

THE LIBERTY TICKET.

For President, JAMES G. BIRNEY, OF MICHIGAN. For Vice President, THOMAS MORRIS, OF OHIO. For Governor, JAMES G. BIRNEY, OF SAGINAW. For Lieutenant Governor, LUTHER F. STEVENS, OF KALAMAZOO.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

To the Liberty Party Abolitionists throughout the United States.

BIRTHDAY.—At the Convention held in the city of N. York in May, 1841, at which candidates for the President and Vice President of the United States to be supported at the election in 1844 were duly nominated by the Liberty Party, it was further resolved by said convention, to adjourn to meet in two years from said month of May, 1843—on such time and place as should be designated by the Central Committee. In pursuance of the power conferred on us, by the said convention, as its Central Committee, we designate Wednesday and Thursday of the 24th and 25th days of May 1843, commencing at 10 A. M. of the 24th at Buffalo in the State of N. York as the time and place for holding said adjourned convention. We hope each State will send as many delegates as said State is entitled to of Representatives and Senators in Congress. However all are invited to attend.

ALVAN STEWART, Chair. E. W. GOODWIN, JOSHUA LEAVITT, BERRIA GREEN, WILLIAM GOODELL. March 13th, 1843.

TO LIBERTY MEN.

The Publishers of this paper have purchased an excellent Printing Establishment, and set up an office from which the Signal of Liberty is now issued. We ask the patronage of our friends. Other political papers receive the support of their respective parties, and we ask our friends to afford us encouragement and aid.

Those who wish to advertise will find the Signal a valuable medium both for the County and the State, as it is not known that any paper out of Detroit has as large a circulation as the Signal.

Books, Pamphlets, Handbills, Tickets, and all kinds of work in the Printing Department will be done in the best manner and on the lowest terms. Will our friends remember this?

Dr. Comstock, Superintendent of Public Instruction, will keep his office in Ann Arbor.

DIAMOND'S MORALITY.

This valuable and interesting work, as "Abridged, and provided with questions, for the use of schools and of young persons generally," by Mrs. Kirkland, is before us. With the original work we are somewhat familiar, and are fully prepared to believe that no one can arise from its perusal without feeling a deeper sense of his accountability to his Maker, without clearer perceptions of the rights and responsibilities of man.

The "abridgment" is most happy. The questions are judicious, and will not fail to interest the reader. We should rejoice to see it introduced into our common schools and academies. Cannot it be done? The healthful moral influence it would produce would be cheering to the lovers of morality. For sale at the University Book Store, Ann Arbor.

Dr. Comstock has resigned the office of Regent of the University.

Have you made Liberty nominations in your town? Or do you intend to support Clay or Calhoun at the township elections?—If you vote for a whig or democratic ticket, you will be reckoned as their champion. If you have any self-respect, do not support a mongrel ticket on any pretence. Let us have no half way work. If the course of the other parties pleases you, go with them at once and fully; but if not, have nothing to do with them. Don't stand halting between two opinions.—Finally, in political matters, we recommend to our friends Col. Crockett's motto—"First be sure you are right, then go ahead!"

It is said there are strong symptoms of rebellion among the "Young Democracy," of New York. They are meditating an insurrection against the set of old office holders who have so long governed the party in that State. There are similar indications among us. So far as they may result in destroying the absolute authority of the leaders, and putting nominations and consequently political power within reach of the mass of that party, we regard it favorably. Mankind have much more to fear from the knavery and duplicity of political leaders, than they have from the ignorance or folly of the masses. The latter may be remedied by time, experience and the extension of knowledge, while the former are incurable.

The past winter has been almost, if not quite unprecedented in this State for uniform cold weather. The month of March has been colder than in any year since this part of the State was settled. Every thing is fast bound by the frost, and the sleighing is yet good.

In some parts there is a great scarcity of food for beasts. Some have already died, and many more must perish unless the spring opens very soon.

THE NON-SLAVEHOLDERS.

Abolitionists have often been asked how they could expect success in bringing the influence of the National Government to bear against slavery, while one half the Union would be a solid phalanx of slaveholding States, immovable and indivisible. Suppose all the citizens of the North robe thorough abolitionists, it is asked, what important measure can you carry in Congress while one half the Senate is composed of slaveholders?

This inquiry is based on the supposition that the entire white population of the South are slaveholders, or very deeply interested in its perpetuation. A few considerations will show that this opinion, however common, is entirely erroneous.

From some statements in the Anti-Slavery Reporter, we learn that the proportion of non-slaveholders to slaveholders is as three to one. Articles of convenience and luxury, like slaves, that cost from four hundred to a thousand dollars each, are not generally to be found in the cabins of the poor. In the planting States, the greater part of the slaves are congregated in masses, under the control of masters whose wealth, power, and number of retainers might remind one of the feudal lords of ancient Europe. The Reporter says, "It has been repeatedly stated that Mr. Carrol, of Baltimore, the former president of the Colonization Society, was the owner of 1,000 slaves. The newspapers, in announcing the death of Mr. Pollock, of North Carolina, remarked that he had left 1,500 slaves. In the account of Mr. Madison's funeral, it was mentioned that he was followed to the grave by 100 of his slaves, and it is probable that the women and children were not included. The following article from the Gospel Messenger for August, 1842, gives us some idea of the feudal vassalage prevailing on the estates of some lordly planters. A noble deed. Dr. Mercer, of Adams county, Mississippi, has lately erected, at his own expense and for the advantage of his vast plantation, and the people on his lands, a neat church and parsonage house at the cost of over \$30,000. He pays the salary of the minister, \$1,200 a year, besides his meat and bread. On Bishop Otey's late visit to that congregation, he and Mr. Deacon, the incumbent, baptised in one day one hundred and eight children and ten adults, all belonging to the plantation."

