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ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, MAY 11, 1846.

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T. FOSTER, Editor.

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### POETRY.

From Dicken's London News. CLEAR THE WAY.

Men of thought ! be up and stirring Night and day Sow the seed-withdraw the curtain-Clear the way ! Men of action, aid and cheer them, As ye may !

There's a fount about to stream, There's a light about to beam, There's a warnith about to glow, There's a flower about to blow; There's a midnight darkness changing Into gray :

Men of thought, and men of action,

Once the welcome light has broken, Who shall say What the unimagined glories Of the day ? What the evil that shall perish In its ray T

Aid the dawning, tongue and pen ; Aid it, hopes of honest men : Aid it, paper-aid it, type-Aid it, for the hour is ripe, And our eirnest must not slacken Into play; Men of thought, and men of action, CLEAR THE WAY!

Lo! a cloud's about to vanish From the day; Lo! the right's about to conquer, Clear the way ! And a brazen wrong to crumble Into clay.

With that right shall many more Enter smiling at the door; With the giant Wrong shall fall Many others, great and small, That for ages long have held us For their prey, Men of thought, and men of action, CLEAR THE WAY !

# Communications.

For the Signal of Lbertly. LENAWEE LIBERTY CONVEN-TION.

Pursuant to public notice, the friends of Liberty of the County of Lenawee met in County Convention at the Court House, in the village

On motion. Stephen Allen was called to the parties. Chair, and Benj. C. Durfee, appointed Sec-

On motion, voted that we form ourselves into a County Antislavery Society, when on motion, Durfoe, were appointed to draft a constitution have been recently presented to them. for said society.

During the absence of the above committee, Henry Tripp of Franklin, introduced the following Resolution:

the Chairman of the last Anti-slavery Convention held at Marshall, on Feb. last. Passed.

Mr. Tripp made some remarks in support of some length, after which, Mr. Tripp withdrew his motions, to give place for the above commit-

After an absence of sometime, the committee reported a constitution, which with some amend-

The report of the above committee, also included the report of the names of officers for said society as follows: a President and one Vice President in each township of the County, Recording and Corresponding Secretary, and Treasurer. The following are the officers of the Society.

STEPHEN ALLEN, President. VICE PRESIDENTS. Henry Tripp, of Franklin; Benj, C. Durfee, of Medina; Benj. F. Lewis, of Palmyra: Reuben Hall, of Raisin; Ives H. Miles, of Tecumseh; Abnor Stanley, of Fairfield; Thomas Tabor, of Adrian: Geo. L. Crane, of Madison: Joel Carpenter, of Blissfield: Abram B. Varnum, of Seneca; Wm. Steaw, of Hudson; Erastus Aldrich, of Rollin; James McDirmid, of Woodstock; Martin P. Stockwell, of Dover; E. Hubbard, of Ogden; James H. Parker, of Rome; Henrick Willey, of Riga; Paul Geddie, of Cambridge.

Recording Sceretary; L. P. Perkins. Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer; Au-Voted, that the President and Vice Presidents

acancies that may occur during the curre year; also to employ a lecturers for said Count and to procure tracts and other documents for distribution.

On motion, the following resolutions were read and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary of of this Society be instructed to immediately con respond with each of the Vice Presidents of sai Society, relative to township organization, at th same time informing each of the design to form ownship Societies, and to urge its immediate ac

ion be instructed to forward a copy of the proceedings of the same to the Signal of Liberty for publication.

On motion, the Convention adjourned. STEPHEN ALLEN, Ch'n. B. C. Durfer, Sec'y. Adrian, April 29, 1346.

For the Signal of Liberty. LETTER FROM DR. THOMAS

SCHOOLGRAFT, April 30th, 1846. As a member of the Special Committee appointed by the State Antislavery Society held at Marshall, it becomes my duty, in compliance with a request recently made in the Signal of Liberty, to give my views in reference to the adoption by the Liberty party of the re form movements that were brought before that body by the Executive Committee's report, and a letter from Mr. Birney, which elicited such a warm disenssion at that time. I am highly gratified to learn that the chairman of that Committee has declined writing the address. Though I took no part in the discussion before the Society, yet members ed the measures which had been under discussion, as I thought the good of the country required that they should be ultimately carried out, and that I should favor their adoption by the Liberty party if it could be harmoniously effected. They met with such determined opposition, and my knowledge of the views entertained by the different members of the party the questions submitted, that I feared their adoption would produce a collision that would be disastrous : but my greatest opposition lay to taking ground on the Tariff question, as upon that point I felt confident that a conflict of opinion must arise among those who constitute the Libold political parties from which the great mass of the Liberty men have so recently ings upon that question in favor of the ties from which they came. Though I should be highly gratified to see Free Trade principles prevail, yet I should doubt the policy of their adoption by the Liberty party under existing circumstances. I think great caution should be observed in committing the Liberty party to such questions as have been recently at issue between the Whig and Democratic

Upon becoming farther acquainted with the views of Liberty men in this vicinity, I find that they are generally becoming a Committee consisting of Win. C. Warner, prepared for the adoption of the princi-Joseph S. Peters, Wm. Dollbear, and Benj. C. pal part of the reform questions that

If we become satisfied that the good of the country demands a reform in government upon those great questions which Resolved, 'First this Convention adopt the sen- are beginning to agitate the public mind, timents contained in James G. Birney's letter to the promulgation of the great truth the Chairman of the last April slavery Copyen. In this pair of draught bipeds would go with the spirit of Universal Brootherhood, and thereby most of Universal Brootherhood, and the promulgation of the great truth and the contract of the promulgation of the great truth and the contract of the promulgation of the great truth and the contract of the promulgation of the great truth and the contract of the great truth and the great truth and the great t of the age, and that the different indithe affirmative of the above resolution and was generally in favor of such reform, and so of which to make fish hooks. All that followed by L. P. Perkins in the negative at far as my observation extends, I am not had ceased. This was one point of remore essentially a reform party than any measures and carry them out in connecplace at the head; and though those questions are subordinate questions to the one upon which we have rallied, yet they are of great importance, and if connected with it, and they should be carried through successfully, must be of great benefit to mankind; and so far from the Liberty party sustaining injury by the adoption of such a policy, I think it

> of the marriage ties in heaven, between answer. those who have been thus united on earth. This will be alarming intelligence to in the ground, interlaced with withes, show of straining himself, but takes care

that the total number of Banks in the United of Adrian and Madison, the Recording Secreta- States is 649, with capital to the amount of ry and Treasurer, shall constitute the Executive \$204,997,966. New York alone has 105 banks, Committee of said Society, with power to fill all with capital amounting to \$42,845,428.

## MISCELLANY.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS. be found there, and in the condition he

had represented. After the Chiefs united with the church es, it became very popular to join : and the great difficulty was in keeping them out!-they came like bees to a hive.-Dr. L. paid a high tribute to the patient, persevereing industry of the Missionaries. The churches were generally Congregational; and should a Chief get drunk, or commit any other open immorjuite as impossible, were his guilt estabished by proof, to get him voted out of the church. He was opposed to taking in Chiefs, because they owned slaves .of the committee may recollect that I He noted on that principle, until two then remarked that individually I favor Chiefs came to him with letters of recom mendation, which as a Presbyterian, he could not disregard. They soon had a "spree;" bathed in the sea in an indewas informed by foreigners. He could not take their testimony; the natives informed that they must testify, they all cause. said they did not see it; others saw them; was so limited in reference to some of and not a man or woman could be found who would testify to the facts as of their own knowledge. He obtained a decision took the place of Congregationalism; the minister took the place of Bishop; views entertained by the respective paras circumstances required.

and woman-hood, they grow stupid, and small remnant of the natives had been country that the people there were greatly elevated, and must be companionable. to the traces, and are harnessed to the This was a mistake. Christianity was vehicle of their spiritual instructors like represented as having prevailed to some so many dumb brutes! extent, and therefore the people must

put in two fingers to the second knues kee! hookee!' (pull, pull.) Swedenborg says there is a renewal kles; if not very hungry, one finger will The old gentleman, frightened at the of wrong cannot palliate it, but, on the other

ly high enough to stand erect in, and to know when to dodge out of harm's erry.

destruction to the frail tenements. But while the young one shies to one side obligations. Freedom is not the gift of charter and partitions are an index of civiliza- hookee! again she cries-Hookee tata geographical localities but it is inheren in man a At a public meeting in New York, Dr. tion. They have no plates, no spoons, kanaka!' (pull strong, men,)—but all in sign demands of us, with a voice that cannot be Lafon, who we believe has been a mis. no knives: no variety in their food -- vain, and she is obliged in the end to dissionary to the Sandwich Islands, stated Their language is so low, so vile, so cormount, and, sad necessity, actually to walk without to exclude man from our sympathy, and in answer to inquiries, that when the rupt, that missionaries wall up their to the top of the hill. Missionaries first went to the Sandwich houses and yards, to keep the eyes and 'At the town where this paragon of hu-Islands, the Chiefs gave them donations cars of their children from contact with mility resides, is a spacious and elegant in land, and with it the serfs upon it .- the stream of pollution thus put forth. - American chapel, where divine service us train of evils are found all the iniquities that The serfs failed to serve the missionaries The Missionaries soon secured the con- is regularly performed. Twice every well, and they inquired of the Chiefs fidence of the Chiefs; brought them into Sabath, towards the close of the exercises. what they must do? They were told to the church; the Chiefs made laws with may be seen a score or two of little way. burn up their houses, and brake their severe penalties against murder, intem- ons ranged along the railing in front of the "calabashes." The calabash is the ves. perance, adultery, and the breaking of edifice, with two squalid native footmen tional Name, a curse to our Country's prosper sel in which their food is mixed. He be- the Sabbath, which has banished those in the livery of nakedness, standing by ity, and a giant moral evil that n ust be over lieved this course had been taken by sins from sight. The first voluntary each, and waiting for the dismissal of thrown, or it will overdrow us by the retribusome Missionaries. A slave there is temperance society was formed in 1842. the congregation to draw their superiors seldom whipped. Dr. L. went on to The people are slaves to the Chiefs; home. state that out of 25,000 church-members and it is slavery which prevents the in heathen lands, about 22,000 were to adoption of the usages of civilized life .-The ownership is as complete as in South Carolina, though the chiefs do not of it. take all the time of the people; they take what they want; and make it a rule that the people support themselves .-There were about 300 Chiefs; and about 100,000 slaves. There was no stand the majesty of the demand to flet the op price; no sale; no demand; there are so many of them: though in one case a slave was sold to a foreigner for \$160. A Chief will have perhaps forty slaves in ality, it would, in the first place, be next his retinue: three to brush off the flies: between man and property, ranking a human to impossible, to prove it upon him; and two or three to press the muscles of his body; and make him feel good after eating a hearty dinner. When he (Dr. L.) wanted help, he would go and get a Chief to release a slave, so that he could hire

There are some other points of difference between slavery in the Sandwich slands and in the United States, but the degradation of the people is complete, in cent manner, got drunk; of all which he consequence of this ownership: the effect est plat of ground-depends on the will of him upon the man is about in one case as in the other. It is wild and ridiculous to told him the Chiefs were drunk, but when ascribe their degradation to any other

We subjoin the following from Mel-

ville's account of the Polynesian Islands. the Sandwich Islands!-a community of vote a high Chief out. The Princess Hen- filed by the presence of idolatry. What with man should see him in the man rietta was guilty of high sins; yet a a subject for an eloquent Bible orator! counts of one half of their labors, why read them out of the church; and then does their modesty prevent them from But as they grow up to manhood olulu was I aware of the fact that the

"Among a multitude of similar exhibihave been elevated. Dibble's book on tions that I saw, I shall never forget a the the Sandwich Islands is a standard robust, red-faced, and very lady like perwork. That states the points of their re- sonage, a missionary's spouse, who day When the missionaries went there, the regular airings in a little go-cart drawn Islanders would murder for a sixpence by two of the islanders, one an old grey worth of property. That property was headed man, and the other a roguish loins, which was the indispensable dress, of the fig-leaf, as naked as when they power. and the only indispensable dress, of a were born. Over a level peace of ground murder for that. They would then com- a shambling, unsightly trot, the youngviduals composing the Liberty party are mit murder to get a bone out of the body, ster hanging back all the time like a

acquainted with an individual exception, formation. Then, they would get drunk "Rattling along through the streets of cannot recard with force the Religion which has in the West-I know of no good reason at the first opportunity. Now, temperwhy we should not adopt them as party ance prevails to a great extent. This looks about her as magnificently as any warnings, the same hopes and promises, for him measures. The elements of which the was another point. Then, they were queen driven in state to her coronation. who is regarded as a thing and classed with carments, was unanimously adopted by the Con- Liberty party is composed renders it deplorably thievish. There had been a A sudden elevation, and a sandy road, tle, and for the most elevated and gifted of the great improvement in this respect.— however, soon disturb her serenity. The the equality that exists, by the attributes of huother in existence, and therefore it more Then, they had no written language: small wheels soon become embedded in man nature, between man and man, it cannot but now they have. But their improvement the loose soil, -the old stager stands tug- from on the religion of Christ, which is based in the usages of civilized life was very ging and sweating, while the young one on that equality, and whose great and fundation with the prominent idea that we triffing. A man may there have been a frisks about and does nothing; not an mental principle of morning is.—'Do mito oth professing Christian for ten years and inch does the chariot budge. Will not ets as ye would that they should do unto you." never had a pair of pantaloons; he had the tender hearted lady, who has left cannot be altered by any kindness how great so not taken this indispensable step towards friends and home for the good of the ever, practiced toward the slave. Kindnesses civilization. In regard to food, they souls of the poor heathen, will she think are but flowers in the finks of the chain whose make no nearer approach to civilization. a little about their bodies and get out and iron cats into the soul, and no sweetness can lul They use an Indian turnip, and the 'tara,' case the wretched old man until the the moral sense into lorgerfulness of what Slavepoisonous when in a raw state. They ascent is mounted? Not she; she could nothing, while the manhood of the slave is deroast the "tara," pulverize it, mix with not dream of it. To be sure, she used to nied or forgotten; for the first demand of love is, thou, O God, be merciful to them, and to water into paste, in a dish they call a 'ca- think nothing of driving the cows to pas- to respect the rights of another. While many would accelerate its onward march to labash; into this they thrust their fin-ture on the old farm in New England; power. I, therefore, go for their adopgers, to which the paste adheres, and but times have changed since then. So they suck it off. If very hungry, they she retains her seat and bawls out, 'Hoo-

sound, labors away harder than ever; Their houses are made of poles stuck and the younger one makes a great

THE UNIVERSALIST PROTEST The following notice of this document, from the N. Y. Tribune, embraces nearly the whole

"We believe that by presenting a united front, we can add some hing to the moral power that is creating a deep horror at the monstrous vrongs of Slavery, and that shall gather strengt and greatness till human nature cannot with pressed go free,' but shall glorify God by loyalty to Right and Duty. With this desire, hope and trust, we offer our Protest against American Slavery, in the following reasons.

the soul forbid such a classification; for that alon can be recognized as property which is no wronged by the act of being owned by aother. To man was originally given domin on over the lower orders of animals, that he

2. Because Slavery does not award to the la ty-even to the truits of the tillage of the small- bent. who claims by the same tenure both the soil and laborer. Man was created to own, and not to of his toil upon the product of the service of a the absolute rights of a human being.

