid, construct, comsaid railroad, any greater sum or tolls rail of the dimensions and weight aforeper mile than may then be charged by said, the entire line of said railroad besaid company on that portion of said rail tween Kalamazoo aforesaid, and Lake if said company shall charge and receive shall forfeit and pay to the state of Michmore than the rates and sums so fixed; igan the sum of twenty-five thousand dolfor so doing in each case it shall forfeit lars, and for each and every year thereand pay to the state of Michigan the sum after which shall transpire before said of one hundred dollars, and until the ta- company shall construct, finish and put king effect of the tolls and rates provided into operation as aforesaid, with an iron for by the foregoing provisions, said com- rail of the dimensions and weight aforepany shall charge no greater sums or said, the entire line of said railroad betolls for the transportation of persons or tween Kalamazoo, and Lake Michigan property than were charged or authori- aforesaid, the said company shall forfeit zed by the state of Michigan to be taken and pay to the state of Michigan the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars for each of January last; and said company shall and every such year or years respective-

Sec. 20. The said company, within

two years from the time when the franhises granted by this act shall vest there in, shall re-construct the first fifty miles ed by the party agrieved in an action of of the main line of their said railroad deht: Provided nevertheless, that soldiers, west of Detroit, and place on the entire sailors and marines, and their officers, in main line of said fifty miles, an iron rail of such dimensions that it shall not weigh States, and officers of the army and navy less than sixty pounds to the yard thereof, of the United States, and arms, ordinance and upon failure so to re-construct said railroad to the extent aforesaid, within shall, upon request made by the proper the time aforesaid, and to place theron an iron rail of the weight and dimensions aforesaid, said company shall forfeit and in favor of the United States, and shall pay to the state of Michigan, the sum of be transported upon said railroad before fifty thousand dollars, and for each and and in exclusion of all other persons and every year thereafter, which shall transpire before said company shall re-con-Sec. 16. The said company may charge struct the first fifty miles of their said Sec. 13. Whenever it shall be necessary for the and collect a reasonable sum for storage railroad next west of the Detroit river. company shall forfeit and pay to the state of Michigan the sum of hity thousand more than four days, provided that else- dollars, for each and every such year reswhere than at their Detroit depot, the pectively; and whenever it shall become necessary to renew or replace the rail upon said railroad between the city of Detroit and Kalamazoo, aforesaid, the emi-annually make such dividend as they may or by notice sent by mail, of the receipt new rail to be placed upon said portion of each property, at least four days be of such property, at least four days be- said road between Detroit and Kalamazoo shall be an iron rail of such dimensions the Detroit depot, such notice shall be that it shall weigh not less than sixty pounds to the yard thereof; but this shall not be construed to extend to the ordinathe said company from time to time to fix, ged, but such storage may be charged, ry repairs of said track: Provided, that n case there should be war between the United States and any European power, the time during which such war shall continue shall be excluded in computation of the time when penalties shall accrue unstorage of property remaining in the dep- livery, as warehouse-men, and not as der this and the next preceding section. Sec. 21. From the time when the franchises granted by this act shall yest in and after the first day of July, 1848, or on the opening of said road to Lake Michigan, which soever may first occur, for state of Michigan, in each case for so do-afterward (save on the first day of the week, or in case of accident which shall prevent,) shall keep open for public use, from Lake Michigan to the Detroit river, er and authority to own, charter or hire, for the transportation of persons and proallowing to each, personal baggage not and to employ and use, in the flavigation perty, under such by laws as said company may lawfelly make, so much of their pany shall not receive above the rate of necting the same, and the ports thereof, three cents per mile and ten cents for hours or vessels, propelled by steam or bed, as shall extend from the city of Dedistances not exceeding thirty miles, other power, no to exceed eight in num- troit to the village of Kalamazoo aforeand that upon the following articles to wit: ber, for the purpose of the transporta- said, and as soon as said company shall floor, grain, line, salt, plaster, coal, nails non and carriage of persons and proper- have constructed and completed, and oin kegs, iron, mill irons, and castings, to to and from the ports upon the said pened for the transportation of persons fish in barrels, lumber, sugar in boxes or waters. And said company may demand and property, that portion of their said in casks not less than a barrel, molasses and receive such rates, prices and remu- railroad which shall extend from Kalamain hogsheads or barrels, pot and pearl negation for the transportation of persons zoo aforesaid, to Lake Michigan afore ashes, beef, pork, and wood packed in and property, on such boots or vessels, as said, thence and ever thereafter (sawe on sacks: Provided, that the prices charged to it shall seem mete and proper. And the first day of the week, or in case of upon flour and grain shall never exceed said company small have full authority accident which shall prevent) said company three fourths of the prices charged for to purchase, contract for, construct, reers, that they will give no countenance to the Jacks and will join the old settlers to payment or a tender thereof to the same anticles by the state at Michigan on the diest day of any and all such boats and vessels as of persons and property, under such by of January eighteen hundred and forty are contemplated in this section, and to laws and regulations as said company six on the Central Radroad, and no great exercise any and every such power in re-may lawfully make, an entire line of railter sums or tolls shall be charged for lation to any and all such boats or yes- road from some point not more than six transportation per mile thereof, than du-| sels, as an individual person might or thousand feet from the termination of ring the manths of September and Octo- could lawfully exercise in regard thereto. Woodward avenue, on the Detroit river, berdast were charged and taken upon the Sec. 18. The city of Detroit, or any in the city of Detroit, to Lake Michigan; respective articles aforesaid, upon the folbusiness of purchasing, for sale produce The Boston and Lowell, Boston and Pro- authorized by the corneration of said city. or any other merchandize or commodity, nor be directly or indirectly interested in raidroads, the average of the prices and struct a track or railroad along the streets the profit or loss of any such business; toils then charged and taken upon the in front of and near the Detroit river, and from and after the first day of Januthree roads aforesaid, upon the above for the purpose of conveying property acy, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, named respective articles, when transport to and from said railroad, which may be there shall not be on the entire principal ted upon either of said roads exclusively, consigned to any of the warehouse men line of the railroad of said company, any shall be the maximum price the said com- in the city of Detroit; and that said track rail, which, when placed upon the said pany shall be allowed to charge or take or milroad may intersect (under the di-road, was of weight less than sixty upon any of said articles, unless with the rection of said company,) the track of pounds to the yard thereof; and every consent of a majority of the following said railroad company, at or near the gen violation or infraction of the provisions state officers, viz : the Secretary of State, eral depot at the eastern termination of of this section, unless the same shall be Auditor and Attorney General; and no the road, and said company shall at all occasioned by an act of Providence, or

END OF THE VOLUME.

Lake Michigan, the said company shall ulways keep and have upon the said road a supply of motive power, and cars, both inception-principles at war with either for persons and property, sufficient for equality or humanity. The creditor pos the expeditious and convenient transac- sessed not only the absolute power over tion of all business, and transportation the property but over the liberty of the of all persons and property offering for debtor. If the debtor had no property transportation thereon, according to the or insufficient to pay the demand, he was usual course of business upon the line sold into slavery by the creditor, until hi and route of said road; and this under a labor would discharge the obligation—penalty to the state of Michigan of five and for what? Merely the inability. housand dollars in each case, for neglec- perhaps occasioned by the stern decreting for the space of thirty days to com- of an overruling Providence, to discharge ply with the provisions of this clause.

company shall be five millions of dollars, taining a subsistence on the one hand. with the privilege of increasing the same and of accumulating wealth on the other. to eight millions of dollars, and to be di- The one, by the same voluntary act, vided into shares of one hundred dollars made a criminal, the other a prosecutor. each, which shares shall be transferable on the books of said company, in such ty) was to incarcerate the debtor in pri manner as the by-laws of said company shall direct: Provided that the said company may commence business whenever The history of the relation of debtor and two millions of said stock shall have been creditor shows conclusively the progres-

subscribed. and published daily in any newspaper prin-

(Concruded next week.)

EXEMPTION.

Report of the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Howell, from the majority of the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom jail, &c." was referred a resolution of enquiry into real estate to the amount of five hundred following report :

In the discussion of this subject, the committee propose to examine the present position of our government in regard to property and the rights of individuals therein; the reasons upon which that position is founded, as well as its appliation to our institutions and government.

Every material change in what would seem a settled policy of our government, should be proceeded in with the greatest caution, and with due regard to the rights and feelings of all concerned; and no such change should be made but for reasons clear, palpable, and conclusive in

themselves. Our opinions in regard to property and individual rights, may justly be said to be derived from our parent country. brought by our ancestors, incorporated into, and made a part of the political economy of this government. The formation of a republican government, based upon the principle that every man formed of a part of that government, and that each individual opinion was a component part of that great mental fabric. which, in its progression, is calculated to conceived opinion that man is incapable of self government, was, at the time, an experiment, without precedent to guide, or experience upon which to found conclusions. The purity of intentions, and the forecast of mind of its framers, formed the only reliable basis upon which they could proceed. The frame work of that government was, perhaps, one of the most beautiful structures ever matured by man, but its details very naturally partook much of the government under

which they had been reared. In its organic character were comprehended all the purposes for which it was intended, while the many details were left to be perfected agreeably to the dictates of experience, with a view to strengthen and beautify the whole system

The original provisions of our government in regard to property and individual rights, were in accordance to a wedded prejudice in favor of the English government, where distinctions in rank and property are made and sustained as a part of its political economy; and where the alienation of real estate is discouraged by the laws of entail and primogeniture; thereby establishing a system o perpetual tenantry as best calculated to define and perpetuate such distinctions by rendering the working clases subservient to, and controlable at the will of the land-

There is a marked difference between the English government and our own .-The fabric of their government rests up on the concentration and weight of pro perty, and the power of their military and naval establishments-ours upon the virtue and intelligence of our people-Theirs, upon physical force and exclusive privileges—ours, upon mental strength and equal rights.

The question is then very naturally presented, whether it should not be the policy of our government, so far as legislation is concerned, to make every man a freeman in deed; to enable him to discharge his duty independently towards his government, and with a firm conviction that the poor as well as the rich, the low as well as the high, receive equally its countenance, protection and

encouragement. This position is no less to be regarded in a moral than a political point of view, for it is undeniable that where a government pursues a parental instead of a dis criminating policy, the attachment of its people is increased, and an ardent patriotism is warmed into life by its wisdom, justice & humanity-experience strengthens this position for no observer of pas sing events can shut his eyes to the fac that since the passage of the exemption law of 1842, the moral as well as the political condition of our people has been eminently progressive, and more of wholesome equality exists than could

The "credit system;" so called, was based upon wrong principles in its ver the obligations of a civil contract volun-Sec. 22. The corporate stock of said tarily entered into for the purpose of ob-

The next progressive step (in barbarison, where he could neither render service to the creditor or any other person. sion of the benign influences of chris-Sec. 23. The nine persons first named tinnity and humanity. Before the aboliin the first section of this act, shall be the tion of imprisonment for debt in the state first directors of said Michigan Central of New York, an execution from a jus-Railroad Company, and at their first meet- tice commenced with the following caping they shall elect by ballot one of their tion ; "The People of the State of New number to be president, a majority of York, OF by the grace of Gon, free and whom shall be competent to manage the INDEPENDENT!"-What was its comaffairs of the company; such first meet- mand? To take all the property of the ing of the directors shall be held at a time defendant, not excepting the wearing apand place to be fixed by a written agree- parel of himself and family, or even the ment signed by all of said eirectors, or at a bed upon which might repose a languishtime and place designated by a notice to ing wife or a helpless child. What was he signed by a majority of said directors, excepted? H's "arms and accourtements"-that which was necessary to ted in Boston, New York or Detroit, fifteen defend that very government that made days next preceding the time for such a helpless wife and children the inmates of a poor-house, was, "by the grace of Gop," reserved to him, that he might do the bidding of his masters. What the conclusion if he had not sufficient property? "For the want thereof, take the body, and him deliver to the common

It is not strange then, in the adoption of the amended constitution of New York. the expediency of exempting from sale as late as 1821, extending the right of on account of any debt or liability in- elective franchise, to that class of citicurred after the first day of July 1847, zens, who, on account of their poverty had never enjoyed it; "a right inesti mable to them, and formidable to tyrants dollars to actual residents, have had the only"-it is not strange, we repeat, that same under consideration and submit the objections were made to their judicious exercise of that power, from the state of vassalage and dependence, they had been doomed to occupy. Humanity blushes to record the incidents of the present century. The tendency of legislation has been to make labor subservient to capital, and this tendency has been facilitated by the time and attention capitalists are able to bestow upon public affairs, over and above those who gain their bread "by the sweat of their brow."