At the North, the employer hires as many men as his work requires; at the South, he must purchase the women and children also; for they are property, and must be owned by somebody. Thus if a slaveholder would employ three men, he must also, on an average, be the owner of three women and six children. Hence it is safe to say that the slaveholders average ten slaves each; and as the number of slaves is 2,497,115, the number of slaveholders cannot exceed 249,711. According to the census, The number of white males over 20 years of age in the Slave States and Territories is 1,016,397 Deduct the Slaveholders, viz: 249,711

The number of Non-Slaveholders is 767,596 or only one slaveholder to three non-slaveholders. It is believed there is not a State or Territory in the Union in which there is not an overwhelming majority of non-slaveholders, and the majority is probably greatest in those States where the slaves are the most numerous, because in such they are chiefly concentrated on large plantations.

The Non-Slaveholders are found through all parts of the South—in some districts composing a very large majority of the people; in other sections the number of slaves predominates. In Georgetown District, S. C. there are 7 slaves to each white man, woman, and child, and the average number of slaves to each slaveholder probably exceeds a hundred. In other places, the slaves are few. Look at a few instances.

The whites are to the slaves in Brook County, Virginia, as 85 to 1 In Yancy co. N. Car., 22 to 1 In Union co. Georgia, 35 to 1 In De Kalb co. Alabama, 16 to 1 In Fenwick co. Tenn., 43 to 1 In Morgan co. Kentucky, 74 to 1 In Taney co. Missouri, 80 to 1 In Searey co. Arkansas, 311 to 1

The interest of the non-slaveholders is directly opposed to that of the owners of slaves. The latter are the principal landholders. They constitute an aristocracy which monopolizes most of the wealth, knowledge and political power of the States. The laws are made to suit them. The value of the labor of poor white men is diminished by being brought into competition with that of slaves. They are looked down upon with contempt by the idle slaveholder. They can have no social equality with him. Their children are deprived of the advantages of schools, and can have but little hope of attaining political distinction.

Such being the relative condition of the two classes, it is obvious that the poor white laborers, being far the most numerous, can, if they will, acquire the ascendancy in the Slave States over the lordly landholders and slaveowners. The extreme ignorance of the poorer classes of whites at the South may delay such a result, but the general course of legislation, the tendency of the age, and the spirit of the Gospel are bringing influences to bear upon the masses of men, which shall yet teach them the political equality of the human race—that 'a man is a man,' and has rights as such, independently of the adventitious circumstances by which he may be surrounded.

The contest between the Slaveholders and Non-Slaveholders has already commenced in several States, in waging war upon the old question of rights of persons & of property, in regard

to the enjoyment of political power. In the contest the many are sure to vanquish the few, when they understand their strength, can and fairly bring it to bear. The Democracy of the Southern States are, in reality, the pioneers of the Anti-Slavery cause. They proclaim the Equal Rights of all men—meaning, of course, of all white men; but in waging their war with the Slaveocracy, and contending for their own rights in opposition to the oppression of aristocrats, they are learning what those rights are, and are preparing the way for their full recognition in others.

The law of Congress requiring the States to be districted, has brought up the question whether the districts shall be determined by the white population only, or whether five slaves shall count as three white persons, as has been the case hitherto. This question was discussed last year in South Carolina, and has been recently debated in the Legislature of Alabama. In the Senate of that State, the ground was boldly taken that property should not be represented, that it was anti-republican, and some speakers directly attacked the three-fifth clause in the Constitution.

A Mr. Phillips made a speech on the side of the slaveholders, in which he attributed this move to the Democracy of North Alabama. He said the people of that part of the State sustained it to a man; and the reason was that North Alabama had but 56,000 slaves, while South Alabama had 197,462. He considered this doctrine that property [in slaves] ought not to be represented as dangerous and demagogical, and highly encouraging to the abolitionists, who would parade that very discussion in their journals.

In the House, some members were for postponing the discussion until all other business had been despatched, as it would inevitably produce so much anger and excitement that no business could be properly done afterwards. It seems that the Democracy triumphed in this case, and the apportionment was made on the white basis, by which North Alabama gains one member, and the influence of the non-slaveholders in the Southern part of the State is largely increased.

This question is one of immense importance to the Slave States, and where the battle has been once commenced by Numbers against Aristocracy, it will not be given up till the Democratic principle shall be victorious.

A careful consideration of the relative numbers and character of the different classes of population at the South will convince any one that there are ample and fit materials for an anti-slavery organization. That these materials should be occupied primarily in overthrowing the political power of the slaveholders, rather than in a direct attempt to emancipate the slaves, is a circumstance that may, perhaps, be favorable rather than otherwise. As in the natural, so in the political world, the materials and machinery for great and enduring changes cannot be congregated and arranged for execution in a moment. There must be a succession of causes and consequences, adapted to produce a common result.

We see also from these facts how short sighted are those who anticipate that the principles of the Liberty party will be bounded by the lines of the free States. The slaveholders are of a different opinion. Their legislation, their speeches, their messages, and their utter inability to devise any means of stopping the progress of anti-slavery feeling, afford decisive indications that the more intelligent portion of them already look upon their institution as doomed to ultimate destruction, and their present situation may be regarded as similar to that of the demons in the time of our Saviour, who were well apprised that their facilities for committing evil were about to be taken away, and their greatest anxiety was that the hand of justice should not be laid upon them before the appointed time.

THE LATIMER PETITION.

Mr. Adams having failed to obtain a suspension of the rules to allow him to present his petitions, has sent them to the Clerk, under the special rule.