3. Because Slavery trammels the intellecture of the Session, two elders and himself, to disinterested merchants, and devoted, sell-by its Creator. To labor systemmatically to soul. cut them off from the church. They exiled heralds of the Cross, located on the dwarf the intellect, is to prevent the opening, to could not get a church to stand up and very spot that twenty years ago was de- a full vision, of the eye that God made, wherebeen so recently contested by the two vote of her people to expel her from the church. The Episcopal mode sometimes pass by unimproved! But when these bid, under heavy penalties, any one to teach the

opon dwarfing the intellect. 4. Because Slavery checks the development have wrought. Not until I visited Hon- of the moral nature of the slive. It denies him are mentally and morally grossly defi- civilized into draught-horses, and evan- tween persons and things is lost, the duries and cient. It was a general opinion in this gelized into beasts of burden. And so it responsibilities of the person are merged and lest are, and thereby of his participation in a com- ject them to eternal servitude! on humanity.

5. Because Slavery involves a practical denished to beget and foster a true and filial reverence towards Himself, and gives him no Reli-

ianity. Under its bread shadow, Universalism own free land! human race. Art I masmuch as Slavery denies 7. Because the essential nature of Slavery

of things, practice the utmost kindness to their slaves, that cannot alter one feature of determity Mesh, and the iron into the soul forever ! in the system of Shreery.

S. Because the long cominuance of a system day, while the natural off ctions and the sanctitles of marriage and domestic life are disregardand the interstics filled with grass-hard- to keep his eye on his mistress, in order ed, and made subordinate to the interests of prop-

From the Banker's Weekly Circular, we learn barely large enough to lodge, promis- way. At last the good lady, loses her 9. Because, while we would in all charity recously, upon the floor; the inmates are patience: 'Hookee! hookee! and rap the judgment and moral sense, still we must not member that peculiarities of situation mey affect sometimes two, three, or four families. goes the heavy handle of her huge fan forget, that no peculiarity of situation can ex-The wind and rain often bring sudden over the naked skull of the old savage; cuse a perpetual denial of universal pracciples and surface of the globe. - Citizon.

there are no partitions in those houses: and keeps beyond its range. 'Hookee! and communities; it is not a benefit bestowed by o conventional law shall supersede the eternal

American Slavery is a system of wrong from its principle to its crowning assumption; and in intelligence and philanthropy of the present age, it becomes more and more a stigma on our Native justice of Him who has declared the truth, -Righteousness explieth a nation, but sin is a tribunals. aroach to any people.

For these reasons we protest against the system of American Slavery as utterly wrong, and con less our obligation to use all justifiable means to romote its aboltion:

Among the signatures to the Protest we are cratified to find the name of the venerable Hoska cannot believe that they will succed. One Ed-Ballow, of Boston, who is regarded as the Pa-

ighteousness and Liberty, but we have classi-

34 Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, 22 Ohio, 19 Indinna, Vermont, 96 Illinois, 10 Wisconsin Ter. Connecticut, Rhode Island, 3 Michigan, (5 Missouri, New York. 1 Travelling, New Jersey,

Total, About three-fourths of all to whom the Protes was presented are said to have signed it. The noral weight of the Universalist denomination the Unitarians. Will not other denominations mitate so good an example?-New York Tri

PRAYER AND SLAVERY.

There are many men professing the e owned; the claim of another upon the fruits Christian religion, who also profess to believe Slavery a Divine institution!nere animal, overlooks the higher nature and Now we have lived thus long and never fundamental, moral and economical Prinyet have heard a prayer offered up to ciple as the basis of a man's politics, will "Look at Honululu, the metropolis of powers, and prevents their expansion. The ex- God, in its behalf! If it is of God, pansibility of the human mind is one of its chief Christians, pray for it! Try it; it will cal ideas, except where its influence may glories, and endless means are appropriated to it strengthen your faith, and purify your

"O thou Omnipotent and benevolent God, who hast made al! men of one flesh bors as themselves, and have done unto rights, and thereby denies him responsibility. - others as they would that others should With the denial of his manhood, necessarily goes do unto them, and have broken every ciple in politics, especially if it have the his accountability; for where the distinct on he bond, and let the oppressed go free do is. They have been literally broken in- in the thing. The slave is, to all intents and evil ways, and let them sieze once more whole of a man's political creed. Its oppurposes of property, deprived of his moral na. upon the weak and defenceless, and sub- peration will be gradual; producing un-

do thou, O God, change their hearts, melt | The Liberty party has laid down certhem into mercy, and thto obedience to thy will, and cause them speedily to re- action, which are at once, Religious, store the chain to that unfortunate soul! Moral, Political and Economical. Per-And O God, thou searcher of all hearts hans they may be thus summed up :seeing that many of thine own professed The Equal Rights of all men to Free tollowers, when they come to lie down Thought, Free Speech, and Free Action on the bed of death, and enter upon that \_\_the Protection of these Rights, the sole bourne whence no traveler returns, where object of all Human Law, and no Human every one shall be call to account for law binding which violates them-Honesthe deeds done in the body, whether they ty, the best Policy-no compromise with be good or whether they be evil-eman- Wrong. cipate their fellow men, failing in faith and given over to hardness of heart, and blindness of perception of the truth, do the poor recipients of their deceiful philanthropy, and let the chain enter into the -C. M. CLAY. EXTENDING THE AREA OF THOUGHT.

-We visited a paper-mill in the interesting village of Greenville, near Norwich, Ct., a day or two ago, which turns out ment of this Republic, its Religious Be-600 square feet of paper every minute, nevolent and Literary Institutions, its and runs night and day. We should like Sectarian and Political Organizations, to have one of Ezekiel's cipherers tell us from the formation of the Constitution to how long it would require that mill to run this hour, has been one of Compromise to produse paper enough to cover the with Wrong.

From the New Orleans Delta. CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

VOL. 6, NO. 3.

? WHOLE NO. 268:

The beauties of our criminal code were vertorday illustrated by the execution of the slave Pau inc. The prisoner conducted herself with the usual into witness the scene, departed from the ground with the usual moral purification consequent upon the great lesson which had been taught them. Men, women, and children-mulattoes, free negroes, and slaves-were there, and from the rude er and happy looks of most, we are led to doubt whether any theatre or circus could have smort ed a more agreeable entertainment. Of the number of pockets picked, and the quantity of whiskey consumed, we cannot at present speak, important occurrences, but we presume that nany circumstances tending to throw light on the matter will soon be elicited by our criminal

Some persons pretending to more sense than their neighbors have had the hardihood to inweigh, in no gentle terms, against what they call this display of burbarism, and talk seriously of making an effort to persuade, the Legislature to adopt measures to prevent its repetition. Wa ward Livingston, and some others, attempted the same thing some years ago, but they were most signally defeated. The amusement of an llergymen who have uttered this testimony for execution, and the great moral preaching of the gallows, were too justly appreciated by our rulers, to give them any chance of success; and it would be too much to expect that our modern la wgivers have so far degenerated from the stern virtues of their predecessors to grant what they refused. The Picayune says:

"It was painful, terrible, to see the fearful struggles of the dying woman, for it was several minutes before all was over, and her neck was not broken by the fall, and she died from strangulation. At the expiration of about twenty tinutes she was taken in, and prenounced dead by the physician. As she was taken in and the rates were closed, a sort of ill suppressed shout ose from a portion of the crowd, and gratthus cast on the side of Freedom, with that of ually the whole assembly broke up and went

James Duffy, a blacksmith, was killed by a stab with a fie in an outskirt of the city a lew

THE POSITION AND MISSION OF THE LIBERTY PARTY.

gradually mould and color all his politibe counteracted by some powerful interest. The Democrat of Pennsylvania is not a Free Trader, simply because Pennsylvania is fully impressed with the besimself through his laws. This Slavery does, thou Father of all nations, we do most lief that a Protective Tariff is essential it denies to the slave even the alphabet of knowld devoutly beseech the to defend and to her interest. The Democrat of South erty party in consequence of its having rietta was guilty of high sins; yet a Missionary would not think of getting a Nor has such an opportunity for a display edge, the simplest elements of intellectual pro-Slavery! Do thou, O Lord, tighten the of Louisiana votes for a Tariff on sugar, philanthropists send us such glowing ac- slave to read and write, implies all that we claim chains of our black brethren, and cause both grossly anti-Democratic, because or his intellectual capacity, and manifestly de- slavery to incraease and multiply through- the influence of their Principle is coun large that the maintenance of the system defiends out the earth! And whereas many nateracted by deep-rooted prejudice and tions of the earth have loved their neigh- apparently formidable pecuniary inter-

Still, as a general rule, one great Pincombined sanction of political economy, thou, O God, turn their hearts from their morals and religious, will determine the der some circumstances, and in some in-And O God, as thou has commanded dividual, sits complete results, more speedius not to muzzle even the poor ox that ly than in others. Some will be clearsal of the Religious nature of the slave. The Supreme Will, to the slave, is the will of the treadeth out the corn, let them labor unsighted enough to comprehend its geneasser; and that which dwarfs the intellect, and ceasingly without neward, and let their ral bearings at the moment of its adoption, hecks the development of the moral nature, own husbands and wives and children be and candid and self-denying enough to must be opposed to Religious growth. It takes sold into distant lands without crime, that harmonize all their policy with this after day for months together, took her from the victim the means which God has furbelievers may be confounded, and forced philosophical intellect, will see no appligion but creditity. It shuts up the Bible from to confess that indeed thou art a God of cation of the Principle beyond the parthe Slave as effectually as ever Popery did from justice and mercy ! Stop-stop, O God, ticular question on which their attention sometimes a strip of cloth around the stripling, both being, with the exception the People in the dark days of its most terrific the escape from the prison house, by is first directed to it. Others, involved which thousands of these "accursed" men in the mists of old beliefs, will be able to flee into foreign countries, where noth- clear their mental horizon, very slowly, of Universal Brootherhood, and thereby most ing but tyrany reigns; and compel them catching at first mere glimpses of innueffectually prevents the progress of true Christ- to enjoy the unequaled blessings of our merable practical questions to be solved and settled by its authority. Sometimes, Whereas our rules in the Alabama le- a peculiar concurrence of circumstances gislature have emancipated a black man, may bring to light an application of the cannot regard with favor the Religion which has because of some eminent public servic, Principle, not foreseen by the most pres-

tain great Principles as the basis of its

These Principles they have laid down as the basis of their action against Slavery, which is an attempt to annihilate all those Rights, -against Slavery, all the laws in support of which must be invalid, because designed to subvert those rights, -against Slavery, because it is a lying assumption that real prosperity can be achieved by a perpetual violation of Natural Law, -against Slavery, because the favorite policy pursued by the Govern-

These principles, True, Sublime and

Universal in their bearings, have been taking a deeper and deeper hold on the hearts of their advocates, pervading more and more their philosophy, their politics, their religion, until it has come to pass that a large majority of Liberty Editors and Speakers, whose vocation is constant discussion of the nature, objects, reason and bearings of the Liberty movement, have become hostile to all forms of monopolies, to all legislative attempts to control or direct the industrial energies of the People, to all impositions on trade and commerce other than may be absolutely required for the support of just Government: favorable to all movements intelligently aiming at Social progress, designed to prevent the Despotism of the Mass, and to magnify and protect the majesty of the Individual.

The same spirit is gradually spreading through the ranks of the Liberty Party. It is the legitimate working of its fundamental Principles. Let them work, until the whole mass become leavened with the whole of their Power. Then, should any new question come up as a legitimate subject for its action, it will apply promptly and harmoniously its Principles.

This exigency, in our estimations, has harmonious action upon any other question than that of Slavery. And indeed, it is, as we have seen, entirely within have been accomplished, before such an exigency shall arrive.

Meantime, the Party will not attempt to letter either its editors or candidates. No man is fit to control a Press, who is under the control of a Sect or Party .-As to Liberty candidates, we think them bound to answer all reasonable questions concerning their opinion on any important subject of Legislation. If not incially called to present to the Public .-

#### ELIHU BURRITT TO THE LADIES.

We subjoin the following invitation from the "Learned Blacksmith" to the ladies of the United States. Now, girls, don't let the opportunity slip, but improve your chance for opening a correspondence with the most learned man of the age. It is reported, we can't say the fullest confidence that if we exercise is probable they will hold on to this relic of barhow truly, that Elihu lives in a state of single blessedness!

We have already adverted to our intention of spending a few months during the coming summer and autum in Engmight represent our female readers, while ergy. abroad, in such a way as to render them a blessing to generations yet unblessed and unborn. Nay, do not smile; we are in sober, hopeful earnest. Ladies, mothers, wives, sisters, listen to us one moment! vou especially who yearly see the boundless prairies of the West covered with yellow oceans of ripening corn There is not an article of food that can be made of Indian Corn, which some one or some hundreds of you have not made in its most exquisit perfection. It is not in your hearts to deny this. Well! now for the sake of human happiness through the world, will you not try your hand again at all these varieties, and write down specifically your mode and materials for making them, and then send the receipt to us? We would not undervalue the authority of Receipt Books treating on this subject; but if we could obtain a set entirely new, from the personal testimony and experience of ladies residing in different parts of the Union, we think we could make it of great value to the world of ill-fed operatives in Great Brtain .-There would be a speciality about receipts collected in this way, which would commend them to immediate and universal use in that country: The fact that they were gratuitously

contributed by the ladies of America, with the sole view of introducing into the habitations of the poor in our motherin itself almost feed the hungry. On our arrival in England, we would propose to disseminate these receipts through the empire on our "Olive Leaves for the Public Press ;" a plan of operations with which the readers of the Citizen are generally familiar. With the permission of the fair authors of these receipts, we would issue them on slips headed by the emblematic dove and bearing this title; 'An OLIVE LEAF FOR THE POOR OF THE

REALM. "From the Ladies of America." We are confident that nearly every newspaper in the United Kingdon would admit into its columns these messages of good will and woman's sympathy to the poor and needy of the land. We should be happy to use our pen and voice, to their best capacity, while in the country, to speed these white-winged missiles of mercy to every poor man's door.'

Sioux Indians .- We learn from the Western Democrat, that Capt. Allen's company of dragoons passed through the Weston a few days ago, having in charge 130 Sioux Indians. The Indians were refractory, and hence the necessity of ordering out this company to superintend their removal to the other side of the we have seen, are sustained by satisfactory

# SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, MAY 11, 1846.

\$1,50 a Year in Advance.

#### Liberty Meeting.

HENRY BIRR and S. B. TREADWILL, State ecturers, will address the citizens of Ann Ar or, at the Court House, this (Monday) eveing at 7 o'clock, on American Slavery. Let here be a general turn out to the meeting -Ladies are respectfully invited to attend.

### PLEASE UNDERSTAND!

We again give notice, that persons who have aid for the Signal in adva see at One Dullar year, will receive it at that rate till the amount paid is exhausted. We expect to abide by our contracts, and if our subscribers will do the same by us, we shall live on the best of terms

#### LOOK OUT!

In a few days we intend to e l' upon our suberibers in Shinwassee. Clinton, and Ionia coun ier. Good friends be prepared to hand over ou ducs, be they much or little, and let us go on our way without delay,

## "THAT CIRCULAR."

The last Cincinnati Herald is down upon our "Circular" in three long columns of brevier. Such an avalanche of argument we are necessarily unable to meet this week. But in another column will not yet arrived. We are glad of it, for be found a summary of the doctrine of al character among the convicts, from the strictthe Liberty Party is not yet prepared for the Editor on the "Position and Mission of the Liberty Party." By a careful perusal of that it will be seen that the main difference between us and the Edithe range of probabilities, that their great tor is one rather of time than of principle. object; the extinction of slavery, may He shows the influence of our One Idea in determining the other political tendencies of the party. He is for letting these tendencies work, till the Liberty Party shall all be leavened; and then, he says, should any new question come up as a legitimate subject for its action, it will apply, promptly and harmoniously its Principles."

