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POETRY.

A GOLDEN RULE.

One appeal to God above, Supplicating for his love Daily offer. Peace of mind Makes thee happy, good and kind.

Daily sing one cheerful song, From the bosom's fiery throng : Daily do one noble deed ; Daily sow one blessing's seed. Daily make one foe thy friend ;

Daily, when the gift is thine, Write one verse in strains divine. Daily seek kind nature's face : Daily seek for some new grace ,

Daily dry one sufferer's tear,

Daily from thy surplus spend ;

Daily one grieved brother cheer. Daily drink from sparkling eye Sweeter rapture; soar on high! Then thy life will know no night,

And thy death be robed in light.

MISCELLANY.

The Brain.

The Lesser Brain possesses the power of motion. There is one distinct sense or organ which has the power of causing locomotion. The its continuation until it joins the spinal chord. From thence it is conducted through the system by thirty-two distinct pairs of nerves, commonly termed the "muscular nerges." nerves and muscles are under the control of the mind, and give motion to the body, the limbs and all their appendages. The action of these nerves is voluntary ; i.e., they are controlled wholly by the will, moving at its bidding the eyes, the tongue, the head, an arm, the fingers. These organo and limbs never move unless muscular action unless an effort of the will is you behold me-standing here. Now if the pow-er of willing were taken from me at this moment. I should always remain upon this spot unless removed by some foreign power. To change my present position and move to another part of the room, I must first put forth an effort of the will. I will, then, to move to the other part of the room; the moment I will to go to that part of the roam, the perves are acted upon. moving the limbs which perform the office of locomotion, conveying me to the spot where I had designed to go; so completely are these nerves under the control of the will.

Now the mind is often deceived in the appearance of things, and a greater effort of the will, in consequence, is put forth to accomplish a thing than is actually necessary. For instance, I see a large stone lying at my feet. Knowing the density and weight of stones generally, I put forth an effort to raise it. The effort is just in proportion to my previous knowledge of the general weight of stones of the size of that which I am about to lift. But when I graso the stone and raise it up very suddenly, I am, for the moment, surprised. I find it not so heavy as I had supposed, owing to its porous state,-and I have put forth twice the effort of the will, and consequently twice the amount of force that I need to have done to accomplish my object. This is owing to the mind or judgment's being deceived relative to the weight of the substance. This

Again : I approach an object-it may be small cask. I stoop to raise it, but do not succeed in the first attempt. The cask is filled with a heavy substance, of the weight of which I was ignorant; consequently, the first effort was not sufficiently powerful to raise it. I then put forth a greater effort, and accomplish my object.

Now from this fact you discover that the first effort is in the will itself; and the force or strength, exerted in the nerves, is just in proportion to the strength or exercise of the will. Were it not so, there would have been just strength sufficient exerted to lift the stone in the first instance, and no more. And in the second, there would have been enough exerted to lift the cask in the first attempt. But in both cases the judgment was deceived; and hence, in the first, a superabundance of force, and in

the second, not enough. Be it remembered then, that the nerves of motion are always controlled by the mind or will, unless indeed, as is sometimes the case, their action is arrested by a diseased state, as in paralytic affections, when the mind cannot act upon them. In such cases, they no longer obey the will, its agency of producing obedience being arrested. But in the healthy state, the will always controls them.

but the nerves themselves never control the will. The Sympathetic Nerves, of which we have before spoken, have a different office to perform Their office and functions are unlike the others. The mind acts upon and controls the muscular nerves,-but the sympathetic nerves act upon the brain and control the mind. Through these nerv es. all sensations are conveyed to the mind The sense of sight, of hearing, of taste, of smell. and of touch, are conveyed to the brain though these nerves unbidden by the will, and in many cases, absolutely against it. They are complete masters of the mind in this respect. A person easnot prevent the sense of sight, unless he

cannot prevent an impression being made on the brain, if he closes his eyes immediately after having seen it. He cannot prevent the sense of touch, if you make an impression on his body, hough he exert his will ever so much. Neither can he prevent taste, if he put any substance in his mouth ;-nor hearing that which may be ev er so disagreeable to him, unless he stops his ears with his fingers, or removes himself beyond the sound of the words that are addressed to him. We cannot prevent the smell of a bad odor when we come in contact with it, however nauseating it may be, unless we close with our hands he organ of smell.

These sensations then, are all conveyed to the rain, unbidden by the will, and, in many cases, absolutely against it; thus acting upon and conrolling the mind, though the exercise of its own vill, acts upon and controls the muscular nerves. rom these facts, it is shown that the mind is subject to one set of organs, and is full muster over another."

Having quoted the language of Mr. Davis, s aboxe, we remark further that the senses thus or considered act voluntarily; and as the brain s attractive or positive, it receives their impulses. It is impossible therefore, for an individual not to receive communications from the organs of sense. And the fact that these impresaions are irresistably carried to the brain is prooof the assertion that the orain itself is positive The Brain may therefore, with no little propriety be considered a Magnet, its operations are Magnetic, and its phenomena is Magnet-

We now come to remark, "The mind is itself formed through the five senses, and by the me dium of the sympathetic nerces."

In considering the senses, viz. seeing, hear ng. tasting, smelling and feeling, we will re-

ornin, constitute the sense of vision. When he eye is placed on an object, the sense of that object is conveyed by the optic nerves to the brain, and the impression is left there. 2. The Eur. This organ receives the sour

and the auditory nerves convey the sense of that sound to the brain, and an impression is made 3. The Taste. The organ receives the sub

stance, and the sense of it is conveyed by the gustatory nerves to the brain and an impression

4. Smell. The organ receives an odor, and the sense of it is conveyed to the brain through the medium of the olfactory nerves and an impression is left in the brain. 5. The sense of Touch. In this case an im-

ression is made somewhere on the body and the sympathetic nerves convey the sense of that to the brain, and, as in the other cases the impres

The mind is formed through these senses, and vithout them no mind can act in harmony with the physical organization.

But to make this more plain you will take on or all of these senses and cast them away. Now if the organ of sight is thrown away, he has n means of receiving the impression of sight, and no impression can be made on the brain, leaving the individual incapable of forming any thing put forth. I am now in the position in which definite in the mind through the medium of

The following account of an operation performed by Dr. Grant, on the eyes of a man born died will turnher demonstrate our expressions " Dr Grant having observed the eves of he patient, and convincing his friends and relatives that it was highly probable that he could emove the obstacle which prevented his sight all his friends and acquaintance who had any curiosity to be present, when one of full age and inderstanding was to receive a new sense, asembled themselves on the occasion, but were desired to preserve profound silence in case sigh was restored, in order to let the patient make his own observations, with the advantage of discov rine his friends by their voices. Among many thers, the mother, brothers, sisters, and a young lady for whom he had formed a particular attach nent, were present. The operation was perormed with great skill, so that sight was in-

When the patient received the dawn of light here appeared such ecstacy in his action, that he seemed ready to swoon away in the surprise o ov and wonder. The surgeon stood before hir with his instrument in his hand. The patient observed him from head to foot, and then ob served himself as carefully; and comparing to himself, he observed the hands of both were exactly alike, excepting the instrument, which he took to be a part of the Surgeon's hand -When he had continued in this amazement fo several minutes, his mother could no longer bear the agitation of so many passions as throng ed upon her, and fell upen his neck, crying ou - 'My son, my son!' The young gentleman knew her voice, and could say no more than-Oh, me, are you my dear mother !' and fain

ed On his recovery, he heard the voice of his female friend, which had a surprising effect up on him. Having called her to him, he appeared o view her with admiration and delight, an asked her what had been done to him. 'Whith er.' said he, 'have I been carried ? Is all this about me, the thing that I have heard so much of? Is this seeing ? Were you always thus so happy and glad to see each other ?' In all his conversation, he manifested but faint ideas of anything which had not been received by the ear

The circumstances of this case show that the olind patient had never formed any definite ider of the nature of vision, " hence his surprise, joy, and wonder, when sight was produced."

or through the sense of touch."

Now take the Ear, and consider that destroyed r as never in existence, no inpression would be made on the brain through this organ. Read he following from " Goldsmith's Animated Na

ture" for illustration: " A young man of the town of Chartres, be ween the age of 23 and 24, the son of a trades man, and deaf and dumb from his birth, begar o speak all of a sudden, to the great astonishment of the whole town. He gave them to un derstand, that about three or four months before he had heard the sound of the bells for the fire ime, and was greatly surprised at this new and nknown sensation. After some time, a kind of water issued from the left ear: he then heard perfectly well with both. During these three

closes his eyes: and, if he sees an object, he | ing, without saying a word, and accustoming | (not all our language it is true) but they bear one | to leave this State for a while on peculiar basi | National Government, has become absolutely | go further, and while asserting his dealso in perfecting himself in the pronunciation and in the ideas attached to every sound. A length, having supposed himself qualified to break silence, he declared that he could now speak, although as yet but very imperfectly .concerning his ideas of his past state, and principally with respect to his ideas of God, his soul, and the morality or turpitude of actions. The young man, however, had not drawn his specuations into that channel. He had gone to mass nimself with the cross-to kneel down and to out he did all this without any manner of knowledge of the design or object. He saw others do he like, and that was enough for him. He knew nothing even of death, and it never entered nto his head; he led a life of pure animal intinct; entirely taken up with sensible objects, and such as were present."

So, we might continue to illustrate till we powers or agencies," and there would be no ause to produce mind-an effect produced by he causes enumerated. These senses are channels, through which rivers of knowledge your as they are connected with matter.-Gen

COMMUNICATIONS

Correspondence of the Signal of Liberty.

The City-Temperance Convention--Evangelical Alliance, &c.

LONDON, SEPT. 2, 1846.

I shall take for granted that you received my rst communication, and shall commence where lett off. London is a wonderful place. It is rightly named the metropolis of the world. In overs an area of about 50 square miles, with a population of about 2 millions. The river Thames uns through it from West to East, with five bridges over it, and one tunnel under it, which s a master piece of work.

There are 272 Chapels in London, 74 of the established Church, 60 of the Independent or Congregational, 24 Wesleyan, 43 Baptists (about nalf open communion,) 6 Calvinistic Methodis.s. Unitarian, 4 Society Friends, 3 Free Church of Scotland, 4 Lutheran, 4 Jews, and some

St. Paul's Church overlooks the City, being of stone throughout, the roof not excepted .- attention than since I have been in England. It is 510 feet in length, 282 feet wide, and 404 ost one million and a half pounds sterling.

To my mind they have made it a house of meruch a manner as to destroy all solemnity.

The next place of note that I would me ntion s the British Museum, which, when finished, will doubtless excel any thing of the kind in the snown world. The building itself is vast, beng about 400 feet square with suitable height .seems to have almost everything in it now, bu hey are fitting rooms for still more, and the most cautiful thing about it is, that it is free. The oor as well as the rich may here behold the vonderful works of God. The General Post Office is a building worthy of note, being 500 ect in length and suitable width, entirely of tone. But there is one thing that spoils the eauty of these stone buildings-it is the smoke, hey all turn black after a little time. But if o on describing all that is worthy of it. I shall and no end, for as I said in the outset, London i wonderful place. I must stop describing the blace and tell you a little about the two great

We had a very interesting Temperance meetng but did not form a World's Umon Society, ecause we found they were hardly prepared r it. We found them behind the times here on hat subject. We found that ministers were mong the opposers of the temperance reformaon. There were some noble exceptions, for which we blest the Lord and took courage.

Intemperance is truly the national sin of Great

ritain, for it destroys sixty thousand souls every ear. I am satisfied that the poor of this country annot be benefited until they can be made tem erate, for I have learned from good authority hat when business is good, and all have work to lo, then it is that they have the most drunken ess. I have learned with great satisfaction the has been a subject of inquiry before this govmment to ascertain what plan can be adopted benefit the poor. The fact that they will drink up all that is given them for their work is a poor accuragement to increase their wages. The re fully aware of the evils of intemperance and ondition of the poor, but how to remedy the wil they seem not to understand. We in Amer ica say to them, set the example of total abstinence and they will follow, for it is very natural for he poor to imitate the rich in every thing that hey can, and surely they can do this, and by doing t, they can help themselves, and the evil will be

I would say in conclusion on this subject, tha he meeting gave the cause a new impulse in this City. Some 2) or 3) Temperance sermons have been preached on the Sabbath by our Amer can brethren since the meeting. I should judge hat they are about where we were 12 years ago, iscussing the first principles that we have settled and no longer question them.

But I must turn to the next Convention. The Evangelical Alliance commenced its meetings n the 19th of August and has continued its air ings eight hours on each day until the present

And now what shall I say of it f I am wantng in language to describe it. for it has been the nost wonderful exhibition that the world has ver witnessed. It excels the day of Pentecus n one respect; there, one denomination from di ferent parts convened-here, all Evangelical doeminations from the four quarters of the Christheart and action in the conversion of the world. self enough on the election day, to leave your the Church of Christ concentrating its power will sustain the cause of Liberty at the ballot

ference, mostly ministers, and who ever witnessed such a sight before ? When the sons of Levi antislavery principles will be fully tested at the come together to see what the great Shepherd ballot box, and we have great reason to hope if would have them do for their flocks, will he not the professed Abolitionists will act, and act con ndeed, with his parents, and learned to sign direct them? Surely he must have had a hand sistent, at the ensuing election, in the discharge lis, on Saturday the 14th inst. There was but in bringing them together, and I can assure you, imitate all the actions of a man that was praying: that we all felt constrained to say, it is the Lords on the glorious era, when the captives chains feeling was manifested by these few to labor on doings, and it is marvellous in our eyes, for the shall be broken.

It is true, we had some warm discussions, and like Peter, we were thrown into doubt when the waves began to rise, but we found in every case our pilot was still on board, when the waves were hushed to silence, all were constrained to ad introduced each sense, in this way, and the say, surely the Lord hath done it. When the result would be that without these senses there subject of Slavery was introduced, it produced rould be no manifestations of mind and there such a sensation that nearly all felt that they would be no consciousness of these existing would have to give up the ship, for we rowed hard amidst winds and rain for two days and two nights without gaining one point. But in this extremity our hearts were cheered by the sight of land which was made manifest by the disper into the brain and develope the powers of mind sion of the clouds, and the calming of the waves around us.

he general Alliance remains as it is without ades he organized in the different countries which shall be responsible for their own acts, and with the understanding that if any branch shall receive slaveholders, that branch shall be deprived of meeting with the general Alliance. This is the substance of the plan in few words.

There have been about 70 delegates from the States, and since they have been here in British atmosphere, have been strong antislavery men: hope we shall be able to gather some fruit from them after they return.

On the whole it has been a glorious meeting We have resolved to love each other as brethrenlaboring in the cause of our Master, and we have realized this in each other while sitting together The effect that it has had upon our own hearts in destroying sectarianism has richly paid us for all unlock the iron jaws of American Slavery, and our labor. But I have no room to say more on

I begin to feel at home in British soil. I find Primitive Methodists, 12 Roman Catholic, 2 there is not so much difference between the two countries as I imagined. I have shared the kind hospitality of Mr. Bidgood, who if he had been in America, I should not have mistrusted him of being an Englishman, and I may say in general ear the centre. It is a stupendous edifice built that never have I received greater kindness and

'Tis true I should not like to live here on som eet high, with a bell weighing 11,474 lbs. and accounts. One is, their high taxation. We should think in America that it would eat up our profits to say the least. I will give but one handise, for in it they have erected the monu- example, and that is the tax on newspapers for ments of men renowned for shedding blood, and advertising. The largest paper, which is the hey charge a dollar for seeing all departments. London T.mes, pays \$20,000 a day, making over In their devotional service they have 12 little boys six millions of dollars per year. 'Tis true, it has and 12 deacons dressed in linen gowns who client a large circulation, for they print 1,475,000 cophe profits to say the least.

> But I must close. The Lord willing I shall start for New York or Boston next week. Respectfully yours,

CHARLES GALPIN.

For the Signal of Liberty. Consistency is a Gem.