Mr. Leavitt hopes each State will send in a roll next year as large as this from Massachusetts. We coincide with Mr. L. upon this one condition, that it be followed up by corresponding political action. We should regret to see a roll from Michigan sent to Washington, signed by five or ten thousand legal voters, praying that this State may be separated from all connection with slavery, and then find that the same persons sustain at the polls the men and the parties that treat the whole matter with contempt. The Emancipator says truly:

"Fifty one thousand votes scattered all over the free States, would produce a far deeper and more abiding impression, than a Latimer petition signed by 51,000 persons from each and every one of the free States."

It is the part of wisdom to use appropriate means to accomplish its ends. Petitioning was formerly the best means that could be used to secure an agitation of the subject through the community. The efficacy of this means is now much less than formerly, and in our opinion, is of but little use as a means of agitation, but should be resorted to by the Liberty Party chiefly as an exponent of its views & as such, it should not be abandoned. The appearance of Liberty votes at the polls is the best means of securing respect for Liberty principles.

The Massachusetts Liberty Convention coincided with the proposition for a National Convention. We publish the call of the National Committee to-day, by which it will be seen that it is to be held at Buffalo on the 24th and 25th of May.

LOUISIANA.

We have formerly adverted to the wretched bankruptcy of the planters of the South-west. Some perhaps, have been incredulous on account of our anti-slavery predilections. To such we commend the following summary of the affairs of the State, made by the N. O. Picayune from the Governor's Message:

"The picture he draws of the financial affairs of the State is far, very far from cheering. There is, he says, now due by the State to our banks, in round numbers, \$1,200,000; that there are State bonds for the payment of which the State has no guarantee, to the amount of \$1,275,000, on most of which bonds interest is due and unpaid; that there are State bonds, to a large amount, for which the State has the guarantee of the stockholders of the Citizens' Bank and Consolidated Association of Planters, now in liquidation, on which the interest will probably not be paid; that it has for several years exceeded its ordinary income by more than \$200,000; that there is nothing in our exhausted treasury; that the State can no longer borrow a dollar from their own banks, and that the people are taxed as heavily as they can bear."

How the State is to be extricated, with cotton at fivecents, or less, is more than we can foretell.

The state of morals in that region we have often referred to. The people are but partially civilized. Duels and deadly affrays occur in New Orleans daily. The recent proposition to the Legislature to abolish the punishment of duelling, and establish a Board of Honor for the settlement of the disputes of gentlemen, is an evidence of their retrograde progress.

But a still more decisive indication of the state of public morals is found in the proposition to license twenty gaming houses in New Orleans. Mr. Rathiff, the mover of this project, said that a large number of gaming houses were in operation daily throughout the city, and as the evil could not be suppressed by legislation, he was for having it taxed.

The tax previous to the repeal of the law, some eight years since, yielded \$120,000 annually, and should this law have continued in force until now, the State of Louisiana would not have been in such an embarrassed condition. The act licensing gaming houses, whilst it would not promote the evil, would sustain the Orphan Asylum, Charitable Institutions, and Seminaries of Learning.

Those who should patronize licensed houses would have the pleasure of contributing to support of the State in this distressing crisis. What patriot could refuse to gamble with such an inducement before him? But why not carry out the principle, and license all the vice? Why not license brothels, as was formerly done in Paris? In this way the public vices might be made to pay all the State expenses, and leave something for charitable purposes! Why did not our own legislature hit upon this device?

The motion to reject the bill was lost—ayes 23, nays 28, and it was referred to a select committee.

The white population of Louisiana is 153,933—being some 50,000 less than that of Michigan. The debt of the State is \$23,871,000, of which the annual interest is \$1,193,550. Were the State debt divided among the white people, the proportion would be one hundred and seventy seven dollars, eighty one cents to each man, woman, and child, or \$329.05 to each white family of five persons.

ANOTHER GLORIOUS WHIG LOST.

The National Intelligencer of February 18, contains the following important announcement, at the head of its editorial columns:

"We regret to be obliged to add to the list of Whig Representatives in Congress who have declined being candidates for reelection, that of the Hon. William B. Campbell, of the State of Tennessee, whose retirement from Congress is deeply to be regretted by every friend of Whig principles."

Our readers will recollect the name of this "glorious Whig," from the circumstance that it was he who administered a little salutary plantation discipline upon the Hon. W. W. Boardman, of Connecticut, by knocking him down in the street amidst-day, in cool blood, after a night's sleep for the crime of insolence, in venturing to say in the hearing of his masters, that he thought it a shame to treat Mr. Adams as they were doing. No wonder the Intelligencer mourns his retirement. So accomplished an overseer is invaluable on any plantation. "Every friend of Whig principles," like the Intelligencer, must see that it will be impossible for the Clay party to get on if so many of the overseers quit their posts. The prospect is that they will be badly off for overseers in the next Congress. Botts is too lazy; Cost Johnson is too dissipated; Stanley's voice is too weak; Arnold laughs too much, and so on. Unless the glorious whigs of the South will send in some new overseers, competent to the business, there will be queer works in the party ranks—rely upon it.—Emancipator.

SLAVERY IN WISCONSAN.

Will not our Wisconsin friends petition Congress at its next session to institute an enquiry into the fact reported in the census, that there are eleven slaves in that territory, notwithstanding the ordinance of 1787 forbids the existence of Slavery there? It is a disgraceful fact, and Congress will be lost to all sense of honor or decency, if it should refuse to have the matter enquired into, and the wronged redressed.

The Pittsburgh Gazette publishes a call for a meeting to re organize the anti-slavery party, to which is appended two and a half columns of names.

Let us know the result of the town elections. We wish to publish a complete list of them.