So we believe; and though the Editor of the Herald is "glad" that "exigency" quired of, we can see no reason why they has not yet arrived, yet he finds it even should go out of their way to discuss at the door, and was the occasion of his other topics than the one they are spe- writing this very paragraph. This new "question" is-will we do anything for But, if a Liberty candidate is asked his the Rights of White Men; or will we views concerning a Tariff, Banking &c., confine all our labors to the welfare of ification carried out, and pardons granted only let him give them freely and fearlessly, the Colored Man? This question must repudiating all compromise and conceal- be met; and the argument of three colment, but taking care at the same time umns made by the Herald against our es of reformation. Whereas, at present, it is to magnify above all, the great question proposal to act in a party capacity for well known that confinement in them rarely reof Human Rights .- Cincinnati Herald. the rights of the White Man, is most satis- sults in a permanent change of character, but factory evidence that the question has usually makes the convict worse instead of come before him, and that he feels its

But we cannot enlarge to day; and we will only say, that this movement cannot be expected to be simultaneous, or make equal progression in 70,000 minds at once. It must begin with some persons and in some localities; and we have tience and forbearance which to exhibit, we shall arrive or to the same general platform, and be prepared to act We have faith to believe that we on all subjects with unanimity and en-

# HENRY CLAY'S SLAVE.

Some weeks since the Ypsilanti Sentinel found fault with us for publishing the statements respecting the escape of Henry Clay's Slave, without taking any pains to ascertain the facts. The charge measures to satisfy ourself in reference to the facts, and we are assured from authority that we cannot doubt, that Henry Clay had a slave named Lewis Richardson: that this Slave ran away from uary last, and that he was previously whipped by Clay's overseer. Any Whig gentleman who doubts these statements can satisfy himself by applying to any of the friends of Henry Clay in Lexington, or to Mr. Clay himself. And we would suggest to our neighbor of the Sentinel, and others, that it might be well for them to ascertain the falsity of our der for making them.

Mr. Clay made statements to Mr. Mendenhall about the condition of his slaves : that they were "fat and sleek:" that land comforts they never enjoyed, would they would not leave his service: the ample provision made for their wants, &c. Here, on the other side, is the testimony of one of his slaves who ought to know on these points as well as his master. Our rule, on this and in all similar cases, is, to hear both sides.

We know nothing of the truth of the particulars of Richardson's story; but knowing the truth of the main points, we are inclined to believe the substantial correctness of the whole.

# VETOES

The Governor has voted the following bills : An act to incorporate the Port Huron and ake Michigan Rarlroad Company. An act to amend an act to incorporate the Tro

and Rochester Railroad Company. An act to incorporate the Flint River and Sagnaw Navigation Company.

see Railroad Companies.

A bill to incorporate the Huron River lan Company. A bill to incorporate the Pontiac and Genes-

The objections to the last two were because a deficiency in defining the powers of the trustees or directors. The objections to the others related to the details of the bills, which we have not room for presenting. The vetoes so far as

THE MISSOURI PRISONERS.

A few days since we were happily surprised y a call from Mr. Burr, one of the three phiauthropists immured in the Missouri State Prison for the horrible crime of intending to help an ppressed slave escape from the power of ar American tyrant and despot. For this offence. nd without the existence of any law in Misson i that would reach the case, they were sentence o twelve years imprisonment at hard labor mong thieves, blacklegs, aduberers and mur levers! Such are the tender mercies of Amercan Slavery. Mr. Work was liberated last year: Mr. Burn

few months since, and it is supposed that Mr. Thomson mad be released ere long. Mr. Burr had the misfortune to have his right hand per anently injured by the machinery, which ren dered him nearly uscless to the lessees of the Prison, and was perhaps, one inducement for his release. Previously to that he worked at the lusiness of a carpenter. The condition o he prisoners was worse than in the eastern State Prisons, inasmuch as they were almost entire l in the namer of the lessees, whose interest was to make as nitch gain out of each as they could. Hence they were poorly fed and clothed, and worked from the time they could see in the norning till dark. But they had opportunities for conversing together which are not permitted n better regulated prisons.

As Mr. Burr had been in prison five years, and had had considerable opportunities for observation, we made inquiries of him concerning the character of the prisoners generally, and the feasibility of attempting to reclaim them. He inest regard to the principles of virtue, down to the blackest and most malignant depravity .-Some, he fully believed, were entirely innocenof the crimes of which they were legally convicted; very many more were not concerned a all as originators or principals, but were indirectly implicated as accessories, in the eye of the law, to crimes which they did not perpetrate, and could not have been induced to commit. Many f these were young persons, misled by bad was lost. company. Others occupied their time with planning new schemes of crime, or with thoughts of revenge against those who have been intrumental n their imprisonment.

Mr. Burr thought persons so exceedingly dissimilar in character should be treated very differently, and kept separate from each other. The division of the prisoners into several classes, according to their behavior and character, with a corresponding difference of treatment, by allowbring the principle of Hope into full operation and would largely supersede the necessity o genius of most State Prisons, Were this classto prisoners in the best class, the inducements to good behaviour would be greatly increased, and the Prisons become, temporarily at least, hous

# ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISH

By our legislative summary it will be seen that Michigan has taken the lead of all the other States in abolishing the Death Penalty. We doubt not the example will be generally followed by the Free States. The Slaveholding States are so far behind the others in civilization that it of any kind. It is thought to be cheaper to whip, crop and brand criminals, or hang them at once. A year or two since a man was sen tenced to death in North Carolina, for stealing a pair of suspenders. If we remember rightly. he was hanged, and one apology made for the

Our Legislature have substituted for deat solitary imprisonment at hard labor for life .-This is well, except the provision for making the imprisonment solitary. We see no great humanity in burying a man alive in a stone tumb. was entirely unjust. We took immediate forever cut off from all connection with the human race. But this provision will be properly amended in due time.

THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE. The joint resolution for altering the Consti totion by striking out the word "telite" was los Clay's service, about December or Jan- in the House by one vote-yeas 26, nays 9. the Constitution requiring a majority of all the members elect to be in favor of submitting the measure to the people, and theo thirds of the members elect of the succeeding Legislature -So that although the vote was nearly three to one in favor of it, yet it was lost by the absence of members : for if the House had been full, is would doubtless have passed. One more vote in the affirmative would have carried the measure at this session. Though long delayed, it will succeed. Public opinion is already turning statements before they accuse us of slan- rapidly in favor of it: and it is approved by one half the public press of the State, while only here and there can some buffoon paper be found openly to oppose it. We give "the powers that be" due notice that they must continue to meet this question till they consent to do justice. "There's a better time coming."

# LEGAL REFORM.

Both Houses of the Legislature have been at work for some time on the Judiciary revision. It seems the Senate have agreed to so much of it, substantially as it come from the House, as abolishes the Court of Chancery and creates a new court with a single judge in each county. \$500, and in certain cases to \$1,000.

# MACOMB COUNTY.

We learn that in Richmond, Macomb County, the Liberty candidates for Supervisor, Justice, and some other offices, were elected. The Liberty vote, in

The first number of the "GEM OF Science" has been laid upon our table. It is published in this village by E. H. same manner as in actions for wrongs.—Buffalo Sanford, semi-monthly, at \$1,00 a year. The present number contains a variety of matter on interesting subjects. The object of the work we noticed in a recent number of our paper.

SLAVERY IN OREGON.

ceedings in the House of Representatives of Washington, April 17, seem to show that the Slaveholders are disposed if they can, to extend Slavery beyond the Rocky Mountains. It would be astonishing to find 67 republican Representatives vote against the prohibition of Slavery in a new country, had we not seen so much of their zeal for the propagation of this opinion that very much of the panic and excitegreat Human Curse. But in this great work, those two idols of Republicans, Henry Clay and John C. Calhoun, have led the way. They having attained distinction and honor as the propagandists of Slavery, the inferior spirits will of course follow in their tracks.

"Sec. 4: And be it further enacted. That provision shall hereafter be made by law to secure and grant to every white person, male or female, over the age of that a merchant remarked to me the morning l son, male or female, under the age of eighteen years, one hundred and sixty wherens then they could get bushels if required acres of land, who shall have resided in I allude to this only to show the feverish excitethe said territory described in the first ment which prevails almost constantly in the section of this act for five consecutive city during the session of Congress, and pending from the passage of this act.

Mr. Giddings moved to strike out the word "white." The motion was lost .lowing section :-

And be it further enacted, That involuntary servitude, except for crimes, shall have serious doubts whether it would not in the States to which this bill relates.

Mr. Tilden moved too add to the section the following :-"And no distinction shall be made in

And the question was put on Mr. Win-

#### DR. THOMAS' LETTER.

Ayes 52; noes 67.

In another column we publish a letter from pointed by the State Society to address the Liberty party against the propositions of Mr. Birney ible; and the testimony it gives to the entire una- or less. nimity of opinion of that question among the Liberty men of Western Michigan was as gratifying to us as it was unexpected.

The Irish Coercion Bill, which has just pas ed the British House of Lords, provided that if any person shall be found out of doors after dark. ae or she shall be transported! A more arbitraty law, it is impossible to imagine.—Detroit

What does the Free Press think of the law enacted by its "Democratic brethren" of Alabama, by which any free colored person, coming into the State, muy be seized by any white person, and made a slave for life! Is this "arbi-

for "rambling in the night," may be punished 'by whipping, cropping, branding in the cheek, or otherwise, not rendering him unlit for labor." one towards another that courtesy, pa- barism for some time to come. Indeed, in How much better is this than to "be trans-

New Orleans law, (see Tropic, Aug. 9, 1845) by which any slave, unless blind or infirm, found walking with a stick or cane in any part of the city, "shall be carried to the police jail where he shall receive twenty-five lashes, and shall forfeit as the price from Buffalo to this city is \$6, while deed was that they had no sufficient init to keep said stick, club or cane to any free person seiz

> Or take another instance of "arbitrary law" a he seat of Government of this republican nation, at the residence of a Democratic President and Congress, which have therein "exclusive legislation in ALL cases whatsoever":

A citizen of Washington City, writing to the Albany Patriot, says:

"I received a note this day from a highly respectable member of the bar here, requesting me to investigate a cose of cruelty which his own ngagements would not permit him to attend to. accordingly went to the Jail—the Jail built y the United States, where I found a woma ome 45 or 50 years of age, who stated that she fleeing from her master's service, in consequence of the barbarous torture inflicted on her by a bru tal overseer near this city. Her flesh was lacer nted in a manner disgusting to the sight. and painful to the feelings of humanity. Her chest had been stamped upon and bruised till she was scarce able to stand, and unable to eat food! And what montrous crime had she committed, think you? She had dared to implore the overseer to whip her own daughter no longer, for she the't her situation such that she could not beer it: upon which, this woman-whipper, in a rage, inflicted upon her the wounds above described."

Now, honestly, neighbor, don't you think there are some laws enacted and sustained by Democratic Republicans, quite as "arbitrary" as those approved by "the British House of

# TT A friend writes us from Flint, May 1

meeting, and agreed to sell neither liquor, vict- in such an hour as that ! uals, or horse feed; and the Inn keepers have not only taken down their signs, but their lamps, so shelter from the storm, and it has even been said, The judge is to be elected by the people that should a few passengers arrive in the stage, and to have jurisdiction to the amount of there will be no place of entertainment; but in this they are mistaken, for there are many who on the floor or in the barn."

> Young, on Thursday, the 23d inst., read three times and passed :

6 1. In all actions upon contract for moneys received by an attorney, or by any other per-son in a fiduciary capacity, the defendant or de-fendants shall be limble to imprisonment in the

County, has made a report in the House in favor of the extension of suffrage to colored persons. We intended to publish it but have not yet been able to find room.

Correspondence of the Signal of Liberty. The following extract from the pro- Sub-Treasury Panic in New York-Temperance-Lake Combinations, &c. DETROIT, May 6th, 1846.

weeks since from that commercial Babel-the

FRIEND FOSTER -When writing to you some two or three

City of New York, at a time when all the monetary interests of that City seemed to be sufferng a collapse in view of the threatened passage of the famed Sub-Treasury bill, I ventured the nent was utterly needless-as, if the dreaded bill was passed at all, it would doubtless be with such amendments, provisions, or accompani ments, as would render it comparatively power less either for good or evil. Before leaving that city, a few days since, I was gratified to know that this opinion, thus hastily ventured upon that subject, had proved to true, and that from recen unendments from distinguished members of the U. S. Senate, an entire change had been wrought upon the Commercial and monetary interests o the city. And so great had been this change, eighteen years, three hundred and twenty left, that the week before, (such had been the acres of land; and to every white per- panie) they could scarcely have obtained a dollar of accommodation in Wall St., upon any terms years, to commence within three years any matters that may be apprehended in any nanner to disturb the monetary interests of the country. Very much of this excited feeling nong the monied men and institutions of the Subsequently, Mr. Winthrop, of Massa- city are upon very slight occasions, and might chusetts, moved to add to the bill the fol- quite as well be spared. I am no advocate for the Sub-Treasury Bill, especially as it was pushed through the House of Representatives, and not exist in the territory of the United matter be far better for our rulers to act upon the wise principle of "letting well enough alone rather than attempt by this Legislative tinker ng to render more secure and constitutional the col lection and disbursement of the public funds -said territory on account of color. This Yet that such a perfect panic should be gotten up in view of its imaginary or apprehended evils, o say the least was premature. It was very natthrop's amendment, and it was also lost; ural that the House should pass it for the same object that many of its members make their speeches -for Bunkum-or home consumption to satisfy their constituency that they were ready to carry out Democratic measures, well knowing Dr. Thomas, one of the Special Committee ap- that the conservative strength of the Senate would do the very thing, doubtless, many of the members who voted for the measure in the and others. Dr. Thomas was last year a can- House, designed to have them do-arrest its proing peculiar privileges to the better classes, would didate for Lieut. Governor, on the same ticket gress, or so modify and shape it as to destroy its with Mr. Birney, and it will be seen that he now power for evil upon the business interests of the substantially coincides in sentiment with the country, and leave it just what it was originally great.' 'Yes,' says they, 'that they was.' I gave the right to senators to enter their punishment. Whereas Fear is the presiding latter gentleman. The letter is candid and sens- designed to be - a mere party humbug ! no more

On my way out from New York a few day since, I called as usual at "Ben etts Tempernce house" in Buffalo and was glad to learn that the cause of Temperance was making advances in that city, and that they had strong hopes of carrying the question of "No License" at the election that was to take place soon, at which, that question was to be submitted. I was informed hat in that State, (N. Y.) this question is decided at a special election held for that particular

purpose, and not (as in our own State,) at their ordinary Township Election. Upon reaching the Lake, I learned that the Combination" had again usurped the control that great thoroughfare, and established their tariff of prices as usual. Although higher be- R. of Lexington; I heard both on Ab. Baker's no power can rightfully prevent them tween Buffalo and Detroit than on many other teamboat routes through the country, yet it is by no means exorbitant, and considering the splen have but to tell you how strong the people will were transgressed, those who signed the dor of many of the boats, and their comfortable ccommodations, may be regarded reasonable.passage from Buffalo to Detroit, and Buffalo to Chicago, well calculated (as it is doubtless designed, ) to operate prejudicial to the interests of our State, and particularly the Central Railroad. from Buffalo to Chiengo, (more than three times as far) it is but \$12. But this is an evil that will ere long find a correction, if our Railroad passes into the hands of an energetic company of Eastern Capitalists, as it is confidently believed will. All haugh serious or fatal accident rarely occur upon our Lakes, considering the housands who traverse them yearly, and under the kind providence of God, with suitable pre aution. life may be considered as safe there as

upon land, yet the burning of an "Erie." and he sacrifice of nearly one hundred lives, almos within sight of the port which but a few hours previous she had so quietly left-and the loss of "Kent" with many lives, upon a bright moonlight mid-summers night, are facts which muslead most reflecting minds, os they enter upon the voyage, to consider that like, or similar events may possibly occur again, and they be found among the victims. And in view of the fact that wandering spark, lighting upon some combustible material, may prove the occasion of speedy error in the helmsman cause the proud barque to sink "like lead in the mighty waters," carrying many with her to rest in the dark caverns of he deep, the reflection of one of old, "verily there s but a s'cp betweer me and death' is not imappropriate, and no one should ever venture upon such scer es without an interest in Heaven's Life Boat. Then, come what will, he may feel secure, and under any and every circumstance, idopt the consoling language of one lost from the ill fated "Home," wrecked upon her passage "A: our town election, a majority of two from Charleston to New York, a few years since, votes was in lavor of License; but a majority who, amid the wild warning elements, as his of the town board being temperance men, refused spirit was called suddenly to wing its way into o grant beense to any, although a number of eternity, was heard to exclaim, "It is safe to trust pplications were made yesterday. To-day the in JESUS even amid the perils of the ocean "!keepers of taverns and groceries, have held a Oh of what infinite value is the Christian's hope