In the public press, in the halls of le gislation, the principles of credit, the rates of exchange, the money market, the exports and imports of the country are all discussed with zeal and abilitybut where is the press that advocates. where is the voice that is raised in behalf of that class upon whose labor depend all these operations-whose industry pays the debts-regulates the money market-gives to commerce its impetus. and who are the right arm of the defence of the government in the hour of its peril and its danger?

For more than half a century, has this inequality exis ed in our governmentfreedom-patiently awaiting the time when an enlightened public opinion, and generous philanthropy would ameliorte their condition-they have toiled on, without repining, without murmuring, and they now ask us as guardians of the public weal, as brethren of the same famly, to extend to them the protecting and arental care of that government, which, has ever been their pride and their leasure to sustain.

Not only is it demanded in a political point of view, to enable every man to maintain his just position in society, but every impulse of humanity prompts us to rovide for the maintenance and educaion of all the helpless and indigent famiies of our fellow citizens. To place i n the power of every citizen to provide and retain a comfortable and respectable home for his family, and secure the edu cation of his children, would be the surest way to dissipate those false notions of rank and aristocracy which are daily advancing in this country, and establish the only true lines of distinction which should exist under our institutions-a rank of

merit, and an aristocracy of intellect. Upon this subject public opinion has been progressive for the last few yearsthe cloud of prejudice yields before the sunshine of reason. To the philanthropists such a state of public feeling conrasts beautifully with that cold and marble selfishness which dooms man a menial for his fellow man. Let man be oppressed, make his poverty an obstacle to he developement of his intellect and his energies, and he is debased in his own estimation-he views with mortification and chagrin the happier lot of his no more meritorious neighbor in the possession of a home where he can enjoy his domestic relations-his spirit is humbled -his energies relaxed, and he unconciously sinks into the slough of mental inertia; and with him in many instances, sinks the prospects of a large and promsing family.

If, on the contrary, we hold out the nducement of a home to every citizen, give an asylum to the oppressed and unortunate, and our state will be quickly peopled with an industrious, sober, intel igent, and a moral people. The very ace of nature will be changed, and each will rejoice in the humane character and benign influence of that government, which "sheds its blessings like the dews of heaven, unseen and unfelt, save in the reshness and beauty they contribute to

Every principle of morals and of poitical economy demands the contemplaed exemption. The spirit and genius of our institutions equally demand that every citizen shall be in fact a freeman .-The agricultural interests of our state, an interest paramount to all others, would thereby be encouraged and advanhave been attained under any other sys- ced. Nor is there any foundation to apprehend disadvantage to the commercial License.

or other important interests; it is propoed to take effect only upon debts hereafer contracted, or liabilities hereafter inurred. All existing obligations are to be nforced under existing laws. The sysem of credit, based upon the idea of grasping and sacrificing that which is neessary for the comfortable subsistence of family, is beginning to be discarded. nd the better and sounder opinion ap pears to be, that the basis of credit should where mutual confidence do not exist, pon security given at the time of conracting the debt.

The committee are fully aware of the ontrariety of opinions that exist on this bject, and they ask for it a careful and ritical examination, fully confident that othing can be maintained by precedent lone, which has not its foundation in the broad principles of justice and of equity

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1846.

\$1,50 a Year in Advance.

CAMPAIGN PAPER.

In accordance with the viewsof the State Con nittee, and the wishes of many subscribers, wh re very desirous of introducing the Signal amon cir neighbors, we are induced to make a pro osal for their accommodation to circulate a paner for the coming Congressional campaign, fo ix months, commercing May 11 as follows: For one subscriber to one address

This off is made to NEW subscribers only. The names to be entered on a separate list, ar he paper discontinued at the end of the term .-No paper will be sent till the pay is received. Who sends firs 7

TO OUR PATRONS.

RESPECTED FRIENDS :

To day's paper closes the fifth volne of the Signal of Liberty as also my connection with the same as one of its ediors. All who are acquainted with the hisory of the Signal are aware that it was commenced by the Executive Committee of the Michigan State Anti-Slavery Society. From the commencement Mr. Foster and myself assumed the entire responsibilities of the paper both pecuniary and editorial. Up to this hour, (with the ex ception of a few donations from the friends of the cause) the paper has been sustained by personal application and sacrifice on the part of myself and Mr. Foster. In nfancy we watched over and nourished it with sleepless vigilance-in maturer age we have administered the needful cordial, and thus prevented a premature death .-Pecuniary sickness was the direful disease with which it was sorely afflicted when it sprung into being, and nothing but occasional signs of improving health, and an ardent desire for the prosperity and ultinate triumph of the time honored princioles it advocates, could have induced us o make the sacrifice in time and money

which we have to sustain it. It is now in a condition in which it can be continued, it its friends will rally to its support. There is but about one-thir of the Liberty men of this State who take the Signal. This ought not so to be. I every man who is devoted to the cause of Liberty in this State-and is able to do it. would subscribe for the Signal, and send in the pay in advance, it would place it in a healthy condition, and on a basis that would defy opposition, as well as lighten the burden and cheer the heart of its editor and publishers. Let liberty men think

As I am now to take my leave of the aper, I feel myself called upon as a matter of justice to Mr. Foster to state, that from he commencement, the editorial departnent has been almost entirely conducted by him. The numerous articles which have been praised by our friends, in consequence of their personal acquaintance with me have been read as my productions. The anathemas which have been poured upon me by the Whig and Domocratic press in times of political excitement, have been proud to bear, though the unanswerable facts and arguments that occasioned these torrents of abuse upon the 'Rev- calumniator," the "pious hyrocrite," the "black-hearted scoundrel in the garb of a Minister," &c. &c., were the productions of my worthy friend Foster. Though I have not been the author of these productions, I have ever been proud to father them, and would not now make a single remark with reference to them, but for the purpose of placing the credit where it belongs. But my connection with the Signal now closes. My humble name, which has been the subject of such frequent remark for the last few years, is now withdrawn from the public, and I am left to be alike unnoticed by friends and foes; and my only anxiety is, that the Signal of Liberty may-which I have no doubt it will-continue the same bold and fearless advocate of all that is right and just-and the undaunted reprover of error and crima wherever it exists. And now to all our friends, as editor, I sav adieu .-May the blessings of heaven attend you and the cause of down-trodden humanity, and the faithful Signal continue a welcome visitor at your dwellings, until " Liberty shall be proclaimed thoughout all the land to all the inhabitants thereof."

G. BECKLEY. Ann Arbor, April 20, 1846.

IF All the towns in the State, as far as heard from, excepting two or three, have voted No

The present number completes the fifth volume of the Signal. Five years have elapsed since we commenced the paper under the most difficult auspices; and yet it has lived, been published every week, and obtained a general circulation. We have twice enlarged it 'n size, and

We mean to make sundry improvenents in the next volume. We have sent for a supply of new type: we shall publish more columns of reading matter as soon as our present advertisements expire; and also insert the Detroit Prices Current and Bank Note Table. In short. we shall use all available means to make

For reasons we have before stated, the price henceforth will be \$1,50 in advance,

the Signal the best paper in the State.

The political course of the Signal will be the same as it has been. It will advocate the Abolition of Slavery as the great object of Political Action, paramount in importance to all others; and will bestow upon every question of public interest. either State or National, that degree of consideration to which its merits seem to require. The position of the Signal on

Under these circumstances we trust that we shall part company with very few, if any of our subscribers, but continue to receive the kind co-operation of our of Henry Bibb, who will take the field on the friends as in former days; and we, in return, will do all that in us lies to Brnish them with a paper that shall not only be worth the subscription price, but will advocate, in all respects, the highest and best interests of the whole community. Having stopped thus long, kind reader,

bow to you, and go ahead!

to "define our position," we make our

STATE AGENCY. We understand from Mr. Stewart that he system of organization and lectures projected by the Central Committee has commenced very favorably. He met the friends at Jackson, Leoni and Grass Lake. At the two last places especially he had large audiences. He found the friends highly cheered by the plan of operations. The certainty that something is doing, has given them new life. Each town has been well organized, and is to hold occasional town meetings to discuss our principles and give information on them .-Several valuable converts have been lately made in both towns. So be it. So roll on the Liberty ball. Friends thro' once what the Central Committee suggest in their address to-day.

GENTLEMEN DEFAULTERS.

heads, which was agreed to:

'That a'l collectors of public moneys, as town ship, county or state treasurers & all officers who collect money for others by a law, as constables heriffs, clerks, justices of the peace, attorneys S.c., who shall fail to pay over such money shall be deemed guilty of a wilful neglect, -ar on a judgment being recovered therefor, he shall pay to the sheriff (wenty- five per cent more lian the amount so retained, and shall be kept close confinement until the same be paid.

ride in their splendid carriages, and after would greatly object to belonging toor Congress to compromise with them!-The officials, finding nothing can be gain-

hands for collection, and after the money that which is limited to the present! is collected, they find that it is more difficult to collect it from the attorney than from the original debtor. A remedy for God enjoy, and their greater conversancy breaches of trust of this kind is needed. These are in fact, in many cases, only ure in seeing them executed, must be no another mode of stealing.

We are for equal justice. We know an individual who has served his time in our State Prison for stealing a horse-collar, and of another for stealing an ox chain: and there is one now in that Prisfrom this county, sentenced, for five years for stealing an old pair of stockings, and some other articles, the total value of which was sworn to be fifty cents! All these were poor, laboring men. If justice be meted out to them so severely, shall genteel scoundrels go at large?

We have received a report of the majority of the Senate Judiciary Committee in favor of exempting from sale, circulation. for debt or liability incurred after July 1, 1847, real estate to the amount of \$500 to actual residents. The report, as a whole, is a good one.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE TO LIBERTY FRIENDS:

We have lately presented to you our intended vatem of operations. They are now in progress our agent is in the field to effectuate the system f possible. It now remains with you to sustain he attempt, or cause its failure. On you rests the responsibility.

We invite you to peruse our late address; parshould we hereafter prosper, we shall ticularly that part towards its close, which suggests the necessity of Town action, spontaneou probably increase its dimensions still y and without awaiting the necessarily tardy going around of our agent.

To facilitate this action, we have prepared circular, stating the precise duties expected from he town committees, and taken measures to place this circular in the hands of our friends. We now entreat them to go to work. Let none wait for the others, but each consider this as at appeal presented to himself, an individual duty resting upon himself alone. Let him think what he can do to promote this general effort: let him saddle his horse, or hitch up his team .and off to his neighbor, and talk over the sub ject: let them agree to notify the Liberty voter of the town of a meeting right away: and fulfit or \$2,00 within the year. At these their agreement. At that meeting let them aprates, it will be as cheap as any paper in point their town committee of two, three or four, is they may think best, but the fewer the better let them there begin the contribution system; an lay their heads together for ways and moans, to promote our cause: let them remember that the effort and the bestowal of time and money, are but for a single season: that the cause requires ar extra effort, and let them give ungrudgingly .-Let them Listly report to us.

We do not ask thus of you, friends, withou having ourselves pioneered the way to duty i the gift of time and money; and each hour you spend or dollar you give, but accumulates materithese matters will be not neutral but inde- als for encreased labor and responsibility to us .-But so be it: try us: try the cause: try yourselves go ahead in faith, and fear not, and the result ill be matter of gratified astonishment.

In addition to our engagement of a State finan cial agent, we have also engaged the services first of May, and continue in it as long as hu health permits. He will accompany our agen Mr. Treadwell.

Friends will see in this, an additional evidence of determination to leave nothing undone on our pert, and of faith in their support.

They will also perceive the necessity mediately making the arrangements for meetings suggested at the end of our last address. A such meetings Mr. Bibb, and Mr. Treadwell speedily attend to business arrangements. It is necessary to publish notice of the appointments: these appointments can be made to more advantagr by friends on the spot, than by us, and w invite them to do so. Three days will be devoted to four towns, as nearly as possible in their cen'er. The agent will enter Washtenaw at the time and Il co and proceed through it, as is suggested in our former communication. If appropriate places of meeting are mentioned to us. the dates, and publish the appointments.