THE STATE DEBT.

Our Legislature have passed an act for the liquidation of the debts of this State. The object is certainly good, as almost any arrangement for its future payment, or for the payment of a portion of it, is preferable to having the matter remain at loose ends from year to year. As the act is important in several respects, we give the following synopsis of it from the Detroit Gazette.

The first section authorizes the Governor to issue bonds for the payment of the interest on the bonds of the State, and designates the bonds on which the interest shall be paid, being those for which the State has received full consideration. The bonds now authorized to be issued, are to become due on the first day of January, 1850, with interest from the first day of July, 1845, payable semi-annually.

The amount of principal on which the bonds are to be issued is \$1,567,000.

The second section appropriates the proceeds of all the public works for the payment of interest on the bonds specified in the first section of the act, and those which may be issued under the 6th section, except so far as is necessary to carry out the provisions of acts heretofore passed for the completion of the roads, to certain points named, the purchase of cars, locomotives, redemption of scrip, &c.

The third section provides that the bonds issued for interest shall be received for state lands at \$1.25 per acre, after the 1st of July 1845.

The fourth section provides for the levying of a tax to supply any deficiencies in the payment of interest, after the year 1845, if any such deficiency should exist. Some of the members contended, when the bill was under consideration, that it would be better for the Legislature of 1845 to make provision for the raising of the tax, if it should at that time appear to be necessary, while others contended that if the provision was now incorporated in the bill it would show to the people abroad that we were willing to make any sacrifice for the honest discharge of our public indebtedness. While it was pretty generally considered that the other provisions of the bill for the payment of the interest, were amply sufficient, and that a resort to taxation was not considered to be necessary, even in 1845, the law as passed contained the provision.

Another preamble is then adopted relative to the bonds delivered by the state to the United States Bank, and Morris Canal and Banking Company, and upon which the State has received only a portion of the amount due on them.

Section six provides that whenever these bonds shall be surrendered to the state, they shall be cancelled, and new bonds issued for payment of principal actually received, and interest, subject to a deduction, however, for damages, sustained by the state for failure on the part of the United States Bank and Morrison Canal and Banking Company, to fulfil their contracts. These bonds are to be placed on the same footing as those in the first section.

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JOHN C. CALHOUN.

"The Democracy," judging from the present appearances, will take up this slaveholder for their candidate for the presidency. We wish they may. If they should, the whigs, of course, will hold on to their slaveholding candidate.

Clay and Calhoun! Men who live in the daily violation of the plainest principles of justice and republicanism—candidates of the two great parties in the United States! If any thing can bring the gigantic north to its senses, it will be—seeing themselves at work, like Samson, for the lords of the Philistines. Yes, poor degraded Samson!—his eyes put out by his enemies!—he yet has brute strength to grind in the prison of his masters. What a fit type of the beguiled, the seduced, the betrayed—we had almost said, the doomed, the destroyed North! Yet not exactly neither.—Samson retained his courage to the last.—But the poor North—where is he? where the spirit of her pilgrim fathers? Gone. She may more truly be compared to the lions and tigers that occasionally snarl and show their teeth when their master, Van Amburg, steps in among them; but his whip soon humbles them, and stops every whimper.

Portrait of a Modern Democrat.—Said Mr. Giddings in Congress, in his late speech on the proposition to pay the owners of certain shipwrecked slaves \$7,000, for which the government had negotiated with Great Britain: "If I were to dictate a subject for the pencil, it should be the one on which I am now commenting. I should select a NORTHERN DEMOCRAT, holding a gag in the mouth of his constituent with one hand, while the other is employed to examine his pockets to pay the expenses of this slave agency; at the same time most solemnly saying to his constituent, 'YOU HAVE NOTHING TO DO WITH THE SLAVE TRADE; YOU HAVE NO RIGHT TO INTERFERE WITH THE MATTER!'"

Foreign.—The last arrivals from England, bring nothing important. England is tranquil, and her poor less miserable than a few months since. In discussing the Ashburton treaty, the most friendly feelings towards the United States, were expressed by all parties. The troubles in Spain have not yet subsided, but another insurrection is anticipated. English affairs in China were prosperous, and a friendly feeling was growing up. English merchants and their families are allowed by the Emperor to reside at Canton, and four other places. Hong Kong is ceded to England in perpetuity.

MR. BIRNEY'S MEMORIAL.

Mr. Birney's Memorial furnishes the best test of the sincerity—or rather we should say of the insincerity—of the miserable party hacks who, unhappily for the country, have managed to get their affairs into their hands. There is not a member of the last legislature, who would not say to one who should undertake to chide him for his supineness under the insults and encroachments of the slave power, that he was no friend to slavery, and that he wished some constitutional means of abolishing it existed. Now, if Mr. Birney's position be true, that there is no obligation resting on Michigan, or any other of the North-Western States to permit the slave-catchers to seize human beings within their limits—no matter how they have come within them—and hurry them away into slavery, there is a constitutional way of abolishing slavery; ay, and a speedy way. But we understand the committee to whom it was referred, made no report on the merits of the memorial. They eluded its positions, by reporting, that the questions it mooted belonged to the Judiciary Department, and not to the legislature. Who believes, for a moment, that could Mr. Birney's arguments have been successfully or even speciously answered, they would not have been?

We do not say, the Whigs, had they been the majority in the last legislature, would have acted any better than the democrats. What can be expected in favor of liberty from a party which holds up as its representative a man who enslaves some sixty or more of his fellow creatures? Or, in favor of morality and religion from a party which strives to place in the first office of the country one who has been, if he is not now, notorious as a gambler, and who at the age of sixty-three, professes his alacrity to set at defiance the laws of God, and of his country, by aiming at the life of his fellow-man. Verily, whiggery would, if it had its way, bring the country to a pretty pass! Can an honest man vote for one who is, and who has been through life, a slaveholder and a duelist, and looking his neighbor in the face, say, I'm a friend to liberty, to humanity, to law or to good order?