A hasty stroll through the city of Cleveland, satisfied me that the spirit of improvement was that no light shall direct the weary traveller to a fast being developed there. Many of the improvements now in progress in the way of buildings evidence taste and increasing wealth. Among them I observed two very large four story brick buildings designed for Public houses. Also will entertain the stranger with cordiality, and a large brick building eligibly situated upon one the writer for one, even if himself have to lodge of the streets running parallel with the Lake, soon to be occupied as a medical college -Among other evidences of taste and public spirit, I observed several pleasant public squares in point, was reported to the Assembly, by Mr. J. the upper part of the city which impart an air of leasantness to the surrounding dwellings. It is gratifying to know that the Spirit of Liberty is gaining there, and that the recent efforts of the friends of the oppressed have not been without their fruits. It is said that straws tell which way the wind blows : so also at times a triffing incident may serve to show the awakening that has been felt upon some great moral question. En-LPMr. Blair, Representative from Jackson tering upon Cuyahoga creek, (upon which the city is built, ) the very first of the many little Reesses that line the Pier, has painted on it "Lin-

ERTY RECESS." Although its external appear-

Temperance character somewhat equivocal, (the' addition to its other characteristics, it will I know nothing against it) yet the very fact of allowing such a sign to be mounted over all the others, proves that the subject of Liberty has obtained a hearing in the community, and that the name (as connected with the slave's deliverance in our land) is beginning to be known as a rally ing word in the land. Nothing of special interest to communicate from this city at the present

FREE TRADE. The Emancipator has further articles in con irmation of its new doctrine, that the true pe ition on which the North, irrespective of party ought to unite, is A Tariff for Protection, o No Tariff. This proposal goes against all re- of that subject will hurt nobody.' duction of duties on protected articles, and for "the Tariff as it is." But suppose the Tariff brings in too much revenue, what then? Why reduce the amount by adding to the list of article free of duty. First abolish the duty on all arti cles taxed merely for revenue; then on the mos stable protocted articles. In this way the writer thinks it is entirely possible to diminish the revenue without encroachment on the principle of from a distance, free of charge.

In reference to the feasibility of direct taxation as an adequate means of supporting the Gov ernment, be has full confidence in it. It is prac ised every day in every State in the Union .-We have seen the amount raised annually in the United States, for State and local purposes, estimated at \$30,000,039, or about the amoun raised by the Tariff for National purposes. So that about one half the Taxes of the people are now paid by direct taxation; and paid, too, so ounctually as to answer all practical purposes, and for the most part they are assessed with equi ty, and paid without distress. The Emancipato roposes that the taxes necessary for national puroses should be collected through the State mahinery.

### KENTUCKY.

MOUNTAIN BOYS. Our correspondent is lain man that loves his friend and speaks in plain manner. Liberty has ever found a resting place in the mountains. The time is coming when an overwhelming vote will flow from the Highlands and puge the Lowlands of their criminal usurpations. Oh for a thousand of these brave hearts on another 18th of August!

KNOX COUNTY, March 4, 1846. MR. Cassius M. CLAY-I have to write you letter, to inform you how much I like you .got hold of one or two of your papers, and I think they are great papers; I read them, as did several of my neighbors, and says I: 'They are cause I have not got the money. Yet I went to tell you as how all the people in

ucky, I don't know none of my neighbors but you may not be acquainted up about Barboursand Doctors; they all go for Emancipation May be you don't know C. W., and G. A., and J. H., and Dr. M., and J. B., and J., and R. A., and M. A .- they all go for you mighty strong, and against "slavery in fact;" I think the whole country will go against it strong, I believe you can get one thousand votes in old Knox tomorrow. C. W. made a speech the other night trial, and C. bear all hollow. G. A. is a mighty fine man. I want you to be encouraged, and I nd I will get C. W. to help you; do come. Then den't give up, for we all pray God's bless ing upon von - we for go you-so no more--but

Yours till dea h,

WHIG DEVICES. We are well aware that the Whigs of draw in the Liberty party to the support of their Whig candidates. They will labor at this the more diligently, because they have no hope of success in any other way. This is especially true in the Second District. The Marshall Statesman, with an openness and simplicity quite remarkable, in a leader addressed "to the Political Abolitionists," informs them that this is the design of the Whigs in that District, and even goes so far as to enumerate the men, whom, if nominated, it is expected that Liberty men of that District will support. It names Gordon, Taylor, Williams, Wells, Bostwick'all zealous supporters of Slaveholder Clay-as fit persons to receive Liberty votes. The writer probably does no believe in the old saying that you can't catch flies with vinegar; for while he is very fast to get the votes of Abolitionists for his anticipated proslavery candidates, he grossly insults them by attributing to THEM the election of that disgrace to the District-John S. Chipman .-What could be more absurd? Every Liberty man voted for a candidate of sense, intelligence and virtue, as far reas you did in 1844, you can re-elect John

S. Chipman"! However, the Statesman says that 'what is done cannot be undone," and as he doubts not some Liberty men are sorry they supported their Liberty candidate, and he thinks all the others ought seriously reflect on their ways, and next time vote the Whig ticket whoever may be the nominee : for he assures them that "there can be no possibility of our making a wrong selection." The article is quite a curious one, on

account of its straight forward simplicity. We rather think it must have been the production of some new beginner. But we will say no more respecting it, as in effort to amend the journal of yesterday ance and other signs around it might render its

be perfectly harmless.

#### THE UNIVERSALISTS.

On our first page will be found the Protest of 304 Universalist ministers against slavery. It is an able document, appealing to reason and good sense. We wish we could publish as good an article from several Orthodox denominations .-But we expect they will come last.

The New Jersey Freeman publishes the Michigan Circular, and says :

"We give the Documents from our Michigan Friends without comment, except so far as to say, the investigation

Our Chicago friends are indulging great expectations of the size and interest of their contemplated Convention. They have sent for the great Oberlin tent .-The Citizen says the people of Chicago will do their best to entertain visiters

The Democrats will have a small majority in the Constitutional Convention of New York.

IT We hear nothing of the acceptance of the Central Railtond Charter by the Company.

### State Legislature.

MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

April 30, 1846.

SENATE .- The question being on enering the protest of Mr. Fenton and other senators on the journals.

Mr. Howell offered a resolution declaring for various reasons therein set forth, founded upon the language and statements of the protest, that it be not entered upon the journal, and that it be returned to the senators signing the same.

Mr. Fenton inquired of the chair whether the protest had not been entered upon the journal.

The President replied that from readng the protest he should decide that it could not be entered on the journal.

Mr. Bush appealed from the decision of the chair.

The President briefly stated the reasons for his decision. The constitution want to take them after awhile, but not now, be- protest against the passage of any act or resolution and no power could prevent it. But this paper goes behind the passage, Knox go for Emancipation of Slavery in Ken- arraigns the previous action of the Senate, instead of confining itself to the what wants s'anery killed in Kerit chy. Perhaps passage and the reasons why it should not ecome a law. For this reason he deciville; we have got some mighty smart Lawyers ded the paper not to be such a protest as that intended by the constitution, and hence he decided it could not be entered.

Mr. Bush replied. He contended that the senators had a right to protest against the action of the Senate on this resolution as much as tho' the paper was based upon the evils I kely to flow therefrom. The protestants had a right to against it—he is a smarter man than your Big use such language as they pleased, and from entering the protest upon the journals. If in the language used the rules go for you in these hills-I want you to come paper were liable to the Senate for such out here next summer and make us a speechstill the protest must be entered. It is a constitutional right, given to a minority

for their safety, and no power can take it away. Mr. Smith thought the decision of the President wrong, and at some length

gave his reasons therefor. The question was further debated by Messrs. Denton, Fenton, Bush, Allen and Smith, in favor of reversing the decision, and by Messrs. Howell, Littlethis State, at the coming Congressional john, Green, and others, in favor of suselection, will make every exertion to taining the chair, and the question being taken on sustaining the decision of the chair, resulted as follows:

YEAS-Green, Hale, Howell, Littlejohn, Maynard, Robinson, Rix, Thurber, Videto-9.

NAYS-Allen, Bush, Coe, Denton, Senton, Smith, Williams-7. So the decision of the President was

ustained. The question then being on the resolution offered by Mr. Howell, to return the protest, it was opposed by Messrs. Bush, Fenton and Denton.

An amendment was offered to strike out all after the word resolved and insert a proposition that any senator has the right to enter his protest upon the journals, and the question turning on strikng out, was lost.

The resolution was then passed, as Callows:

YEAS-Green, Hale, Howell, Littleohn, Maynard, Rix, Thurber, Videto-8. NAYS-Allen and Robinson -2.

House.-The House went into committee of the whole on title 21, of the revision of courts and Judicial officers, with amendments reported by the select committee, under instructions by the

The amendments, consist in abolishing the court of Chancery and adding chancery jurisdiction to the powers of the circuit, the abolishment of the district moved in character and principle from court, and the establishment of a county John S. Chipman, as heaven is from hell. court in each county, the county judge Yet he impudently tells them, "by doing to be elected by the people at the general election; this court to have original and exclusive jurisdiction in all civil suits where the amount in litigation exceeds one hundred dollars and does not exceed five hundred, excepting actions of ejectment and cases cognizable by Justices of the Peace; the supreme court to maintain its present organization; appeals to be had from Justices Courts to to be, he will not indulge in "acrimo- the county court in civil proceedings nious reflections," but hopes they will with limitations similar to the law of '42; causes removed from the county court to the circuit court by certiorari, court of special sessions abolished; various amendments made in the justice act, and in the chapter of the probate courts .-The committee reported the title back to the House with the various amendments and the House concurred and ordered the title to a third reading.

May 1, 1846. SENATE. - Much time was spent in an in relation to the decision of the chair on avidity by the English people in order to avoid the protest of Mr. Fenton and others, which motion to amend was lost, yeas 6,

The Senate went into committee of the whole on title 21 of the revision and ty on the subject, is confirmatory of our views. spent the morning session therein.

The Snnate by yeas 4, nays 12, refused to recede from their amendment abolishing capital punishment. House.-The House spent the day

principally on various parts of the revi-

May 2, 1846.

SENATE .- The day was spent in committee of the whole on title 21, of the

House.-The Joint resolution for amending the constitution by striking out the word white, was amended by striking out the word citizen and inserting inhabitant, and striking out the word male before the word inhabitant, in committee of the whole.

On the question on concurrence with amendment made in committee,

Mr. Blair hoped the House would meet ment made in committee of the whole had not been asked for by any body. He should have no objection to the right of has checked the demand for bread stuffs. suffrage being extended to females when they asked for it, but at present no such claim was made.

man from Jackson on his liberal spirit telligence to the effect that the Kafirs seriously and the fine style of his report, he hoped the same sense of justice would induce inhabitants of the colony were thrown into dies as well as to the colored man. It in motion to guard against any such attack, while had been a long mooted question. Lec- the inhabitants determined to patrol and protect tures had recently been delivered in this the town, relieving each other at intervals. Th hall on the importance of extending this and other privileges to the ladies, and he trusted the gallant, noble, honorable and generous gentleman from Jackson would not fail in his gallantry to the fair sex on the present occasion. The gentleman from Jackson would not pretend that the ladies are not as well versed in the science of government, and possessed of as much general intelligence as the negroe.

Mr. Peck said, on the question relative to voting before the House, the gentleman from Jackson (Mr. Blair) had voted for imposing a long catechism upon naturalized citizens, but the gentleman had stated he was ready to go as far as he (Mr. Peck) or any other, in extending the elective franchise. Well, members went with him to strike out the word white, but while he has been sleeping they have gone a step farther. I would (said Mr. P.) give this privilege not only to colored inhabitants, but to all white inhabitants; and I am willing to extend it further. I believe every moral and respectable being under this government should exercise a share in it, neither the color of his skin, nor the place in which he first drew his breath, or sex, should debar from this right. Each should have a voice and exert an influence in the go

Mr. Groves expressed himself as favor ing the most liberal extension of the right of suffrage, and had no hesitation in recording his vote in favor of the amendments. He believed women were capable of exerting as much influence for the good of the community as men-The amendments were adopted:

Davis Giddings, Glen, Graham, Groves, papers nothing of local interest, not even gaunt and long dreaded scourge has at W. Lewis, Moran, Noble Patterson, Peck, Sprague, Sweeney, Thomas, Wing, Speaker-20.

NAYS-Barrett, Blair, Chubb, munds, Hand, Jones, Leland, Palmer, Pierce, Scott, Toll, Wakeman-12. The bill was ordered to a third read-

May 4, 1846.

SENATE .- The Senate took title 30 of the revision. The House having agreed to the amendment of the Senate striking out the penalty of death, and substituting solitary imprisonment for life therefor, with an amendment thereto, making said imprisonment at "hard labor."

The question being on agreeing to the House amendment, it was carried, yeas 9, nays 2. The signature of the Governor is only wanting for the abolition of Capital Punishment in Michigan.

1 House.-The Joint resolution to a mend the constitution for the extension of the right of suffrage, to negroes, &c. was taken up, and the question being on its passage, it was lost, yeas 26, nays 9; it requiring a vote of two-thirds of the mem bers elect to pass it.

# FOREIGN NEWS

#### Arrival of the Great Western.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. QUARREL IN PARLIAMENT ON THE CORN BILL AND COERCION BILL-IMPROVEMENT IN THE MONEY MAR-

The Great Western arrived at New York on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, with seven days later intelligence from Europe. There appears to have been nothing of an exciting character since the news by the Caledonia. The Oregon question is laid aside, for matters of more immediate home concernment which are before Parliament, such as the Corn Law and Irish Co-

The news is highly interesting, but not important.

The money market was steadily improving. There was considerable business doing in cot

ton, at fair prices. The ministry wish to connect the corn bill and the coercion bill, and carry them through together, by a sort of log-rolling movement. The probability is that the whole will full through, and the ministry will probably break up. This will tend to difficulties with this country.

From Wilmer & Smith's European Times.

THE OREGON NOTICE. The article in the last number of the Quarterly Review, on the subject of Oregon, is beginning to attract attention, now that the hubbub arising out of Indian victories is tast subsiding. The gist of the article is to promote a compromise, and the reviewer would be content with the

49th parallel. We have contended from the first that any fair settlement of the dispute would be hailed with

the horrible consequences which an appeal to force would produce; and the semi-official character of the article to which we allude embodying the feelings of the great conservative par-COMMERCIAL.

Since we last addressed our readers, commer cial matters wear an improved aspect. Affairs are still sufficiently bad; but, comparatively speaking, not so much so as they were a week ago .-The decision of Parliament respecting the pendng railway bills will speedily bring into circuation large quantities of capital that have been withdrawn from the ordinary channels of trade.