CHA'S. H. STEWART H. HALLOCK, J. D. BALDWIN, S. M. HOLMES, WM. CANFIELD. Central Committee

Detroit, April 7, 1846.

government has with foreign govern- of enlarging our sphere of Political Acments-with the intercourse that the tion. To them we would say, that the States have had with the general govern- columns of the Signal are open, as they ment, and with one another-with the always have been, to an argument from by express mention: for instance-equality of mysteries of a Sub-treasury-of a nationduced a resolution requiring the following al bank-of the Tariff &c. who are unfit provision to be incorporated with the Re- to govern the nation : because, they revised Statutes, under their appropriate fuse, in their pride to resort to the original fountain of truth, depending on their should be maturely considered. own pools, which must, of course be shallow t because they choose to be creatures of prejudice and passion, rather than of reason and religion, therefore, seldom investigate and understand the claims and the legal profession, discontinuing the its incidents directly opposed to those of liberty. foundations of the latter; because they Signal because of its course on questions endeavor to dethrone God, knowing, that As an advocate of Equal Justice, we his law is inconsistant with the gratifishould be wanting to our duty, did we cation of their desires; or, because, they not express our approbation of this pro- endeavor to disprove the very existence vision. The law punishes the smallest of the Being, who has made them, and by larceny by a petty pickpocket with the the very weapons which christian civiliseverest penalties, while gentlemen who zation has put into their hands. These can filch the public monies by thousands, persons are included in a class that they a while respectfully ask the Legislature who know not God-and are, in the bible, called "fools". They seem richly to deserve the name, for what can be more ed by law, take what they may be willing foolish, than to prefer meagre knowledge. to hand over, leaving the gentlemen to to the same knowledge united with inrevel in their ill gotten wealth, to roll finite wisdom-the world that now is through the streets in broad cloth, and to the same world, and the world which discourse, perhaps, of the vulgarity of the is to come-any thing, to him that is to judge us, and by his own pure rule, too, Some provision of the kind is especially and we know not what day? What exnecessary in reference to attorneys. We pression could be truer or stronger, to believe, it is a very common thing for show, how much better is the knowledge business men to put demands into their that makes plain our future state, than

> Beside this, too, the peace of mind, which they who have communion with with his rules of justice, and their pleassmall advantage.

> We have received a pamphlet, entitled, "A Reproof of the American Church, by the Bishop of Oxford: extracted from a History of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America, by Samuel Wilberforce, A. M. With an introduction, by an American Churchman, New York, 1846."

the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country. The author, we suspect, is Judge Jay. The work is well worthy of

compelled to lay over for want of room. | Postell, Methodist, S. Carolina.

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

In this paper will be found a commu nication from C. H. Stewart, and another from C. Gurney, both members of this Committee. It will be seen that Mr. Stewart resigns his situation as chairman of that Committee, and gives his views as an individual member, and calls on the other members to do likewise. Mr. S., it will be seen has arrived to nearly the same conclusions with Mr. Birney, excepting on the Tariff question. We must be permitted to say that while we are gratified at this coincidence between our views and those of Mr. Stewart, we do not see the propriety of basing all our party views on those of the patriots of '76. Why go back three quarters of a century for a political basis? For our part, we go for the Right and the True, whether it be found in the party of '76 or '46. We have no idea of squaring our creed by that of men, however intelligent or deserving, who were educated a century ago under the feudal doctrines of Europe.

We also find that Mr. Gurney in his ers of the Committee, declines to make any argument against the course advocated by Mr. Birney. Hence no report of the Committee will be made. It might briefly to the public.

While the failure of the Committee to report according to the original object of their appointment affords us gratifying ev- moment on its business body. idence of the increasing prevalence of our views, on another account we may say that we should have been pleased with a report of the Committee against those lurther consideration, than I could then enjoy, views. The Signal has advocated the might induce diff rent views; and that I cannot introduction of other questions of Public now faithfully discharge the spirit of the duty Policy into the Liberty party.

We published Goodell's Port Byron Address last summer: we stated our own opinions at length on most questions, and finally published Mr. Birney's letter .will address the public, while the latter will also The discussion has been all on one side. Not a single communication have we received, combatting our proposed course: monstrance against it in a single private been received approving our course .-Under these circumstances, the appointso ment of a Special Committee to reply to as to harmonize with the system, we will fix the views of those old and able pioneers, James G. Birney and Wm. Gocdell, excited general attention through the State, and gave promise of at least one argument on the other side of the question. But it seems that from the Committee, as such, none is to be forthcoming.

We are aware that many intelligent There are those who are well acquain- and sensible Liberty men in the State are or departures also. One falsehood is the parent the State, to work! to work! and do at ted with all the connections that this yet not fully convinced of the propriety them. Liberty men inclined to differ from them will yet hear them with interest and candor; and on a subject of such momentous importance, the views of all

> Postscript .- We are obliged to qualify the preceding article, by saying that since it was given to the compositor, we have received a letter from a friend of our institutions. With slavery came of course of Public Policy other than Slavery.

THE ELECTION.

We have scarcely any information of the town elections, except what we glean from the papers. From them we learn that a Liberty Supervisor was elected in ing contrast between the positions of the white Leroy, Calhoun county- Two Liberty and colored man: and in the almost equally Justices were elected in Burlington same strong difference between the rich and privileged

Also, one Liberty Supervisor in Hillslale county, and one in Washtenaw. In Oshtem, Kalamazoo county, both the Pro-slavery parties united against Liberty thereby forming the true issue between Liberty and Slavery. The vote of the former was 38, of the latter, 13.

FOREIGN MINISTERS .- The Governnent of the United States has seven Ministers plenipotentiary abroad, every one of whom are from slave States, and doubtless slaveholders! They are

Louis M'Lane, of Maryland at Lon-W. R. King, Alabama, at Paris.

C. S. Topp, Kentucky, at St. Peters-HENRY A. WISE, Virginia, at Rio Ja-

JOHN SLIDELL, Louisiana, at Mexico. ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS, North Caro-

ina, at Madrid. ANDREW J. DONELSON, Tennessee, at

We shall finish the Railroad Law

This work is written in good style, and next week. We insert it for the benefit contains a great variety of facts showing of a large portion of our subscribers, who the support and aid given to Slavery by have no opportunity of seeing it in any other paper.

CLERICAL ADVICE .- "Shun Abolitionsm as you would the DEVIL. Do your duty as citizens and Christians, and in We have a large amount of inter- heaven you will be rewarded, and deesting matter on hand, which we are livered from Abolitionism." Rev. Mr.

TO THE LIBERTY PARTY OF MICHIGAN.

At the late annual meeting of the State antitislavery Society, I was appointed Chairman of Committee to address you in support of the following resolution.

Resolved, That the enlargement of Liberty views having been suggested by some friends, it is the opinion of this Society, that it is neither consistent with our present objects, nor expe-dient to add to our present political principles."

The resolution prose from a discussion on the report of the Executive Committee, and a suggestion by letter from Mr. Birney, that furthe principles should be added to our one idea.

The members of the Committee, residing in different localities, delegated to me the preparation of the address, but I regret that it has been unavoidably delayed by the obligations of professional duty, and a prolonged absence united to at tention I felt bound to yield, to stringent claims presented to me as Chairman of the Central Committee by the pressing exigency of our cause for immediate lectures and organization.

This matter being now in progress under favorable auspices, I turn to the subject of the society's resolution.

In relation to it, I am constrained to resign my place on the Committee; and while I state my reasons for resignation, and my individual views on the subjects embraced by the resolution. I solicit from the remaining members of the communication, for himself and two oth-

My resignation is dictated by a misapprehension I labored under in Convention, respecting the precise nature and operation of the proposed principles. The subject was new and unexpect. be well, perhaps, for the remaining members of the Committee to state their views A comprehension of its nature was to be grasped from a mere reading of documents, yet it was tabe disposed of almost immediately, and amid the pressure of many matters, which during a short Convention, crowd for despatch at the same

It is not important to state either the cause or extent of my misapprehension. Suffice to sav. that even in Convention, I stated the difficulty I experienced to form an advised judgment: that contemplated by the Society and be honest to my own sentia ents.

Under these circumstances my duty consits in a resignation of my place, and an exposition of

For some years I have felt the real position of he Literty Party to be one of reform; that it was virtually a reform party, thrown upon the principles of 1776 for support, and resting on the rock of their abstract truth and there basing our nor do we remember of receiving a re- American nationality; that to attain its great object - emancipation-the Liberty Party was comletter; while letters without number have re'led to assert the principles of 76, and in the riumph of its most cherished object was destined also to behold other results of inappreciable value to the American people.

The political consequences of American slavery, have been so numerous and serious, that the abatement of the parent evil, necessarily destroyng its evil progeny, will in itself effect a peaceble, but important revolution in national policy and condition.

Slavery is a gross abuse and violation of the principles of '76. But it stands not alone in the catalogue of abuses. It has been with slavery as with all other vicinions of principle -that the first departure from right drew after it many othof several: one wrong of a train of wrongs.

The Declaration of Independence not only asserted its cardinal principle—the natural equality of all men:-but many others, incident to this main principle: flowed from it either directly or monious republic; -of domestic security: -jusuce-order-virtue-simple and cheap laws: but above all, a plain and econmical government, the servant of the people to promote its welfare, and administer its laws, limited to its proper functions, and antagonist to the aristocratic establish ments of Kingly Europe.

But these principles were rudely surrendered, when their antagonist slavery was permitted in These were exclusive privileges-a nominal republic, but an actual oligarchy: conflicting political elen en's - domestic insecurity-injustice: disisorder, vice, laws complicated because embracing contradictory interests: and a governmental system, aristocratic, expensive, and complicated.

"THE EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES."

The exclusive privileges of our slavery institutions are seen in Southern States in the glarwhite slaveholder, and the poor and disfranchised white non-slaveholder. In Northern States they are exhibited in limitation of suffrage-in "black laws": in the school system, and it other instances. In the nation they are found n a representation limited to persons, in one secrion, but extending to persons and property in another-in a great amount of exemption of one class from contribution to the public revenue: in the monopoly by one class-(a miserably small one too) of the offices of honor and lucre in our nation: the monopoly of a favoring legislation, and of foreign marts.

"Nominal Republic." J. Q. Adams in his Dedham address says, that our Congressional representation "constitutes an aristocracy, or rather an oligarchy," and a slaveholder has boasted that slavery "supercedes the necessity of an order of nobility."

"CONFLICTING POLITICAL ELEMENTS AND DOMES-TIC INSECURITY.

So great did Secretary Upshur feel our insecurity to be, that breaking through all reserve, he evealed to the world our danger from "the anagonist elements of our institutions." Every Annual Message of our President and its docunents disclose the same, and suggests a vast in crease to our war establishment, merely to over-

come our own self made contradictions. A Republic vigilant of Liberty should regard with great jealousy every attempt to consolidate or encrease its governmental powers. It's security best consists in leaving with the people all ontronage consistent with vigorous government -in depending on instice at home and abroad, as the bulwark of its security, and on the devotion of its millions to cherished institutions, as an exhibition more formidable far to the invader or insurrectionist than the bayonet of the moree-

The principles of '76 and the geographical pesition of the United States alike dictate this policy: but slavery again commands the reverse .t has surrendered our government to slaveholders,-to "an oligarchy"-an unsettled "order of nobility." The result is seen and felt in every branch of our government. High SalariesKing-aping formalities-aristocratic luxuriesarrogant pride, and emaciating expenditure obtrude themselves on the every sense of the visit-

Slavery is a continued state of war, by one class on another. Hence a standing army is nec cesary to the sleveholder, and this necessity explains the real motive which induces every ad- happiness to all. ministration, Whig or Democratic, it being alike proslavery, to strive for an augmentation of war are embraced by the views I have suggested. means under every pretence.

" INJUSTICE AND DISORDER. "

That injustice, and disorder grow from slavery who does not know? The essence of slavery as injustice; and as to disorder, let the mobs of late years speak! Let troken presses: violated postoffices: burning halls: southern threats: Lovejoy's blood: Massachusetts ambassadors to Charleston and New Orleans: Let all these with trumpet power proclaim the disor der-the law defying-the constitution spurning recklessness of slavery. If labor be despised: if "the white and the black slave" be on a par: if the admission of the laborer to political power be a revolution; if these be the favorite maxims of our governing power-AND THEY ARE! what shews it, but the disorder of slavery in a republic?

"COMPLICATED LAWS."

As to our laws, it is obvious that slavery in any republic, but especially in ours, must create a vast number of false distinctions and contradictory interests, which will call for conflicting legislation. Simplicity in laws, and in government, like simplicity in a machine, is essential to permanence and good working. Complexity multiplies machinery, and accumulates the materials for wear and speedy decay. Slavery has given us complicated laws, and the non-severance of our republic in good faith from the nobility and aristocratic habits of feudal Europe has entailed upon us the necessity of a quixotic act-endeavoring to administer the simple relations of an American republic of the ninetcenth century, by the legal intricacies, and fine spun distinctions of feudal times and tenures.

" EXPENSIVE COVERNMENT. '

The principles of '76 would have dictated a government for the benefit of the people. & not of the office holders. They would have paid to their public servants such sums as would have compensated the service without attracting as a speculation. They would have wooed patriotism, and not self interest to national effice and would have delegated such power only, as promoted public weal, without alluring the ambitious.