Friends of Liberty, be true to what you profes -meet often together and discuss your principles and objects upon slavery-invite in you riends and neighbors to discuss with you-by o doing, you will renew your strength, and nake converts to the righteous cause of Liberty It is only the professed friends of any good cause who can do it the greatest injury-some by in onsistent action, and others by not acting at all It is so in moral as well as political matters. Al most the entire North, now profess to be antislavery, but what are they doing to abolish it ?-Nothing in comparison to what they might and ought to do. There are enough antislavery men n the United States, if they would only not together and ect consistent, to change the policy few slaveholders, and give it to freemen-take i from the few and give it to the many. Why is this not done ! Answer: they are divided, and their division is the bulwark of slavery. Here is the Garrism Party -- there is the Liberty Party, &c nd just by the way, there is a kind of a tickle arty on the fence, ready to go almost any way. The first folds up its arms, and lookishly refuse: to vote against slavery, whilst the Slaveholders are ruling the Government as with a rod of iron The second like unto a wise man, goes to the ballot box, and there deposits a vote for the Slope. The third, like a selfish time-serving man, if you can get a ticket into his hand an stick by him; if there is not many of the old parties standing by, he manages to get it in a box. ut just so soon as one of the candidates belonging to either of the old parties makes a little prolession of Abolitionism, which is now a very ommon thing, away goes their vote for himthey must choose the least of two evils. Thus the poor slave is left to suffer and die in hopeless ondage for want of help. Friends of humanity come to the rescue for the slave? Say like S. B. Treadwell, C. H. Stewart, and many others who are actively engaged in this stage of our enterprise, eaving that they will spare no time nor neans, day nor night, so far as is in their power to advance the cause of Liberty, and to redeem the slave and our country from peril and

Friend Treadwell, the long tried and faithful riend of the Sizee, has travelled with me duringthe past spring and summer-we have labor ed both night and day, to advance the cause of every where for more light on the subject of Slavery-can you not stay and Lecture again .-We have attended many extra meetings, yet we are not able to comply with half of the requests made for us to lecture. But we can truly say, hat we have done the best we could, and think he Lord has blessed our labors. Prejudice has given way, many have professed to be changed rom proslavery to antislavery principles, more months, he was sedulously employed in listen jan world are convened, and we hear them speak, or less in all of our meetings. I expect now soon trenchment in various branches of our State and —not in the least! But I wish he would ed to this country, she could not main-

Sectarianism forever, that they may be one in be spent in vain or not. Will you deny your-Surely this must be an omen of good to see homes with your wagons, and bring out all who against the enemy of souls, rather than spending box ? Shall we not increase our Liberty vote its strength in devouring its members. There this Fall in Michigan 50 per cent 1 If the prowere about nine hundred members in the Con- lessed friends of the cause only do their duty we

Consistent action can and will yet accomplish this desirable object. Two hundred and twenty six years in this country slavery has been a sul Texas-by allowing the Slaveholders sixty votes for every hundred slaves they have-by granting a license in the heart of our Government which may be found on the 240th page of the laws of Congress, license for buying and selling of slaves for profit for the sum of \$400. There they separate man and wife, children & parents, at pleasure, chain them by ship loads and sell them down to the New Orleans market, on our coasting trade.-This is done principally by northern votes, for they have a large unjority in Congress, and could "Old St. Jo. Valley" this Fall. have prevented his if they would. Two hundred and twenty six years have the African race suffered such wrongs and such privations as no other people under the sun ever did, Greek and

Roman Slavny not excepted. The red man has been driven from his soil and his race nearly annihilated. The Africans have been stolen from theirs and robbed them of their Liberty, their wives, their children and of their manhood. The question I have now to ask our friends is this. Will you be faithful in laboring to redeem three millions of our brethren your names be cast out for so doing. Be consistent with what you profess, and do right though your friends all forsake you. Be consistent and do right, though you loose your influence and key to emancipation. Consistent action can will fered by Mr. Hale :

let the oppressed go free.

For the Signal of Liberty. Eaton Liberty Convention.

Cady, Secretary. Convention opened with prayer.

manimously adopted. For Representative-T. T. Stebbins.

" County Treasurer-W. C. Edsell. " Register of Deeds-Utis Dye. " Sheriff-J. Monigomery. " County Clerk-E. S.

Jst " Judge-H. M. Munson. 21 " -Thomas B. Lamb. For Surveyor-L. S. Noyes. For Coroners-R. R. Maxon, A. L. Arm

The Committee on resolutions, appointed by the chair, consisting of W. C. Edsell and C. M. Cady, reported the following which, after some

scussion, were unanimously adopted. Resolved, That the Liberty party is founded pon the principles of Justice and Equality as ivocated by our Revolutionary forefathers. Resolved, That we believe that the two great

olitical parties of the day, as national parties. re thoroughly proslavery in their character and Resolved, That we regard slavery as a grea moral and political evil, contravening the funda mental principles of the Gospel and of a Repub lican Government, which, as a pecuniary evil overshadows all the questions of Banks, Tariffs, out the preamble.

&c. at issue Letween the two great political par-Resolved, That regarding as we do the ques on of Liberty or Slavery as the paramount quesion, we cannot consistently sustain at the ballo ox proslavery men or parties.

A committee of one for each town was an ointed to distribute tickets, and raise funds for he support of C. M. Cady, as a lecturer through

H. M. Munson was appointed committee heir distribution to the Town Committee. The Corresponding Committee for the ensu

ng year was appointed by the Chair, consisting

T. T. Stebbins, H. M. Munson, and C. M. Voted, that the proceeding of this Convention

Af er Liberty songs by C. M. Cady, on motion, the Convention adjourned. J. MONTGOMERY, Cha'n.

C. M. CADY, Sec'y. For the Signal of Liberty.

Ottawa County. MR. T. FOSTER :-

At a meeting of the friends of Liberty held in the town of Tallmadge, Aug. 27th, the followng among others resolutions were passed. Resolved. That all legislative acts, having for

heir object the benefit of particular individuals of classes at the expense of others, or the promoion of any particular branches of industry to the detriment of others-or the creation of monage lies to burden the people-or the granting of exclusive privileges to any; are partial in their nature, and beyond the legitimate province of leg-Liberty in this State. The great cry has been islation, and opposed to the first principles of the Liberty party.

Resolved. That the Milliary Academy a West Point is in every form and feature, contra ry to the fundamental principles of our Govern and ought to be discontinued.

Resolved, That whilst we would disapprov of a niggardly or passimonious course in regard to the compensation of public servants, yet re-

himself to speak softly, (so as not to be heard,) testimony to the glorious truths of the Gospel of ness. It now remains for the professed friends necessary, and we believe it to be the only means the words spoken by others. He labored hard Christ our Lord, and express one desire to bury of this cause to say whether our past labors shall in the power of the people, of saving the country from the grievous and increasing evils of ex-

> JAMES F. CADY, Sec'y. Tallmadge, Aug. 31, 1843.

For the Signal of Liberty. Senatorial Convention. CENTREVILLE, Sept. 21, 1846.

The Liberty Party held its Senatorial Convenion for this the 4th Senate District, at Cassopoof their duty to God and man, that it will hasten a small number in attendance, yet a strong with all their might in the good cause.

A. W. King of Berrien County were nomina and the result was-I could not stay in ted as our candidates for Senators from this the party. The party cry of "throw him District. They are men "tried and true," well ts extension and perpetuity; by receiving eight fitted to fill the Senatorial Chair, and men whom the friends of Liberty in this District "will delight to honor."

P. B. Osborn, of Cassopolis, J. I. ALEXANDER, of Niles, Walls CRUMB, of Van Buren, and S. J. M. HAMMOND, of Centreville, were appointed the Corresponding Committee

for the District for the ensuing year. You may look for an increased vote from the

Yours truly, S. J. M. HAMMOND.

ANTI-SLAVERY.

Speech of John P. Hale. June 25, 1846.

Dear triends of Liberty, I remain truly yours policy of extending their territory, and annexing a foreign nation for the express This Convention assembled in Charlotte on and defenders of a system of oppression, and religion-and

chair, reported the following ticket, which was power have become so formidable and im-

the great principles of the Declaration of are created equal," re-asserted in the test now being wag d between slavery and freedom, her voice shall be heard on tion with the friends of civil liberty throughout the land, in every just and well directed effort for the suppression and extermination of that terrible scourge of How, Mr. Speaker, does government our race, human slavery."

Hadley) and from Sandbornton (Mr. San- "Few calamities could befal the counborn) have borne themselves in the dis- try more to be deplored, than the estabcussion of this matter. It gives me great fluence, and the abolition of domestic pleasure to assure them of my unfeigned slavery in Texas.

Sandbornton says he is an anti-slavery man. I don't doubt it. But he also says that he wants to remain in his party and be an anti-slavery man at the same time. "time." He can't do it-he cannot do it, sir. He

mocracy, assert also his manhood. I wish that he would remember that he is something higher and nobler than a democrat-a man-an honest man-and that he would throw off the party harness and speak out like a man! But he can't, because he wants to stay in his party. I wanted to stay in the party too. But I couldn't, because it seemed proper for me to speak my sentiments on one particular topic. There was a feeling in my heart n relation to slavery and its extension which I desired to express. It was uncomfortable to keep it bosomed up. I did James L. Bishop, of St. Joseph County, and express it; the experiment was fried; overboard"-beginning with me and going till at last they had not hands enough to man the ship. Sir, I sincerely sympathize with my friend. He will soon be at issue with the party and cast out of the ranks, unless they have learned something from the past. What was it the gentleman said-experientia docet? 1 The prospects of the Liberty party are better have nearly forgotten my Latin, sir, but now than they ever have been in this District - I suppose the plain English of that is that experience doses; and truly, unless the party have had doses enough of experience lately, my friend cannot long stay with them! So much for that.

But the gentleman from Exeter does

not like the preamble, though assenting to the resolution. He is like the man Upon the Slavery Resolutions in the New Who found no fault with the entertain-Hampshire House of Representatives, ment at a public table, but could not relish the trimmings. The statements of The resolutions concerning Slavery, this preamble are the trimmings-and are from hondage, and give them the Bible, though &c., proposed by Mr. Low, of Dover, they not all true? The gentleman objecbeing the order of the day, and Mr. Han- ted to the declaration that the purpose of LEY's substitute therefor having been re- government in annexing Texas, was to jected, the question recurred upon the perpetuate and strengthen human slavery. appularity among men. Consistent action is the adoption of the following amendment of- Is it not true? There are some things, sir, to be taken for granted-so obvious "Whereas the government of the U. as to need no attempt at proof. Circles States of America, by its recently avowed for instance, are not squares, and squares are not circles; and, if this be an axiom purpose of strengthening and perpet- in mathematics, there are in ethics and uating human slavery have placed us as a politics other things equally axioms .people before the world in the humilia- This declaration is one such thing, and ting and disgraceful attitude of supporters I really had not supposed that one man the 22d inst. and was organized by the appoint- odious to every friend of liberty, and abment of J. Montgomery, Chairman, and C. M. horrent to every principle of humanity comprehend the position, who would venture to doubt its entire truth. Is all that Whereas, the constant, progressive and to be gone over again? Has it come to A nominating committee of five, chosen by the increasing encroachments of the slave this, that in the Legislature of New perious, that forbearance ceases to be a Hampshire, on the 25th of June, 1846, virtue, and to be silent is to be false to we are called upon to prove that the exthe great interests of liberty: There- press purpose-not the sole purpose as Resolved by the Senate and House of has been erroneously quoted, -though Representatives in General Court con-vened, That New Hampshire solemnly even to that extent—that the express purand deliberately announces and reiterates pose of government in the annexation of her abiding and unchanging adherence to Texas was to extend and perpetuate our Revolutionary fathers, that "all men slavery? If it has, then I don't know what we shall not be called upon to first article of the bill of rights of our prove! Why, sir,-will gentlemen adown constitution; that she declares her mit the existence of Texas? Will they firm determination that in the great con- allow that there is any such country ?-That slavery exists there? That there the side of the free; that she pledges her are different shades of color among its cordial sympathy, and, within the limits inhabitants? They may deny it if they of her constitutional action, her co-opera choose, but it is true for all that, and the assertion in this preamble is just as

act in any question, except through its Mr. Marston (Whig) moved to strike regular constitutional organs? And when the Secretary of the United States speaks Upon this question Mr. Hale took the by direction of the President, and when floor and addressed the House as fol- Congress bases its official action upon the Secretary's communications, then, I Mr. SPEAKER :- I have waited in the say, that government speaks and acishope that some other gentleman would or else we have no action of the governfavor the House with the expression of ment. The resolution does not say that his views upon this question. It was not Mr. Woodbury, or Mr. Buchanan, or my intention, sir, again to have tres. Mr. any one else sought this annexation passed on your time and patience in re- for that purpose, but that the government ttend to attend to the printing of the tickets and gard to this matter, but as a motion has so sought it. It speaks of the GOVERNbeen made to strike out the preamble of MENT. Government desired to have the resolution I have had the honor to Texas for the sake of extending slavery! submit, and as the gentleman from Exe. And let any gentleman stand up if he ter, (Mr. Maston) has expressed a doubt dare, and deny the truth of this! Why. of the truthfulness of the statements in sir! this extension and perpetuation of e published in the Eaton Bogle, and Signal of that preamble-which indeed have more negro slavery was the prominent feature, decidedly been called in question by the great merit of the whole affair. It other gentlemen-I am induced, however was avowed, and declared plainly, boldly, unwillingly, once more to throw myself baldly and unequivocally-and, till to-day, on the indulgence of the House. - And be. I had supposed the matter too plain to be fore I proceed, permit me to express my questioned. Look at what is said by Mr. exceeding gratification at the manner in Upshur, then Secretary of State, in a letter which the gentleman from Wenre (Mr. to Mr. Murphy, dated August 8th, 1843.

> gratitude for the candid, liberal, manly Here we have it. The greatest caand dignified manner-devoid of slang lamities the United States could experiand free from degrading personalities-in ence are, says Mr. Upshur, 1st-"the eswhich they have treated it. I rejoice tablishment of a predominating British that the day has at last arrived when influence," and 2d-"the abolition of dosuch a subject demands, commands and mestic slavery in Texas." Can this be receives such treatment from such men. misunderstood? And again the same Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Secretary says, January 16, 1844-

lishment of a predominant British in-

"I will only add, that if Texas should not be attached to the United States, she cannot maintain that institution [slavery] ten years, and probably not half that

Is that plain? Do gentlemen under says he is a democrat, I don't doubt that stand that? Unless Texas were annexit is effected.

Turn now to the declaration of Mr. Secretary Calhoun. In his letter to Mr. tion extends, they [the slaves] are beings Pakenham, April 18th, 1844, he holds this language-

"Without, then, controverting the wisdom and humanity of the policy of Great Britain, so far as her own possesby which it would be effected, that, could she succeed in accomplishing in the United States, what she avows to be her desire wise or humane, she would involve in the greatest calamity the whole country, and especially the race which it is her in this great happiness! avowed object to benefit."

And to Mr. Green, the next day, he

The step [annexation] was forced on the government of the United States in self defence in consequence of the policy adopted by Great Britain in refer-It was impossible for the United States to witness with indifference the efforts of Great Britain to abolish slavery there .-They could not but see that she had the means in her power, in the actual condition of Texas, to accomplish the objects of her policy, unless prevented by the most effective muasures; and that i necomplished, it would lead to a state of things dangerous in the extreme to the edjacent States and to the Union itself .-Seeing this the government has been compelled, by the necessity of the case, and a regard to its constitutional obliga tions, to take the step it has, as the only certain and effectual means of prevent-

Why, this covers the ground all over. Mr. Upshur had before designated as "one of the greatest calamities that could be fall this country ? Nothing else in the gentleman-how can any gentleman, in of the United States. view of these official declarations, say that the government has not sought the annexation of Texas for the purpose of maintaining and extending slavery! I am utterly astonished at it; and the more so, because, in all the diplomatic correspondence on the subject, the candor with which this object was avowed is worthy of all praise, whatever be the object itself. Then if this be so, as is clearly shown, why not say so? Why not declare it? Gentlemen say it is not expedient. Sir, I know nothing of that expediency which speks to suppress the truth. Let it come out! Speak it openly-speak it boldly -stifle it not. I have been in the habit of speaking out, and I think it is expedient.

But, Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Weare complains that grievous injustice is done to the democratic party by representing it to be the slavery party. Now, if he means that by representing the democratic party to be the slave party, injustice is done that party which for some years has had the ascendency in New Hampshire, but which is now in the minority, then I am glad to hear him say so. Very glad! Not that there is a particle of truth in the assertion, but because it shows that there is a spirit of reform abroad on this subject that has penetrated even to Weare. A party must be judged of from its acts and its declarations, and looking both at the acts and declarations of the New Hampshire democracy, let us see how they stand in this respect.

On the 5th of June, last year, the humble individual who now speaks to you had the honor of addressing a public meeting in Concord. The New Hampshire Pa triot of the same day, took occasion to make some remarks upon Texas, in which it is declared, "that a more happy and contented class than the slaves of the South does not exist." Let me quote a

"We would that this misguided class of men would go as we have gone, into happy contentment that reigns supreme. foreshadowing trouble darkens the future. Accustomed, themselves, to the oversight of their masters, and knowing the sufficlency of that oversight, they leave the of the future, to the same supervision .-The prospect of disease and sickness gives them no fear, (any further than the bodily suffering necessarily consequent, for they know that it is for the interest of their owners to give them the best medical attendance. Ignorant that their condition can be improved, they refrain from essaying the attainment of mere Utopian dreams, and rest content to enjoy the sunshine of to-day. Blessed in the abolitionism, was instantly a doomed deprivations are unknown to them. We have observed them at home and abroad; in the field, and on holidays; AND WE THE SLAVES OF THE SOUTH DOES NOT

That was the language of the New Hampshire Patriot, and was there a single member of the Democratic party who not heard of it. In my own village there that paper. Let me read the very words eqution.

five-and to prevent the abolition of on Nov. 23d last-the day of the special 1846. slavery this project of annexation has election-printed a letter from a Demobeen urged again and again, till at last crat in Florida, in which among other public, the social and the fireside inculthings is this paragraph :

> "In fine, so far as my own observafree from care and anxiety-DECIDEDLY THE HAPIEST RACE OF BEINGS UPON THE

on the face of the earth? And made so claiming as the chosen body guard of 3D DIST. sions are concerned, it may be safely by slavery? If the De nocratic party slavery, to walk arm and arm with the affirmed, without reference to the means believe that, as their papers profess to, minister of God into the pulpit, and dicwhy, in the name of Heaven, do they not tate to him how he shall pray and what go for it? I would go for it if I believed he shall preach. Quitting the house of and the object of her constant exertions half as much, and would vote to-day to worship, he accompanies the pastor in his to effect throughout the world, [the make it perpetual, not only at the South social visits, and stands a monitor over abolition of slavery | so far from being and in Texas, but in New Hampshire him in his friendly intercourse with his also, so that our own people might share parishioner or neighbor, constantly re-

Gentlemen say, however, that it is not fair to go to the newspapers for the not content even with that, he follows views of a party: newspapers are irresponsible and their statements are not entitled to confidence. Very well, sir, let us go to the great sanhedrian of the party ence to the abolition of slavery in Texas. itself, and see what we shall find. In the Journal of the House of Representatives for 1839, is recorded the passage of these

> Resolved, That the relation of master and slave, as established by law within the jurisdiction of any of the States, is an stitution for which the State, within which it is established, is alone respon- with the victim of unholy oppression.sible, and with which neither Congress nor the Legislature of any other State, can rightfully interfere.

Resolved, That the adoption and prosecution of measures by individuals residing within one State, with the avowed design of overthrowing the institutions of anoth er State, by sending emissaries, scattering documents, pamphlets, or papers "The only certain and effectual means of within that State, against the declared preventing it." Preventing what !- will of the same, is a disregard of comity. What but the abolition of slavery, which and mutual respect, that should ever be cultivated among the States.

Resolved, That Congress ought not to nterdict the slave trade between the States, or to abolish slavery within the world but this. Why then does any District of Columbia, or the Territories

Resolved, That the resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, by which all memorials relating to the abolition of slavery, upon the presentation of the same, were ordered to lie on the table, without any further action thereon, was ink—as bitter as hell!" The democratic now adduce another, which may be stanot an infringement of the right of peti-

Resolved, That the immediate abolition of slavery, by whatever means effected, without the expatriation of the slaves, would be productive of calamities, moral and political, such as should be deprecated by every friend of humanity.

Here we have it solemnly declared that the immediate abolition of slavery by whatever means effected-whether from motives of benevolence or principles of philanthropy, from the operation of christian love or the holy influences of the christian religion-would be productive of calamities to be deprecated by every Pointed the other way. Yet the party friend of humanity! These res and among the ayes are the very sachems Every thing is whirling round and round ized nations, where such institutions do of the party. Such is the doctrine of the about it, while it remains, itself, steadfast not exist. Every plantation is a little democratic party, as formally announced and unmoved. Sir, were not the subject and proclaimed by the leaders, under their too serious to be lightly treated, I should own hand and seal. And yet we are say that the recently assumed position of he is the common representative." accused of great injustice in regarding gentlemen on the other side reminded the party as a slavery party. With what me of the man who propped himself, as

No vain regrets cloud the present; no the bare idea! The bill was rejected at sistent New Hampshire Patrtot faced to NOBILITY, and all the other appendages once, and from that time till the present the right about, instanter. session, the establishment has been knocking at the doors of the Legislature for care of their offspring, without a doubt that simple act of incorporation, which could not be obtained because the editor of the paper had been suspected of the heinous sin of advocating the abolition of slavery. Furthermore, I appeal to the experience of all who hear me to testify if for some years it was not the case in New Hampshire, that any one promulgating sentiments at all approaching to possession of every necessary actual want, man. Not a church-member, even, how good and how pious soever he might be, could rise in a church or prayer-meeting HAZARD NOTHING IN SAYING THAT A and utter a word in behalf of the strick-MORE HAPPY AND CONTENTED CLASS THAN en slave; but he was branded and denounced at once. He could not be elected the next day to the office of constable.

I had occasion the other day to refer rebuked it or its editor for a declaration to the Patriot's declaration that the in- slave Pauline, accompanied with a picthat should have branded its author with fluence of the clergy had been most politure, representing the officers of the infamy? I know of none. Has the pa tent to effect the overthrow of the demo- law, armed with clubs and whips, in the holders. per from that day to this, retracted a sin- cratic party in New Hampshire, and for very act of tearing her new-born babe gle syllable of the statement? I have this I am accused of doing injustice to from her bosom, preparatory to her ex- Hayne, in 1833 argued with the Legis-

Every body knows these facts.

tain slavery ten years, and probably not is published a democratic paper which of that journal, under date of March 19th.

"The influence growing out of the cations of opinions by the clergy, has been the most potential in inflicting on the democratic party its recent defeat."

According to its own language, was I guilty of any injustice towards the paper ? And what a spectacle is this! Here is Decidedly the happiest race of beings the New Hampshire Patriot, or its editor, minding him that upon the subject of oppression his lips must be scaled. And STH DIST. JOHN C. GALLUP, him to his own fireside circle-the sanctuary of domestic confidence and love, and undertakes to prescribe to him the topics on which he may converse with the dearest objects of his affection,-the chosen recipients of his most secret thoughts. Even there he is warned to keep jealous watch lest inadvertently some word escape his lips, some sentiment find utterance from his tongue, some thought obstrude itself upon his mind, in behalf of those in bonds, in sympathy This is so-it is all true, every word of it-and vet now we are accused of injustice because we say so, and because we dare to call the party which does these things the slavery party!

I am glad of it, Mr. Speaker. It shows that there is an improvement in public sentiment as regards this subject.-It demonstrates that there is a change. But gentlemen say there has been no change. Let me ask where was the democratic party at the north, ten yearsor five years-or even three years agoto be found upon this scheme of Texan ITS POLITICAL EVILS, AND THEIR annexation? To a man they were opposed to it. The leading democratic paper in the county of Hillsborough, the Nashua Gazette, so late as November organ in my own town expressed kindred ted thus: opinions. And the New Hampshire Patriot-the immaculate, unchangable Patriot-in May, 1844, spoke thus :-

"Slavery and the defence of slavery form the controlling consideration urged in favor of the treaty (of annexation) by those who have been engaged in its negotiation. To these doctrines we can offensively urged upon the free States, Calhoun in the Senate, Jan. 10, 1840. they deserve to be pointedly rebuked."

Slavery and the defence of slavery deserve to be "pointedly rebuked!"-Where, sir, are those pointed rebukes !passed the House by a vote of 137 to 69, not. It is where it always has been .pretence of reason this accusation is made, best he might, against the wall of the bedevery candid man will judge. And we chamber, and patiently waited until the have only to cast our eye back from year bed should come round to him. I will to year, to see how faithfully and fully venture to say that the whole history of on all occasions. Yet he makes laws for these principles and doctrines have been the globe cannot show so absolute, so de- millions of freemen, and has been much acted up to and carried out. Take for cided, so bare-faced, so profligate a talked of as their President! example, as a single instance, the case of change, as that of this democratic party But let us hear another distinguished periodical, and printing large numbers of wrong here.. The Richmond Enquirer to the dominion of the whip and the padyears since the proprietors applied to the pressly proclaimingthat those who opposed message to the S. Carolina Legislature Legislature for an act of incorporation, the annexation of Texas "had nothing to in 1836-7, he said,the better to enable them to carry on expect from the administration." Here "Domestic slavery, therefore, so far entertained, every thing was going on -and behold, the very types which a stone of our republican edifice." swimmingly, and the desired charter was month before, had denounced the scheme almost granted-when suddenly some- as "black as ink, and bitter as hell," at

(Concluded next week.) INTERFERENCE .- The Hampsli Herald says that the "slaveholders and by the citizens of the free States, while ery of the world." none are more forward than they in tor from Georgia is President!"

The London Pictorial Times, of June 6th, contains an article relative to the

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Saturday, October 3.

\$1,50 a Year in Advance. LIBERTY TICKET.

For Representatives to Congress, IST DIST. CHA'S. H. STEWART. 20 DIST. ERASTUS HUSSEY. WILLIAM CANFIELD.

For Senators,

2ND DIST. MUNNIS KENNY, FRAN'S M. LANSING, S. B. TREADWELL.

3RD DIST. WM. E. WARNER. 4TH DIST. JAMES L. BISHOP. AMASA W. KING.

5TH DIST. HENRY MONTAGUE. NATHAN POWER.

> For Representatives. OAKLAND COUNTY, W. G. STONE, JOHN THOMAS, DAVID McKNIGHT, JOHN THATER, SEBRING VOORHEIS. ANSLEY S. ARMS.

LENAWEE COUNTY, GEORGE L. CRANE, JULIUS KIES, HENRICK WILLEY, BENJ. C. DURFEE, PAUL GEDDES.

GENESEE COUNTY, JOHN W. KING, A. W. HART.

KENT AND OTTAWA COUNTIES. PRICE H. PRESCOTT, GEORGE M. BARKER.

> EATON COUNTY. T. T. STEBBINS.

SLAVERY:

REMEDY. NO. III.

Last week we consilered some of the principles of the body of slaveholders who 16th, 1843-denounced the object and govern our country, as manifested by design of annexation to be "as black as their speeches and their acts. We will

> "A SLAVOCRACY IS THE BEST FORM OF GOVERNMENT."-By Slavocracy, we mean a government where the slaveholders possess all the legislative and executive power of the state.

Let all Democrats read while we quote from two great Democratic (!) luminaries ever subscribe, and whenever they are in the U. S. Senate. Hear first Mr.

"We fmark how he speaks-" we" institutions in the world. It is impossible, with us, that conflict can take place so difficult to establish and maintain best form of Republicanism community, with a MASTER at its head, who concentrates in himself the united take a paragraph or two from the writings interest of capital and labor, of which

What a delightful picture of a slave's condition, drawn, too by a republican, Democratic Senator! It is well known that these sentiments are advanced and defended by Mr. Calhoun with great zeal

the printing establishment of the Free upon this Texas question. A change, too. Senator, who even ventures to predict will Baptist Society in Dover. It is an without either reason or argument, spe- the spread of Slavery over all the free knowledge should control and dispose of extensive concern, publishing a religious cious or potent, for it? But hold-I am States, and the reduction of their laborers those who are inferior. It is as much the ibles and missionary books. Some did adduce a most potent argument, ex- dle. We refer to Mr. McDuffie. In his

their object. The request was favorably indeed was something not to be resisted from being a political evil, is the conner-"It will be fortunate for the nonslaveholding States, if they are not in less than a quarter of a century, driven to the body said he had heard that the paper once declared it to be brighter than the adoption of a similar institution." . . . the but of the slave, and there witness the had been uttering opinions favorable to morning star and sweeter than the honey- "In a word, the institution of slavery suabolition. The House was horrified at comb! And the ever correct and con- persodes the necessity of AN ORDER OF of an hereditary system of government .-If our slaves were emancipated, and admitted, BLEACHED OR UNBLEACH-ED, to an equal participation in OUR political privileges, what a commentary should we furnish upon the doctrines of their Northern tondies have always been the emancipationists, and (what a RE- sin of ours-let us cleave to it as the ARK noisy about interference" with the South- VOLTING SPECTACLE of republican equalern Institutions by foreigners, or even ity should WE exhibit to the mock- and RELIGION alike demand its continu-

> We will venture to say that there is thrusting themselves into the "domes- not a despot in all Asia who, in writing tic affairs" of other nations. South the same number of lines, would have be-America, Greece, Naples, Poland-all trayed more aristocratic haughtiness and can testify to this. Lately a Polish pride, and more hatred of genuine repub-Sclavonian Society has been formed in licanism. The reader will observe that this country, in order to aid in emanci. there is no hatred of color manifested pating the Poles from the dominion of here. Senator McDuffie is too much of a Russia, of which John P. Berrien, a philosopher and statesman to be affected NOT AND CANNOT BE TREATED AS EQUALS says: slave-holding Whig United States Sena- by such a vulgar prejudice. He is care- BY THEIR EMPLOYERS. And those who ful to notify us that the man's EMPLOY-MENT is what disfranchises him. If he labors and owns no slaves, he is a "BLEACH-ED" slave, and cannot have "an equal participation" in the political privileges of the "order of nobility" called slave-

Another Governor of that State, Mr. Dew says:

brings corresponding ADVANTAGES in eleadding to the strength, of the State in which it exists."

These Southern Slaveholders think great deal of "elevating their character". If they would listen to what the whole world says of their character, it might be of some benefit to them. As a short commentary on this boast of the Governor in 1833, we will adduce the testimony of an able gentleman resident in Charleston in 1841. He writes to the N. Y. Evan-

"South Carolina is a POOR State, its soil worn our, and its energies DEPRESS-ED; and until there is an active change in the social system, and in the habits of the people, it cannot well be otherwise. But PRIDE and POVERTY have long been associates; and although South Carolina has not as many white inhabitants as Vermont, its inhabitants talk and feel as if it were the central point around which the whole Union must revolve.'

We might enlarge these quotations inadoption of the Constitution, the members of Congress, from the Slave States as a body, have ever voted for the extension and perpetuity of Slavery. They have added all the new slave States. They have added Texas for the express purpose, as stated by Mr. Calhoun, of rendering the institution safe. At the time of the great Missouri struggle, according to a statement before us, every Representative and candidly maintained. in Congress from slave States, without a solitary exception, voted to render Missouthe bill had been amended so as forever to prohibit it every member from the slave States, except two from Kentucky, voted to kill the bill by laying it on the table.

JUDGE BARRINGER, a whig of N. Carolina, said in the debate,-

"Sir, the bill has been essentially changed (by the amendment;) and changed, too, in a principle of the deepest and most delicate character to the WHOLE SOUTH .-Cannot gentlemen let us alone on this on positive prohibitions in regard to a inciple about which there was PER-FECT UNANIMITY AT THE SOUTH?"

The Richmond Whig says :-

"The proposition thus fell throughso by the amendment engrafted upon it at the instance of the distinguished Penn-sylvania ally of Southern Democracy." North and the Whigs of the South.— While they are willing to share the influ-

The continue d, consistent and persevering efforts of the Slaveholders for more the slaveholders] regard it [slavery] as than fifty years to manufacture new slave-

OPINIONS OF LITERARY MEN.