We are, too, in the midst of the spring season, with sunshine and a balmy atmosphere. Physcal causes always exercise their influence in raising or depressing the animal spirits; and a clouded sky has always been found inimical to business. In our changeable climate these causes must be taken for what they are worth-nec-

essarily transitive, and often illusory. The British Corn trade continues dull, and prices are 8s. lower than at the beginning of the year. A variety of causes will account for the stagnation. The uncertainty which exists about the fruit is a main element, and no wonder, when the resolution on its merits. The amend- it is reflected that the passing of the corn bill before Parliament will at once reduce the duty from 18s to 14s. Again, the mildness of the weather

IMPORTANT FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. -THREATENED WAR BY THE KAFIRS.-WO have received Cape of Good Hope papers to the Mr. Ames complimented the gentle- 10th Feb. inclusive, which bring important inmeditate the attack upon Graham's Town. The the gentleman to step a little further, and state of great consternation by the reported extend the same right of suffrage to la- threat, and the Lieut. Governor put the troops latest information, however, received respecting the Kafir provements would seem to indicate that the contemplated attack was without found-

LATER FROM MEXICO.

From the intelligence received from N Orleans up to the 21st ult., the declaration of war turns out to be a hoax or a misunderstanding of the message passed from the Col. Harney to the Alabama.

The schooner Wm. C. Preston, Capt. Taylor, arrived at New Orleans on the 20th, from Metamoras, having sailed thence on the 30th ult. Capt. Taylor reports that Gen. Ampubia arrived at Metamoras on the 28th ult., at the head of 3000 troops from Montery. The whole of the Mexican force concentrated at Metamoras is said to be about 4000 men; but so far from anticipating hostilities, the officers in command, and inhabitants generally are said to have entertained the belief that the differences between Mexico and the United States had been amicably adjusted. It is confidently asserted that the Mexican General had no orders to cross the Rio Grande.

Gen. Taylor remained in his former position-one which effectually commands both ferries by which the Mexicans would have to cross from Metamoras. By the barque Clermont, Capt. Lermond, the editors of the N. O. Delta have received Mexican papers to the 2d, from the city of be found after the first of May. The ac-Mexico. Although the Clermont sailed counts everywhere speak of increased dis-YEAS-Ames, Andrews, Cole, Cook, from Vera Cruz on the 7th, there is in the fress. A Castlebar paper says-The a report of the revolution which was to have taken place on the afternoon of the 2d, according to the information brought by the barque Mandarin.

The papers are all filled with warlike clamors of the editors, and they all say that a war could not be long deferred now, as Mr. Slidell had been driven out, and the Mexicans, including the President himself, were all disposed to fight the Americans, Parades had given a manifesto, in which he stated, that he will always defend the Republic, and shed the last drop of his blood to preserve a constitutional and Republican government in Mexico. The journals that opposed the Coctrines of Et Tiempo seem to be quite delighted with this disclosure.

Et Monito Republicanio, of the 2d instant, in speaking of the United States and Mecxico, and war between the two nations, says the departure of Mr. Slidell, on account of his not having been received as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States. and the manifesto of his Excellency the President, adinterim, which we publish to-day, are sufficient to authorize us to be lieve that the moment has arrived when the justice of the question between the two nations must be decided on the field

Et Monitor Republicanio, of the same date, contains an extract from a letter from Mazathan, of the 21st March, con- night some waggish boys went into one of taining information that that port was his meadows, and cut down all the grass in blockaded by the American vessels of it. They also went into his Potato patch,

It seems that Mr. Slidell's demand for his pasports and his departure appeared found principally rotted, except tehere the so hostile to the Mexicans that they were making all the preparations in their periment would seem to show that the rot power for war, which they thought in- or disease begins in the tops; and suggests evitable, but which they would not begin themselves. The Mexican papers are filled with official orders and circulars from the Executive department for the speedy organization of the army and its gressional District," declare that there is not one

march to the frontiers of Texas. EXPRESS TO THE U. S. FLEET IN THE the 22d, says:

eft this city, yesterday evening, in the Buglo. Missouri Mail, on his way to Fort Leavenworth, where he is to obtain an escort to conduct him over the plains and mountains to Calafornia. He is allowed, we understand, one hundred days to perform the trip, and is charged with instructions to the United States Squadron eign countries-to christianize the natives!-du now in the Pacific.



ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA. EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Great distress and starvation in Ireland-the French King shot at-Oregon question-advance in Cotton.

The Cambria has arrived with intelligence ght days later than that brought by the Great Vestern. The news is not of startling impornce but on the whole is interesting.

In commercial affairs we notice an advance in otton. The corn trade had slightly improved, nd there was some stir in the iron market, but isiness of every kind continued under the dead ning influence of the present stagnation.

Trade in the manufacturing districts had im oved slightly, but prices were without material

There have been heavy floods in England, ausing some damage. There had been frequent and heavy failures

commercial houses in England and Scot-The feeling in favor of peace was general. The peace societies throughout the country vere making great movements in favor of mainining friendly relations with the United States.

The President's message relative to Oregon

as considered amicable.

Parliament re-assembled on the 17th, and the rish coercion or "segassination" bill was under liscussion. Much complaint was made against inisters for pressing this unpopular measure .-The Irish members, it is said, talk against time, for the purpose of staving off the bill. Sir Robert Peel alluded to the purchase of Indian meal for he use of the suffiring inhabitunts of Ireland, and stated that further purchase might be necessary lough the government did not wish to interfere with the business community. The government had contributed all the relief-the landlords had one nothing. It was impossible to tell when the ariff bill would be again before the Commons. Narvaez had been driven out of Spain, In con

quence of a quarrel with Christina. Several extensive iron companies are busil ngaged in casting mortars and field pieces of arge calibre, under contract with the British Government.

The e listment of sailors is going on with ra sidity at various ports.

THE OREGON QUESTION. The Oregon question continued to be a fruit ess source of discussion with the British jour-

Speculation was going on as to the fate f the tariff bill in the House of Lords:-Lord Essex, hitherto known as a great protectionist, had declared for free trade and the measures of the ministro. Lord Stauley, who aspires to be Premier, was

o lead the opposition in the upper house. IRELAND .- The disress in Ireland coninued without mitigation. Meetings were held in various parts of the kingdom to devise means of supplying the poor with work and food. There was no employment for artizans, and all were in a state of great destitution. At Clonmel a riot had taken place, and the mills and shops had been attacked and plundered by the

In many places there were no potatoes left-in none will the fast perishing root ength broke forth. From every part of the country we hear the most dreadful accounts. Even in Tarlough, many inhab itants are without food, and the wretched sufferers are in vain endeavoring to get provision, that their children may not die.

ATTEMPT TO KILL KING LOUIS PHIL-LIPPE. - News has been received, by telegraph, that on Thursday, the 16th ult., the King was fired upon while taking his ride in the front of Fontainebleau, by a man seated upon the wall. The Queen, Princcess Adelaide, the Dutchess of Nemours, the Prince and Princess of Salome were in the carriage with the King. Three balls cut the fringes but no one was hurt. The Queen picked up a piece of the wadding. The assasin was immediately arrested. His name was Lecompte, and he was an old general guardian of the

forest of Fontainebleau. Despatches from Tahiti were not very and Queen Pomri still held possession of the interior, and the French were confined to a small portion of the shore, where they were protected by entrench-

# General Intelligence.

POTATO ROT - A CURIOUS FACT .- In he latter part of the summer of 1844,a farmer of the township of Lincoln, Addison co. Vt. was quite behind all his neighbors in cutting his grass in his meadows. At

and cut a few swarths through it. the time came for digging, his potatoes were boys had mowed off the tops. Those were found to be sound and good. This exas the means of saving a crop, to apply the cythe as soon as the tops begin to die.

OLD GALS SPUNK .- Sixty abelition ladies in an address "to the Electors of the Fourth Cen of their number who would 'link her fate' to one who would for an instant hold "a chattelized human being." Perhaps not-hard to tell-be PACIFIC.-The St Louis Republican of we would hate the darndest, to try one of you it makes us think of Abby Kelly. Don't it

> The Government of the United States have advertised for sixty thousand gallows of spirits for the use of the Navy.

The amount of spirits sent from Boston to for ring the year 1845, is 5,130,828 gallons.

The very last definition of 'Home Protection' s a closet in your parlor suitable to hide in from our creditors.

#### Commercial.

ANN ARBOR, May 8, 1846. The nominal price of Wheat through the week has been 60 to 65 cents: but the news by the "Cambia," just arrived, it is supposed will advance prices a

In Buffalo, May 6, Wheat was at 80 cents, and Michigan Flour at \$3,75. LONDON, April 18. The demand for

Wheat has improved since the sailing of the Great Western.

LIVERPOOL, April 18. Indian Corn, o-day, 1 and 2d per 480 lbs dearer than on this sen'night. On the 17th English wheat 2d per 70 lbs dearer. Canadian Flour in good demand at an improvement of 6d per bbl. Indian corn still moving off freely into hands of English and Irish buyers-fully supporting previous quotations. A cargo of American Wheat sold 7s per 70 lbs, and a few hundred bbls. U. S. flour at 26s per bbl-only sales to-day in bond.

We quote U. S. sweet Flour free 32a 33 s 6d. Sour 21s a 24 s 6d. Indian corn 480 lbs. 3 s 8d a 4 s.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE. ALONZO HYDE Esq., the celebrated Temper ince Lecturer is in town, and will address the citzens of Ann Arbor at the Court House this Saturday) evening at 7 o'clock. Several exeriments by way of analyzing Wine, Beer, &c. vill be made, showing the poisoncus ingredients

which they are composed. Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to attend.

Ann Arbor, May 9th, 1846.

APPOINTMENTS BY C. H. STEW

ART OF DETROIT. C. H. Stewart will address his fellow citizens on American Slavery and he will attend such appointments as may be made for him by friends or the spot, in the different localities and within the

imes following.
In Shinwassie and Clinton Counties, from May 13th to May 23d, inclusive, commencing at De Witt on the evening of the 13th.
In Ionia County, commencing Monday 25th,

ending Saturday evening 30th.
In Kent County the following week. He will fill two appointments for each day, provided the places be not more than ten miles

C. H. STEWART. May 24, 1846.

HENRY BIBB.

STATE AGENCY APPOINTMENTS. Mr. Bins will address the public at the follow

Ann Arson, May 11th, at 7 o'clock P. M.

DEXTER, " I2th, 7 " " WESTER, Meeting house, May I4th, at 1 clock A. M. and 7 o'ciock P. M. NORTHFIELD, Appleton's Corners, May 16th t same hours. SALEM, Pebble's School house, May 19th, a

The above appointments, except those at Gran Lake and Jackson are in connection with those of the State agent. Mr. Treadwell will also be present. Let our friends make timely preparations: let them give immediate and extensive notice: let them thus double the efficiency of the lectures: and let them be on hand to support, and encourage our State Agent in his arduc

C. H. STEWART, Cha'n. Central Committee Detroit, April 20, 1846.

OUNG MEN'S STATE LIBERT

ASSOCIATION. The second annual meeting of this Association, will be held in the village of Ann Arbor, on Wednesday the 3d day of June, 1846, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and continue during the day and evening. It is expected that Herry Birs, and other interesting speakers, will be present, to entertain us on the subject of Liberty and Human Rights. As this Association is not a party one, but intended for all who are willing to withhold realizing support from slaveholders. hold political support from slaveholders. desirous that at this meeting a union may be had of those of all parties and political creeds who are willing by this Association to aid the cau of human Freedom, their own and their coun ry's welfare, and thus cherish the principles American Liberty, that the system of Slavery our country is fast subverting.

A full attendance of the members of the Asse

ation is especially desirable.
S. J. M. HAMMOND, Pres't. JEROME M. TREADWELL, Sec'y.

The place of meeting will be announced.

ext week.

IJDR. Osgood's INDIA Cholagogue, which nas gained such notoriery in the cure of Fever and Ague, and other bilious affections, may be found at Maynard's Drug Store. This medi favorable to the French. The natives cine was prepared by a regular physician, and is the result of an extensive practice of several years in a bilious climate. Those who have used it themselves, or seen its salutary effects upon others, need no farther evidence of its great valie. A small treitise on the "causes, treatment and cure of fever and ague and other diseases of bilious climates," way be had gratis of the above

TWORMS KILL THOUSANDS, and re much more dangerous to human life than is generally supposed because parents are not aware that the majority of diseases under which their children appear to suffer, arise altogether from worms; and while they are tampering with medcines that are of no avail, the children pine away and soon die. The remedy is sure. DR. SHERMAN'S WORM LOZENGES are specific in their effects and bring them away when all other means fail. They have been before the public for many years. Thousands have tested them, and found them a never falling remedy, HE Rowly and they are offered with great confidence to those who may need them. We have been an eye-witness to their wonderful effects.

W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, Agents fof B H Thurston

The following we have just received from Messis, Fall, McCracken & Co., agents for the sale of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, at Lan-

TO THE PUBLIC! "I FEEL it my duty, as an act of kindness to he afflicted, to inform them what WISTAR's BAL- Win Gaz'ey Jr SAM OF WILD CHERRY has done for my daught. MR Sibley An officer of the United States Navy make you think of "brother Foster?" - Eaten er. There is many a parent who has given up a beloved daughter or a son, as a prey to that have done-tried all the most skillful and emitell destroyer, Constantion. They have-as I A Bar nent physicians within their knowledge, and all of the most popular remedies that seemed to A Day hold out some hope for a continuance of life, D Denton without getting any relief. MAYNARDS.

See advertisement.

STATE AGENCY. APPOINTMENTS OF S. B. TREADWELL AND HENRY BIBB.

OAKLAND COUNTY. Kensington, May 22d, at 10 o'clock A. M. & o'clock P. M. Highland, May 25th, at same hours. Commerce, May 28th, at "

LIVINGSTON COTNTY. Green Oak, June 8.h, at 7 o'clock P. M. Hartland Center, June 10th, at 10 o'clock A M. & 7 o'clock P. M.

Farmington, June 1st,

GENESEE COUNTY. Fentonville, June 12.h, at 10 o'clock A. M & 7 o'cluck P. M. Grand Blane, June 15.h, at same hours.

Flint, June 18th. LAPEER COUNTY.

Lapeer, June 22d, at 10 o'clock A. M. & clock P. M. OAKLAND COUNTY

Groveland, June 25th, at 10 o'clock A. M. At the above places Mr. Bibb will address the public during each forenoon and evening appointment, and Mr. Treadwell during the afternoons of the same days, except at Green Oak, which is an evening appointment only.

CHA'S. H. STEWART. Cha'n. of Cen. Com. P. S. Mr. Bibb will attend the Young Mon' Convention at Ann Arbor on June 3d.

Jackson Congregational Association will hold s annual meeting at Jackson, on the first Tues lay of June next at one o'clock P. M. Conference of Churches in connection with

Assessociation, meets the Wednesday following at I o'clock P M It is requested that all the Churches will !

unctual to make their statistical reports. GEO. BARNUM, Scribe, of Ass. Leoni, May 4th, 1846.

STATE AGENCY.

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

Ann Arbor, Monday, May 11, at 7 o'clock. Dexter, Tuesday, May 12, at 7 o'clock. Webster, Meeting house, Thursday, May 14, Northfield, Appleton's Corners, Saturday,

May 16, at 7 o'clock. Salem, at Pebbles School House, Taesday May 19, at 7 o'clock. May 19, at 7 o'clock.

Friends in the above localities are requested to City due bills and warrants, provide places for meeting: to give notice, and Wayne county Orders, OHIO.

C H. STEWART, Cha'n. of Cen. Com.

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

their advertisements continue in the paper.

IF Manufacturers, Booksellers, Machinists,
Wholesale Merchants, and all others doing an extensive business, who wish to advertise, and the Signal the best possible medium of communication in the State.