These principles would have placed in the national counsels the best material of the nation, but here again slavery closed the door, to exclude all such, but opened it to the needy-the scheemer -the profligate in public virtue, and the ambitions. Excessive salaries and great power stimulated such men to rush after office. They were reckless. They teigned principle where they had none: and good men shrunk from encountering them into the quiet of private life.

" PARTY SPIRIT."

Party spirit in another bad gift of slavery .-Its growth was commensurate with that of the Slave Power. Having a "peculiar Interest" to band its own powers into a compact body, slave-Ty always fomented party at the North, so that while Freedom was divided into opposing bodies, and its power was thus neutralized, Slavery might rule them both.

Thus in 1812 the Slave Power was a war par ty, in 1814 it was a peace party, without having attained any object of the war, a few years later it was a Bank Party-then a Protection party .--But in later years still, it wheeled round again, and is now anti-Bank and anti-Tariff. Mean while, however, the North had hones ly divided on these subjects. The South looked on and laughed: held up the one other party so far as was necessary to prevent the extinction of either, and in the leaders of both always found devotees of the "peculiar interest," ready to do

I might have enlarged on these topics, but the occasion permits me only to glance at them in illustration of a position I have publicly advocated during many years: namely, that the Liberty party was really a Relorm party. That it and the framers of the Declaration of Independence constituted parts of one body, seeking the assertion of common principles. Had these principles been fuithfully carried out, the Liberty party would not have existed: but it does exis to assert them, and if successful in its great idea-Emancipation-it will also restore the gov ernment to the pure and simple republicanism projected in '76. The same objects of reform glanced at are parts of or incidents to our one idea. The power and extent of that "one idea" has been generally unknown. Even among Liberty men few perhaps, except the reading and thinking pertion, have realized the many interests it embraced, and the vast variety of subjects it extended over. Instead of being small, a narrow platform for a political parry, it is more objectionable because of its extent.

It is the idea not alone of the abolition of slavery in the abstract, but of American slavery. as interwoven in our national structure; as controlling the nation; overshadowing its interests; casting discredit on democratic principles, and the vast and important pre-eminence I claim

need not be alarmed, at the reform position, neers; or, as they might be called, tar-I claim for the Liberty party. That idea finds few more enthusiastic admirers than myself, and I would as soon cast my compass into the ocean, when sailing on its pathless waters, as forsake the sure guidance of our piloting principle .-The reforms I claim are parts of or incidents to the "one idea," as inseverable from its triumph as is the farins, from the full grown plant, and which is scattered by every wind, to accomplish the use, its creator designed.

Abolish Slavery, and we not only emancipate and adds,the slave, but redeem and purify the moral and political elements of our country. We rescue free labor from a remorseless opponent, and severing the claim, which has tied our republic to Slavery's car, we speed it to the career it was destined in '76, the abode of justice, economy, industry, simple government, and harmonious political elements. The Free Laborer will then dictate where the unlaboring Slaveholder now reigns. The immortality of the slave system will cease. It will in fact be a revolution, bloodless and noble; where virtue and reason shall teiumph at the nation's ballot box over inhumanity

The new principles proposed at the late anni versary were shortly as follows:

1. The diminution of the powers, patronage and salary of the President.

2. The reduction and ultimate abolition of Army and Navy.

3. The gradual reduction and ultimate aboli tion of the Tariff.

4. The reduction of allowance to members of Congress, and of our State Legislature.

5. A Reform in the Judiciary. 6. And such general reform as would re establish the WHOLE federal constitution: would make our government economical-republican-administrative of justice-dispenser of liberty and

It will be seen that all of these, except the 3d.

1. The power and patron age of the Presiden have been stretched to an slarming extent by the slave monopolies of the office, and used to pronote slavery. The Reforming power of our "one dea" would correct the abuse, and it clearly omes within the duties, to be performed by the one idea" triumphant. The salary of the "res dent, and No. 4-allowance to Legislators, are also matters which would be within scope of the duties of the party, who asserted the principles of 76. The remarks made on the subject of cheap

government apply to this. 2. The reduction of the army and navy, so far as created by or for slavery, is clearly within scope of our principles. One of the great poitical grievances of slavery, arises from this very ubject. It has taxed the nation a hundred or wo millions of dollars in one way and another for naval and military expenses merely for the protection and promotion of slavery. And at this day the Army and Navy are but instruments

Independent of this, the party who stands on the principles of '76, and undertakes to construct on them a Republic, with a secure yet cheap govrnment, has the whole subject under its legin-

3 & 4. The third proposal I will presently no ice. The 4th I have noticed.

5. Is closely within the remarks I have made the subject of the laws-

6. And the sixth breathes the very spirit of our one idea.

In fact, all the principles proposed, except the ld, are, with some modification, parts of our great "one idea," or flow from it, the conseuences of its success. Their introduction into our political code as specific principles, would ot be "an enlargement of liberty rines." They have been proued again and again by Liberty lecurers and presses.

But while these principles are not new to me, re idea of embodying them in our code is new. On maturely weighing the subject, I not only perceive no objection to their adoption, when hey shall have been discussed and made to ex press actual liberty positions, but deem such avowal to be required by honesty and sound pol-

It is honest to state in plain language, what ve aim at, and what our principles will accom olish. It is politic to spread before our fellow itizens these important incidents of our one idea. When we claimed in argument or on paper that our one idea was so large as to contain all the principles of the other parties, and many others of to make his appointments at the center of e esides, the force of the claim was not apprenended or it went for naught. But if we spread out these claims in the form of distinct proposiions or political principles, our one idea canno ail to get the benefit of them

If these views be correct, it will be seen that he adoption of these principles is neither ar bandonment nor an enlargement of the one idea. It involves no inconsistency with our past posions: augurs no want of faith in our one idea, or concedes any narrowness in our political platform. We stand just where we did, but we spread more fully before the public our true posi-

But the proposed principles also contemplated hat we should take 'Tariff' ground. Here we come on you material This would be tan en largement" of our political principles, and a se rious departure from our past course-and in it,I nnot concur with the sound thinking and respected friends, who proposed it.

This communication, however, has spread uch length, that I shall defer till next week, the statement of my views on this branch of the

CHA'S. H. STEWART. Detroit. April 11, 1845.

THE CHRISTIAN AND MAHOME-

TAN SLAVE MARKETS.

On our first page will be found a description of two principal Slave Markets of the Mahometen and Christian nations. Rend them, and see which class of believers display most regard to human liberty. There are some scores of expounders of the Bible in New Orleans, including, we believe several Doctors of Divinity; -all of whom teach or connive at this system of manstealing as heaven-sanctioned. How much better is a Manstealing Christian than a deluded Mahometan or an avowed Infidel?

(A prominent Liberty man writes us from St. Joseph County, April 10:

"Our cause is gaining, for the Lord is with the weight of our Republic impressing with us. I have but little doubt that the slave influence on the world. It is the abolition measures recommended by the Execu-of the political, social, and moral consequences tive Committee at Marshall will all be of American slavery, that give to our one idea carried with acclamation at Kalamazoo. Some men must always go so far ahead of the masses, as to always find themselves in a minority. There must ever be pioget-men; because they bear the flag far in advance of the main body. Liberty men generally had not fully examined the subject of connecting the other interests with the one great idea; but when they have duly examined it, they will decide right."

> F A friend in Lapeer County sends us the names of several new subscribers,

"Seeing I am writing, Messrs. Editors would say your propositions have been very favorably received by all Liberty they are waiting for is to see such principles adopted. In my humble opinion, the time is fully come when we should take ground on all financial questions .-I look upon this as the hinge on which our noble enterprise turns, and think there is no time to be lost; and this is the general expression of opinion so far as I can ment. learn, without a dissenting voice."

STATISTICS .- It appears from Mr. Daggett's new business Directory of New York that they have in that city 955 Lawyers, 604 Physicians, 804 Perter Houses, 650 Boarding Houses, 358 Bro- as we can find space and time. kers, 467 Bakers, 546 Butchers, 328 Teachers, 205 Cigar Dealers, and 77 Newspapers.

STATE LIBERTY FUND. Receipts by the Central Committee. From the City of Detroit,

" Chester Gurney Esq. St. Jo. co. 10,00 " the Village of Jackson,

STATE AGENCY.

PPOINTMENTS FOR WASHTENAW COUNTY The Agent, S. B. Treadwell, will meet and ddress the friends, and the public, at the followng times and places, in furtherance of the obects of the Central Committee.

Manchester, Friday, May I, at 7 o'clock. Saline, Monday, May 4, at 7 o'clock. Augusta, Wednesday, May 6, at 7 o'clock. Ypsilanti, Friday, May 8, at 7 o'clock. Ann Arbor, Monday, May 11, at 7 o'clock. Dexter, Tuesday, May 12, at 7 o'clock. Webster, Meeting house, Thursday, May 14

7 o'clock. Northfield, Appleton's Corners, Saturday, May 16, at 7 o'clock. Sale n, at Pebbles School House, Tuesday,

Any 19, at 7 o'clock. Friends in the above localities are requested to rovide places for meeting: to give notice, and

make necessary arrangements. C. H. STEWART, Cha'n, of Cen. Com.

STATE AGENCY.

Appointments of S. B. Treadwell, State finanand business Agent. The agent will commence his duties in Jackson County, as follows:
At Jackson Village, April 7, 1846, at 6 o'clock

P. M. at Harrison's Academy.
At Leoni, April 8, at 6 o'clock P. M. at the ongregational meeting house.
At Grass Lake, April 9, at 6 P. M. at the ongregational Church.
At Napoleon, April 14,

chool house.
At Columbia, April 16, School house in Jefferson. At CONCORD, April 20, At SANDSTONE, April 23, 44 44 Village School house. At Rives, April 27,

C. H. STEWART, of Detroit, will attend at Jackson, Leoni, and Grass Lake, and address the friends, at the time of the above appoint-

Friends in the seveal localities above mention ed, are particularly requested to make arrange-ments for the respective meetings, and especially to assemble the Liberty voters of the towns adjacent to the place of meeting, so that town organizations and other arrangements may by They are also requested to peruse the address

of the Central Committee, and make what ar-

and of the business of the Agent.

After Jackson, the Agent will visit the count
of Washtenaw, and then Oakland. It is designery four towns, and remain there or in the vi cinity three days: for disposal of the business of these towns. His first appointment in Washte naw, will be at or near the center of Lyndon | Dexter Sylvan | Lima

his next at Manchester: then at Saline, and so on.
But as he or the Central Committee do not possess the information requisite for an economical and efficient disposal of his time, the friends n each county are requested to make the proper arrangements, allowing three days for four town communicate the same to the committee

S. B. TREADWELL, Agent. Jackson, March 24, 1846.

BIRNEY'S LETTER -The letter from James G. Birney to the President of the Michigan Anti-Slavery Society, recommending a change in the policy of the Liberty party, will be found on our first page. It is like all that comes from his pen, clear, calm, able, honest, and calculated to command respectful attention, even where it may not produce full conviction. It puts to rest the prediction of the Whig press, that he has closed his public labors. It shows that the pure flame of patriotism is in full life in his bosom. We confess that, accustomed as we are to confide in his judgment, or to vield almost always to his arguments, we are not yet satisfied of the practicability or propriety of the change of policy which he recommends. We prefer to try the old way still farther.

The whole subject has got to be fully discussed, and we mean to keep our columns reasonably open to the discussion. Next week, if possible, we intend to present some views of our own in regard to the tariff question, which are somewhat novel, and we believe deserving of public attention .- [Emancipator.

CONNECTICUT.

The Charter Oak says that none of the State officers are elected by the people, but it is almost certain that the Democrats have carried both branches of the Legislature, and can therefore elect their entire State ticket. The License question was involved in the election, and the Whigs say that the stand taken by them for Temperance operated to their disad-

RHODE ISLAND.

An election for governor and Legislacandidate, 7392; and Harris, the Liberty candidate, 158. It is the first time a 10th, says: Liberty ticket has been nominated.

IT Mr. Webster has spent a day or two of the Senate in defending the Ashburton treaty. Mr. Ingersoll in the Honse, has charged Mr. Webster with "misdemeanors in office, frauduaud corrupting party presses with money appro- pute. men and many Whigs. They say all that printed by law for the contingent expenses o foreign intercourse." Also that he was expellwas a fraudulent defaulter, and he did not refund the money till more than a year afterwards .-These charges Mr. Ingersoll expects to prove by the vouchers in the office of the Department of State. The affair has created much excite-

OF We have not yet received a copy of Mr. Allen's new Judiciary Bill, but it is publishing in the True Democrat .-We infend to say something on it, as soon

The Receipts will be published next

For the Signal of Liberty. LETTER FROM C. GURNEY.