Our quotations thus far have been chiefly from political men. Let us now of public lecturers and teachers. Here is a quotation from a memoir read by Chancellor Harper in Charleston in 1839, It exhibits the philosophy of the Slave-

"Man can have no property in man"a phrase as full of meaning as "who slays fat oxen should himself be fat." Certainly he may, if the laws of society al low it, and if it be on sufficient grounds, neither he nor society do wrong.

"It is the order of nature and of God, that the being of superior faculties and order of nature that MEN SHOULD EN-SLAVE EACH OTHER, as that animals should prey upon each other.

"Would you do a benefit to the ted understanding and fine feelings ? So far as the mere laborer has the pride, the knowledge, or the aspirations of a free and must doubly feel his infelicity, If there are sordid, and laborious offices to be performed, is it not better that there should be sordid, SERVILE AND LABORIOUS BEINGS TO PERFORM THEM ? Hear also from Prof. Dew, of William nigger's welfare," &c. &c.

and Mary College in Virginia, the lessons of wisdom which are taught to the collegiate classes :

"I would say, then, let us cherish this institution which has been built up by no OF OUR SAFETY. Expediency, morality, too much in the prediction that the day will come when the Confederacy will regard it as THE SHEET ANCHOR of our country's Liberty.

"The occupations which we follow necessarily and unavoidly create distinctions in society. To say that all confer THE HIRELINGS WHO PERFORM ALL THE MENIAL OFFICES OF LIFE WILL stand ready to execute all our commands, no matter what they may be, for mere pecuniary reward, cannot feel themselves equal to Fus In reality, however much their reason may be bewildered by the voice of sophistry.

State where there are no slaves, Prof.

the South is not only to be regarded as abuse it, and placed in the hands of those sideration of the sum of one dollar to an evil nor to be deplored, but that it most interested in its judicious exercise. he wealth, enlarging the resources and OCCUPIED IN THE LABORS, AND "What the value of these lands WHOSE TALK IS OF BULLOCKS?"

The Oakland Gazette.

We like to see every ship sail under ts own colors; and therefore announce o our readers that the Oakland Gazette, which has made such strong antislavery professions at different times, is out dis- ty at auction. The present movement tinctly for the election of SLAVEHOLDER CLAY for the next President; for other slaveholders hereafter on the "rotation" plan; makes no pretensions to "proclaim the emancipation of the slaves"; and aims at nothing more than to"stand by Northern Rights against all encroachments."

But as some of our readers may wish to see the views of the Editor, we give them in his own language. The Italics

"The Signal of Liberty wishes to know bly, unless H. Clay should, as he ought bune. to be called for by the general voice of definitely, but they are confirmed by facts the American people. With this one ex- The World's Temperance which speak still more loudly. Since the ception, we propose to vote for a northern man for the first office in 1848; not because we would not under any circumstances votes for a slaveholder but because

"We will not then blindly refuse to vote for a slaveholder, if he will advance have at heart.

ri a slave State. In the recent vote on tion of slavery an object of party politics in the free States. We do not denounce Michigan—28 in all. the whole body of the slaveholders in the and slander a man simply because he lives House in favor of Slavery; and after in the South, or has not light enough to see all the moral and social evils of this rethren in National politics. As a political party, we do not proclaim the emanipation of the slaves, because it is not within the bounds of our political power. But as Northern men-as Whigs-as patriots, we do denounce the assumption of a certain pretty large portion of the South who strive by all the means of bravado and party management to advance should be for common good.

"At the same time, we feel a degree of contempt for those whom the Northern people have thought worthy to represent them in the councils of the North, who have lent themselves as instruments to the proposition objectionable enough in its advancement of a Southern supremacy, riginal shape, but rendered insuperably We believe upon these subjects there is no futal variance between the Whigs of the While they are willing to share the influence, the benefits and the emoluments of Government fairly with us, we are willing to concede to them the compromises the most safe and stable basis for free holding States, is the highest possible tes- cians,—as organs of a party—as free men, timony they could give to their doctrine we are at all times willing and ready to between labor and capital, which makes that a government by slaveholders is the let the South and the North know our views of slavery. We are ready to stan by Northern rights against all encroachments. This is our position, and this it ate will stand 23 Whigs to 7 Democrats. has ever been, both before and after The Whig candidate for Congress is elect-

We consider this a fair, candid exposi-

To show how much practical antislareru feeling is evinced by some of these Whig Abolition papers, we will give a sentence or two from a leader in the Gazette, a little more than a year ago.

"ABOLITIONISM.

"Again the people of Pontiac have been fed on the exquisite droppings of that thick lipped Ethiopian, who passes himself off as "Mr. Bibb," a fugitive from justice-or a fugitive slave from the South. How very pleasant it is to listen crats lost three per cent. to abolition sentiments, especially when coming from such a sooty source; and how gratifying to know that the cause has some supporters still. We believe he lectures for the ostensible purpose of obnorse or the ox by giving him a cultiva- taing means to liberate his wife, who is now held in Slavery. Well, this motive is commendable enough in Cuffee. If he has a wife, it is the duty of the Libman, HE IS UNFITTED FOR HIS SITUATION. erty party (who in connexion with their Locofoco allies, have done what never to assist him, and we hope he will succeed in his undertaking. No doubt the Liberty party feel a deep interest in the

Do FRIENDS of the slave use language

We have thus at length exposed the proslavery character of several Whig papers of this State, because they are ever throwing out antislavery representations; and we fear there is a class of Abolitionance; and perhaps I would not hazard ists who are just simple enough to be deceived by them.

The true doctrine is, to have no political fellowship with any man who votes for a slaveholder, or for a supporter of slaveholders.

Honor to Gerrit Smith!-A Utica correspondent of the Herald, Sept. 5th,

of some forty acres of land in Hamilton County, New York, given by the celebrated landholder, Gerrit Smith, Esq. to a colored man residing in that county. He has made out two thousand deeds of a similar character to the one I saw, In denouncing universal suffrage in a conveying lands, from forty to fifty acres to each, as gifts to industrious colored men in this State, and designs, may justly be regarded as proslavery men. I am informed, to make out one thou-"Political power (at the South) is thus sand more. The considerations in the lature that "the existence of slavery in taken from the hands of those who might deeds are as follows: " For and in con didate for the State Senete.

me, in hand, paid, and being desirous to HOW CAN HE GET WISDOM have all share in the subsistance and hap-THAT HOLDETH THE PLOUGH, piness which a bountiful God has pro-

> "What the value of these lands may be per acre, and whether sufficient to make all these two or three thousand men voters or not, I am unable to state. That it will make some of them such, there can be no doubt.

"You are aware that, during the past season, Mr. Smith has been selling off large portions of his vast landed properreduces his 800,000 and upwards of acres considerably, an object which he has long desired to accomplish."

Thus, while other men of wra'th are studying and planning to add acre to acre, and farm to farm, here is one who is quietly giving away lands by the hundred thousand acres to make the poor and despised independent and comfortable. Blessings on the man and the deed! There are topices on which we widely differ from Mr. S., but his course. in this respect, is one which every true what whig slaveholder we intend to vote for President in 1848." None, proba-

Convention.

A London correspondent furnishes the New York Tribune with an account of we believe in a fair "rotation" in these the organization of the Worlds Temperance Convention, which commenced its session in London, on the 4th inst., and the great and good measures which we terminated on the 8th. The whole We do not expect to number of Delegates present was 306, please or satisfy the Sign il, but we are the largest majority being from Great free to avow our position, honestly taken Britain. The American Delegates were, "We do not wage a sectional war upon 8 from New York State, 8 from Massathe South; we do not seek to break the con- chusetts, 5 from Pennsylvania, 2 from stitutional compact by making the aboli- Ohio, 2 from Maine, 1 from Rhode Michigan-28 in all.

Among these were Elihu Burritt, of Worcester, Mass; Lyman Beecher, of institution. We are willing to go along Cincinnati; Henry C. Wright, of Pa; cordially and evenly with our Southern and J. V. Himes, the celebrated Miller-

One of the London Pictorials gives a sketch of the faces of the principal persons in attendance.

The venerable Dr. Beecher is in the midst of them, with his spectacles in his hand, and among the faces is that of Southern i sterests inopposition to those of Fredrick Douglass, the fugitive Slave .-Father Matthew and Fredrick Douglass are also honored with separate portraits.

The Beauties of Soldiering. Capt. Kennedy, of the Franklin (La.) Volun-

eers, informs the editor of the New Orleans Picavone, that in the settlement of the accounts of his men, each one of them was brought four dollars in debt to the Government. Uncle Sam charged them \$40 each for clothing, which was more than their wages came to. We had always supposed that the troops were to be allowed their seven dollars a month besides their " bread and breeches." but it seems we were mistaken. We hope the "boys" will profit by the experience they have had in warlike matters and hasten home to their anxious mothers - Christian Cit.

Vermont.

The Freeman informs us that the Sened in the first district : defeated in the second, by 100 votes : re-elected in the tion of the proslavery position of the third, by 300 majority : and in the fourth, the Dem. candidate is defeated by 1,500

> The vote for Governor stands thus: Eaton, Whig, Smith, Dem. 18,075 Brainard, Lib. 7,184 Increase of Liberty vote,-640 Whig 1,108 Decrease of Dem.

The Liberty party increased about ten per cent, the Whigs five, and the Demo-

Indiana.

The official canvass for Governor of Indiana shows the Liberty vote to be 2,278, being an advance of some 300 on last year. George W. Clark.

By the following extract of a letter from Mr.

Clark, dated Victor, N. Y. September 24, 1846. it will be seen that it is very doubful whether he is able to fill his appointments in this State .can be undone towards riveting her chains) The disappointment will be a matter of general

"It was expected by the friends in your State, that I would spend some time with them previous to your election, and I fondly anticipated returning, and being able so to do. I find myself, however confined to my bed with chill and fever, with which I was attacked the next day after reached home. You will see the perfect impossibility of fulfilling a duty, which I had hoped might be useful to the cause in your State, and alike pleasant to my feelings. My friend Paine, also, who accompanied me from Illinois, has been very sick at my house, but is now convalescent, while I remain prostrate and can hardly say when I may get about. It may be well for you to let the friends know why I cannot be with them.'

Somebody has returned a copy of the Signal for discontinuance, without any name or post office therewith. If he will make us acquainted with those two particulars, we will comply with his wishes.

The Democrats have nominated for Congress, Robert McClelland, from the first district, Edward Bradley from the second, and K. S. Bingham, from the third. The first two are practising lawyers, and the last is said to have been a student of the profession. All three were advocates of receiving Texas with slavery, and

BF Jacob M. Howard of Detroit, is a c.an.

Hale's Speech.

Don't fail to read the speech of Mr. HALE, and lend it to your Democratic neighbor. It is a valuable document.

BT We understand that the Liberty Convention at Jackson on the 9th of October will be a large one. Let all the friends of Liberty turn out and make it "a rouser."

Documents! Documents!!

Documents for the following towns will be found at the respective places mentioned. The Chairman of each town will send for his lot.

Jackson-J. M. Treadwell, for the towns of Leoni, Grass Lake, Napoleon, Brooklyn, Concord, Spring Arbor, Sandstone, and Rives. Washtenaw-A: Ann Arbor, Signal Office, for Sylvan, Manchester, Saline, Lodi, Ypsilanti,

and Salem. Oukland-At Pontiac, J. Peck, for Milford, Highland, Wall Lake, Commerce, and White Lake, and for Farmington, in Detroit at Hallock and Raymond's.

Livingston-At Howell, E. F. Gay, for Bright on, Pinckney, Howell, Oceola, and Kensington Shiawassee-At Owasso, Dr. Barnes, for Byron, Owass, Vernon, Woodhull, and Ben-

Calhoun-For Homer and Albion with E. M. Johnson, Albion, for Leroy and Battle Creek, with E. Hussey, Battle Creek.

Kalamazoo-Van Buren, Berrien, Cass, Allo gan and Barry, with Rev. Mr. Dennison, Kala-

Eaton-With J. M. Treadwell, Jackson. St. Joseph and Branch-With C. Gurney, Centreville.

Leniwes-At Adrian, with L. P. Perkins. Hillsdale-At Hillsdale, with H. Milliken. Geneses and Lapser-With J. Peck, Pontiac Macom'-With W. Canfield, at Mount Clem-

The Central Committee regret that they are not able to send a larger number and greater aswill be found to be all good and sterling. To appearance is plausible, some towns the Committee send a greater variety of documents, than to others, either because of peculiar circumstances known to the Committee, or greater contribution by the towns, or other

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE. Detroit, Sept. 23, 1846.

STATE AGENCY FUND. No New Reports Received. Monies received by Central Committee. White Lake, Oakland co. Robert Garner

From Robert Garnerr,	\$2,00
" Thomas Garner,	1,00
" Robert Gilfillen,	1,00
" Rev. Geo. Hornell,	1,00
In all,	\$5,00
Paid by same town to State Age	nt.
- John Garner,	\$1,5
S. Voorheis,	1,5
P. Voorheis,	1,0
E. Backman,	1,0
In all,	\$5,0
Grand Blanc, per Dr. J. W. King,	10.0
MR. PLUMB reports the following pay	ments
At Salem,	\$2,7
" Webster,	2.5
Dexier.	1.0
E. H. Johnson, Albion,	1,0
and the second second	\$7.2
Mn. Horan reports the following	ng.
Vesilanti	1.0

\$34,25 Mr. Hough also reports, for Lodi, per E. Benton. pledge \$10,00. Hanover, L. M. Brown, \$5,00.

6.00

B. C. Duries, of Medina, (no county named) reports \$10,00 pledged. RECAPITULATION.

Manchester,

Amounts previously acknowledged. Total sub. \$1,104,10 Tot pd. \$250,24 10.00 Lodi. Hanover, 5.00 Medina, 10,00 Cash as above. \$1129,10 \$284.49 C. H. STEWART, Chan. State Cen. Com.

Detroit, Sept. 26, 1846.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Maryland.

Laura Clancy, who ran away from Baltimore with a considerable sum of money &c. was tel egraphed on Sunday, and arrested immediately upon arriving in New York. The Telegraph is going to be a powerful rogue preventive-cutting off all chance of a fellow's escape from the scene of his mal-practices.

It is stated that it cost the city of Baltimore \$11,223, to repair the damage done the streets of that city by the late heavy storms.

Virginia.

The Editor of the Baltimore Saturday Visiter. who is on a visit to Virginia, mentions the fol lowing incident in a letter to his paper:

The slave of a farmer, in an adjoining county. (Jefferson,) having been jumped upon and stamped by his master, with spurs on, so as to cruelly ficerate his face as well as his body, he was business. found, next morning, in an adjacent pond or stream of water-having tied a stone to his own neck, (as it is said.) and plunged in, for the successful purpose of drowing himself, under the feeling of deperation caused by the fiendish treatment of his muster !

North Carolina.

The Raleigh Standard states that a poll was twken at the late election about the propriety of establishing a Penitontiary in North Carolina 15,000 to 20,000, against such an institution.

They think it cheaper to hang criminals at once, or take the penalty of the offences out of the hides of the criminals. It was in N. Carolina that they hung a man a year or two since for dustry. stealing a pair of suspenders! A cotemporary asks if they refuse to have a State Prison because the majority are too good to need one, or too bad to allow one?

Kentucky.

An antislavery society has been got up in Lewis County, Kentucky; and it's said societies will pint tin cup."

be formed in some of the adjoining counties .-Quite an excitement is got up there; but it is said the antislavery feeling cannot be put down,-We hope it will stand, and prove the leaven which will leaven the whole loaf.

Ohio.

Four colored persons who proved to be the property of Mr. McNickel, of Covington, were arrested in this city yesterday. They were conveyed home in a carriage, which was followed to the river by a large number of people, some of whom appeared anxious to see them in the enjoyment of liberty, while others were equally as derirous to have them return to the land of bondage .- Cin. Chron.

The Atlantic and Ohio Telegraph Company are pushing forward the line with all speed to the Ohio River. It is said that it may reach Cin- long and bitter complaint to old Rough ciunnti by January. There are 80 Divisions of the Sons or TEM-

PERANCE in the State of Ohlo. On Sunday night, during the alarm of fire, villain who came out of the groggery on Vine st. near the corporation line.