BRANDING OF SLAVES.

That slaves are marked, like brutes, by cropping their ears, breaking or pulling out their front teeth, and branding them with hot irons, are propositions susceptible of ample proof.—We shall adduce a few instances in proof of the latter practice.

"Ranaway, a negro woman and two children a few days before she went off, I burnt her with a hot iron on the left side of the face, I tried to make the letter M." Minjah Ricks, Nash County, N. C. in the "Raleigh Standard," July 13, 1838.

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"Ranaway, a negro girl called Mary, has a small scar over her eye, a good many teeth missing, the letter A, is branded on her cheek and forehead." J. P. Ashford, Adams Co. Miss. in the "Natchez Courier," August 21, 1838.

"Was committed to jail a negro man, says his name is Josiah his back very much scarred by the whip, and branded on the thigh and hips in three or four places, thus, (J. M.), the rim of his right ear has been cut or bit off." J. L. Jolley, Sheriff of Clinton Co. Mi. in the "Clinton Gazette," July 23, 1836.

"Fifty dollars reward for my fellow Edward, he has a scar on the corner of his mouth, two cuts on and under his arm, and the letter E. on his arm." Thomas Ledwith, Jacksonville, East Florida, in the "Charles' on Courier," Sept 1, 1838.

"Ranaway, negro boy Harper—has a scar on one of his hips in the form of a G." William Stanwell, Pickensville, Alabama, in the "Huntsville Democrat," Aug. 29, 1837.

"Ranaway, Bill—has a scar over one eye, also one on his leg from the bite of a dog—has a burn on his buttock from a piece of hot iron in the shape of a T." Mr. John N. Dillahunty, Woodville, Miss. in the "N. O. Commercial Bulletin," July 21, 1837.

The following is from a clergyman at the South, a graduate of Yale College, whose name is not given for fear of his personal safety. It is from a letter to Arthur Tappan, dated Natchez, 1835.

"About a year since, I knew a certain slave who had deserted his master, to be caught, and for the first time fastened to the stocks. In those same stocks from which at midnight I have heard cries of distress, while the master slept, and was dreaming, perhaps, of drinking wine, and discussing the price of cotton. On the next morning he was chained in an immovable posture, and branded in both cheeks with red hot stamps of iron."

Rev. Horace Moulton, a Methodist clergyman of Marlborough, Mass. who lived five years in Georgia, and had been an overseer, in speaking of the punishment of slaves, says:

"Others, when other modes of punishment will not subdue them, cut haul them—that is, take a cat by the nap of the neck and tail, or by the hind legs, and drag the claws across the back until satisfied. This kind of punishment poisons the flesh much worse than the whip, and was more dreaded by the slave.—Some are branded by a hot iron, others have the flesh cut out in large gashes, to mark them."

"Ranaway, a negro girl named Molly, she is sixteen or seventeen years of age, slim made, lately branded on the left cheek, thus, R. and a piece taken off her ear on the same side; the same letter on the inside of both her legs."—Abner Ross, Fairfield District, in the "Charleston Courier," of 1825.

The reader will observe that these horrid and disgusting details are found in the principal papers of Charleston and New Orleans, which are patronized by the highest Reverends & Honorables, & are therefore not only proofs of the fact alleged, but decisive indications of the state of public sentiment.

Congress refused to take the resolutions of Mr. Winthrop, relating to colored seamen, from the table.

A Humane People.—Many years ago, Caracas, in South America suffered greatly from an earthquake. The Congress of the United States sent the sufferers a ship load of provisions, *et cetera*, for their relief. This was well done. The city of Hamburg, one of the richest in Europe lately experienced a most destructive visitation by fire. Millions were poured into her for the relief of the unfortunate inhabitants. Far away from her we are, several thousand dollars were contributed, and forwarded from New York. This too was well done. Last spring—in May we think—Cape Haitien, and other places in the island of Haiti were almost totally destroyed by an earthquake. The few inhabitants who escaped with their lives, lost every thing else. We have rarely seen more appalling accounts of distress and destitution than came to us from that island. Many months have passed away, and no movement has been made for their relief, nor is it at all probable there will be. This is not well done. Inasmuch as ye did it not to the least of these, ye did it not unto me."

IMPORTANT TRUTH.—In the conflict now taking place between Numbers and Wealth, the power of mere property must always be routed. The tendency of things, the course of all changes, the progress of society, the experience of every State in this Union, since the Revolution, concur to show that there is to be increasing respect paid by Governments to men, as such, and less respect to any adventitious differences among them, and especially to the distinction of property.—*Emancipator.*

General Intelligence.