CENTERVILLE April 8th, 1846. Having noticed in your paper a few days since,an article calling the attention of the committee of five appointed at the late Anniversary of the Michigan State Anti Slavery Society, to consider and address the public upon the questions involved in a portion of the Report of the Executive Committee of the Society, as also in Mr. Birney's letter laid before Sylvan Center, Wednesday, April 29, at 7 the Society and since published, I feel called upon as a member of that committee to respond to your call.

It will be recollected by those who attended the convention of the society, that I took the ground in discussing the Report of the Ex. Com. on the question of adopting that portion of it, recommending ship be fully represented in said Convention-le to the Liberty party to take distinct no man who feels the cause of Liberty at heart. ground on some of the political questions remain at home for any ordinary object. The agitating other parties, and pointing out some of those grounds of action, that, although individually concurring with most of the views there taken, yet, inasmuch gether. It is then, and not till then that we can as we could not anticipate, in reference to effect the great object intended. Come one, many if not most of them, what would be our true policy when slavery should cease, it was premature to agitate other nuestions of mere expediency, to the danger of being drawn off too much from the great one idea and thus distracting our counsels-and endangering the harmony of our action and our influence on the great question.

And although these views, have yet, by no means lost their importance-nay amined the subject with much care-and deeply reflected upon the importance of right action, and finding too, that many of the most intelligent, earnest and sinviews I at first took in this matter-I article. have come to the conclusion that at present, I cannot conscientiously join in an address defending decidedly, the positions assumed in the resolutions upon which the committee were raised.

I have consulted two other members of the committee who agree with meand this is certainly a sufficient reason why the address, so far as we are concerned, has not been and will not be forth-

C. GURNEY.

FOREIGN NEWS

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. BY THE PILOT BOAT W. J. ROMER.

The mystery attending the sailing of Pilot Boat for England is solved. She went out for news on the joint account of the Tribune and Sun of New York and North American and Ledger of Phil-

The comments of the English press on the refusal of the American government to arbitrate on the Oregen question look warlike.

A revolutionary movement in Poland had spread extensively, and a government had been organized at Cracow .-The latest advices, however appear to indicate that the struggle of the unfortunate Poles for freedom will prove unsuccessful.

Cotton had slightly advanced and remained firm.

The prices of Wheat and Flour had moroved. The Tariff was still under discussion

in Parliament, with a prospect of being speedily completed in accordance with the plans of the ministry.

There had been no action in Parliament on the Oregon question. The Irish Coercion bill had passed the

House of Lords. Peel informed the House that the Gov-ernment had already expended £100,000 No 2 hfbbl 5 50 a 6 00 Potatoes, bu.

The intelligence from India confirmed FRUIT the general belief that the result of the battle of December was purely of a negative character. The Sikhs were preing a campaign in British India. They were repulsed with loss; but, says the Wheat

were received at London, on the war, Calf "Bheep skins, green Calf "Bhe ture has just taken place. Diman, the state of public feeling. It is said by some "Law and Order" candidate, received of the papers that the free trade demon-7464 votes: Jackson, the "Restoration" strations of the British ministry do not succeed in softening the asperities of the Americans. The London Sun of the

"Amidst the interest and excitement felt in respect to the Oregon dispute, the chances in favor of a more liberal tariff in the United States, seem to attract but little attention. That the subject is of importance to our mercantile community, lent misapplication and abuse of the public funds, there are few, however, who can dis-

Paris on the 3d of March, produced a ed from the office of Secretary of State, because he decided fall in funds. They afterwards rallied, however, and full prices were maintained.

> CONGRESS. April 7-The Senate was occupied the entire day in listening to the conclusion of Mr. Webster's vindication of the Relief Notes; Washington treaty.

In the House, the question was taken on the Cumberland road bill, which was lost-yeas 72, nays 106. The House, then, in Committee of the whole, took up and discussed the Senate bill to provide for one regiment of mounted riffemen, and for the establishment of military stations on the route to Oregon.

DIED,

Departed this life on Sabbath morning, 29th ult. at her residence in Pontiac, Mrs. EMELINE D. CARRIER, consort Mr. E. N. Carrier, aged

member of the First Congregational Church of Pontiac, and although an unblemished moral character is of itself no passport to the heavenly inheritance, yet it is confidently and humbly hoped she was prepared for the solenin change by a true and evangelical faith in the atoning blood and perfect righteousness of the Almighty Re-deemer. She has left a bereaved husband and deemer. She has left a perceyou their loss.

Com

LENAWEE COUNTY MEETING.

The friends of Liberty of the County of Lenwee, are respectfully requested to meet in County Convention, at the Court House, in the Village of Adrian, on Wednesday the 29th day of April rext, at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of a more thorough organization of the friendin every part of the County. Let every towntime seems to be fully at hand, when Liberty men should see eye to eye. When our party should be so organized in every part of the Union, upon such a system that we can all act tocome all, be not discouraged from acting in a cause which is fraught with such important considerations. L. P. PERKINS.

Cha'n. County Committee. Adrian, April 1st, 1846.

rare medicinal virtues, is universally conceded, for there is scarcely a family in our land that doe not use it in some simple form, and are benefitted by its use. The Balsam of Wild Cherry is prepared by the celebrated Dr. Wistar of Philadelphia, from the extract of the "Prunus Virgini -although, they have still a strong im- ana," (Wild Cherry,) in a highly concentrated pression upon my mind-yet, having ex- state, with other powerful medicinal agents, that are equally celebrated for their acothing, healing and strengthening influence upon the lungs .-For the relief of pulmonary complaints, this compound is certainly superior to all others with which we have been acquainted, and we earnest cere of our friends disagree with the ly recommend the afflicted to make trial of this

See advertisement. MAYNARDS

FROM AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN 20 years, Dr. Folger is able to offer nedicine to all who may be suffering from coughs of all kinds, consumption in its incipent stages, asthma, pain in the chest, and side, hec tic fever, and those diseases which generally terminate in consumption, and which he is satsfied is the best remedy that has ever been bro' sefore the public. He has used the remedy under all circumstances, tried it effectually, and now believes that it will do more for those who nay be suffering than any other remedy in the werld. Cases can be exhibited at the principal depot, where the medicine has been fairly tried and found effectual in the most severe cases of cough, asthma, and incipient consumption, and we have no doubt that when the medicine is generally known in this section it will be highly ap preciated. It is called Folger's Olosaonian or all healing Balsam

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

Detroit Prices Current.

100 lbs. N. O. 3 25 a 3 50 Porto Rico ASHES-100 lbs. Pot 3 00 a 3 25 Syrup Saleratus 4 a 4 50 METALS— CANDLES—lb. Iron, pig. ton Sperin 30 a 35 Amer. oa per Sperin Tallow, mould 10 a 11 Swedes, bar dipped 9 Nails, per keg Shot, patent, ib 30 a 35 Amer. bar per lb. 12 a 14 Lead, bar, Ib 8½ a 9½ Pig 43 8½ a 9½ OILS—galott, 7 a 8 Whale or Lamp 75 a 80 St. Domingo FURS- Sperm, summer Ruccoon, prime. 371 a 50 " winter Muskrais, prime, 8a 10 Linseed 78. Fox, prime 75 a 1 00 Lard Of 80 a 1 00 G. Fox 25 a 31 PROVISIONS—Mink, prime 25 a 44 Beef, mess, bbl 600 in the purchase of maize and rice for the rich fearthers. It is a solution of the land. Cod 100 lbs 4 00 a 4 00 SALT—lb FEATHERS—lb. SALT—lb Live Geese S7 American 1 31 a 1 374 Lemons, box 4 a 4 25 Flaxseed, bu
Apples dri'd 1 50 a 1 62 Grass "
FLOUR—bbl.
From we ative character. The Sikhs were prevented from advancing upon the territories of the protected states, or from opening a campaign in British India. They Retail 4 63 a 5 00 4 brown 9 a 10 00 GRAIN—per bu. New Orleans 6 50 a 8 00 New Orleans 6 50 a 8 00 Loaf, No. 1 14 a 15 00 Corn 44 Lump 11 a 12 2

Times, they were by no means routed.—
Not a man was driven back across the Sutlej, until they thought fit deliberately to withdraw six or seven days after the battle.

Farther advices from the United States
Farther advices from the United States

Farther advices from the war,

Ton Rye
Oats from wagon
Sarley
44 a 5
HIDES & SKINS, lb.
Green slaughter
Dry
Sheep skins, green
Gyl
Sheep skins, green
Gyl
Gunpower
Young Hyson Slaugh, sole lb 16 a 17 Gonton Spanish 15 a 17 WOOL—lb.
U. Leather doz. 28 a 30 Full blooded Calf Skins 1b 62½ a 75 Prime or 3 4 Common

DETROIT BANK NOTE LIST.

MICHIGAN. F. & M. B. & Branch, Bank or St. Chair. Michigan State Bank, Michigan Insurance Co Oskland County Bank. River Raisin Bank, te."

State Scrip.
City due bills and warrants;
Wayne county Orders,
OHIO. Specie playing Banks. INDIANA: State Bunk & Branches, State Scrip, KENTUCKY. All good Banks, PENNSYLVANIA.

> Lehigh County Bank NEW JERSEY Plainfield bank, WISKONSAN. Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Checks; MISSOURI. State Bank,

Specie phying,

NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY AND NEW ENGLAND, CANADA

Good Banks,

Willson's Corn Mill.

(Mc' Knight's Patent. Y

The subscriber would hereby say to the pull. hat he is now prepared to furnish on short no ice, those who wish, a portable mill, capable o grinding 30 bushols of ears of corn per hour, or riad other coarse grain for feed, or shelled corn with a rush.) rub out clover sied, &c. &c. called J. L. McKnights patent corn crusher and

The machine works like a charm, applicable to horse, water, or steam power: one horse, is sufficient to perform the necessary grinding for any farm or other establishment for home consumption, but more power is necessary to do custom work to a profit.

The subscribes how.

Jackson, March 2, 1816.

LOUD CALL By the first of April. HOUSE and lots, and Cooper shop, for sale or trade, near D. Kelloggs dwelling in Ann Arbor. Trade for horses, wagons, harness,

cows, hogs, sheep and farming utensils, or cash, and give credit after the first payment. For fur-her information call on Jacob Duel, on the Feb. 17th, 1846.

LOST, ON the Evening of the 4th or morning of the 5th instant, a Fustian Envelope, containing romissory notes and bills of account to the nount of some 3 or 400 dollars. On Saturday evening I took the road from Ann Arbor to Del-hi, via Hiram Arnolds, On Sabbath morning rom there to Kensigngton via Independence and Whitmore Lake. On this rout the above was ost. Any person giving information concerning the above either to me by mail at Kensington, Oakland Co., or at the Signal Office, Ann Arbor, will center a favor and all incidental expen-ses will be freely paid. The notes were most or all given payable to me and are of no value to any other man, as immediate measures will b

Inken to intercept payment.

JOHN M. TEN EYCK.

Kensington, April 6. 1846.

253-4w

WOOL! WOOL!! CLOTH! CLOTH!!

THE undersigned would inform the public FULLED CLOTH AND FLANNELS, at their manufactory, two and a half miles west of Ann Arbor, on the Huron River, near the

TERMS. The price of manufacturing White Flannel will be 20 cents, Fulled Cloth 37½ cents and Cassimere 44 cents per yard, or half the cloth the Wool will make. We will also exchange Cloth

or Wool on reasonable terms. The colors will be gray, black or brown. The Wool belonging to each individual will be worked by itself when there is enough of one quality to make 80 yards of cloth; when this is not the case, several parcels of the same quality will be worked together, and the cloth divided among the several owners. Wool sent by Rail-road, marked S. W. Foster & Co., Ann Arbor, with directions, will be attended to in the same manner as if the owner were to come with it .-

We have been engaged in this business seve ral years, and from the very general satisfaction we have given to our numerous customers for the last two years, we are induced to ask large share of patronage with confidence that we shall meet the just expectations of customers.

Letters should be addressed to S. W. Foste

s. w. Foster & Co. Scio, April 6, 1846.

ON HAND AGAIN!



ig: a good assortment of

THE Subscriber has just L received, (and is con well selected assortment

Jewelry, Clocks, Watches, &c. &c. which he intends to sell as low as at any other establishment this side of Buffalo for ready pay daly among which may be found the follow

Gold Finger Rings, Gold Breast pins, Gold Finger Rings. Gold Breast pins,
Guard Chains and Keys, Silver Spoons,
German Silver Tea and Table Spoons (first
quality,) Silver and German do Sugar Tongs,
Silver Salt, Mustard and Cream spoons,
Butter Knives, Silver Pencil Cases,
Silver and Common Thimbles,
Silver Spectacles, German and Steel do.
Goggles, Clothes, Hair and Tooth Brushes,
Lather Brushes, Razors and Pocket Knives,
Fine Shears and Scissors, Knives and Forks,
Brittannia Tea Pots and Castors, Fine plated do

Brittannia Tea Pots and Castors, Fine plated do Brittania and Brass Candlesticks, Shaving boxes and Soaps, hapman's Best Razor Strop, Calfand Morocc Chapman's Best Razor Strop, Call and Morocco
Wallets, Silk and Cotton purses, Violins and
Bows, Violin and Bass Viol Strings, Flates,
Fifes. Clarionets. Accordeons Motto Seals.
Steel Pens and Tweezers, Pen cases, Shuff and
Tohacco boxes, Ivory Dressing Combs, Side and
Back and Pocket Combs, Needle cases, Stelettoes.