The ball entered tha back part of Andrew's tales affout, but the most probable is, that the United States." black-hearted villain swore that he would kill somebody, and discharged his piatol at the crowd his trial -Cin. Com. Aug. 24.

We learn from the Journal that there is woman in Pickaway county, who weighs 464

Indiana.

A counterfeit one dollar Indiana bill having the blacksmith's shop in the centre, is in circu- deserving. lation, which may be easily detected by noticing that the energyer's names in the genuine, are near the President's signature. In the countersortment of documents: but the very limited feit, the abreviated words Cash'r and Pres't have permit them to do better. The documents sent face of the bill and engraving is too light; but its

Missouri.

Four negro men and boys, belonging to Messrs. Cuere & Coddin, ran away on Saturday night. They are supposed to have been piloted and per-The Chairman of each organized and reported spaded off by sholition influence. Two or three town, will find his parcel as above, and he will of the police started yesterday morning for Alton, see that its contents are well and speedily dis- Illinois, in hot pursuit. Nearly every day slaves are leaving their masters, and the only preventive is to keep strict watch. The lacilities afforded here for their escape have the effect to days. depreciate the value of this kind of property very much.-St. Louis New Era.

Illinois.

It is well known to our readers that by an ar rangement with the English Bond-holders, the State of Illinois has given over to them the unabout completing it, but the principal difficulty now, is to supply it with water, owing to the level of the lake being eight feet below the bottom of the canal. To overcome this, the present company, after various propositions, finally bethought themselves of raising the water of the lake so as to supply the canal. They wrote to Messrs. Knapp & Totton of this city and furnished with data to calculate whether it could be done, and what machinery would accomplish it. Those gentlemen soon furnished an answer, and the other day received in return an order to build some powerful machinery for that purpose-a steam engine and eight pumps of four and a half feet bore and six feet stroke. We are glad to selected to execute this order. Their shop and cal force are not excelled by any establishment in the United States -Pittsburgh Guzatto.

VARIETY.

old story about the recruit on sentry duty, got wings, too." and his innocent way of making known to a stranger the pass-word for the night. A similar incident actually occured on Saturday night on Governor's Island .-One of that fine regiment, popularly spoken of as Col. Stevenson's California boys, was put on guard by way of initiating him into the mysteries of a sentinel's duties. With the pass-word-" Newport' -were given to him strict injunctions to shoot the first man approaching or departing from the island who did not pronounce the shiboleth of the hour.

The raw youth shouldered his musket, and soon all sounds were hushed save the echo of hisown solitary walk, as monotonously he trod the beaten path But anon the sound of footsteps and then a heavy plunge into the water caught his ear, and, running to the spot, he hailed in the direction of the sound, "Hallow! who goes there ?" " A friend, " was the prompt reply. "Then, if you be a friand. say Newport, or I'll shoot."

Great was the laughter and not small the vexation of the sergeant of the guard, who was in a tent near the speaker. Of course he had to call in the whole of the guard and change the countersign .- N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

CAPITAL IN THE COPPER BUSINESS .- The num er of companies engaged in the copper business in actual operations is about 90, and the nominal capital is over \$15,000,000. Boston seems to have entered the most extensively into the

A short time ago, a maker of snuff, in Paris, was caught in the act of perverting ivory-black, sal ammonisc, and refuge bark of tanyards into nto prime "rappee," "kanaster," &c. Upwards of three thousand squares of the precious mixture were burning upon his premises .- National Press.

An aristocratic exquisite-ess in Waertown, Mass.' enquired of her aunt, Shall we have the same servants to wait on us in heaven, that we have here? I should so like to have Polly to help Paw Paw, and De Witt, in connection with me dress in the morning."- Voice of In-

THE LARGEST KIND KNOWN .- A volunteer, writing to Louisville from the Rio Grande, says that the musquitoes there can stand flat-footed upon the ground and without difficulty drink water out of a

ing from the Picayune correspondence is capital in its way :

" Among the people who attempted to establish drinking and gambling establish- published until their return to Detroit. ments at Camargo, was a certain character well known to the army. His goods were reshipped by order of the commandant of the town, and he was ordered off. He became insolent and abusive in consequence, and went so far that Capt. Miles ordered him to be arrested and put in the guard-house until the boat was ready. On his being released, he went up to Gen. Taylor's tent and made a and Ready. The General sat and listened to him in silence. When he had closed, the General rose very coolly, and Philip Andrews, belonging to Fire Company No. asked him if he had got through. "Yes, 7, was deliberately shot through the head by a sir, I believe I have." "Well, then," exclaimed the General, applying his right toe to a prominent part of the fellow's ber 21st. head, passed through, and lodged over one of body in a very emphatic manner, "be off his eyes. He died instantly. There are many from here or I'll kick you clear into the

DARING ROBBERY !- A teetotaller, in the street; Andrews was the victim. The on being told that temperance men were murderer was caught yesterday morning, three a band of robbers, said-" Yes, they have miles up Mill Creek, and lodged in jail to await robbed the Poor House and the State Prison of their victims!"

An effort is being made in Cork, to raise a life annuity of £700 for Father Mathew the Apostle of Temperance in Ireland. It could not be bestowed upon one more

man, who is 72 years of age, has completed his task of walking 1000 miles in ing theirs. If friends through the State will also amount of funds placed at their control, do not no periods as the genuine have. The whole 1000 consecutive hours. He is a wonderful walker. He walked in 1818 a quarter of a mile in a quarter an hour 1100 miles, beginning each mile within 20 minutes after each hour: 1816, 1993 half miles in 1993 consecutive half hours; 1817, 2000 miles in 42 days 1835, 51 miles daily for 20 successive

> Text .- "I think then, I may safely conclude, and I firmly believe, that be held at the village of Jackson, on the 9th day American slavery is not only not a sin, but especially commanded by God, through his Apostles. And here I might close finished canal, from the waters of Lake Michi- its defence; for what God ordained and gan at Chicago to the Illinois river. They are Christ sanctifies, shall surely command the respect and toleration of man .- Gov Hummond of S. C.

EXPERIMENT WITH THE CURRENCY .-Youngsters about railroads have got into the habit of placing silver on the track, to have it flattened by the train as it passes. One of these urchins having made something by the experiment concluded to try it again; the next time. the coin adhered to the wheel of the locapital .- New York Sun.

"Pa, is dogs got wings?" "Wings? No, child, don't you know better than that? "Why, thunder and scissors, pa, this 'ere paper says a big dog flew at a FUNNY .- Every one has heard the man and bit him. So, I guess dogs is

MOTICES.

State Agency. APPOINTMENTS OF MESSES. PLUMB AND HOUGH OF UTICA, N. Y.

MR. PLUMB.

ALLEGAN COUNTY. Tuesday, October 6

Wednesday, " 7 Thursday, " 8 D Friends in Allegan will appoint their own

BARRY COUNTY. Friday, October 9 at Middleville. Saturday, " 10 at Hastings. REV. L. C. HOUGH.

VAN BUREN COUNTY. Tuesday, October 6 at Paw Paw. Wednesday, " 7

Thursday, 11 8 IF As such places as friends n ay appoint suit able to themselves.

BARRY COUNTY. Friday, October 9 at Pratrieville. Saturday, " 10 at Hastings. At Hastings, Messrs. Plumb and Hough w inite, and pursue the rest of their tour in con-

nection, unless they and friends on the spot deep

it best that they should separate occasionally. The will fill the following appointments: IONIA COUNTY. Wednesday, October 14 at Portland. Thursday, " 15 at Lyons. On the 16th and 17th at such places as may be

appointed, by friends at Lyons. CLINTON COUNTY. They will spend in this County the week, ommencing on Monday the 19th at De Witt. to Saturday evening the 24th. De Witt friends will make the necessary appointments.

SHIAWASSEE COUNTY. They will spend in Shiawassee the following week, commencing on Monday the 26th at Owasso, and ending on Saturday evening the 31st. Each appointment will be at early candlelight except at the Mass Conventions at Kalamazoo Messrs. Bibb and Treadwell. These will com mence at 10 o'clock A. M. (See appointments of B. & T.)

We again commend these visitors to the care and hospitality of friends, and request the latter to forward them on their route.

Messrs. Plumb and Hough, are also authorized to receive contributions to the State fund. We have to throw ourselves on friends to sustain our effort, and we solleit from each his contribution,

OLD ROUGH AND READY. - The follow- | no matter how small. Every contribution is regularly published in the Signal, with or without he donor's name, according to circumstances.-It is probable however that some part of the collections made by these gentlemen cannot be

> C. H. STEWART, Cha'n. St. Cen. Com. Detroit, Sept. 21, 1846.

State Agency Appointments

MESSES. BIBB AND TREADWELL, Will attend COUNTY MASS MEETINGS at the following times and places.

JACKSON, On Friday the 9th. CHARLOTTE,

Eaton County, on Tuesday, October 13th. MASON. Iugham County, on Friday, October 16th.

DE WITT, Clinton County, on Monday October 19th. IF Attended also by Messrs, PLUMB and

BENNINGTON. Shiawasee County, on Wednesday, Octo-In Genesee County, place to be fixed and an nounced by Dr. King, of Grand Blanc, on Friday, October 23d.

Howell, Livingston County on Tuesday, October 27th OAKLAND COUNTY, Place to be fixed by Pontiac friends, on Eriday

October 30th. WASHTENAW COUNTY.

On Monday, November 1st. Each meeting will meet at 10 o'clock in the orenoon, and hold an afternoon and evening

Friends in the places designated will please make immediate preparations for the meetings. Let ample notice be given and at once. Let oth EATON, THE PREDESTRIAN.—This old er speakers be invited, and every preparation made to make the most of our present effort. We are doing our part. Our speakers are do-

thunder shout of Liberty over our land. To it then, friends: to it one and all. Let there be no laggards; no faint beartedness; no holding successively, for six weeks; in 1815, back: but in their place, buoyant hope, and the 1100 miles, at a mile an hour; in 1816, stern determination of freemen to war to the death with slavery.

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

Ladies Anti-Slavery Meeting.

A meeting of the Ladies Benevolent Antislavery Society for the County of Jackson, will October, at 10 o'clock A. M. Several gentlemen from abroad, are expected

o address the meeting, among whom, are C. H. STEWART, of Detroit, and ICHABOD CODDING, of Illinois.

Mr. Bibb, the talented fugitive from slavery vill also address the meeting. His tale of wor and the wrongs of slavery, when told in his im pressive manner, is always listened to with interest and deep feeling. A dinner, got up by the Ladies, will be prepared for the occasion. A general attendance from this and the adjacent Jackson, Sept. 21, 1845.

Ingham County Conven-

tion. A Convention of the Liberty party of Ingham comotive, and the little operator sunk County will be held on Wednesday, Oct. 15, at more than his former gains. Never I o'clock P. M. at the School House near Dea. mind, my little man, older heads than yours have suffered by expanding their this County and will insure Property against losses by Fire, at the lowest rates, and with despatch and accuhear that this eminently scientific firm have been mind, my little man, older heads than Covert's in Leslie, for the purpose of nominating officers to be supported by the Liberty party at the ensuing election.

LEWIS ATWOOD, H. D. POST. County Committee. September 25, 1846

FEVER AND AGUE finally conquered This disease has at length met with an opponent, before which it had to vield, in the India Cholagogue, prepared by Charles Osgood, M. M. This gentleman resided several years in in infected district of Michigan, making Ferer and Ague, its cause, effect, and cure, his study, and from the knowledge thus acquired, he compounded the above named medicine, which has

never yet been known to fat. Numerous certificates from men of the highes respectability, testifying to the great efficacy of his medicine, can be seen on application to the undersigned.

MAYNARDS, Agents for the proprietor.

COMMERCIAL.

ANN ARBOR, Oct. 2, 1846. Wheat has come in more freely during th ast week. We quote this morning at 63 to 69

In New York Sept. 25, good western brand of Flour were firm at \$5,00 and Wheat at \$1,04

NOTICE!

THE Co partnership heretofore existing by the name of J. A. Twiss & Co., was displayed by mutual objects on the fifteenth of June last. J. A. TWISS. ELIJAH MOUNT.

Ann Arbor, Sopt. 25, 1846. WANTED, a good steady boy about sixtee

VV. or seventeen wors old at Jacob Volland Saddle and Harness M ker Shop, Ann Arbor. Sept. 26, 1846.

Paper Hangings. LARGE lot of Paper Hangings, and Box dering, for sale cheaper than ever offered

in this Village, at PERRY'S BOOKSTORE. THE LIBERTY MINSTREL.

ONE HUNDRED COPIES of the fifth ed

at the Signal office at 50 cents single, or \$4.50 per dozen. Terms Cash. Now is the time for Liberty choirs to supply themselves. TO LAWYERS. UST opening, a first rate lot of Law Books, for sale at the publishers prices, for eash at June 15, 1946. PERRY'S BOOKSTORE.

tion of this highly popular work are for sa

FRANKLIN COLD WATER HOUSE! BATES STREET, one door North of JEFFERSON S. FINNEY. AVENUE, DETROIT.

NEW GOODS! Cheap for Cash!!

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their L old customers, and the public generally, that they are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of English, American and West India, GOODS.

Crockery, Shelf Hardware, Paints, Oils, Dyestuffs, Drugs and Medicines. Also a general assortment of IRON, suitable for Ironing Waggons and Buggies, Nail Rods, Hotse Shoes, and Horse Nails, Sheet Iron, Tin Ware and Tin Plate-also a general assort-

BOOTS & SHOES, thick and thin sale work, and custom work to suit purchasers. All of which they will sell on the lawest possible terms for Cash or Barter. Feeling confident as we do, that we can make it for the interest of all those wishing to purchase any of the above memioned Goods, we do most earnestly solicit at least an investigation of our Goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

JAMES GIBSON & CO. No. 3. Exchange Block. Ann Arbor, Lower Town, Sept. 14, 1846.



Jewelry, Clocks, Watches, &c. &c. which he intends to sell as love as at any other establishment this side of Buffalo for ready no: a good assortment of

Gold Finger Rings, Gold Brenst pins, Wristlets Guard Chains and Keys, Silver Spoons, German Silver Tea and Tuble Spoons (first quality.) Silver and German do Sugar Tongs, Silver Salt, Mustard and Cream spoons, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases, Gold Pens. Penci Silver and German Silver Thimbles.

Silver Spectacles, German and Steel do. Goggles, Clothes, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Lather Brushes, Razors and Pocket Knives, Fine Shears and Scissors, Knives and Forks, Brittannia Tea Pots and Castors, Plated, Brass

Brittannia Tea Pots and Castors, Plated, Brass, and Brittania Candlesticks, Snuffers & Trays, Shaving boxes and Soaps,
Chapman's Best Razor Strop, Calfand Morocco Wallets, Silk and Cotton nurses, Violins and Bows, Violin and Bass Viol Strings, Flutes, Fites, Clarionets, Accordeons—Music Books for the same, Motto Seals, Steel Pens and Tweezers, Pen cases, Snuff and Tobacco boxes, Vory Dressing Combs, Sule and Back and Pock, Vory Dressing Combs, Sule and Back and Pock. (vory Dressing Combs, Side and Back and Pock et Combs, Neadle cases, Stelettoes, Water Paints and Brushes, Toy Watches, a great variety of brought to this market, Fancy work boxes, chil dren's tea setts. Cologne Hair Oils. Smelling Salts, Court Plaster, Tea Bells, Thermometers. German Pipes, Wood Pencils, BRASS AND WOOD CLOCKS, &c. in fact almost every ning to please the fancy. Ladies and Gentle nen, call and examine for yourselves. Clocks. Watches and Jewelry repaired an

warranted on short notice. Shop at his of stand, opposite H. Becker's brick Store.
CALVIN BLISS.
N. B.—Cash paid for old Gold & Silver.

Also Perry's Book Store in the sam Ann Arbor, July 1st, 1846.

NOTICE. WASHTENAW COURTY, CEERES OFFICE, SS. HI HE annual meeting of the Board of Super

visors, for this County, will be held at the Court House in Ann Arbor on Wednesday the 12th day of October next.

B. KING, Clerk.

Ann Arbor, Sept. 4, 1846.