The Comet, which we mentioned as having been seen in New Bedford, is thus described by a writer in the New Bedford Mercury:

"Its brilliancy was almost equal to that of Venus. Its situation is very near the limb of the sun; its tail appears about 3 degrees in length. It may be the comet announced some three months since in Europe; it was then traversing the constellation Draco, be it that or another, it is of rare brilliancy. There are but three on record, of sufficient brilliancy to be seen in the day season. The first was 45 years before Christ, and is called 'a hairy star'; it was seen with the naked eye in the day time. The second was seen in the year 1402, and was so brilliant that the light of the sun, at the end of March, did not hinder people seeing it at mid-day; both its nucleus and its tail, was, to use the language of the day 'two fathoms long.' The third appeared in Feb. 18th 1744, & nearly equaled Venus in splendor, & many persons saw it at mid-day without glasses. It may yet prove that the comet of to-day is the same as that of 1402."—*Advertiser.*

State Debts.—These State debts are all illustrations of a great principle, in our opinion a wrong one: that governments are at liberty to employ the national resources in facilitating the private business of the people. The practice is so familiar that it seems hazardous to call in question its rectitude. But the true doctrine is, that the only legitimate province of a government is the defense of a people's rights; and the only rightful power of taxation is for defense of those rights. When measures for defense can be so arranged as to facilitate commerce or trade, it should be done. But to raise money by taxes, in any shape, merely to build a railroad or canal is a crime against the rights of the people; and a perversion of the legitimate powers of government. Bitter, though the struggle may be, government must be recalled to its just limits. By disregarding them, the states, and by consequence, the Nation, is now involved in a debt of over \$200,000,000. It must be repudiated, at the hazard of war and the cost of life and much more treasure; or it must be paid, both principal and interest, at the cost of grinding taxation.—*Albany Patriot.*

CONGRESSIONAL BILLS.—Among the bills which failed for want of time was, one retrenching the Pay and Mileage of Members of Congress and the Salaries of Public Officers, who receive over \$1,000 each. This bill, which passed the House by more than four to one, and would have received an equally overwhelming support in the Senate if it could have been brought to the Yeas and Nays, was killed, in the first place by some very injudicious amendments proposed by the Committee of Retrenchment, striking out its best feature, to wit, a radical reform of the Mileage article, and reducing all the reductions of salaries to a dead level of 12 1/2 per cent. Thus reported, the bill died on the table, as we feared from the moment we saw the amendments. The Postage Reduction bill also failed. It passed the House in a most thorough shape, cutting down all Postages to 5 and 10 cents; but the Senate were afraid that this was too sweeping, and would not act on it; so the bill died. A friend affirms that, with a 15 cent rate for long distances, the bill would have prevailed. If so, we regret that it was inserted, though we believe 5 and 10 cents would afford an adequate revenue.

The Post Office Monopoly bill, forbidding the conveyance of Newspapers, Pamphlets, &c, otherwise through the Mails, sleeps the sleep of death. After the public exposure of its character and effects its passage was hardly possible.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

LATIMER CASE.—A committee of the Virginia Legislature have made a long and violent report on the Latimer case. They demand action at the north in their favor, and conclude with the following resolution. They provide that the report and resolutions shall be sent to all the State Executives, to be laid before their respective legislatures;

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Legislature of Virginia, the rights of the good people of Virginia imperatively require that Congress pass such enactment, in addition to those already passed, as will enable her peaceful citizens to bring to their native State, if they please, their fugitive slaves, found by them in other States of this Union—and that the sense of the legislature is, that the enactments proposed in this report, are the most feasible mode of effecting the purpose, and therefore the people of Virginia have a right to expect that such will be passed.

Many persons in Ohio are preparing to go to the Oregon in the spring. The Zanesville Recorder says, there is quite an "Oregon fever" in that region.

ANTI-SLAVERY.—A Report has been presented to the Legislature of Massachusetts, recommending that the officers of the State be prohibited from acting in their official capacity, in aid of the slave owner, who undertakes to recover the fugitive, under the laws of Congress. Without examination, we confess we know of no objection to the measure; and unless there is some obligation imposed by relation of the States to the General Government, that requires such officers to act in such cases, we should be glad to have the principle involved in it, adopted. If the law of Congress must remain upon the Statute Book, let the officers of the General Government execute it, that the responsibility may rest upon the authority that requires its execution.—*Michigan State Gazette.*

The Police.—There are about 1200 men, appointed by the ministry in London, to walk the streets of Dublin, day and night, to watch over and guard the interest of the people. According to the Police Act, their power is little less than absolute to regulate the domestic and social habits of the people. They walk the streets armed, each having his beat, or short walk, and is bound to keep order in his walk or beat & to remove all that he considers obstructions. Cars must stand, people must walk, and all must be ordered as they say. They commit to prison almost whom they please.

Some curious inquirer has ascertained the average attendance at the various churches in Boston, the past year, to be a little short of 27,000, or about one fourth of the entire population. The attendance is set down as follows:—At 13 Orthodox churches 651, averaging 527 to each church—at 4 Episcopal churches 2508, averaging 626 each—at 4 Catholic churches 6050, averaging 2012 each—at 17 Unitarian churches 6741, averaging 396 each—at 5 Universalist churches 2762, averaging 552 each.

THE MONIED POWER IN THIS STATE—I know not what they did," when, by the rallying cry of "equal rights," they roused the masses against all forms of associated wealth. The power that now demands the overthrow of all ranks, cannot be put down by crying out against "King mob," or talking of "reserved rights." The same power, evoked for party purposes by the same means, in the South, will soon lay its crushing death-grasp on the great monopoly of Slavery! Mark it!—*Albany Patriot.*

Robert Tyler, son of the President, lately made a speech before an Irish Repeal Society, in Washington. He had sense enough to perceive the inconsistency of a slaveholder's spouting against foreign tyranny, and justified himself by the example of Prince Albert, who presided at the "World's Convention" in London, for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade throughout the world. This is as it should be; provided we are willing to take rebuke as we are to give it.—Both individuals and nations should strive to convince each other of sin; and if it be done in a kind and candid spirit, the effect cannot be otherwise than mutually beneficial.—*N. A. Standard.*

The New York Journal of Commerce, contains a curious calculation as to the quantity of snow which fell on the 15th inst., in the New England States, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. The number of square miles in these nine States is 164,340. The amount of snow which fell upon this surface, supposing it to have averaged a foot in depth, was four billions, five hundred and eighty-one thousand, five hundred and thirty-six millions, two hundred and fifty-six thousand square feet. Piled up on a base a square mile in area, it would rise to a height of more than 34 miles which is nearly the height of the earth's atmosphere.