Water Paints; Toy Watches, a great variety Dolls, in short the greatest variety of toys eve-brought to this market, Fancy work boxes, chil dren's tea setts. Cologne Hair Oils, Smelling dren's tea fetts. Cologne Hair Ons, Smelling Salts, Court Plaster, Tea Bells, Thermometers, German Pipes, Children's Work Baskets, Slates and Pencils, Wood Pencils, BRASS AND WOOD CLOCKS, &c. in fact almost every thing to please the fancy. Ladies and Gentlemen, call and examine for yourselves.

Clocks. Watches and Jewelry repaired and marranted on short notice. Shop at his old warranted on short notice. Shop at his old

stand, opposite H. Becker's brick Store. CALVIN BLISS.

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

CO.PARTNERSHIP.

THE un lersigned have this day formed a Co-The unifersigned have this day formed a conpartnership for the purpose of carrying on
the Wagron. Carringe, and Blacksmithing business at the old stand of Millens' & McKinney,
under the firm of McKinney & Millens'.

All the accounts of the late firm will be settled
by either of the subscriptors.

FREDERICK McKINNEY.

April 1, 1846. Dissolution. THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Millens' & McKinney, is this

day dissolved by mutual consent.

2 di

mutual consent.
GEORGE W. MILLEN,
DANIELS MILLEN,
PHILO B. MILLEN,
FREDERICK McKINNEY. Plastering Hair.

GEORGE W. MILLEN.

QUANTITY for sale at the Signal Office, by FOSTER & DELL, or Athor, March 25, 1845. A by Ann Arbor, March 25, 1845.

J. HOLMES & CO. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS. Dry Groceries, Carpeting,

No. 63 Woodward Avenue, Larned's Block, Detroit.

amption, but more power is necessary to do and honorable principles. We would also ten-estom work to a profit.

The subscriber has now in operation in his The subscriber has now in operation in his shop at his Temperance House, in Jackson, a two horse power, by which, with the force of one horse (only at present) he drives said machine.

The advantages of feeding corn and cobb in this way is now too well understood to need rehearing. Suffice it to say, that to the south, where they raise corn casy, and worth perhaps 10 cents per bushel, they think it an object to compense by thus feeding corn and cobb meal, and that too where they give from \(\frac{1}{2} \) for for grinding either for feed or distillation.

One, two or three competent salesmen warted to sell rights to said machine in this State and Ohio, and to sell rights to Thomkin's morticing machine in this State; the best now in use. we invite the attention of the public to our stock. We hold to the great cardinal principle of "the greatest good to the whole number," so if you want to buy Goods cheep, and buy a large quantity for a little money give us a trial. Our stock is as extensive es 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-ble 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 assortment o BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS and STATION-

ever offered in Ann Arbor. His stock consists o SCHOOL BOOKS
of nearly every variety in use in this State—
Histories, Biographics, Travels, Memoirs, Miscellaneous, Religious and Classical Books.

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

stock. Don't delay.

Also, on hand the largest assortment of PA-PER ever offered west of Detroit; such as Cap, Flat Cap, Letter, French Letter, Bankers Peat, Copying, Tissüe, Card Back, Envelope, and 10 kinds of note paper; with a full assortment of Steel Pens, Quills, Wafers; Black, Biue, Red, and Copying Ink; Sand, Inkstands, Folders, Pen Holders, Stamps, Motto Seals, Gold and Silver Wafers, India Rubber, Pencils and Points, 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 in his line: Suffice it to say, that his assortment is general and cheaper than was ever before of-

fered in this village.

He has made a rangements in New York which will enable him at all times to obtain anything in his line direct from New York at short notice, by Express. It will be seen that his fa 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 hopes to merit a share of patronage. The Wool will be manufactured in turn as it wishing any article in his line will do not some sin, as near as min be consistent with the call before purchasing elsewhere. If you forget the place, enquire for Perry's Bookstore, Ann Junes Village—2d door East of Main'

street, on Huron street. WM. R. PERRY.



And Stoves of all kinds.

Woolson's Hot Air Cooking Which he can confidently recommend as being decidedly superior to any Cooking Stave in use. For simplicity in operation—economy in fuel, and for inequalled Baking and Roassing quali-

ity, it is imrivalled,
The new and important improvement introduced in its construction being such as to in-sure great advantages over all other kinds of

Cooking Stoves.
WILLIAM R. NOYES, Jr. 76 Woodward Avenuu, De roit. Dec. 12, 1845.

Manhattan Store. Corner of Jefferson Avenue and Bates street, Detroit.

DE sure and visit the Manhatten Store when you will find there are excellent in quality and asonable in price. We have Alapacas. Good Heavy Sheetings, Merinos, Muslin Delaines, Drillinge, Tickinge, Cashmeres, Linseys, Red and white Flannels, Calicos. Satinetts, Full Cloths,

Green Barrege;

Gloves,

Hosiery, Shawls, Ribbons, Linen Cambrie Hdkis. Laces, No. No. No. Rec. &c. &c.

Batting, Cotton Yain, Wicking, White Caret Warp, Colored do, do., Straw Ticking,
Bleached Cottors of all qualities, Fine unbleach-

Bleached Cottors of all qualities, Fine unbleached Cottons, Barred Muslins, &c. &c.
Also, FEATHERS and PAPER HANG,
INGS; Bordering, Window paper, Fire board
papers, Traveling Baskets.
First rate TEA and COFFEE, &c. &c.
And other articles toe numerous to mention:
Farmers cannot full of finding the Mushattan Store a desirable place to do their trading. No

Store a desirable place to do their trading. No pains will be spared in waiting on customers and all are uvited to call and examine our goods before making their purchases. While we are confident that all who examine our stock will buy, yet we will take no offence, if after showing our goods, people choose to trade elsewherds
W. A. RAYMOND:
Detroit. Dec 25, 1845.
244-6

Chattel Mortgage TUST printed said for sale at the office in any

March 24, 1846.

AND CHOCHRIES:

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

WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE, lover their Remil Store and Basement, which they will sell on as favorable terms as any estabshmont west of New York. WANTED-Pot and Pearl Ashes, for which

the highest cash advances will be made. Mer-ch ats and others will please drop in: Jun. 1816. 248—300

Medical Notice.

THE undersigned, in offering his services to Washtenaw and the adjoining Consules, as Homeopathic physician, would say, that after having practiced medicine on the practicles as taught in the old school, and treated disease for taught in the old school, and tredted disease for the last two years according to the law of Homeopathy.—(Similar visualines carantar.) taught in the new school of medicine; and having compared the success of the two systems, he anhesit tingly believes Homoopathy to be the most safe, certain and successful method of cure.

Diseases, higherta homeopaths. Affections of the spine, head, uterus, stomne &c. &c. have now their certain remedies. Eplepsy, manin, paralysis, neuralgin, bronchita liver and lung diseases; scarlet fever, cholera black meanles, malignant sore threat, erysipela or black tongue, croup, inflammations of the brain, stemach, bowels. &c. &c. are only a few of the many ills, that have been stript of the terrors by the timely application of homosopathi

Without further essay, the undersigned would be welle to the affligted to say, on trial of the re-odies, whether Homospathy is what it claims to

the would also state that he has just returned from New York and Philadelphia, with a com ptete assortment of MEDICAMENTS, just im ported from Leipsie, to this place, where he will actend to all calls, and turnish medicaments, books, &c. at the lowest prices. From the close and exclusive attention he is giving to the study and practice of Homosopathy to be able to give satisfaction to those who may tavor him with their patronage. Communications, post paid, from patients at a distance, will receive prompt

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

THOS. BLACKWOOD, M. D. Yosilanti, 20th Nov. 1845 Hemmopathist.

Wardwell & Dixon, IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEAL HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

OF No 4, Cedar street, 2 doors above Pearl at.

J. M. WARDWELL.—COURTLAND P. Drxes

W. & D. are receiving a fell and general as
sortment of Earlish and American Hardware,
consisting in part of Table and Pocket Cullery,
Batchets' Razors, Files, Classis, Plane Irons and Saws, American Buttand Screws, American Buttand Screws, American Buttand Screws, American Buttand Screws, American Versiand Spades. Wm. Rowland's Mill and X Cut Saws, Harris', Bloods', Dennis' and Tay lor's Scythes—which are affared on the most favorable terms for each or six mouth's credit.

New York, Ecb. 18:8. 252—6n

To Wool Growers. W E beg leave to inform our Wool Growing friends, that we shall be prepared for the

100,000 lbs. of a good clean merchantable article, as soon

as the season for selling commences, as we are connected with Eastern wool dealers, we shall be able to pay the highest price the Eastern mar-ket will afford. Great complaint was made last facturers, in reference to the pour condition of Michigan Wool-much of it being in had order and a considerable portion being unwarh d.

We would here take occasion to request that the utmost pains should be taken to have the sheep well warked before shearing, that the Tag Locks be cut off, and that each Fleece be carefully tied up, with proper well twine Locks 183 Lucks be cut off, and that each Fleece be carefully tied up with proper wool twine, (cost 18\frac{3}{2}\) to 25 cis per ib.) hemp twine is the best: it will the found greatly to the advantage of Wool Grow was to put up their wool in this manner. Un washed wool is not merchantable, and will be rejected by most if not all of the Wool buyers, it theing difficult to clean.

J. HOLMES & Co.

WOODWARD AVENUE, Larenda Block Detroit, March 26, 1846.

Live Geese Feathers. 2,000 LBS. pure Live Geese Feathers for safe by the bale or single pound, a 202 Jefferson Avenue. Betroit, by BEECHER & ABBOT.

Flax Seed!

THE subscriber wishes to buy a quantity of est market price, in Goods or Casir, delivered at his M II it Mount Pleasant, Genessee County. Michigan, five miles north of Fentenville.
D. L. L. TOURETTE. Dec. 15, 1845.

"Steam Foundry." THE undersigned having bought the entire interest of H. & R. Partridge and Geo. F. Kent in the "Steam Foundry," Ann Arbor, will manufacture all kinds of Castings to order, and will be happy to furnish any kind of Castings to the old customers of Harris, Partridge & Co., H. & R. Partridge, & Co., and Partridge, Kent & Co., and to all others who may favor them with a call.

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

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

Dec 1, 1845. CLOVER MACHINES. THRASHING MACHINES and Seperator

A made and sold by the subscribers, at their Machine Shop, near the Paper Mill, Lower Town,
Ann Arbor, KNAPP & HAVILAND,
Jan. 19, 1846. 247 at To Sportsmen. A GENERAL assortment of Casteel and Iron-Barrel Rifles, double and single barrel

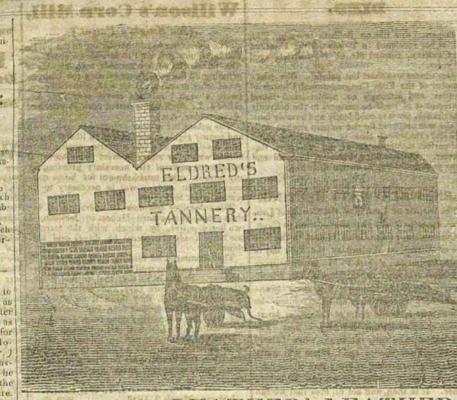
Shot Guns, Pistols, Gun Locks, Game Bags, Shot Pouches, Pc wder Flasks, for sale by WM. R. NOYES, 248-1y 76, Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

A NNUALS.—A large and valuable assortmany other splendidly bound books, suitable for presents, for sale at PERRY'S BOOKSTORE. Dec. 23.

BROAD CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Vestings, Satinetts, Gents. Cravats. &c. &c. cheap at the Manhattan Store, Detroit, W. A. RAYMOND. 244-6m

Dec. 25, 1845. 500 Kegs of Eastern Nails, just received and for sale by WILLIAM R. NOYES, Jr. 76, Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

Dec. 12, 1844.