Fire! Fire!!

F. J. B. CRANE would respectfully notify the citizens of Ann Arbor, and the surrounding country, that he continues to act as HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY, of the eldest and most stable in the country, and all losses sustained by them will be—as they ever have been-PROMPTLY PAID! Fire is a dangerous element and not to be trifled with: therefore make up your mind to guard against, it and

Mr. CRANE'S Office is in Crane's new Block Mr. CRANE Some is in Corner of the Public Square, Ann Arbor.
280-tf.

Leather! Leather!!

1000 Sides Sole Leather, 500 do Harness do 200 do Bridle do 10) dozen Calf Skins, 5) do Upper Leather.

For sale by 123 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit E. G. BURGER, Dentist, FIRST ROOM OVER C. M. & T. W. ROOT'

STORE, CRANE & JEWETT'S BLOCK, ANN ARBOR. FOR SALE

CHEAP for CASH, or every kind of country Produce, Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks, Vali ses, Trunk Valises, Carpet Bags, &c. Also a good assortment of Whips & LASHES which will be sold very low, and no mistake, at COOK & ROBINSON'S.
Ann Arbor, August 12, 1846, 277-

LOOK HERE!!

THE Subscriber offers to sell Forty Acres o good Land in the County of Livingston -The land is timbered, and within two miles of icres are cleared, and there are ten acres more eady for logging. There is a good log hous and some fruit trees on the premises. The terms will be liberal, and pryment may be made in carpenter's work, lumber or a good team. Apply to the subscriber in Ann Arbor Ann Arbor, July 18, 1846. S. D. NOBLE. 274 12v

THE highest price paid in cash by G. F. Lew is, Exchange Broker, opposite the Insurance Bank, Detroit, for orders on any of the ounties in the State of Michigan; also for State securities of all kinds and uncurrent funds Gall Dec 1. 1845.

COUNTY ORDERS.

CLOVER MACHINES. THRASHING MACHINES and Seperator are made and sold by the subscribers at their Machine Shop, near the Paper Mill, Lower Town, Ann Arbor. KNAPP & HAVILAND,

Jan. 19, 1846. 247 if

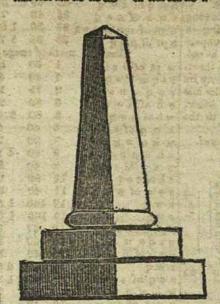
SUBSCRIBERS who are to pay in Wood will please call immediately with a few loads at please call immediately with a few loads a the Signal Office. Sept. 26, 1846. NOTICE!

WOOD!! WOOD!!!

oon, will be put in a legal source of collection GARLAND & LaFEVRE. Sept. 10, 1846 Chattel Mortgages,

TUST printed and for sale at this office in any

Ann Arbor MARBIE TARD.



THE undersigned having purchased the inter A ests of his partner in the Marble Business, would inform the inhabitants of this and adjoining old stand in Upper Town, near the Presbyterian Church, where he will manufacture to order.
Monuments, Grave Stones Paint Stone,

Tablets, &c. &c. Those wishing to obtain any article in his line of business will find by calling that he has an as-sortment of White and Variegated Marble from the Eastern Marble Quarrier, which will be wrought in Modern style, and sold at eastern prices, adding transportation only. Call and get the proof.

J. M. ROCKWELL.

Ann Arbor, July 8, 1846.

272-19

CHEAP STOVES!

125 COOKING & PARLOR STOVES. just received, by the Subscriber, (mosty from Albany) making a good assortment of the latest and best patterns, which will be sold at Low Prices! not to be undersold this side Lake Also, Copper Furniture, Cauldron Kettles

Hollow Ware of all sizes, Stove Pipe, Sheet TIN WARE! Manufactured, and constantly kept on hand which will also be sold very low. P. S.—Porchasers will do well to call and examine for their own satisfa

Ypsilanti, June 20, 1846. BETTER LATE THAN NEVER! THE Subscriber has the pleasure of announ-cing to the Public, that he has just received from New York, and opened a choice and well eslected assortment of

NEW GOODS, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, ware, Boots and Shoce, which he will sell at Very Low Prices for Ready Pay in Cash, or Produce. Cash or Goods will be paid for WOOL in any

ROBERT DAVIDSON. Ann Arbor, June 10, 1846. TAX SALES.

WASHTENAW CO. TREASURER'S OFFICE, ? Ann Arbor, Sept. 23d, 1846. OTICE is hereby given, that the sale of Lands delinquent for Taxes for the year 844, and omissions of previous years in Washtenaw County, will take place at this office on Monday, the fifth day of October next. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock. A. M., and be contin-ued from day to day, until all is sold, or other-

O. W. MOORE, Co. Tress. Cheap Hardware Store.

wise disposed of.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform his old customers and the public generally

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

Also, Spike, Wrought, Cut and Horse Shoe

Nails, Glass, Sheet Iron, Hoop Iron, Sheet and

Bar Lead, Zync, Bright and Association of Sheet and Bar Lead, Zync, Bright and Association of Sheet and Bar Lead, Zync, Bright and Association of Sheet and Bar Lead, Zync, Bright and Association of Sheet and Bar Lead, Zync, Bright and Association of Sheet and Bar Lead, Zync, Bright and Association of Sheet and Bar Lead, Zync, Bright and Association of Sheet and Bar Lead, Zync, Bright and Association of Sheet and Bar Lead, Zync, Bright and Association of Sheet and Bar Lead, Zync, Bright and Association of Sheet and Bar Lead, Zync, Bright and Association of Sheet and Bar Lead, Zync, Bright and Association of Sheet and Bar Lead, Zync, Bright and Association of Sheet and Bar Lead, Zync, Bright and Association of Sheet and Bar Lead, Zync, Bright and Association of Sheet and Bar Lead, Zync, Bright and Association of Sheet and Bar Lead, Zync, Bright and Bar Lead, Bright and Bar Lead, Bright and Bar Lead, Zync, Bright and Bar Lead, Bright and Bar Lead, Zync, Bright and Anealed Wire, Mo-lasses Gates and Fassetts, Mill Saws, Cross Cu Saws, Hand and Wood Saws, Back and Key Hole Saws, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Adzes, Cooper's Tool., Drawing Knives, Spoke Shaves, Tap Borers, Cast Steel Augurs, Common Augurs, Augur Bitts, Hollow Augurs, Steel and Iron Squares, Ground Plaster, Water Lime, Grind Stones, Potash, Caldron and Sugar Kettles. Cable, Log. Trace and Halter Chains, Broad, Hand and Narrow Axes, Spirit and Plumb Levels, together with a general assortment of Hollew Ware, which will be sold low for Cash of approved credit at 123, Jefferson Avenue, El-Detroit, Jan. 16th, 1846.

R. MARVIN.

CENTRAL LAND AND TAX AGENCY.

JACKSON MICHIGAN. Office Second Story of the Brick Block adjoining American Hotel. THE subscribers under the name of Herlbut

their personal attention to

The purchase and sale of Real Estate, Payments of Tuxes on Land, Redeeming Lands soll for Taxes, Examination of Titles, Convenances, and such other business as pertains to a General Real Estate Agency. Intending permanently to

at Jackson, for the purpose of transacting busi-ness as General Real Estate Agents, will give

to continue the above Agency, arrangements have been made with extensive Real Estate Of fices at the East, through which the sale of im-proved lands may be materially facilitated; an desiring to render it as beneficial as possible, register of such real property for sale, as ma be furnished us, with prices, terms, particular description. &c. will be kept for the inspection of purchasers, and when a sile is effected, a A catalogue of Lands, Farms, or other rea

property for sale will be published and extensive ly circulated by our office, and owners of such roperty, desiring to find owners, can avail them elves of this medium, by forwarding to us particular description of the property. ces, terms. &c. and One Dollar for each descrip. on advertised. Our charges for all services, will in all cases

DF All letters must be postpaid.

Jackson, Sept. 1846. The undersigned will continue to attend to the actice of his profession, and will devote paricular attention to the collection and sector claims, Foreclosure of Mortgages, and os, Foreclosure of Mortgages, and draft

H. HURLBUT, J. M. TREADWELL

To Country Merchants. HE Subscriber has constantly for sale good assortment of heavy WOOLEN CLOTHS,

see them at the MANUATTAN STORE. W. A. RAYMOND. B. B. & W. R. NOYES, JR.

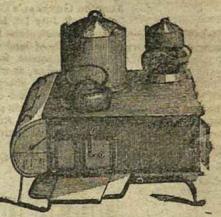
Also, Manufacturers of Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron ware, No. 78 Woodward Avenue, Dergort. 280-ti

vell adapted to the country market which he will

sell at wholesale or retail, very Low. Call and

A LL persons indebted to us either by Note or Book account, are requested to make im-mediate payment, as all accounts not settled DEALER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC Hardware and Cutlery, STOVES & HOLLOW-WARE.

NEW COOKING STOVE.



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

Woolson's Hot Air Cooking

STOVE Which he can confidently recommend as being decidedly superior to any Cooking Steve in use. es, it is unrivalled. The new and important improvement in-

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

76 Woodward Avenuu, Detroit, Dec. 12, 1845. 212 J. HOLMES & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN STAPLE AND PANCY DRY GOODS. Dry Groceries, Carpeting,

No. 63 Woodward Avenue, Larned's Block, Detroit. J. HOLMES, New York. M. HOLMES, Detroit. }
WE take this method of informing our friends
and customers throughout the State, tha we are still pursuing the even tenor of our ways, endeavoring to do ou: business upon hir ways, endeavoring to do our business upon har and honorable principles. We would also tender our acknowledgments for the patronage extended to us by our customers, and would beg leave to call the attention of the public to a very well selected assortment of seasonable Goods, which are offered at wholesale or retail at very low prices. Our facilities for purchasing Good low prices. Our facilities for purchasing Good are unsurpassed by any concern in the State—One of the firm, Mr. J. Holmes resides in the city of New York, and from his long experience in the Jobbing trade in that city, and from his invough knowledge of the market, he is embled to avail himself of the auctions and any decline in prices. We also purchase from the Importers, Manufacturer's Agents, and from the auctions, by the package, the same as N. Y. nuctions, by the package, the same as N. Y. lobbers purchase, thus saving their profits -Jobbers purchase, thus saving their prome.—
With these facilities we can safely say that our
Goods are soid chear for 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 buy Goods cheap, and buy a large quantity for a little money give us a trial. Our stock

is as extensive as any in the city, and we are constantly receiving new and fresh Goods from New York. 50,000 lbs. Wool. Wanted, the above quantity of good merchant-able. Wool for which the highest market price

will be paid. J. HOLMES & CO. Detroit, May 28, 1846. 214-tf

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

100,000 lbs.

of a good clean merchantable article, as soon as the season for selling commences, as we are connected with Eastern wool dealers, we shall A his old customers and the public generally be able to pay the highest price the Eastern market will continues to keep a large and general ket will afford. Great complaint was made lest

> We would here take occasion to request that the utmost pains should be taken to have the sheep well washed before shearing, that the Tag Locks be cut off, and that each Fleece be car fully tied up with proper wool twine, (cost 183 to 25 cis per lb.) hemp 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 Waol buyers, it being difficult to clean.

J. HOLMES & Co. WOODWARD AVENUE, Detroit, March 26, 1846. Larnerds Bl. 257-11

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

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER. SMART'S BLOCK. 137 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROITS KEPS constantly for sale a complete assort ment of Miscellaneous, School and Classi-cal Books, Letter and Cap Paper, plain and ruled, Quills, Ink, Sealing Wax, Cutlery, Wrap-ed, 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-

Sabbath School and Bible Society Depositor.

n quantities, a large discount made.

P. B. RIPLEY would say to his friends and the triends of Temperance, that he has taken the Temperance House, lately kept by Wm. G. Wheaton, where he would be glad to wait upon them. Hay and Oats and Stabbling Detroit, January 1, 1840.

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

YOUNG LADIES SCHOOL

Judge Thompson. TERMS : For the Primary Studies, higher English Studies, for a term of eleven weeks: For Latin, on extra charge of

stember, at the Cottage recently occupied by

For Painting, 2,00
For Painting, 8,00
German may be attended to if desired.
Competent Instructors are provided for the

Ann Arbor, Sept. 1846.

I. Oil on an extensive scale and he is able to MERCHANTS AMD PAINTERS. on terms more favorable for them than have ever before been offered in this country, and he is prepared to supply orders for large or small quen-

Long Lake, Genesee Co. Mich. 283-1y MEDICAL BOOKS.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

MISS GRIFFIN will commence her school for Young Ladies, on Manday the 25th of

6,00 For French. For Pencil Drawing, 4,00

ifferent departments.
Young Ludies from abroad, can obtain board 283-tf

LINSEED OIL!! THE Subscriber is manufacturing Linsced

D Communications by mail will be prompt attended to. D. L. LATOURETTE.

A NEW lot of Medical Books, just opened and for sale cheap for each at June 15. 270-tf Penry's.