Bankrupt.—The number of applications for the benefit of the Bankrupt law to the present date, is probably not less than 40,000. A table published by order of Congress makes the number 34,232, and the dates of the returns are not, on an average, later than the 5th December last. Furthermore, the table includes no returns from North Carolina, Louisiana, or the Northern district of Mississippi. If we may say that these bankrupts owed on an average \$5,000, which is probably below the truth, their aggregate indebtedness was \$200,000,000.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

The Newark Daily Advertiser says: The Comet blazed out conspicuously about sun-set last evening, the long bushy tail stretching from near the south-western horizon to near the zenith. Some fearful imaginations, filled with the follies of Millerism, were foolishly frightened at its aspects. The present phenomenon more resembles the zodiacal light, which we should have called it if the eastern magi had not pronounced it a Comet. Some observers here also discovered the nucleus last evening with glasses, soon after sun-set near the south-western horizon. The length of the tail is from 30 to 40 degrees and it is very beautiful.

ISTHMUS OF DARLEN.—When the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill was up in the House, on the 27th ult., Mr. UNSWICK offered an amendment, appropriating \$5,000 for the employment of an agent to inquire into the progress and character of the work now going on to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by a communication across the Isthmus of Darien, and to ascertain upon what terms the same may be used by the citizens of the United States. The amendment was agreed to.

The New York Express of Saturday says: "The officers of the Somers are likely to be harassed enough to satisfy their worst persecutors. We learn that separate complaints will be made before the Grand Jury by the respective friends of Spencer, Cromwell, and Small, on a charge of murder. After two Martial Law trials they will now probably pass into the hands of the civil law. The friends of Mr. Spencer have employed strong counsel."

Alabama Taxes.—The revenue bill which passed the House of Representatives of Alabama contained some singular provisions.—Every racehorse was assessed ten dollars and every racecourse twenty. Upon playing cards one dollar was levied, but whether a dollar upon a single pack, or a dozen, or a gross, we know not. Theatres are made to pay fifty dollars; a billiard table, thirty; bagatelle, twenty; and a steamboat twenty dollars.

The revenue bill of Illinois provides for the collection of taxes for state purposes, in gold and silver coin and Auditor's warrants.

MASSACHUSETTS.—According to the last census, the value of the cotton manufactures of the United States is estimated at \$46,450,453, and the value of the woollen manufactures at 20,096,999 per annum. This is nearly four dollars and a half for each individual in the United States for woollen and cotton manufactures. It is probably amply sufficient to furnish the people of the United States with these goods without importing a single dollar's worth.

The era of cheap books introduced by the penny paper system, and the steam press is indeed a revolution. Volumes that cost 15 dollars, when we first began to collect a library 15 years ago, are now sold for two or one! It makes knowledge accessible to the poor.—"The rich are deprived of the power that wealth only gave, in the days of our fathers, and merit becomes the standard of the man! Such is his obvious tendency.

Rumor conjectures that Mr. Webster, after resigning, will remain in this country and devote himself to the accomplishment of the two hundred million scheme of Mr. Johnson, in which he takes great interest, and whom he is said to be aiding in the completion of the report to be submitted from the select committee of that subject.—*N. Y. Evan.*

A TRUE SENTIMENT.—None speak of the bravery, the might or the intellect of Jesus; but the Devil is always imagined, as a being of acute intellect, political cunning and the firmest courage. These universal and instinctive tendencies teach much.—*LYD A MARIA CHILD.*

Printing and Binding.—The amount paid for printing and binding by the State of Pennsylvania, for the last ten years, is stated at \$390,997. In 1842 the printing expenses of the Legislature amounted to \$3,369. The binding to 4,430.

A machine for cutting ice is now in operation at Philadelphia. It is described as an immense structure. The proprietors have just built an ice house capable of holding 6000 or 7000 tons.

Damages for Mob Violence.—The African Presbyterian Church, have recovered \$5,650, of the county of Philadelphia, to indemnify them for the destruction of their meeting house by fire, during the riots on the first of August last.

Under the law of 1234 for the payment of claims for depredations of the American Army under Gen. Matthews, payments have been made to the amount of \$720,000 and upwards!!!

Washingtonianism.—Mr. John B. Mitchell one of the six who formed the original society at Baltimore, says that a temperance sermon of Mr Knapp led him to suggest it.

ALABAMA BANK.—The Legislature has passed a law to wind up the concerns of the State Bank and its branches, and to order to lay taxes to meet the deficit in the revenue.

MARRIED.

At Uxbridge, by Rev. D. R. Dixon, on the 6th of March, Mr. JAMES CRAIG, to Miss PHEBE DENTON, daughter of Daniel Denton Esq.

In Ann Arbor, on the 23d inst., by Rev. G. BECKLEY, Mr. S. KISSMAN, of Milford, and Miss MARY A. M. VOORHEES, of Ann Arbor.

A liberal slice of cake accompanied the above notice, which is gratefully received by the printers—with the assurance that the parties have their best wishes that all the felicities of matrimonial life may be theirs to enjoy.

DIED.

In Dixboro, on the 10th inst. JANE HASARD, in the 17th year of her age.

Of consumption at Ypsilanti, March 14, HENRY MARTY MUNDOCK, son of Samuel Mundock Esq., aged 20 years.