W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, Druggists, And BEECHER & ABBOTT, Dry Goods, Detroit. Hallock & Raymond, Clothing Store, Detroit. S. W. Foster, & Co., Woolen Manufactur

W. A. RAYMOND, Dry Goods, Detroit. E. O. & A. CRITTENTON, Smut Machines Ann Arbor. W. R. Noves, Ja. Stoves & Hardware, De

H. GREGORY, Sash and Blind Maker, An G. F. Lewis, Exchange Broker, Detroit.
T. Blackwood, Homospathist, Ypsilanti.
Calvin Bliss, Jeweller, Ann Arbor.
W. R. Perry, Book Store, Ann Arbor.
P. B. Ripley, Temperance House, Detroit.
Harris & Williams, Steam Foundry, Ann

F. G. Bukgen, Bentist, Ann Arbor: T. A. HAVILAND, Renl Estate, Ann Arbot. J. Holmes & Co., Dry Goods, Detroit. ELDRED & Co., Tannery, Detroit. F. WETMORE, Crockery, Detroit. R. Manvin, Hardware, Detroit: H. & R. Partridge, Machinists, Ann Arbor. KNAPP & HAVILAND, Machimets, Ann Arbor. A. C. McGnaw & Co., Leather Detroit. WARDWELL & DIXON, Hardware, N. Y. City WATRINS & BISSELL, Forwarding, Detroit. Miss J. B. Smith. School, Ann Arbor.

J. T. Willson, Corn Mills, Jackson. S. Finney, Temperance Hotel, Defroit. E. F. Gay, Temperance Hotel, Howell. RECEIPTS OF THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY FOR THE PAST AND PRESENT WEEK. Opposite each subscriber a name willbe found he amount received, in cash or otherwise, with he number and date of the paper to which it

Wm. Ріккск. Homopathy, Ann Arbor. C. F. Smith, Hotel, Niagara Falls.

J Eggleston R Graves 1,50 to 3/2 or Apr 19 " 1.00 in full 1,50 to 312 or Apr 19 " W Lennon Lennon 2.00 to 260 or Apr 20 '46 A Paddock 1,57 to 299 or Jan 18 '47 C Branch R D Brower 1,00 to 312 or Apr 19 " 4.00 in full Lowe & Sims 2,00 to 260 or Apr 20 '46 2,00 to 313 or Apr 26 '47 S Finney as. G. Crane 1,00 to 296 or Dec 29 '46 W E Peters 1,00 to 297 or Jan 4 '47 4,24 to 312 or Apr 19 H Shaw Gen. Wm Canfield J J Perkins 2,46 to 312 or " " 38 to 272 or July 13'46 1,59 to 312 or Apr 19 '47 L Granger 5.42 to 312 or Apr 19 3,92 to 260 or "2) A Wells 1,00 to 285 or Oct 12 '46 2.11 to 211 or May 12 1.50 to 312 or Apr 19 3,00 to 312 or " Grinnell & Salisbu 75 to 286 or Oct 19 5.50 to 312 or Apr 19 Peter Bice 1.00 to 260 or Apr 20 3.00 to " or " 75 to 286 or Oct 19 D H Cole 3,00 to 237 or Nov 10 '45 84 to 288 or Nov 2 '46 1,00 in full Wm A Chanman L P Flower S A Parker JMcCracken

4.00 to 288 or Nov 2 1,50 to 312 or Apr 19 '47 75 to 286 or Oct 19 '46 2,00 to 260 or Apr 20 4.68 to .6 3,92 to 260 or Apr 2) 75 to 284 or Oct 5 2,50 to 312 or Apr 19 '47 2,50 to 212 or May 19 '45 Rev H D Battolph 1,50 to 312 or Apr 19 '47 63 to 282 or Sep 21 '46 1,00 to 315 or Mny 10 '47 1,00 to 305 or Mar 1 " 1,00 to 312 or Apr 19 1,50 to 312 or Apr 26 Hitchcock & Fo 1 00 to 234 or Oct 20 '4 1,00 to 273 or July 20 " .00 to 297 or Jan 4 '4

Isaac Monford

Oreon Starr

Chas. Goodale

Henry Weldon

Phillip Culfworth

Chas. Davis Durfee & Denton

C E Martin

,00 to 235 or Oct 12 '46 1.00 to " 1,00 10 1. 2,00 to 211 or May 12'45 Las appropries 1.00 to 285 or Oct 12'46 business. Also, 75 to 286 or Oct 19'" nbove business. Pliney Corbin Wicks & Simmons

4,17 to 292 of Nov 30 " 4,44 to 260 or Apr 20

Detroit Prices Current.

ASHES-100 lbs. 100 lbs. N. O. 3 25 a 3 50 Porto Rico 3 00 n 3 2. Syrup 4 n 4 50 METALS Saleratus 4 a 4 billion, pig: ton 32 a 35 00 Sporm 30 a 35 Amer. bar for lb. 4 Tallow, mould 10 a 11 Swedes, bar 5 a 54 Nails, per keg Shot, patent, ib 12 a 14 Lead, bar, ib COFFEE-lb: Java 8½ a 9½ Pig 4½ 8½ a 9½ OILS—galon, 7 a 8 Whate or Lamp 75 a 80 Laguira FURS—Racoo oprime, 37½ a 56 4 winter Muskrats, prime, 5 a 1 Uniseed Linseed C. Fox 25 a 31 PROVISIONS— Mink, prime 25 a 44 Beef, mess, bbl Martin, " 100 a 15 smoked th 2 00 a 2 50 Pork, mess, bbl 11 a 12 00 Wild Cat 37½ a 50 " prime 8 a 8 50 Otter, prime 3 00 a 4 50 " whole hog 10 00 Cross Fox 3 00 a 4 00 Hams, city cured 8 Wolf 25 a 371 " ordinary Bear prime 3 00 a 3 5 Butter, roll, lb FISH—

White pr bbl 700 Hog's Lard, lb bbl 7 as Mack'w Trout do 6 50 Cheese, lb. 61 a 7 Mack'l No I do 15 00 do Hamburg, 7 as od 100 lbs 4 00 a 4 50 From Wagon FEATHERS—lb. SALT—lb Live Geese 371 American Live Geese FRUIT— FRUIT— Lemons, box 5 a 5 25 Flaxseed, bu

U. Leather doz. 28 a 30 Full blooded Calf Skins 1b 62½ a 75 MOASSES—galon. Common DETROIT BANK NOTE LIST.

15 a 17 WOOL-lb.

Young Hyaon 40 a 75 do Canton 20 a 30

Sheep skins, green 621 Imperial Gunpower

LEATHER-

Slaugh, sole lb 16 a 17 Spanish 15 a 17

F. & M. B. & Branch, 65 dis Bank or St. Clair, Michigan State Bank, Michigan Insurance Co. Oakland County Bank, Specie paying Banks.
INDIANA. State Bank & Branches, State Scrip; KENTUCKŸ. All good Banks, 1 dis PENNSYLVANIA. Specie paying, Relief, Notes;

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

NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY AND NEW ENGLAND, CANADA.

Good Banks,

# MARRIED.

E. STANSILL, both of Green Oak, Livingston co.

of Ann Arbor, to Miss Phene Ann Hall, of Hamburg, Liv. Co.

# FRANKLIN



COLD WATER HOUSE! BATES STREET, one door North of JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT. 263-1v S. FINNEY.

Strayed,

FROM the Subscribers on Thursday; the 23d of April, 1846, two three years old Colts, viz: one black roan horse Colt, and one light grey mare, with a piece of rope tied around her neck When she left had a scar on the right fore shoulder. Whoever will give Information where they may be found shall be reasonably rewarded. F: O. & A. CRITTENTON. Ann Arbor, April 29, 1846. 263-if

# TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he has completed his new Brick Build ing in the Village of Howell, and has fitted it up together with Barns and other out Buildings Buildings, for a permanent Tavern stand. He has now opened the same for the accommodation of the public, and will endeavor to make his house a quiet resting place for the traveller. will be kept upon strictly Temperance principles, at charges which will compute with the most reasonable, "though a should demand some pe-

reasonable, "though it should defined some per-cuniary sacrifice to sustain it."

To the friends of liberty and equal right, the "Birner House" is now offered you with the motto: "Liberty & Temperance." Howell, Liv. Co. April 29, 1846. 263-

HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE HOUSE and three lots united, estuated 30 rods S. E. of the Academy. Sold for half pay down, or exchanged for a farm with good buildings, about a mile from a village. OR EXCHANGE.

buildings, about a mile from a village, between lat. 40 and 43 deg. in New England, New York, or Michigan, where a High School may be obtained 3 or 6 months, yearly. Enquire of the owner H. H. Griffin. Cra'ts' ury, Vt., or Lo rain Mills, and R. Moore, Ann Arbor. 1846. Watkins & Bissell, 1846 FORWARDING AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS. DETROIT Agents for the Troy and Erie Line. Fo Freight and Passage, apply to

ASA C. TEFFT, Agents. N. CHAMBERLIN, 29 Coenties Slip, N. Y. IDE, COIT & Co., Troy. KIMBERLY, PEASE & Co., Buffalo.

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

# WANTED.

TWO young men about 18 or 18 years of age Las approprices to the Sash and Blind making pusicess. Also, one JOURNEYMAN, at the H, GREGORY

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

MOMERATELY!

DR. WILLIAM PIERCE being desirous
142
50
that the blessings of Bombs pathy should
be extended to all, will prescribe grathitously on
Saturday of each week, for such as have not
means, nor heath to permit them to procure the Room;

#### ANN ARBON EXCHANGE. 262-tf EXCHANGE HOTEL TEMPERANCE HOUSE. Directly opposite the Cataract Hotel.)

BY CYRUS F. SMITH,

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

This House is not of the largest class, but is well kept, upon the same plan that it has been for soveral years past, and affords simple and very comfortable accommodations for those stopping

of the Village, on Main Street, and but a few minutes walk from the Cataract, Gost Island of

the Ferry. Ningara Falls, 1846.

In Chancery-First Circuit Between Daniel Oakley Complainant, and Edward Everest, Masy Everest, Mafla Everest, Helen Everest, Edward R. Everest, Jacob Kemp Mary Ann Everest and Munnis Kenny

Administrator, and Elizabeth Everest Admin istratrx of Edward Everest deceased. Lemons, box 5 a 5 25

Apples dri'd I 50 a I 75

Grass 4 1 75

Clover 6 6 00

SUGARS=per I00 bbs.

From wagon 3 75

Grass 1 1 8 9 00

Retail 4 00

GRAIN—per bu.

Wheat 75

Corn 44

Rye 50

Outs from wagon 25

Barley 44 a 5

HIDES & SKINS, Ib.

Green slaughter 7

Dry 6 a 61

Sheep skins, green 62

Grans 4 1 75

Grass 4 1 75

Grass 6 50 a 80

Now Orleans 6 50 a 8 00

Now Orleans 6 parallel with Main street eight rods, thence east-erly parallel with Huron street, fifty-two feet six and a half inches, thence northerly parallel with Main street eight rods to Huron street and thence westerly on Huron street fifty-two feet six and a half inches to the place of beginning—also lots fifteen and sixteen in block number four south

of Huron street in range four according to the recorded plat of the said Village.

GEO. DANFORTH; Master in Chancery Joy & PORTER, sol, for compl't. Ann Arbor, April 3), 1846.

ON HAND AGAIN!



Jewelry, Clocks, Watches,

pay only among which may be found the tollowing: a good assortment of 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 Pois and Castors, Fine plated do

Brittania and Brass Candleslicks, Shaving boxes and Soaps,
Chapman's Best Razor Strop, Calif and Morocco
Wallets, Silk and Cotton purses, Violins and
Bows, Violin and Bass Viol Strings, Flutes,
Fifes, Clarichets, Accordeons Mutto Seals,
Steel Pens and Tweezers, Pen cases, Snuff and On the 26th ult., by Rev. G. Beckley, Mr.
WILLIAM O. HOUGHTALING, and Miss PHIDELIA
E. STANSILL, both of Green Oak, Livingston co.
Dolls, in short the greatest variety of toys ever Michigan.

In Perry, Shiriwassie Country, off the 4th inst., by the Rev. W. G. Smith, Mr. James Sones, of Acrost to Michigan Ava. Hall, of the Acrost to Michigan 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 Jewelly repaired and warranted on short notice. Shop at his old stand, opposite H. Becker's brick Store.

CALVIN BLISS.

N. B.—Cash paid for old Gold & Silver.

Ann Arbor, Nov. 6th, 1845.

237-19

NOTICE. THIS, is to forbid any person trusting John Affick Jr. on my account, as I shall pay to debts of his contracting, or bill for sickness after this date. Said John was an apprentice to

the Blacksmithing business and Jeft my employ on Sunday morning the 5th of April, without any provocation, taking with limit thee suits of clothes. Any person will will inform me where the said John is, will greatly oblige his anxious

#### LEONARD NOBLE. Pinckney, Liv. Co., April 20, 1846. 261-3w

Willson's Corn Mill, (Mc' Knight's Patent.) The subscriber would hereby say to the public hat he is now prepared to furnish on short notice, those who wish, a portable mill, capable of grinding 30 bushels of cars of corn per hour, or grind other course grain for feed, or shelled corn; (with a rush,), rub out clover seed, &c. &c. called J. L. McKnights patent corn crusher and

clover rubber, &c.

and county rights to said patent on liberal terms. 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 conumption, but more power is necessary to do ustom work to a profit. The subscriber has now in operation in his

The subscriber is also prepared to sell town

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 ma-The advantages of feeding corn and cobb in

this way is now too well understood to need re-hearsing. Suffice it to say, that to the south, where they raise corn easy, and worth perhaps 10 cents per bushel, they think it an object to economise by thus feeding corn and cobb meal, and that too where they give from 1 to 1 for for grinding either for feed or distillation. One, two or three competent salesmen want-ed to sell rights to said machine in this State and Ohio, and to sell rights to Thomkin's mof-ticing machine in this State; the best now in

Jackson, March 2, 1846. 260-6m

Select School.

MISS J. B. SMITH. dissisted by Miss S. Field, announces to the public that she is repared to receive young ladies into her school in the basement room of the Episcopal Church. TERMS.—For quarter of 12 weeks, for English \$3 extra if pitrsued togother with the English studies, or separately, \$5 each. The school will be furnished with a Philosophical apparaus; and occasional lectures given on the Nat-

ural Sciences.

Mrs. Hughs will give instruction to all who desire it, in Masic, Drawing, Parniting and Nec-Miss Smith refers to the following gentlemen:

Professors Williams, Ten Prook, and Wheedon of the University: Rev. W. S. Curtis, Rev. Mr. Simons, Rev. C. C. Taylor, Hou. E. Mundy, Wm. S. Magnard Eeq.
Ann Arbor, April 29, 1846. 262-4

SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS for sale at PERRY'S BOOKSTORE. 2411-Dec. 23.

Medical Notice. THE undersigned, in off-ring his services to Washtenaw and the adjoining Counties, as Homopathic physician, would say, that after having practical medicine on the principles as taught in the old school, and treated disease for the last two years according to the law of Ha-mespathy, - (Similar spatishus curentur.) manufathy,—(Si silia similias curatur) taugat in the new school of medicine; and having compared the success of the two systems, he amagistatingly believes Hammagurhy to be the most sile; certain and successful method of care. Discusses, hit hatto incurable, are now in most cross, berm monthly callicated by Hammopathy. A fections of the spino, head, aterus, stomach, & .. &c. there now their certain remades. Epilepsy, mania, paralysis, neuralgia, bronchuts, liver and hing disados; scarlet fever, choicia, black mensles, mallganatesore throat, crysipola-

black measles, mallganat sore throat, erysipola-black tongice, croup, inflammations of the brain, stomach, bowels, & . &c. are only a few of the many ills, that have been stript of their terrors by the timely application of homospathic

leave it to the afflicted to say, on trial of the reedies, whether Homosophtley is what it claims to

He would also state that he has just rougued from New York and Philadelphia, with a coun-title assortment of MEDICAMENTS, just imparted from Leipsic, to this place, where he wi actoud to all calls, and furnish medicament and exclusive attention he is giving to the stud-nial gractice of Homospathy to be able to giv-natisfication to those who may favor him with their patronage. Communications, p st paid from patients at a distance, will receive promp

attention.