96		THE SIGNAL OF L	BERTY.
AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, ? Detroit, July 1st, 1846. OTICE.—So much of each of the following described tracts or parcels of land lying in the county of Washtenaw delinquent for unpaid	n w q of s w q 32 40 53 13 70 1 36 s w q of s e q 32 40 71 18 70 1 59 n pt of n h of n e q 33 50 1 60 40 70 2 70 s pt of n e q 33 55 1 72 43 70 2 85	spt of n w fl q 17 67 185 46 70 301 e h of s w q 18 80 200 50 70 320	t rods in width from he southerly end of 8 39 10 70 1 19 ot 8, 50 feet in width 7 39 10 70 1 19
ficient to pay the Taxes, interest and charges thereon, will be sold by the Treasurer of said county on the first Monday in October next, at such public and convenient place as he shall select in Ann Arbor,	w pt of s e fri q 1 60 57 14 70 1 41 s e q of s w q 1 40 45 11 70 1 26 s w q of n w q 2 15 14 03 70 87 e h of n w q 3 80 92 23 70 1 85	e h of s e q 35 80 200 50 70 320 n h of w h of s w q 36 41 100 25 70 195	VILLAGE OF SCIO.—Samuel W. Foster's Plat. lot 3 block 4 1 63 41 70 2 74 e h of lot 4 4 3 27 82 70 4 79 w h of lot 4 4 2 27 57 70 3 54
the county site of said county, according to the statute in such case made and provided. D. V. BELL, Auditor General. 1841.	n w q of s e q 6 40 46 11 70 1 27 w h of s w q 7 80 77 19 70 1 66 e h of n e q 9 80 4 13 1 03 70 5 86 n w q of s e q 9 40 39 10 70 1 19 e h of s e q 11 80 92 23 70 1 85	sh of wh n e q 1 35 70 17 70 157 wh of swq 3 80 284 71 70 425 send whof se q 5 15 42 10 70 122 se q of n w q 5 40 219 55 70 344 e h of whof n e q 6 33 181 45 70 296	lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 14 76 19 70 1 65 R. Giles' Addition. lot 1 10 02 70 82 Bot 10 10 2 70 79 Island 10 3 01 70 74 Island 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
Total. Expn's of sale. Interest. 100ths of acres. Acres. Section.	s w q 12 160 1 54 38 70 2 62 n w q 12 160 1 64 41 70 2 75 npt of shofne friq 13 37 60 15 70 1 45 n e q n w q 14 40 39 10 70 1 19	send of w h of s w q 19 48 5 00 1 25 70 6 95 npt of e h of n e q 23 26 96 24 70 1 90 n end of e h of s e q 36 50 2 45 61 70 3 76 Town four south of range six east. e h of e h of s w q 5 39 1 38 34 70 2 42 w h of n w q 6 75 4 52 1 13 70 6 35	lot 5 10 02 70 82 10 lot 6 03 01 70 74 64 lot 7 07 02 70 79 64 lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 1 00 25 70 1 95 80
Village of Scio, S. W. Foster's Plat. Lot 1, block 0 1 41 54 70 2 65 1843. Town one south of range four east. n w q of s e q 9 40 54 22 70 1 46	s w q 14 160 2 87 72 70 4 29 s e q of s e q 15 40 1 76 44 70 2 90 w h of n w q 18 80 77 19 70 1 66 n e q of s e q 19 40 97 24 70 1 91 s e q of n e q 19 40 46 11 70 1 27	sh of n w q 8 80 130 32 70 232 w h of n e q 11 78 219 52 70 332 s e q of s w q 22 39 75 19 70 164 w h of s e q of s e q 24 20 33 08 70 111 s e q of s e q 25 39 431 108 70 609	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
n w q of n w q 20 40 73 24 70 1 72 Town two south of range six east. A tract of land commencing at the quarter post	eh of swq of neq 19 20 23 06 70 99 whof nwq 23 80 193 48 70 311 seq of nwq 23 40 97 24 70 191 nwq of swq 23 40 97 24 70 191 sh of seq 31 80 77 19 70 166	pt of n w q of s w q bounded west and south by Saline river and east by lands of Noah Wolcott and on north by lots No. 7 and 8, blk one south range 1 west, in the village of Mooreville, section 28, acres 2, tax 05, interest 01, expenses of sale 70, total 73	lots 61, 62, 63, & 64 40 10 70 1 20 po lot 65 03 01 70 74 in lots 70, 71 & 72 30 07 70 1 07 in
on the south that of rods, thence west 100 rods, south thence north 40 rods, thence west 100 rods, south 40 rods to the place of beginning, being 25 acres, in the south west part of the south east quarter of said sec. 52, acres 25, tax 1 42, interest 57, expenses of said 70, total, 2 69. Town four south of range seven east.	n e q of s e q 34 40 164 41 70 2 75 m e q of s w q 34 40 164 41 70 2 75 m h of n e q 34 70 100 25 70 195 Town two south of range four east. n pt of n e q 6 72 94 23 70 187	e h of s eqof seq 31 20 33 08 70 1 11 w h of s w q 32 80 1 30 32 70 2 32 e h of s w q 35 78 1 63 41 70 2 74 n w q of n eq & 36 79 8 65 2 16 1 40 11 21	W. S. Hutchinson's Addition. lot 6 07 02 70 79 re lots 12, 13, 14, 15, & 16, 20 05 70 95 lots 22, 23, 24, 25, 44 11 70 1 25 lots 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 55 14 70 1 39
nh of swq 27 80 71 28 70 1 69 und w h of neq 31 80 85 34 70 1 89 Village of Ann Arbor.—North of Huron street. Lot 13, blk 3, range 3, 3 23 1 29 70 5 22 Lot 14, blk 3, range 3, 3 23 1 29 70 5 22	9 whofseq 8 80 98 24 70 192 9 whseq 10 80 344 86 70 500 neq 20 160 270 67 70 407 2 nwqexcept 10 s- 29 150 230 57 70 357	n h of s e q 32 79 2 92 73 70 4 35 Town two south of range seven east s w q of n e q 4 40 32 08 70 1 10	lots 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 24 06 70 1 00 8 A. G. Dickinson's Addition. 5 h of lot 2 3 07 02 70 79
Eastern Addition. cest half of lots 1 and 2, blk A, making one lot with 9 44 3 78 70 13 92 storehouse thereon, Village of Ypsilanti. w 3 fishs of a piece of land	seq of neq 17 40 75 19 70 164 neg of swg 19 40 75 19 70 164	w h of s w q	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
deeded by Ahram Lazeller to A. Hawkins, March 14, 1838, on French claim, no. 690, containing 3 acres.	6 n e q of s e q 20 40 75 19 70 164 whof n w q of n w q 20 20 38 09 70 117 e h of n w q 21 72 223 56 70 349 w h of n w q 21 80 149 37 70 256	s w q of s e q 36 40 75 19 70 164 Town four south of range seven east. w pt of n e q 1 73 33 197 49 70 3 16 e h of n w q 1 80 2 06 51 70 3 27	n h of lot 2 7 44 11 70 1 25 at the lot 3 7 61 15 70 1 46 er n h of lot 3 11 11 03 70 84 ers line of said lot 22 ft. south west of the south east corner of said lot; thence north west at right
swfrq of frl 3 7727 265 64 70 3 96 neptof sefrl 3 40 1 36 34 70 2 46	6 s w q of s e q 24 40 75 19 70 164 9 n e q of n e q 29 40 87 22 70 179 0 n w q of n e q 29 40 87 22 70 179 9 n e q of n w q 29 40 87 22 70 179 9 n w q of s w q 29 40 87 22 70 179 9 n w q of s w q 29 40 87 22 70 179	n w q of s w q 1 40 102 25 70 197 n e q of s e q 5 40 56 14 70 140 s w q 10 160 224 56 70 350 w h of s e q 10 80 112 28 70 210 e h of s w q 12 80 206 51 70 327	angles with said line to the river; thence up the river 38 feet; thence parallel to and 38 feet south west from the second line to the south line of said lot; thence north east 38 feet to beginning, tax 27, interest 07, expenses of sale 70, total 1 04 A piece of land commencing at the intersection
e pt of s e fel q s w q of n w q e h of s e q n w q of s e q w h of n w q	s e q of s e q 30 40 75 19 70 164 Town four south of range four east. n e q of n e q 1 40 76 19 70 165 s endof w hof n e q 2 1 25 78 19 70 165	s e q of n w q 13 40 260 65 70 395 n e q 14 160 8 25 206 70 1101 s e q of n w q 14 40 102 25 70 197 n w q of n w q 14 40 56 14 70 140 n e q of n w q 14 40 56 14 70 140	of the Leek road, &c., street in A. G. Dickin- son's addition to Scio village; thence south west along the Leek road 12 rods; thence south east at right angles 8 rods; thence north east parallel to the Leek road to E. street; thence north to
w h of n w q 21 80 1 61 40 70 2 71 w h of n w q 22 40 1 08 27 70 2 05 s e q of n e q 22 40 1 65 41 70 2 76 n e q of n e q 22 40 1 65 41 70 2 76 m e q of n e q 22 40 64 16 70 1 50	rallel with s line. w side of e h of s w q, e line running 12 60 136 34 70 240 parallel with west a h of s w q 13 80 166 41 70 277	e h of s w q 17 80 162 40 70 272 e h of n e q 19 80 206 51 70 327 n w q of n e q 20 40 79 19 70 168 s w q of n e q 20 40 216 54 70 340 e h of n w q 20 80 163 41 70 274	the place of beginning, tax 27, interest 07, expenses of sale 70, total 1 04. MICHIGAN VILLAGE.—J. Doremus Plat. lot 10 3 43 11 70 1 24 lot 11 3 92 23 70 1 85 VILLAGE OF YPSILANTI.
Island in fri sec 25 720 10 04 70 50 se pt of n e fl q 23 33 69 1 38 34 70 2 42 n w q ot n w q 24 40 64 16 70 1 50 s w q of s w q 25 40 1 28 32 70 2 30 n w q of s w q 25 40 64 16 70 1 50	e h of seq 17 80 181 45 70 296 n e q of n w q 19 40 105 26 70 201 se q of s w q 19 40 105 26 70 201 n end of n e q 20 111 3 35 84 70 489 s w q of seq 25 40 125 31 70 226	e h of sw q 20 80 1 62 40 70 2 72 w h of s e q 20 80 2 06 51 70 3 27 w h of s w q 20 80 1 63 41 70 2 74 s w q 22 160 4 28 107 70 6 05 e h s e q 23 80 2 14 53 70 3 37	lot 156 and house, 3 01 75 70 4 46 lot 214 47 12 70 1 29 lot 233 and house 69 17 70 1 56 und h of lot 258 24 06 70 1 00 lot 253 and house 1 88 47 70 3 05 lot 314½ 33 08 70 1 11
w pt of n e frl q 31 5433168 42 70 280 e pt of n e frl q 32 7057223 56 70 349 w n of n w frl q 32 80 128 32 70 230 e pt of n w frl q 32 80 128 32 70 230 n w q of n e q 32 40 128 32 70 230 w pt of s e frl q 33 7859301 75 70 446	South east corner of west half of south east quarter of section 29, bounded south by Jno. Scott's lands, east by G. Luzelle land, running to a point on the north west by west bank of river Raisin at low water mark, acres 15, tax 35, interest 09, expenses of sale 70 total 114	n w q 24 160 10 42 2 60 70 13 72 n e q of n e q 24 40 1 92 48 70 3 10 n w q of n e q 24 40 1 02 25 70 1 97 w h of n e q 25 80 2 14 53 70 3 37	A lot of land bounded on the south by the Chicago road; west by land owned by Mary Davis; north by Central Rail Road; east by lot of land owned by Isaac Crandon, tax 94, interest 23, expenses of sale 70, total 187.
w h of s w q 33 80 2 45 62 70 6 80 8 w q of s e q 34 40 64 16 70 1 50 w h of s w q 34 80 1 28 32 70 2 30 n e q of s w q 36 80 2 48 62 70 3 80 w h of n w q 36 80 2 48 62 70 3 80	ne q of n w q 30 40 1 05 26 70 2 01 n w q of n w q 31 40 1 21 30 70 2 21 s w cor of h of s w q 30 1 50 15 04 70 89 n w q of n w q 35 40 61 15 70 1 46 n e q 36 160 3 00 75 70 4 45	und. f who is w q 25 80 69 17 70 1 50 und. f who is w q 25 80 1 93 48 70 3 11 und. f e h o is w q 25 80 38 09 70 1 17 e h o is w q 25 80 4 32 1 08 70 6 10 w h o is e q 26 80 2 06 51 70 3 28	Lot commencing 16 rods west of south west corner of river and Congress street; thence south 14 rods; thence west 5 rods; thence north 14 rods; thence east 5 rods, and Store, tax 2 81; interest 70, expenses of sale 70, total 4 21. Lot commencing south east corner of Green st.
Town two south of range three east. w h of s e q 6 80 1 31 33 70 2 34 e h of s e q 6 80 1 31 33 70 2 34 n e q of s e q 9 40 66 16 70 1 52 n w q of s w q 10 40 66 16 70 1 52	neqofseq 36 40 61 15 70 1 46 neqofneq 36 40 85 21 70 1 76 Town one south of range five east.	n w q of s w q 27 40 1 02 25 70 1 97 n e q of s w q 27 40 1 02 25 70 1 97 s w q of s w q 29 40 62 15 70 1 47 s w q of n w q 29 40 72 18 70 1 60 s e q of n e q 30 40 28 07 70 1 05	andChicago Road; thence east 4 rods; thence south 7 rods; thence west 4 rods; thence north 4 rods to the place of beginning, and house, tax 69, interest 17, expenses of sale 70, total 1 56. A parcel of land commencing 16 rods south of
s w q of s w q 10 40 66 16 70 152 n w q of s e q 11 40 66 16 70 152 n e q of s w q 11 40 66 16 70 152 s w q of s w q 11 40 109 27 70 206 s e q of s w q 11 40 109 27 70 206 15 160 3 39 85 70 4 94	seq of seq 2 40 37 09 70 1 16 neq of nwq 4 40 52 13 70 1 35 e hor part of sw frl q 6 76 5 18 1 29 70 7 17 sw frl q except 19 a- cres from north end 6 100 1 62 40 70 2 72	s w q n e q 30 40 1 02 25 70 1 97 s e q of s w q 30 40 1 03 26 70 1 99 s w q of s e q 31 40 1 02 25 70 1 97 n e q of n e q 31 40 1 02 25 70 1 97 s e q of n e q 31 40 1 02 25 70 1 97 und. h e h of s w q 31 80 1 03 26 70 1 99	south west corner of Congress street and river st.; thence south 4 rods; thence west 14 rods; thence north 4 rods; thence east 14 rods to place of beginning, tax 47, interest 12, expenses of sale 70, total 1 29. Parcel of land bounded north by Central Rail
o h of s w q 18 80 1 32 33 70 2 35 w h of s e q 18 80 1 32 33 70 2 35 s w q of s e q 19 40 2 99 75 70 4 44 n h of n e q 19 80 5 51 1 38 70 7 59 s w q 19 130 9 04 2 26 70 12 00	neqofn wq 21 40 241 60 70 371 eh ofn eq 23 80 106 26 70 202 seqofn eq 32 40 69 17 70 156	und. hehofn wq 31 80 1 03 26 70 1 99 und. hwhofn eq 31 80 1 03 26 70 1 99 und. hnwqofseq 31 40 51 13 70 1 34 whofn eq 32 80 2 55 63 70 3 88 seq ofn wq 32 40 56 14 70 1 40	Road; east by lands of Laura Osborn; south by Chicago road; west by land of M. Norris, 20 one hundredths of an acre, tax 04, interest 01, expenses of sale 70, total 75. Lot of land bounded as follows: beginning south west corner of Ann Arbor road and Hamilton st.; we
e h of s w q 20 80 6 78 1 68 70 9 11 e h of n w q s w q of n w q n h of n w q 22 80 1 69 42 70 2 81 w h of s e q 22 80 1 69 42 70 2 81	nh of swg 7 95 2 39 59 70 3 68	w hofswq 32 80 1 12 28 70 2 10 s e q of s w q 32 40 56 14 70 1 40 s w q of n w q 32 40 56 14 70 1 40 w h of s w q 36 80 2 06 51 70 3 27 e h of s w q 36 80 3 38 84 70 4 92 w h of n e q 36 80 2 06 51 70 3 27	thence westerly on said road 8 rods; thence south to a line running east and west 10 feet south of house on said road; thence east to Hamilton street; thence north to beginning, tax 99, interest 25, expenses of sale 70, total 1 94.
neqofnwq 22 40 85 21 70 176 nwqofswq 27 40 66 16 70 152 whoinwq 27 80 169 42 70 281 whofneq 27 80 169 42 70 281 neqofnwq 29 40 512128 70 78 34 160 5 871 47 70 8 04	e h of neq 13 80 1 46 36 70 2 52 se cor. of neq 16 10 23 06 70 99 se q 20 160 3 90 97 70 5 57 c h of w h of neq 21 40 91 23 70 1 84 n w q & w h of neq 24 240 4 60 1 15 1 40 7 15	VILLAGE OF ANN ARBOR. North of Huron Street, Expenses of Block, Range, Tax. Int. sale, Total. n q of lot 5 2 3 92 23 70 185	Norris' Addition. lot 516 64 16 70 1 50 e h of lot 517 32 08 70 1 10 big lot 517 VILLAGE OF LIMA. w h of lot 8 and store 1 2 68 67 70 4 05 lot 10 2 13 03 70 86
s w q of n e q 35 40 162 45 70 2 77 Town three south of range three east. s e q of n w q 2 40 68 17 70 155 n e q of s w q 2 40 68 17 70 155 s ii of n e fl q 4 80 167 42 70 2 79	60 rods and 7 links west of the south east corner of sec. 24; thence west 17 rods and 9 links; thence north 2½ degrees east 106 rods and 20 links to the road; thence south east along the road 22 rods and 5 links; thence south 93 rods and 23 links to the	"10 4 4 69 17 70 1 56 e h of lot 8 3 6 92 23 70 1 85 w q of lot 5 3 6 46 11 70 1 27 e h of lot 5 3 6 3 23 81 70 4 74	lot 13 2 07 02 70 79 lot 3 5 14 03 70 87 Wedical Notice THE undersigned in offering his services to Washtenaw and the adjoining Counties, a Homeopathic physician. would say, that after having practiced medicine on the
und he h of n w q 10 80 82 21 70 173 n w q of n e q 15 40 53 13 70 136 n e q of n w q 15 40 53 13 70 136 n w q of n w q 15 40 53 13 70 136 s w q of n w q 15 40 53 13 70 136 n e q 21 160 4 21 105 70 5 96	place of beginning, section 24, acres 11, tax 85, interest 21, expenses of sale 70, total 1 76. whofn wq 25 80 457 114 70 6 41 e h of se q 25 80 4 57 114 70 6 41 shofwhofn wq 33 40 55 14 70 1 39	Village of Ann Arbor—South of Huron Street. lot 3 3 2 1 85 46 70 3 01 lot 7 1 3 11 09 2 77 70 14 56 n h of lot 5 2 3 1 85 46 70 3 01 lot 7 3 3 46 11 70 1 27	principles as taught in the old school, and treated disease for the last two years according to the law of Homœopathy.— (Similia similibus curantur,) taught in the new school of medicine; and having compared the successof the two systems, he unhesitatingly believes Homœopathy to be the most safe, certain and successful method of cure. Diseases, hitherto incurable, are now in most cases, per-
nwqofneq 30 40 53 13 70 1 33 neqofneq 36 40 72 18 70 1 60 whofswq 35 80 2 83 71 70 4 24 Town four south of range three east. nhcfneq 3 80 1 41 35 70 2 46	s w q 35 160 3 76 94 70 5 40 Town four south of range five east. w h of n e q 2 69 1 83 46 70 2 99 s h of w h of n w q 17 40 78 19 70 1 67 w h of s e q 18 80 1 58 39 70 2 67	se cor. of lot 14, 16 3 3 46 11 70 1 27 ft. by 18 ft. deep 3 4 1 85 46 70 3 01	manently eradicated by Homoopathy. Affections of the spine, head, uterus, stomach, &c. &c. have now their certain remedies. Epilepsy, mania, paralysis, neuralgia, bronchutis, liver and lung diseases; scarlet fever, choleta black measles, mallgnant sore throat, erysipelas or black tongue, croup, inflammations of the brain, stomach, bowels, &c. &c. are only a few of the many ills, that have been stript of their
neq of nwq 3 40 71 18 70 159 seq of swq 4 40 88 22 70 180 neq of swq 4 40 53 13 70 136 neq of neq 5 40 53 13 70 136 seq of neq 9 40 80 20 70 170 seq 10 160 12 28 3 07 70 16 05	e h of n w q 18 80 156 39 70 265 n e q 29 158 256 64 70 390 w h of e h of se q 29 40 65 16 70 151 s h of se q 34 79 127 32 70 159	w q of lot 8 3 6 46 11 70 1 27	Without further essay, the undersigned wouldleave it to the afflicted to say, on trial of the remedies, whether Homeopathy is what it claims to be or not. He would also state that he has just returned from New Yorkand Philadelphia, with a comptete assortment of MEDICAMENTS, just imported from Leipsic, to this place.
seq of sw q 22 40 72 18 70 1 60 sw q of se q 22 40 72 18 70 1 60	whofs w q & s } 35 116 2 27 56 1 40 4 23 pt of w h of n w q } 35 116 2 27 56 1 40 4 23 w h of w h s e q 36 39 70 17 70 1 57 s h of e h of s w q 36 49 1 06 26 70 2 02 Town one south of range six east.	n w q of lot2 3 6 69 17 70 1 56 lot 2 4 7 23 06 70 99 lot 3 4 7 92 23 70 1 85 lot 13 4 8 23 06 70 99 Brown & Fuller's Addition.	where he will attend to all calls, and furnish medicaments, books, &c. at the lowest prices. From the close and exclusive attention he is giving to the study and practice of Homosopathy to be able to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage. Communications, post paid, from patients at a distance, will receive prompt attention. Those who may wish to place themselves under his treat-
neqotneq 25 40 1 13 28 70 2 11 whofnwq 25 80 2 26 56 70 3 52 neqof seq 25 40 1 35 34 70 2 39 nptofseqofseq 25 2 08 02 70 80 ehofneq 26 80 3 51 88 70 5 09	whofseq& 3 120 1 95 49 1 40 3 84 seqofseq 7 80 2 08 52 70 3 30 neqseq 8 40 65 16 70 1 51 nwqofneq 30 40 65 16 70 1 51 whofnwq 31 100 1 95 49 70 3 14	Page & Ormsby's Addition. lot 18 3 46 11 70 1 27 VILLAGE OF MOOREVILLE.	ment for any chronic disease, can obtain lodgings either at his house, or in other places, at low prices. THOS. BLACKWOOD, M. D. Homœopathist. Ypsilanti, 20th Nov. 1845 IN CHANCERY—2nd CIRCUIT. Between Erastus Corning, James Horner, and George Sedgwick, Complainants, and Hugh Gillshenan, Defendant.
wholseq 27 80 264 66 70 400 neqofnwq 27 40 96 24 70 190 seqofswq 27 40 72 18 70 160 whofneq 27 80 351 88 70 509 whofswq 29 80 192 48 70 310	e h of n w q 31 100 4 19 1 05 70 5 94 se q of s w q 31 50 81 20 70 1 71 w h of se q 31 80 1 30 32 70 2 32 e h of se q 31 80 1 30 32 70 2 32 Town two south of range six east.	lot 8 sec. 4 68 17 70 1 55 lot 8 19 05 70 94 VILLAGE OF DEXTER. lot 7 1 48 12 70 1 30 lot 4 5 24 06 70 1 00	In pursuance and by virtue of a decree of this Court made in this cause, I shall sell at public auction at the Court House, in the village of Ann Arbor, in the County of Washtenaw, on the twenty sixth day of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the following described premises to wit: Village lot number two in block number nine (9) in Ormsby's & Pages addition to the village of Ann Arbor, in the county of
n h lot B, or middle subd'n of s w frl q 31 80 83 21 70 174	n pt of s e frl q 7 509s122 30 70 222	lot 4 14 28 07 70 1 05 lot 2 14 24 06 70 1 00	Washienaw and State of Michigan, according to the recorded plat of said village.—Dated, Ann Arbor, August 10,1846 GEO. DANFORTH, Master in Chancery. George Sedewick, Complainants' Scheiter. 277-6w