RLDRED & 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 Spanish Sole Leather, Hemlock tanned Upper Leather, French tunned Call Skins, Oak and Heinlock tanned do Heinlock tanned Harness and Bridle Leather Bag and Top Leather, Skirning, Philadelphia and Ohio; Shoe Trim-

nge, and Kit of all kinds. As the Subscribers are now manufacturing their own Leather, they are prepared o 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,

Also, Lucie and Peas, Curriers' Tools, &c. Horse and Cottar Leathor, and breek at do Cordevan. Deer and dramb do the a viction of soul White and Colored Linings, or use. The lighter of the Wills Cha. of by the colemand In. Winner of P.

Cash and Leather exchanged for Hides and Skins. ELDRED & CO. 248-1v

Detroit, Jan. 1846.

Thirty Thousand Persons BURAN VA and ponder.



Here it is. The experience of more than 20 years in private practice has proved its efficacy, and since its introduction to public notice, although it has now been offered but a few months, its the hos been unprecedented, and its success be and question, great—so much so, that it is de-lared to be the greatest remedy in the world. ASTHMA, W to

too, that fearful and distressing inglady, which renders life burthensome during its continuance, is subdued without difficulty by this great rearedy, and the sufferer is enabled by its use to obtain

er, ALL HEADING BALSAN, is the remedy which ins been so eminently successful to alleviating and curing the above complaints; and it has been disturb the bowels in the least by producing costiveness, while all other remedies recommended for the above discusce invariably shut up the bow-els, thus rendering it nocessary to resort to purgative medicine.
Read the following cases, which have been re-

Read the following cases, which have been re-lieved and cured within a lew weeks:
DAVID HENDERSON, 60 Linght 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 shape of remedies which could be found. yet he was not benefitted, and by the month of October was so much reduced by night sweats

hat he despaired of lite. One bottle of Folger's Diosnoming restored him to health. GEORGE W. BURNETT, of Newayk, N. I., has suffered under the effects of a severe cold for more than a year. He was reduced to the brink of the grave dimest, by his cough and hight sweats. He commenced raising blood in the month of October last. He commenced using the Olosaonian, and by the middle of November he was so far restored that he left for Pittsburgh with every prospect of recovering his health.

Mrs. BELL, the wife of Robert P. Bell, o Mrs. BELL, the wise of Robert F. Bell, of Morristown, N. J., was dreatfully afflicted with Asthma for many years. Her physicians had despaired of refleving 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

she had not done before in months, and she is now in a lair way to be relieved.

Mr. F. LABAN, 52 Pike street, was so had with astima that he lind not slep in his bed for ten weeks, when he commenced the use of this great remedy. One bottle corred him, and he has not had a seturn of his complaint now more

than five mostlis.

Mrs. McGANN, 20 Walker street, was also cared of severe asthma by the Olosaonian, and states that she never knew medicine give such immediate and permanent relief.

GEORGEW. HAYS, of this city, was given up by his physician as accurable. His disease was consupration and when he commenced using the Olosaonian, was so weak that he could not walk without being assisted by a friend. By strict attention he was so far restored in a few JAMES A. CROMBIE, 120 Nassau street J. J. Parsells, 11 Tenth street; C. S. Benson, 249 Bleecker street; James Davis, 58 Greene

street; and Mrs. Mallen, 9 Morton street; have all experienced the good effects of the Closaculan in coughs of long standing and affections of the lungs, and pronounce it, with one accord, to be he 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 disagree-

haps, regret it. At may arrest all those disagree-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., Brooklya.

Agents for Ann Arbor, W. S. & J. W. May-nard; E. Sampson, Ypsilanti; D. C. Whitwood, Dexter; Pickford & Craig, Saime; Smith & Ty-ral, Clinton; H. Bower, Manchester; P. Farlick & Co., Flymouth; D. Gregory and A. Grant, Northyille.

FEATHERS and PAPER HANGINGS
may be found at all times at the MANHATTAN
STORE, Detroit.
Dec. 25, 1848.

214—6m

Dissected MAPS -An instructive and PERRY'S BOOKSTORE.

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

THE TIMEIS COME, and now is, that the great mass of the people of this and the PERSIAN AND INDIAN EXTRACTS. gredients that ever has, or ever can compose

rethrest, they will cause a cough, lightness, veakness, and an uneasy sensation in the threat, rritation, bronchitis, and gonsumption. If they calle upon the liver, they will cause liver comheat in the back, side, or head. If in the system enerally, it cause general emaciation, scrotula, umors, tight hard skin, pimples, blotches, irrita-

quiet repose : the shormess of brenth is overquiet repose : the shormess of brenth is overquiet repose : the shormess of brenth is overquiet repose : the shormess, of brenth is overquiet repose : the shormess repose :

You know if any thing clogs the engine, all
the machinery becomes retarded in its motion,
and as it decreases in strength, the machinery
come paralyzed more and more, and sufferiors. the blood begoines impure with humors, the organs suffer creating, pain, misery, and if not re-

moved, death.

A constant use of these Pills in a family, will add years to each individual life. For being made of vegetable extracts, they may be taken decided benefit. Weakly, puny children, with become healthy and strong with a slow use of these Pulls. They soothe week nerves, strength, in the weak, and cleanse all the organs in a manner above described. Being compound of juices, they pass through the smallest vessels, thus teaching discuss whereever, pent up in the systom, even in the eves and brain.

We know that they are the best Pill in the world for fear at them are shad now taken everyther.

world, for time of thousands that have taken every other pill, have decided so, and nothing could mader them from keeping them on hand.—
Take these pills freely, and you will soldom want a physician. Who ever heard of much sickness in a family whole these Pills were taken

DIARRHEA OR SUMMER COMPLAINT. adigustion, costiveness, and all discuses arising from an impure stomach or blood. There is nothing better for fever and ague, or billous disnoting better for lever and adverse mentioned above.

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

Pills. Remember each box contains 31 Pills.

therefore, they are the cheapest as well as the best. Beware of Pills made of going, caloniel and coarse powders, for they will destroy the couts of the stomach in time, and cause de-Beware, for the must of them contain calomel or something as destructive to human existence re made of Vegetable extracts.
For sale in all the principal places in the Union—Wholesale and retail by P. Owen & Co., Detroit, C. Eherbach, S. P. Jower, Land & M'Collom, Ann Athore

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

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER.

SMART'S BLUCK, 187 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT.

KEEPS constantly for sale a complete assort-ment of Miscellaneous. School and Classical Books, Letter and Cap Peper, plain and ruled, Quille, Ink, Scaling Wax, Cutlety, Wropping Paper, Printing Paper, of all sizes; and Book, Newanal Canuister Ink, of various kinds.

BLANK BOOKS, full and hall bound, of ev To Merchants, Tenchers, and others, buying in quantities, a large discount made.
Sabbath School and Bible Society Deposito

W HOEVER wishes to huy their goods to good advantage, must not think of making their purchases till they have looked over the coods and prices at the Manuartan Store, Detroit. W. A. RAYMOND.

Dec. 25, 1845. 244—6m

WILLIAM R. NANES, 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-troit. 248-Ty

Plastering Hair. A QUANTITY for sale at the Signal Office, by FOSTER & DELL. Ann Arbor, March 25, 1846. 256if



FOR COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION &C MPORTANT TO ALL THOSE AVELICTED WITH DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND BREAST. Will Miraclus coor reason - More acidenic of its surpassing health restoration virtues!!! From Dr. Baker, Springfield, Wash, Co. Ky.) SPRING DELLE Ky., May 14, 1845. Gests of take this opportunity of informing

on of a most remarkable cure performed upon the by the use of "Dr. Wistar's Balsam of W 41 Cherry,"

In the year 1840 Lwes taken with an Inflam-tion of the Bowels which Habored under for sax vecks when I gradually recovered. In the fall hree years I was confined to my bed. I tried al ntil the winter of 1544, when I heard of "Wis-ir's Balsam of Wild Cherry." My friends persuaded the to give it a trial;

ind suffering; and after having spent four or five hundred dollars to no purpose, and the best and most respectable physicians had proved unuwalling, I was so a restare to entire health by the blessing of God and the vec of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

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

when I meet my former acquaintances.

I have gained rapidly in weight, and my flesh is firm and solid. I can now cat as much as any person, and my food scems 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 deem it nee sary for the good of the afflicted and a duty I awe to the proprietors and my fellow men. who should know where relief may be had) make this statement public. May the blessing of God rest upon the propri-

ctors of so valuable a medicine as Wistar's Bal-THE WILLIAM H. BAKER.

The following has just been rece old from Mr Educard Stratton, of Lexington, Mo., which shows that Consumption in is worst form can be cured by "Wister's Balsam of W.H. Cherry.

LEXINGTON, Mo., Jan. 21, 1845.

Benjamin Phelps—Deur Sir:

Luke great pleasure in communicating to you

ar's Balsom of Wild Cherry. About the 1st of September last, my daughter was taken sick, and was attended by several physicians. whose prewho saw her, came to the couclusion that she was in a confirmed stage of Consumption. But as soon as she commenced taking the Balurely well. With a view of benefitting those who may be similarly afflicted, I take pleasure in

Yours, with respect, EDWARD STRATTON. 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. been sold, and the steadily increasing dem them, is the best evidence of their real value, and of their estimation with those who have be-

WALKER'S Smut Machine is superior to others in the following particulars:

1. As it combines the Beating, Scouring, and Blowing Principles, it cleans the smuttest of grain in the best manner, retaining all the friction of the wheat, and discharging the smut and dust as fast as separated from the wheat. 2. It is simple in construction, and is there-

fore less liable to become deranged, and costs less It runs very light, and is perfectly secure 4. It is as durable as any other Machine in

5. It costs considerably axes than other kinds, These important points of difference have given this Machine the preference with those who Gentlemen in the preference with those who have fairly tried it. Among a large number of Gentlemen in the Milling Business who might be named, the following have used the Machines, and certified to their excellency and superiority:

11. N. Howand, Pontiac, Mich.

E. F. Coon, Rochester, do E. B. Danports, Mason, do M. F. Faisk, Branch, do H. H. Constock, Comstock, do References may also be had to Jons Brees, Auburn, Mich. W. RYON. 60 de D. C. VRELAND, Rock, de John Phirs, Monroe, do H. Dousman, do do A. Beach, Waterloo, de

GEO. KEECHUM. Marshall, do
N. HEMENWAY, Onkland, do
All orders for Machines will be promptly at ended to. Address E. O. & A. CRITTENTON. Ann Arbor, (Lower Town) Wash. Co. Mich. Aug. 24, 1845: 226-1y

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

Toys, &c. &c. His stock includes all the varieties of Crock-ery and China, from the finest China Dinner and Canna, from the intest common and low oriced ware—from the richest cut glass to the chainest glass ware. Britannia Castors of every and. Britannia Tea Setts, Codec Pots, Tea ors, Lamps, Candlesticks, &c.

SOLAR LAND LAMPS of every description from e most costly cut Parlor Lamp to the cheapest directly from the manufacturers and will be sold at Wholesale, as low as at any Wholesale House, A liberal discount given for each.

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 triends 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 to accommodate teams.

Detroit, January 1, 1846. 245tf Wood! Wood!! A FEW Cords of Wood wanted immediately in payment for the Signal of Liberty.



THE preceding figure is given to represen I the Insensible Perspiration. It is the great evacuation for the impurities of the body. It will be noticed that a thick cloudy mist issues from all points of the surface, which indicates that this perspiration flows uninterruptedly when we are in health, but ceases when we are sick. Life cannot be sustained without it. It is thrown off from the blood and other prices of the body, and disposes by this means, of nearly all the im-putities within us. The blood, by this means, only, works itself ture. The language of Scrip-ture is, "in the Blood is the Life." If it ever ough thad given up all hopes of a recovery, d had prepared myself for the change of anher world. Through their solicitation I was required any internal medicines to cleanse it, as requires any internal medicines to cleange it, as Balsam of Wild Cherry." The effect was truly astonishing. After five years of affliction, pain through the Insensible Perspiration. Thus we through the Insensible Perspiration. see all that is necessary when the blood is staghant, or infected, is to open the porcs, and it re lieves itself from all impurity instantly. Its own heat and vitality are sufficient, without one particle of medicine, except to open the pores upon the surface. Thus we see the folly of taking so much internal remedies. All practitioners, however, direct their efforts to restore the Insensible perspiration, but it seems to be not always the proper one. The Thompsonian, for instance, proper one. The Thompsonion, for instance, steams, the Hydropathist shrouds as in wet blankets, 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 Insen sible Perspiration, we will state that the learned Dr. Lewenhock, and the great Boarhauve, ascer-tained 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

erspiration. This is none other than the used up particles of the blood, and other pieces giving place to the new, and fresh ones. To check this, therefore, is to retain in the system five eighths of all the is to retain in the system nv segams of another virulent matter that nature demands should leave the body. And even when this is the case, the bland is of so active a principle, that it determines t ase particles to the skill, where they orm scabs, pumples, ulcers, and other spots. By a sudden transition from heat to cold, the pores are stopped, the perspiration ceases, and disease begins at once to develope itself. Hence, a stoppage of this flow of the juices, originates

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

the flow of this subtle humor to the surface, to preserve health. It cannot be stopped; it can-not be even checked, without inducing disease. Let me ask now, every candid mind, what ourse seems the most reasonable to pursue, to unstop the pores, after they are closed! Would you give these to unstop the pores! Or would you apply something that would do this upon the surface, where the clogging actually is? Would not this be common sense? And yet I know of o physician who makes any external application officit it. The reason I assign is, that no medi cine within their knowledge, is capable of doing it. Under these circumstances, I present to physicians, and to all others, a preparation that has this power in its fullest extent. It is MeALISTER'S ALL HEALING OINTMENT, or the WORLD'S SALVET It has power to restore perspiration on the feet, on the head, a-

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

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

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

It is a remedy that reither sickens, gives inonvenience, or is dangerous to the intestines.