Those who may wish to place themselves under his treatment for any chronic disease, can bean lodgings either at his house, or in other

THOS, BLACKWOOD, M. D. Ypsilanti, 20th Nov. 1845 Homooprihist. 200-ly

Wardwell & Dixon, IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEAL-

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY. No 4, Cedar street. 2 doors above Pearl st. New York. J. M. WARDWELL - COURTLAND P. DIXON

W. & D. are receiving a full and general as sortment of English and American Hardware, consisting in part of Tatle and Pocket Curlery, Butchers' Razore, Files, Chisels, Plane Irons and Saws, American Burts and Screws, Ames' Shovels and Spacles. Win. Rowland's Mill and X-Cat Saws, Harris', Bloods', Dennis' and Taylor's Scythes—which are offered on the most favorable terms for each or six mouth's credit. New York, Ech. 1816. 252-6

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

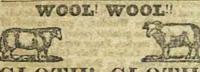
# 100,000 lbs.

of a good clean merchantable article, as soon as the season for selling commones, as we are connected with Eastern wool dealers, we shall be able to pay the linguest price the Eastern market will afford. Great complaint was made last season amongst the Eastern Dealers and Manufacturers, in reference to the poor condition of Michigan Wool—much of it being in had order and a considerable portion being anneath.d.

We would here take occasion to request that the timost pains should be taken to have the sheep well washed before shearing, that the Tag Locks be cut off, and that each Fleece be care-

Locks be cut off, and that each Fleece be carefully tied up with proper wool twine. (cost 183 to 25 cts per lb.) hours twine is the best: it will be found greatly to the advantage of Wool Growers 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 J. HOLMES & Co.

WOODWARD AVENUE, Detroit, March 26, 1846. Larends Bl



257-4

CLOTH! CLOTH!! THE undersigned would inform the public Folger's that they continue to manufacture

FULLED CLOTH AND FLANNELS,

TERMS.
The price of manufacturing White Flannel will be 20 cents, Fulled Cloth 372 cents and Cassimete 44 cents per yard, or half the cloth the Wood will make. We will also exchange Cloth for West and the contract of the c

will be worked together, and the cloth divided among the several owners. Wool sent by Rull 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.—

The Wool will be manufactured in turn as it. comes in, as near as may be consistent with the different qualities of Wool.

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

Letters should be addressed to S. W. Foster

& Co., Scio.
S. W. FOSTER & CO.
Scio, April 6, 1846. 260-Iy

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

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

COUNTY ORDERS. THE highest price paid in cash by G. F. Lew-is, Exchange Broker, opposite the Insur-ance Bank, Detroit, for orders on any of the the State of Michigan; also for State securities of all kinds and uncurrent lunds Cali Dec 1, 1845.

CLOVER MACHINES.

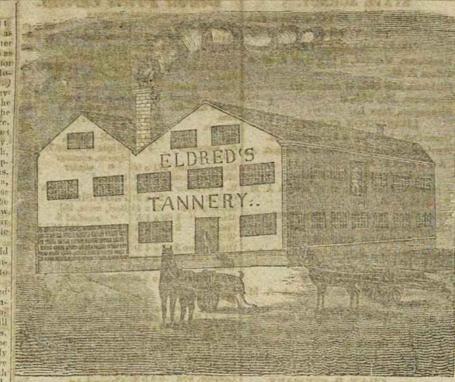
THRASHING MACHINES and Seperators made and sold by the subscribers, at their Machine Shop, near the Peper Mill, Lower Town, Ann Arbor, KNAPP & HAVHAND, Jan. 19, 1846. 247 tf

To Sportsmen.

A GENERAL assortment of Casteel and I-on Burrel Rifles, double and single burrel Shot Pouches, Pewder Flasks, for sale by WM. R. NOYES, 218-1y 76, Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

TEMPERANCE BOUSE. P. B. RIPLEY would say to his friends and the friends of Temper nee, that he has taken the Temperance House, lately kept by Wm. G. Wheaton, where he would be glad to writ upon them. Hay and Oats and Stabbling Detroit, January 1, 1846. 2 5tf

Chattel Mortgages, JUST printed and for sale at this office in any quantity. Quantity. March 21, 1846.



# LEATHER! LEATHER! LEATHER!

ELDRED & 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 Sale Leather, Also, Las's and Pees, Carriers' Tools, &c. Horse and Cottar Leather, Slaughtered do Hemlock tanned Upper Leather, Cordevan do Oak
French fanned Calf Skins,
Oak and Hemleck tanned do
Hemleck tanned Harness and Bridle Leather, Morocco Skins, Seal do Gont Binding, Deer and Lamb do Oak

Bag and Top Leather,
Skirting, Philadelphia and Ohio; Shoe Trimings, and Kit of all kinds. White and Colored Linings. Printed

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 our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Cash and Leather exchanged for Hides and Skins. ELDRED & CO. Detroit, Jan. 1846. 248-1v

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.

Manhattan Store.

Drillings, Merinos, Tickings, Mudio Delaines,

Linseys.
Cashmeres,
Red and waite Flannels,
Sainetts,
Epil Cloths,
Green Barrege,

Mosiery, se

awls, Ribbons, Linen Cambrie Hilkis, Laces

Ave. &c. Bauing, Cotton Yaru, Wicking, White Car-ta Warp. Colored do. do., Straw Ticking, eached Cottors of all qualities, Fine unbleach, Moslins, &c. &c.

d Cottons, Barred Musins, Ac. &c.
Also, FEATHERS and PAPER HANG.

INGS, Bordaring, Window paper, Fire board papers, Traveling Baskets. First rate TEA and COFFEE, &c. &c.

And other articles to numerous to mention Farmers cannot fail of finding the Manhatta Store a desirable place to do their trading. N

pains will be spared in waiting on customers and

all are invited to call and examine our goods be-fore making their purchases. While we are confident that all who examine our stock will buy, yet we will take no offence, if a ter show-

ing our goods, people choose to trade clsewher W. A. RAYMOND.
Detroit, Dec. 25, 1845. 244-6m

1846.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

A. MFARREN,

SMART'S BLOCK, 187 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT.

KEEPS constantly for sale a complete assort ment of Miscellaneous, School and Classical Books, Letter and Cap Paper, plain and ruled, Quills, Ink, Sealing Wax, Cutlery, Wrap-

ping Paper, Printing Paper, of all sizes; and Book, News and Cannister Ink, of various kinds

BLANK BOOKS, full and half bound, of ev

ery variety of Ruling, Memorandum Books, &c.
To Merchants, Teachers, and others, buying

Sabbath School and Bible Society Depositor

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

WILLIAM R. NOVES, JR.

DEALER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

Hardware and Cutlery,

Nuils, Glass, Carpenters, Cooper's and Black-mith's Tools. Also, Manufacturer of Copper

500 Kegs of Eastern Nails, just received and for sale by WILLIAM R. NOYES, Jr.

78, Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

Tin Ware. No. 76, Woodward Avanve, roi t. 248-

Dec. 12, 1844.

in quantities, a large discount made.

teasonable in price. We he Good Heavy Sheetings,

J. HOLMES & CO., Thirty Thousand Persons



A NNUALLY fall victims to Consumption in the United States. The cause of the evil is generally overlooked. A short dry cough, or neglected cold, is the precursor. These are deemed unimportant. Pain in the side, heetic fever, and night sweats follow, and death ends the scene. Would you find a REMENT FOR THE EVIL?

Here it is. The experience of more than 20 year 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 ale has been unprecedented, and its success be cond question, great—so much so, that it is delared to be the greatest remedy in the world.

ASTHMA, Sales oo, that fearful and distressing malady, which nd the sufferer is enabled by its use to obtain usef tenose: the shortness of breath is overome, the cough is alloyed, and health and vigor ake the place of despondency and suffering. Dr

OLOSAONIAN, or, ALL HEALTS of BALSAM, is the remedy which at their manufactory, two and a half miles west of Ann Arbor, on the Huron River, near the Railroad.

TERMS.

TERMS.

TERMS.

TERMS. has been so eminently successful in alleviating and it has been or the above diseases invariably shut up the bow els, thus rendering it necessary to resort to pur

Corner of Jefferson Avenue and Bates street.

Letroit.

Busine and visit the Manhattan Store when are making purchases. The ground which you will find there are excellent in quality and assemble in once. Well-vie wool will make. We will also exchange Cloth for 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 or he was not benefitted, and by the monin of October was so much reduced by night awars that he despaired of life. One boule of Folger's

Olosaonian restored him to beatht.

GEORGE W. BURNETT, of Newark, N.

I., has suffered under the effects of a severa collor more than a year. He was reduced to the trink of the grave almost, by his cought and night syents. He commenced raising blood in the month of October last. He commenced using the Olomonian, and by the middle of November he was so far restored that he left for Firsburgh with every prospect of recovering his health.

Mrs. BELLs, the wife of Robert P. Bell, of Morristown, N. J., was dreadfully afflicted with Asthma for many years. Her physicians had despoired of relieving her. One bottle of the Olosaonian so for restored her that she was able to get out, of her, heal, and dress herself, which

Clossonian so far restored her that she was able to get out of her bed and dress herself, which she had not done before in months, and she is now in a fair way to be relieved.

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

than five months.

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

GEORGE W. HAYS, of this city, was given

GEORGE W. HAYS, of this city, wes given up by his physician as incurable. His disease was consuminan and when he commenced using the Olosaonian, was so weak that he could not walk without being assisted by a friend. By strict attention he was so far restored in a few weeks as to be able to pursue his business.

JAMES A. CROMBIE, 120 Nassau street;

J. J. Parsells, 11 Tenth street; C. S. Benson, 219 Bleecker street; James Davis, 53 Greene street; and Mrs. Mallen, 9 Morton street; have all experienced the good effects of the Olosaonian in cauchs of long standing and effections of the

in coughs of long standing and effections of the imags, and pronounce it, with one accord, to be the greatest temedy, and the most speedy and effectual, that they have ever known.

Reader, are you suffering from the above dis-ms ? Try this remedy. You will not, per-aps, regret it. It may arrest all those disagree-ble symptoms which strike such terror to the hind, and prolong your days.

For sale at 196 Nassan st, one door above Ann, and at Mrs Hays, 139 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

Agents for Ann Arbor, W. S. & J. W. Maynard; E. Sampson, Ypsilanti; D. C. Whitwood, Dexter; Pickford & Craig, Selline; Smith & Tyrol, Clinton; H. Bower, Manchester; P. Farrick & Co., Plymouth; D. Gregory and A. Grant, Vorthville. 244-6mo

FEATHERS and PAPER HANGINGS may be found at all times at the MANHATTAN STORE, Deer 35, 1844.

W. A. RAYMOND.

244-50

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



FOR COUGUS, COLDS, CONSEMPTION &C. IMPORTANT TO ALL THOSE AFFLICTED WITH DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND BREAST. Will Miracles ever coase? More evidence of its surpassing health restora ice virtues!!

From Dr. Baker, Springfield, Wash, Co. Ky. 1 Messes, Sanford & Park:

Gents-I take this opporturity of informing you of a most remarkable cure performed upon me by the use of "Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wtt Charry."

In the year 1840, I was taken with an It flam-ation of the Bowels which I labored under for six weeks when I gradually recovered. In the full of 1841 I was attacked with a severe cold, which seated itself upon my lungs, and for the space of three years I was confined to my bed. I tried all. sinds of medicines and every variety of medical aid and without bem fit; and thus I wearied along until the winter of 1841, when I heard of "Wisar's Balsam of Wild Cherry."
My friends persuaded me to give it a trial.

though I in d given up all hopes of a recovery, and had prepared myself for the change of another world. Through their solicitation I was aduced to make use of the "Genuine Wistar's and suffering: and after having spen four or five hundred dollars to no purpose, and the best and most respectable physicians had proved unavailing, I was soon restrict to entire health by

the blessing of God and the use of Dr. Wis-tar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

I am now edjoying good health, and such is my altered appearance that I am no longer know when I meet my former acquaintances.

I have guined rapidly in weight, and my flesh is firm and solid. I can now cat as much as any person, and my food seems to agree with me.— I have eaten more during the lust six months than

I had eaten for five years before.

Considering my case almost a miracle. I deem it meessary for the good of the afflicted and a duty I owe to the proprietors and my fellow men, (who should know where relief may be had)

o make this statement public.

May the blessing of God rest upon the proprietors of so valuable a medicine as Wistar's Balam of Wild Cherry. Yours respectfully,

WILLIAM H. BAKER.

The following has just been rece ved from Mr Educard Stratton, of Lexington, Most which shows that Consemption in is worst form can be cured by Wistor's Butsam of W.Li Cherry. Lexinoton, Mo., Jan. 21, 1845.

Benjamin Phelps—Dear Sir:
I take great pleasure in communicating to you what I consider an extraordinary cure, effected What I consider an extraordinary cure, elected on my daughter, about 14 years of age, by Wis under customers throughout the State, that we are still pursuing the even tenor of our ways, endeavoring to do our business upon heir and honorable principles. We would also tended by several physicians, whose prosections proved inclicated with a constant cough, and the many factors are accounted by the way of the many factors and all the constant cough. der our acknowledgments for the patronage ex-tended to us by our customers, and would beg leave to call the attention of the public to a very well selected assortment of seasonable Goods, which are offered at wholesale or retail at very low prices. Our facilities for purchasing Goods are unsurpassed by any concern in the State—One of the firm, Mr. J. Holmes resides in the atty of New York, and from his long experience who may be similarly afflicted, I take pleasure in

one of the tirm, Mr. J. Holines resides in the alty of. New York, and from his long experience in the Jobbing trade in that city, and from his increased in the Jobbing trade in that city, and from his increased in the Jobbing trade of the market, he is easily the particles. We also purchase from the Importers, Manufacturer's Agents, and from the anctions, by the parkege, the same as N. Y. Likhes prechase them saving their residues the current of the public.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WHID CHERRY that not only relieves but current.

that not only relieves but cures!

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

For sale in Cincinnati only by SANFORD & With these facilities we can safely say that our Goods are soid the problem to the evidence of which we invite the attention of the public to our stock. We hold to the great cardinal principle of the greatest good to the whole number, 'so if you want to have Goods cheap, and buy a large quantity for a little managine as a trial. Our stock is as extensive as only in the city, and we are the greatest good to the whole number, 'so if you want to have Goods cheap, and buy a large quantity for a little managine as a trial. Our stock is as extensive as only in the city, and we are the continue to supply the State of Michigan and the city, and we are the city and we are the continue to supply the State of Michigan and the city and we are the city and we are the city and we are the city and the continue to supply the State of Michigan and the city and we are the city and the city.

constantly receiving new and fresh Goods from gail with

L. B. WALKER'S PATENT SMUT MACHINES:

in the following particulars:

1. As it combines the Beating, Scouring, and Bloring Principles, it cleans the smutnest of grain in the best manner, retaining all the friction of the wheat, and discharging the smut and ust us fast as separated from the wheat.