At Perry's Book Store. 2 27 57 70 3 54

TO THE PUBLIC!!

THE undersigned having returned from New York with a new, large and valuable stock Books, Stationery and Paper Hangings

79 is now ready to sell for Cash, any thing in his line at his new stand on Main street, opposite H. Becker's Brick Store. He will say to Book purchasers, that, by his efforts last fall or his return from New York, the price of nearly 03 01 70 74 his return from New York, the price of hearly every thing in his line has been sold \(\frac{1}{2}\) less than 07 02 76 79 heretofore, and had it not been for him, purchators would have continued to pay the prices here-

1 95 tofore charged.
He can say also, that his sales have been be-92 wond his most sunguine expectations, showing conclusively that a public benefactor, although over so small, will not go unrewarded in this en-83

lightened community.

He is thankful for the favors already bestowed, 77 and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the 79 trade; and he would say to those who never have 1 20 purchased books of him, that he will show them articles and prices with pleasure at any time they may call whether they wish to purchase or not.

07 02 70 79
03 01 71 74
Addition.

70 70 70 70 70 70 Cash orders from the country will be attended to, and the books packed as well as if the persons were present to attend the purchases. He will also sell to children as cheap as their pa-

Purchasers will do well to examine his stock 44 11 70 1 25 and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Don't forget the place; be sure you call 1 39 80 at PERRY'S BOOK STORE, on Main 84 Street, a few doors South of the Public lots 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 24 06 70 100 Square, in the same room with C. Bliss,

Watch Maker and Jeweller.

WM. R. PERRY.

Ann Arbor, June 27, 1846.

269-

70 1 37 THRESHING MACHINES. 07 02 70 79 THE undersigned would inform the public that he manufactures Horse Powers and Threshing Machines at Scio, of a superior kind

70 1 46 27 07 70 1 04 Thes. Powers and Machines are particularly adapted to the use of Farmers who wish to use lot 3 7 61 15 70 1 46
n h of lot 3 11 11 03 70 84
Part of lot 3, block 1, commencing on the south east line of said lot 22 ft, south west of the south east corner of said lot; thence north west at right angles with said line to the river the south eight norses with proper care. They are designed to be used with four horses, and are abundantly strong for that number, and may be safely used with six or eight norses with proper care. They were used angles with said line to the river; thence up the less strength of horses according to the amount of river 38 feet; thence parallel to and 38 feet south west from the second line to the south line of said lot; thence north east 38 feet to beginning, tax 27, synenses of sale 70, total 1,04 with four horses.

This Power and Machine contain all the advantages necessary to make them profitable to the purchaser. They are strong and durable.— They are easily moved from one place to anothr. The work of the porses is easy on these at right angles 8 rods; thence north east parallel powers in comparison to others, and the price is LOWER than any other power and machine, have ever been sold in the State, according to the real value. The terms of payment will

ral for notes that are known to be absolutely I have a number of Powers and Machines now ready for sale and persons wishing to buy are invited to call soon. 92 23 70 1 85

CLEANERS I expect to be prepared with n a few days to make Cleaners for those who may want them. The utility and advantages of this Power and 3 01 75 70 4 46 47 12 70 1 29 69 17 70 1 56 Machine will appear evident to all on examining 24 06 70 1 00 1 88 47 70 3 05

the recommendations below.

All persons are cautioned against making these Powers and Machines; the undersigned having adopted the necessary measures for secu ing letters patent for the same within the time required by law. S. W. FOSTER. Scio, Washtenaw Co., Mich., June 18, 1346

RECOMMENDATIONS.

During the year 1845, each of the undersigned our chased and used either individually or jointly with others, one of S. W. Foster's newly in vented Horse Powers and threshing machines, and believe they are better adapted to the use of Farmers who want Powers and Machines for their own use than any other power and thresh and Chicago Road; thence east 4 rods; thence south 7 rods; thence west 4 rods; thence north 4 rods to strength for that number. They appear to be instructed in such a manner as to render then constructed in such a manner as to render them very durable with little liability of getting out of order. They are easily moved from one place to another. They can be worked with any number of hands from four to eight, and will thresh about 200 bushels wheat per day.

J. A. POLHEMUS, Scio, Washtenaw co

G. BLOOD. ". T. RICHARDSON, " SAMUEL HEALY, " S. P. FOSTER, N. A. PHELPS, ADAM SMITH, J. M. BOWEN. Lima, WM. WALKER. Webster, THOS WARREN, D. SMALLEY, Lodi.

I threshed last fall and winter with one of S W. Foster's horse powers, more than fifteen thousand bushels grain. The repairs bestowed upon the power amounted to only 6½ cents, and it was in good order when I had done threshing.

I invariably used six horses.

AARON YOUNGLOVE.
Marion, June 6, 1846.

I purchased one of S. W. Foster's horse powers last fall and have used it for jobbing. I have used many different kinds of powers and 32 08 70 1 10 believe this is the best running power ever seen. Hamburg, June, 1846. D. S. BENNET. w h of lot 8 and store 1 2 68 67 70 4 05 We purchased one of S. W. Foster's Horse Powers last fall, and have used it and think it is 86

a first rate Power. JESSE HALL DANIEL S. HALL, REUBEN S. HALL

Hamburg, June, 1846. 269-tf 1846. TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

MILTON BARNEY OF THE

Steamboat Hotel,

DETROIT, S now ready to accommodate his friends and the Trave ling Public, with all those convenences calculated to make them comfortable, and with prices to suit the times.

M-als twenty-five Cents. Best fare in the City for the same Money. General Singe Office. Steamboats leave De troit for Beffalo every Evening, at half past 6 o'clock. (Usually.)

The Railroads are within five minutes ride of the Steamboat Hotel. 272-if A. C. M'GRAW & CO.

Are now receiving their Fall Stock of Boots & Shoes

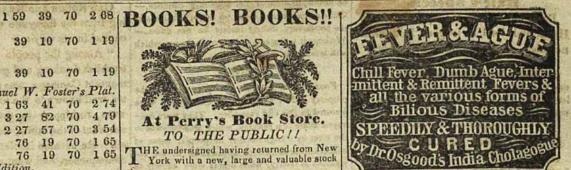
Which have been selected with much care fo

Wholesale Trade.

THEY now respectfully request the Mer examine their extensive stock which will be sold at very low prices for cash or approved credit. Having for the last fifteen years sold mor Goods at retail than any other House in Michi gan, they feel fully persuaded that their selection is to price, quality, and sizes, will suit the wants of the people.

Their stock of Leather and Findings is als omplete. The retail trade continues as usual on the first floor, Corner of Jeyferson and Woodward

A. C. McGRAW, & CO. Detroit, Aug. 22, 1846. 248-1y



This excellent compound is for sale by the roprietor's Agents. MAYNARDS.

Willson's Corn Mill.

(Mc' Knight's Patent.) The subscriber would hereby say to the public that he is now prepared to furnish on short no-tice, those who wish, a portable mill, capable of grinding 30 bushels of ears of corn per hour, or grind other coarse 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.

The subscriber is also prepared to sell town 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 con-sumption, but more power is necessary to do

rustom work to a profit.

The subscriber has now in operation in his shop at his Temperance House, in Jackson, a two horse power, by which, with the force of ne 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 rehearsing. Suffice it to say, that to the south, where they take 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 seil rights to Thomkin's morticing machine in this State: the best now in

Jackson, March 2, 1846.

Notice.

G. D. HILL would respectfully inform the ciuzens of Ann Arbor and vicinity that the firm of G. D. Hill & Co., having dissolved, he will continue the business at the old stand in Hawkins' Block, on the old and established principles of the house "SMALL PROFITS AND PROMPT PAY." he will be able to offer to his customers on

at the lowest possible rates for Cash, Wheat Wool, and all other kinds of produce. All persons wanting to buy goods will find it to their advantage to hold on their Old Clothes, intil the above named assortment is received, as

they will be sold at very low rates.

The Subscriber will also pay the highest market price for 100,000 POUNDS OF WOOL. Ann Arbor, May II. 1846.

G. D. HILL.
284-16

"Crockery at Wholesale."

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

Toys, &c. &c. His stock includes all the varieties of Crock-ery and China, from the finest China Dinner and Tea Setts to the most common and low oriced ware-from the richest cut glass to the

kind. Britannia Tea Setts, Coffee Pots, Tea Pots, Lamps, Candlesticks, &c. Solar Land Lamps of every description from the most costly cut Purlor Lamp to the cheapest

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

A liberal discount given for cash. Merchants and others are invited to call and examine the above articles at the old stand. No. 25, Jefferson Avenue (Eldred's Block.) De-

Select School.

MISS J. B. SMITH. assisted by Miss S. FIELD, announces to the public that she is prepared to receive young ladies into her school in the basement room of the Episcopal Church. Terms.—For quarter of 12 weeks, for English TERMS.—For quarter of 12 weeks, for Lugius branches from \$2, to \$5; French and Latin each \$3 extra if jursued together with the English studies, or separately, \$5 each. The school will be furnished with a Philosophical apparatus; and occasional lectures given on the Nat-

ural Sciences.

Mrs. Hughs will give natruction to all who desire it, in Music, Drawing, Painting and Nec-Miss Smith refers to the following genliemen:

Professors Williams, Ten Lrook, and Wheedon of the University; Rev. W. S. Curtte, Rev. Mr. Simons, Rev. C. C. Taylor, Hon. E. Mundy, Wm. S. Maynard Esq.

Ann Arbor, April 29, 1846. 262-tf MICHIGAN LAND AND TAX AGENCY.

H. D. POST, Mason, Ingham County, Michigan.

WILL attend to the payment of Taxes, ex-amination of Titles, purchase and sale of Lands, &c. &c.

Any husiness entrusted to him will be transacted with promptness and accuracy-Address by References, (by permission.)

C. Hurlbut. Detroit, J. C. Heartt, Brother & Co. Troy.

Woodbury. Avery & Co. Neso York.

"Steam Foundry."

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

H. B. HARRIS, E. T. WILLIAMS. Ann Arbor, Dec. 26, 1846. 244-tf FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES AND

EASY TERMS. THE Subscriber offers for sale a Farm, in the town of Dexter. of 166 acres, about 80

decres improved. Also a Farm at the mouth of Honey Creek in Scio, 3 miles from this village, of 146 acres, 90 acres improved. Also a Farm one mile from this village of 160 acres, 100 acres

one mile from this village of 160 acres, 100 acres improved. Each of these Farms are desirably located for residences; have good buildings and are all well watered. Also two dwelling houses and lots in this village.

200 village lots; 24 out lots of about one acre each, in the immediate vicinity of this village.

10 acres timbered land, and 30 acres improved 4 of a mile from this village.

Also 5 slips in the Presbyterian meeting house. Any of the above mentioned property will be sold at fair prices and on a credit of 2 of the purchase money—Title Perfect. Wanted-A SPAN OF GOOD HOR-

SES IN PAYMENT.
WILLIAM S. MAYNARD.
Ann Arbor. May 19, 1846.
264-6

Chattel Mortgages, TUST printed and for sale at this office in any