It preserves and defends the surface from all derangement of its functions, while it keeps o-pen the channels for the blood to void all its im-purities and dispose of all its useless particles purities and dispose of all its useless particles. The surface is the outlot of five-eighths of the bile and used up matter within. It is pierced with millions of openings to relieve the intestines. Stop up these pires, and death knocks at your door. It is rightly termed All-Healing, for there is scarcely a disease, external or intermal, that it will not beuefit. I have used it for the last fourteen years, for all diseases of the chest, consumption, liver, involving the utmost danger and pesangishility, and I declare here. 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, leacned in the profes sion: I have had ministere of the Gospel, Judg-es on the Bench, Aldermen and Lawyers, gen tlemen of the highest erudition and multitudes of the poor, use it in every variety of way, and the face, there has been but one voice, one united, univer. Naw v 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, if placed upon the chest, it penetrates directly to the lungs, separates the poisonous particles that are consuming them, and expels them from the I need not say that it is curing persons of Con sumption continually, although we are told it is oolishness. I care not what is said, so long as I can cure several thousand persons yearly.

HEAD AGRE.

This Salve has cured persons of the Head Ache
of 12 years standing, and who had it regularly every week, so that vointing often took place.

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

Consumption, Liver complaint, pains in the chest or side, falling of the hair, one or the other always accompanies cold feet. It is a sure sign disease in the system to have cold feet. The Salve will restore the Insensible Person The Salva will restore the Insensible Perspiration and thus cure every case.

In Serofula, Eryspelas 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

Chroat, Piles, Spinal Diseases, Broken or Sore And as for the Chest Diseases, such as Asthma, Pain. Oppression and the like, it is the mos 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

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

LINE SKIN, GROSS SURFACE.

Its first action is to expel all humor. It will Dec. 25, 1845.

not cease drawing till the face is free from any not cease drawing till the lace is lieb from any matter that may be lodged under the skin and trequently breaking out to the surface. It then heals. When there is nothing but grossness, or dult repulsive surface, it begins to solien and soften until the skin becomes as smooth and delicate as a child's. It throws a freshness and blushing color upon the now white, transparent skin, that is perfectly enchanting. Some times in case of Freekles it will first start, out those that have lain hidden and seen but seldom. Pur-

way. This is a simple and sale cure.

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

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

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

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

DISPASES OF CHILDREN. How many thousands are swept off by giving internal medicines, when their young hodies and tender frames are unable to bear ap against them? Whole armies are thus sent to their graves merely from pouring into their weak stomachs powerful drugs and physics! It is to such that the All-Healing Ointment tenders se safe, pleasant, and harmless a cure—Such ca-ses as Croup. Choic, Cholera Infantum, Worms, and all Summer Complaints, by which worms, and all summer Comparints, by which so many children die, the Ointment will remove so speedily and surely, that a physician will never be needed. Mothers! throughout all this land, we now solennily and secredly declare to you that the All-Healing Omment will save your children from an early grave if you will use it. We are not now accusted by the least desire to gain; but knowing as we do that vast bodies of intants and children die early which is supposed to be they itable and impossi-ble to prevent, we hold up our warning voice, and declare in the face of the whole world, CHILDREN NEED NOT DIE MORE THAN OTHERS!!

But it is from the want of proper nourishment nd the constant drugging they undergo which nows them down as the rank grass falls before Mothers! we repeat again, and if they were

say, "use the All-Healing Omtment for sickness among children." It removes almost immediately the inflamaion and swelling, when the pain of course

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

FEMALE COMPLAINES.
Inflamation of the kidacys, of the womb, and its falling down, weakness, and irregularity; in short, all those difficulties which are frequent with females, find stendy and permanent relief.
We have had aged ladies tell us they could not live six months without it. But to lemales about to become mothers, if used for some weeks antecedent to their confinement, very few of these pains and convulsions which attend them at that period will be felt. This fact ought to be known

We have enred cases that actually defied evespent \$500 on his children without any benefit, when a few boxes of the Ointment cured them.

People need never be troubled with them if hey will use it.
As a FAMILY MEDICINE, no man can measure its value. So long as the stars roll along over the Heavens—so long as man treads the earth, subject to all the infirmries of the flash—so long as disease and sickness is known

just so long as disease and sickness is known — just so long will this Ointment be used and esteemed. When man censes from off the earth, then the demand will ecose, and not in them. To allay all apprehensions on account of its ingredients, in possessing such powerful properties, we will state that it is composed of some of the most common and harmless there is no existence. There is no increary in it, as can be note from the feet that it does not instruct the skin one from the fact that it does not injure the skin one particle, while it will pass through and physic the bowels. JAMES McALISTER & CO. 168 South street, N. York,
Sale proprietor of the above Medicine, to
whom all comprunications must be addressed

(post paid). Price 25 cents and 50 cents. As the All-Healing Outmont has been great-

y 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" on Now we hereby offer a reward of \$500, to b

paid on conviction, in any of the constituted courts of the United States, of any individual Sounterfeiting over name and Osatipent.

MAYNARD'S. Ann Arbor, Wholesale Agents; Smith & Tyrell, Clinton; Ketchun &
Smith, Tecumsch; D. C. Whitwood, Dexter; H. Bower, Manchesier; John Owen & Co., Detroit; Harman & Cook, Brooklyn. Dec. 18, 1845.

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

Agents for the Troy and Erie Line. For Freight and Passage, apply to
Asa C. Tefft,
N. Chamberlin,
Agents.

29 Coenties Slip, N. Y. IDE, COIT & Co., Troy. KIMBERLY, PEASE & Co., Buffalo. S. DRULLARD,

Mark Packages "Troy and Erie Line." Ship Dai'y, (Sundays excepted.) from Coenties Slip, N. Y., by Troy and Eric Iron Tow DEN THE TEN.

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

E. G. BURGER, Dentist,

SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS for sale at PERRY'S BOOKSTORE, 244—tf

ed, a proper perspiration will be created and the disease will soon pass off to the surface.

SHAWLS, Dress stuffs of all kind Laces, Veils, Cravats, Ribbons, &c. &c. At the PIMPLES ON THE FACE, FRECKLES, TAN, MASCU-MANHATTAN STERE, Detroit. W. A. RAYMOND.

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

and you will be fully satisfied that they are as much preferable to every other kind as the sun's light and heat is preferable, to bring forward and promote a healthy growth in vegetables to tha

blashing 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.

If parents knew how total most medicines were to children taken inwardly, they would be slow to resort to them. Especially "mercuiral lozenges," called "medicated lozenges," pills, &c. The truth is, no one can toll, 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 away. This is a simple and sale cure. impetors to the blood and secretions. Then food will digest—the stomach gain strengt!—the system strong—the skin clear—the specific good, and you are well—when your slow doses would keep you lingering along for months—and then heep you intering dealy for maning and then perhaps you will send for a Dector, and what will he do? He will give you a powerful exchartic—one that will do you some good.

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

can be given to the most deliente-but then they give life and motion to the system.

DISEASE is a slow morbid action, clogging up all the small vessels—and calls alond for a remedy that will arouse them into action before they become too weak to be kept in notion.— People die for the want of action—and fearing they shall obtain a healthy, natural actior—they prefer taking a slow medicine—that they may doctor slowly for years—and at last die with a slow, lingering disease—the natural effect of taking slow Pills. Away then with this theory -If nature wishes to purify the air, she calls up a hurry a thunder shower, and with it her light nings (nir physic) to purify, cleaner, and give a new motion to the atmosphere, and all is well. She does not lighten gently the year round to produce this motion. Then follow nature, when you are out of health-have a bad taste in your mouth—indigestion — costiveness — feyer—colk chills—feyer and ague—dyspepsia—pain in bacd or fimbs—taken cold—or in fact out of order in ny way-relieve yourself immediately by taking any way—relieve yourself that changed, the Brisk Fills. Try them once and you wil use no other. 28 Fills for 25 cents.

Sold wholesale and retail by J. Owen & Co., Detroit: C. Eherbach, S. P. Jewett, Lurd & McCollum, Ann Arbor.

SICKNESS IN CHILDREN

A ND the suffering which they undergo from A "worms" often tend to a lotal termination, while the cause is never suspected. Offensive while the car's is is never suspected. One is to 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 Pramment Symptoms of

Will immediately remove all these unpleasant symptoms; and restore to perfect health. Sister Ignatius, Superior of the Catholic Half Orphan the last words we were ever to utter, and of Asylum has added her testimony in their tayor, course past the reach of all interest, we would to the thous nes which have gone before. Sle ising Sherman's Lozenges, and she has always ound them to be attended with the most benefit cial effects. They have been proved to be infal-lible in over 400,000 cases.

CONSUMPTION, Influenza, Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough. Tightness of the Lungs or Chest may be cored. Rev. Darius Anthony was very low from Con-sumption. Jonathan Howard, the celebrated temperance lecturer, was reduced to the vergeof the grave by raising blood. Rev. Mr. Dunbar, of New York, the Rev. Mr. De Forest, Evange-list in the Western part of this state, Rev. Sebas inn Streeter, of Boston, the wife of Orasmus Dibble, Esq. in Mouravin, and hundreds of others, have been relieved and cured by a prope-

And no medicine has ever been more effectuali a lay all itching or irritation, render the cough eney, premete expectoration, remove the cause, and HEADACHE.

rything known, as well as the ability of fifteen or twenty ductors. One man told us he had speat \$500 on his children without any benefit, Bowel Complaints, also all the distressing symptoms arising from free living, or a night of dissignation are quickly and entirely relieved by

> SHERMAN'S CAMPHOR LOZENGES. They act speedily and relieve in a very short space of time, giving tone and vigor to the system, and enable a person using them to underge great mental or hodily satigue. 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 12h cents, and is within the reach of all. So great has become the reputation of this article that one million will not begin to supply the annual demand. It is acknowledged to be the best strengthening Plaster in the world.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION. Dr. Shermaa's Poor Man's Plaster has his name with directions printed on the back of the Plaster, and a \$\overline{I} \ifti fac \sin^3 e_1 \text{ p}\$ 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 Nessau st. New York. W. S. & J. W. MAYNAhD, Agents for Ann Arbor. 246

Cheap Hardware Store. THE Subscriber takes this method to inform his old customers and the public generally that he still continues to keep a large and general assortment of Foreign and Domestic HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

Also, Spike, Wrought, Cut and Horse Shoe Nails, Glass, Sheet Iron, Hoop Iron, Sheet and Bar Lead, Zync, Bright and Ancaied Wire, Mo-losses Gates and Fassetts, Mill Saws, Cross Cat Saws, Hand and Wood Saws, Back and Key Hole Saws, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Adzes, Cooper's Tools, Drawing Knives, Spoke Shaves, Tap Borers, Cast Steel Augurs, Common Augurs, Augur Bitts, Hollow Augurs, Steel and ron Squares, Ground Plaster, Water Lime, Grind Squares, Ground Plaster, Water Lime, Grind Stones, Potash, Caldron and Sugar Keules, Cable, Log. Trace and Halter Chains, Broad, Hand and Narrow Axes, Spirit and Plumb Levels, together with a general assortment of Hollew Wate, which will be sold low for Cash or approved credit at 123, Jefferson Avenue, Eldred's Block.

R. MARVIN.

Detroit, Jan. 16th, 1846.

248-19

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 longer, but call upon him and experience the case and durability of his operations. Terms accommodating and charges inno case nareasonable.

Ann Arbor, March 6, 1845.

Ann Arbor, March 6, 1845.

Are defined to turnsh 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 as apprentices to the Sash and Blind making ousiness. Also, one JOURNEYMAN, at the above business. H. GREGORY

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