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

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

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

e named, the following have used the Machines, in certified to their excellency and superiority:

H. N. Ноward, Pontiac, Mich.

E. F. Соок. Rochester, do

E. B. Danforth, Mason, do

M. F. Fring, Branch, do

H. H. Comstock, Comstock, do

References may also be had to John Bacos, Auburn, Mich. W. RYON, do do
D. C. VRILLAND, Rock, do
John Phil's, Monroe, do
H. Dousman, do do A. BEACH, Waterloo, GEO. KETCHUM, Marshall, do N. HEMENWAY, Oakland, do

All orders for Machines will be promptly attended to. Address
E. O. & A. CRITTENTON,
Ann Arbor, (Lower Town) Wash. Co. Mich.
Aug. 24, 1845. 225-19

"Crockery at Wholesale." FREDERICK WETMORE, has constantly on hand, the largest stock in the West of BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER. 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 Crockery and China, from the finest China Dinuer and Tea Setts to the most common and low oriced ware-from the richest cut glass to the plainest glass ware. Britannia Castors of every kind. Britannia Tea Setts, Coffee Pots, Tea Pots, Lamps, Candlesticks, &c.
Solan Land Lamps of every description from
the most costly cut Parlor Lamp to the cheapest

All the above articles are imported by himself ectly from the manufacturers and will be sold at Wholesale, as low as at any Wholesale House, expenses from scaboard added only.

LOUD CALL HOUSE and lots, and Cooper shop, for sale or trade, near D. Kelloggs dwelling in Ann Arbor. Trade for horses, wagons, harness, directly into the socket. The pores will be open By the first of April. Trade for horses, wagons, harness, cows, hogs, sheep and farming utensils, or cash, and give credit after the first payment. For furher information call on Jacob Duel, on the PIMPLES ON THE FACE, FRECKLES, TAN, MASCU-

Feb. 17th, 1846.



THE preceding hours is given to represent 1 the Insensible Perspiration. It is the great nul, doubtful medicines, so long as a harmless, execuation for the imputities of the body. It will external one could be had. his perspiration flows uninterruptedly when we are in health, but ceases when we are sick. Life are in health, but ceases when we are sick. Li'e cannot be sustained without it. It is thrown off from the blood and other jujees of the body, and disposes by this means, of nearly all the imparities within as. The blood, by this means only, works itself pure. The language of Scripture is, "in the Blood is the Life." If it ever becomes impure, it may be traced directly to the stoppage of the incensible Perspiration. It never requires any internal medicines to cleane it, as it always purifies itself by its own heat and acit always purifies itself by its own heat and ac-tion, and throws off all the offending homors, through the Insensible Perspiration. Thus we see all that is necessary when the blood is stagnant, or infected, is to open the pores, and it re-lieves itself from all impurity instantly. Its own heat and vitality are sufficient, without one parcle of medicine, except to open the pores upon the surface. Thus we see the fully 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, there is the Index of the Insensible perspiration. proper one. The Thompsonian, for instance, steams, the Hydropathist shronds as in wet blankets, the Homopath at deals out infinitissimals, the Allopathist bleeds and doses us with moreury, and the blustering Quack gorges us with pills, pills.

sible Perspiration, we will state that the learned Dr. Lewenhock, and the great Boerhanve, ascer-tained that five eighths of all we receive into the tomach, passed off by this menus. In other words, if we cat and drink eight pounds per day, we evicuate five pounds of it by the Insensible

This is more other than the used up particles of the blood, and other juices giving place to the new and fresh once. To check this, therefore, a to rotain in the system fiv -eighths of all the crulent matter that nature demands should leave e body. And even when this is the case, th shood is of so active a principle, that it deter-nines t use particles to the skin, where they orm scales, pimples, ulcers, and other spors.

By a sudden trensition from heat to cold, the peres are stopped, the perspiration ceases, and lisease begins at once to develope itself. Hence, a stoppege of this flaw of the juties, originates many complaints.
It is by stopping the pores, that overwhelms

duced by a stoppage of the Insensible Perspira

non.

It is easily seen, therefore, how necessary is
the flow of this subtle humor to the surface, to
preserve health. It cannot be stopped; it cannot be even checked, without inducing disease. Let me ask now, every candid mind, what course seems the most reasonable to pursue, to unstop the pores, after they are closed? Would you give physic to unstop the pores? Or would you apply something that would do this upon the surface, where the clogging actually is? Would the this be common sense? And yet I know of no physician who makes any external application of effect it. The reason I assign is, that no mediane within their knowledge, is espable of doing to Under these circumstances, I present to physicians, and to all others, a preparation that has this power in its fullest extent. It is McALISTER'S ALL HEALING OINTMENT.

It has power to cause all external seres, scroilons humors, skin diseases, poisonous wounds discharge their putrid matter, and then heals It is a remedy that sweeps off the whole cata

ny and deleterious drugs taken into the sto-

It is a remody that neither sickens, gives inonvenience, or is dangerous to the intestors.

It preserves and defends the surface from all erangement of its functions, while it keeps open the channels for the blood to void all its imile and used up matter within. It is pierced with millions of openings to relieve the intes-tines. Stop up these pores, and death knocks at your door. It is rightly termed All-Healing, for there is scarcely a disease, external or inter-nal, that it will not be uefit. I have used it for the last fourteen years, for all diseases of the chest, consumption, fiver, involving the utmost danger and responsibility, and I declare before Heaven and man, that not in one single case has it failed to benefit, when the patient was within

the reach of mortal means.

I have had physicians, learned in the profession; I have had ministers of the Gospel, Judges on the Bench, Aldermon and Lawyers, gen themen of the highest crudition and multitudes of the poor, use it in every variety of way, and there has been but one voice, one united, 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, f placed upon the chest, it penetrates directly to he lungs, separates the poisonous particles that are consuming them, and expels them from the I need not say that it is curing persons of Con

un ption continually, although we are told it is oolishness. I care not what is said, so long as can cure several thousand persons yearly.

HEAD ACHE.

This Salve has cured persons of the Head Ache of 12 years standing, and who had it regularly every week, so that vomiting of on took place. Deafness and Ear Ache are helped with the like success, as also Ague in the Face.

COLD YELL.

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

In Serofula, Erysipelus 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 broat, Piles, Spinal Diseases, Broken or Sore And as for the Chest Diseases, such as Asth

ma, Pain, Oppression and the like, it is the mos wonderful antidote in the World. A liberal discount given for cash.

Merchants and others are invited to call and examine the above articles at the old stand, No. 125, Jefferson Avenue (Eldred's Block.) De.

Wonderin and dotted in the World.

For Liver Complaint it is equally efficacions: 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 ed, a proper perspiration will be created and the disease will soon pass off to the surface.

Its first action icto exocl all humor. It will Dec. 23.

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

WOUNS.
If parents knew how fatal most medicines were to children taken inwardly, they would be slow to resort to their. Especially "n ere trial lozen-g s." called "medicated lozenger," pills, &c. The truth is, no one can tell, invariably, when worms are present. Now let me say to parents, that this Salve will always tell if a child has worms. It will drive every vestige of them away. This is a simple and sale cure.

There is probably no medicine on the face of

the earth at once so sure and so safe in the expulsion of worms.
It would be cruel, may wicked, to give inter-

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

OLD SORES, MORTIFICATIONS, ULCERS, ETC. That some Sores are an outlet to the impuriimpolitio 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

How many thousands are swept off by giving intern 1 medicines, when their young bodies and tender frames are unable to bear up against them? Whole armies are thus sent to their graves merely from pouring into their weak graves merely from pouring into their weak stomachs powerful drugs and physical. It is to such that the All-Healing Omment tenders so safe, pleasant, and harmless a cure. Such cases as Croop. Cholic, Cholera Infantum, Worns, and all Summer Complaints, by which so many children die, the Ontment will remove so speedily and surely, that a physician will never be ucceded. Mothers! throughout all this land, we now solemnly and secredly dechire to you that the All-Henling Ommant will save your children from an early grave if you will use it. We are not now accounted by the

CHILDREN NEED NOT DIE MORE
THAN OTHERSH

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

the last words we were ever to utter, and of course past the reach of all interest, we would say, "use the All Healing Ointment for sickness

among children,"

BIJ UN TISM.

It removes almost raumadiately, the inflamaon and swelling, when the pain of course ote Westers.

In cases of fever, the difficulty lies in the pores being locked up, so that the heat and per-peration cannot pass off. If the least mossure could be started, the crisis is persed and the danger over. The All-Healing Ominient will in all cases of fevers almost instantly unlock the skin and bring forth the perspiration.
FEMALE COMPLETATE.

Inflomation of the kidneys, of the words, and is fulling down, weakness, and irregularity; in hort, all those difficulties which are frequent vith females, find ready and permanent relief We have had aged ladies tell us they could not live six months without it. But to females about to become mothers, if used for some weeks ante sedent to their confinement, very few of these period will be felt. This fact ought to be known

ISTER'S ALL, HEALING OINFIELY!, or the WORLD'S SALVE! It has power to rescore perspiration on the feet, on the head, a round old sores, upon the chest, in short, upon any part of the body, whether diseased slightly or twenty dectors. One min rold us he had spent \$500 on his children without any bonehr.

HEADACHE.

Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Sen sickness, Despondence, Faintness Chalie Spent \$500 on his children without any bonehr. spent \$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, we man can neasure its value. So long as the stars roll long over the Heavens—so long as man trends he earth, subject to all the infranties of the esh-so long as disease and sickness is known-just so long will this Ointment be used and esteemed. When man ceases from off the earth. then the demand will cease, and not till then.
> To allay all apprehensions on account of it

ngredients, in possessing such powerful properties, we will state that it is composed of some of the most common and harmless herbs in exist-ence. There is no increary in it, as can be seen from the fact that it does not injure the skin one particle, while it will pass through and physic the bowels. JAMES MCALISTER & CO.

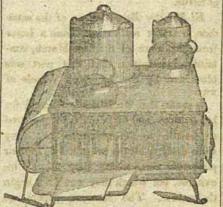
As the All Healing Ointment has been great

counterfeited, we have given this caution to public, that "no Ointment will be genuine s the names of James McAlister, or James McAlister & Co., are written with a nen upon every label." The label is a steel engraving with the figure of "Iusensible Perspiration" of Now we hereby offer a reward of \$500, to be

Now we hereby ofter a reward of \$500, to be paid on conviction, in any of the constitued courts of the United States, of any individual counterfeiting our name and Ointment.

MAYNARD'S. Ann Athor, Wholesale Agents; Smith & Tytell, Clinton: Ketchum & Smith, Tecumseh: D. C. Whitwood, Dexter; H. Bower, Manchesier; John Owen & Co., Destain Research of the Co., Destain Research of the Co. Detroit; Harman & Cook, Brooklyn. Dec. 18, 1845. 244-Iy

NEW COOKING STOVE,



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

Woolson's Hot Air Cocking

STOVE:
Which he can confidently recommend as being decidedly superior to any Cooking Steve in use. For simplicity in operation—economy in fuel, and for unequalted BAKING and ROASTING qualitry, it is unrivalled.

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, Deroit.
Dec. 12, 1845.

SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS for sale at PERRY'S BOOKSTORE.

## 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, Riographics, Travels, Memoirs, Miscellaneous, Religious and Classical Books.

BIBLES and TESTAMEN'TS, every variety of size, style and binding. Some PRAYER BOOKS, POEMS & ANNUALS

PRAYER BOOKS, POEMS & ANNUALS beautifully bound for Holyday gifts. Parents and others wishing to make splendid holyday presents at small cost, will do well to coll at Perry's and make their selections from a full steek. Don't delay.

Also, on band the largest assortment of PAPER ever offered west of Detroit; such as Cap, Flut Cap, Letter, French Letter, Bankers Post, Copying, Tissue, Card Back, Envelope, and 10 kinds of note paper, with a full assortment of Steel Pens, Quills, Wafers: Black, Biue, Red, and Gopying Juk; Sand, Inkstands, Folders, Pen Holders, Stamps, Motto Seals, Gold and Silver Wafers, India Rubber, Pencils and Pointe Envelopes, and many varieties of Visiting Cards, Envelopes, 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 assurtment

ferred 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 matrice, by Express. It will be seen that his fa cilities for accommodating his customers with arti-cles not on hand is beyond precedent, and he is ready and willing to do every thing reasonable to ghtened and discerning community require, and call before purchasing elsewhere. If you forget the place, enquire for Perry's Bockstore, Ann Arbor, Upper Village—2d door East of Main street, on Huren street.

WM. R. PERRY.

December, 1845.

SICKNESS IN CHILDREN. A ND the suffering which they undergo from "works" often tend to a fatal termination, while the cause is never suspected. Offensive

symptoms, and restore to perfect health. Sister it matters. Superior of the Catholic Half Orphan Asylam has added her testimony in their layor, to the thousands which have gone before. She states that there are over 100 children in the Asylum, and that they have been in the labit of using Sherman's Lozenges, and she has always lound them to be attended with the most benefi-and effects. They have been proved to be infal-lible in over 100,000 cases.

CONSUMPTION, Influenza, Coughs, Colds. Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Lungs or Chest may be cured. Rev. Darius Anthony was very low from Con-sumption. Jonathan Heward, 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. Se-bastian Streeter of Review has view for bas'ian Streeter, of Boston, the wife of Orasmos Dibble, Esq. in Monravia, and hundreds of oth-ers, have been relieved and cured by a proper

SHERMAN'S COUGH LOZENGES.

And no medicine has ever been more effectual in
the relief of those diseases, or which can be lay all itching or irritation, render the cough eaer, pron ofe expectoration, remove the cause, and produce the most happy and lasting effects.

toms arising from free living, or a night of dis ation are quickly and entirely relieved by

SHERMAN'S CAMPHOR LOZENGES. They get specifity and relieve in a very abort pace of time, giving tone and vigor to the sys-tem, and enable a posson using them to undergo

RHEUMATISM, Weak Back, pain and weakness in the Breest. Back, Limbs and other parts of the body are specify and effectually relieved by SHER-MAN'S FOOR MAN'S PLASTER, which costs only 123 cents, and is within the reach of all. So great has become the reputation of this erticle, 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. The bowels. JAMES MCALISTER & CO.

168 South street, N. York.

Sole proprietor of the above Medicine, to with directions printed on the back of the Plaster, and all fac sin Vol 19 of the Doctor's written name under the directions. None others are ten name under the directions. None others are genuine, or to be relied on. Dr. Sherman's Warenouse is No. 106 Nrssau st. New York. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, Agents for

> 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

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c. Also, Spike, Wrought, Cut and Horse Shoe Nails, Glass, Sheet Iron, Hoop Iron, Sheet and Bar Lead, Zyne, Bright and Anenica Wire, Molasses Gates and Fassetts, Mill Saws, Cross Cut Saws, Hand and Wood Saws, Back and Key Hole Saws, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Adzes, Cooper's Tools, Drawing Knives, Spoke Shaves, Tan Borees, Cast Steel Angure, Common Angel Common Tap Borers, Cast Steel Augurs, Common Augurs, Augur Bitts, Hollow Augurs, Steel and Iron Squares, Ground Plaster, Water Lime, Grind Stones, Potash, Caldron and Sugar Kettles, Cable, Log, Trace and Halter Chains, Broad, Hand and Narrow Axes, Spirit and Plumb Levels, together with a general assortment of Hol-lew Ware, which will be sold low for Cash or pproved credit at 123, Jefferson red's Block. R. pproved credit at 123, Jefferson Avenue, El red's Block. R. MARVIN. Detroit, Jan. 16th, 1846. 248-1y

BOOTS AND SHOES, AT WHOLESALE.

A. C. M'GRAW & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN BOOTS, SHOES, LEATHER AND FINDINGS,

Corner of Jefferson and Woodward Avenues, Detroit.

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

SHAWLS, Dress stuffs of all kind Laces, Veils, Cravats, Ribbons, &c. &c. At the Manhatran Sterr, Detroit. W. A. RAYMOND. Dec. 25, 1847

BROAD CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Vestings, Satinetts, Gents. Cravats. &c. &c. cheap at the Manhattan Store, Detroit.

W. A. RAYMOND.

Dec. 25, 1845.

244-6m