The deceased, like the devoted Missionary for whom he was named, from a child manifested great tenderness of conscience. He would often weep in view of his sins, and in his intercourse with his brothers and sisters and associates, manifested a loveliness of disposition and a reverence for God, and a regard for the institutions of religion, which afford evidence that he was sanctified from a child. He was always characterized by his regard to truth and his filial obedience. When eleven years old, he united with the Presbyterian Church in Pennfield, N. Y. Since then he has adorned his profession by an active, consistent, christian life. In times of religious sympathy in the church, Henry seemed to maintain, in a good degree, a spirit of prayer.

Since he came to reside in this place, his christian course has ever seemed to be onward. His interest in all the great moral and benevolent enterprises of the day was deep and apparently unvarying. He was a warm friend of the poor down-trodden slave.

He had so won the esteem and confidence of the Presbyterian Church in this place, that at one of its meetings it was unanimously resolved, that if he would engage in a preparatory course for the ministry, they would afford him all requisite aid. The low estimate that he had formed of his piety and talents made him shrink from the responsibilities of the ministry. But after having prayed for days over the subject, he concluded to accept the offer, and entered at once upon his studies. But God's ways are not ours. He was suddenly arrested in his course. The disease, which, no doubt, had long been preying upon his system, began to develop itself, and brought him rapidly to the grave. Under his sickness he was patient and submissive. He repeatedly said, I think I can say, "the will of the Lord be done." Conversing on one occasion with a fellow student who commenced at the same time with him to study for the ministry, he said, I have hoped to be permitted to live and get into the ministry, and try to do some good in the world, but perhaps the Lord is taking me away to raise up for this work some one who will do more good than

I should have done. I think I can say, "the will of the Lord be done." I trust in Christ alone for salvation." His death was peaceful. His dying message to his associates and acquaintances was, "Prepare for death."

The funeral services were attended by a congregation larger than had ever been seen of a week day in this place on any funeral occasion.

The estimate in which he was held by the youth may be learned by the following resolution of the Youth's Temperance Society of which he has been repeatedly elected the President.

Whereas, Death has entered our society, and selected as his victim our President, and much beloved friend, whose exemplary life and untiring zeal in every good cause had gained for him the approbation and esteem of all who knew him, therefore,

Resolved, That we regard this dispensation of Providence as a warning from God to prepare for Death.

Resolved, That we as a society deeply lament the decease of our friend and brother, and in token of our sorrow, the officers and male members of this society, shall wear crape on the left arm, and join the mourners in the procession at his funeral.

Resolved, That the officers of this society manifest their sympathy for the family of the deceased by wearing the usual badge of mourning for the space of ten days.

Wm. T. ALLEN, Sec'y. [Cont.]

NOTICE.

Rev. Mr. BILLINGS will preach in the Universalist Church, on the 1st Sunday in April, and in the evening, on the wrong calculation of MILLERISM in reckoning time, concerning the destruction of the world in 1843.

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

The friends of Liberty in Congressional District No. 2 in Michigan, embracing the Counties, Hillsdale, Branch, St. Joseph, Cass, Berrien, Van Buren, Kalamazoo, Calhoun, Jackson, Barry, Allegan, Ottawa, Kent, Oceana, will assemble in Convention at Union City on Wednesday the nineteenth day of April, at 1 o'clock P. M. to make a suitable nomination for Congress, to be supported by the friends of Liberty at the ensuing election. The convention is not designed to make a nomination merely, but to rally together as many of the friends of Liberty as possible, and our fellow citizens generally, in a great mass meeting to be held two days and two evenings, in order to give ample time for a full and free expression of views from each and every one who loves Liberty and hates Tyranny. The undersigned believe that such meetings are more satisfactory generally to those who attend them, and far more beneficial in giving our cause a favorable impulse, than where a few set speeches only are made. Let each and every one therefore simultaneously rally, should it rain or be bad travelling to this free will gathering of the friends of Liberty to pour out his full heart in behalf of suffering humanity, and his long dishonored, degraded, slavery and party ridden country. Farmers! Ye, bone and muscle of the land, will you not gird on your armour and rally for such an object, harness up your teams and bring along with you as many of your friends and neighbors, men and women, as you can induce to come. To whom shall the imploring bondman and our sinking country, in this their time of great extremity, look for aid, if not to you? Shall periled liberty and humanity ever make this appeal to you in vain? Never! no, never! We doubt not that every person who shall attend this gathering of free hearts will be most amply repaid for his small sacrifice of time and means. Come, then, one and all, come to strengthen the hands and cheer the hearts of one another, to move forward the great, the good, the indispensable cause, to redeem the slave and our country, whose destiny is one.

A. Saunders, C. S. Youngs, W. P. Hard, D. Buell, J. W. Clark, J. Zimmerman, Bela Brown, A. Waters, J. B. Buell, S. J. Hammond, L. Hawley, J. H. Fitch, N. Thomas, S. B. Treadwell, L. Stevens, E. Hussey, C. Gurney, J. N. Stickney.

P. S. The people of Union City have assured us that they will joyfully receive and entertain all the friends from abroad who come to their place to attend the convention.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR. IRA SEYMOUR, JACOB WESTON.

CONSTABLES. CLAUDIUS B. SEYMOUR, JAMES BALL, Sen.

Plymouth. JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, JACOB B. BRUMFIELD, HENRY LYON, (Vacancy.)

SUPERVISOR. RUFUS THAYER, Jr.

TOWN CLERK. ABRAHAM A. GARDNER,

HIGHWAY COMMISSIONERS. AMBROSE BURR, ROBERT BLACKWOOD, LESTER SHA.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR. WILLIAM S. GREGORY, JEREMIAH SCOTT.

CONSTABLES. ROBERT W. WARNER, AARON NORRIS, OSCAR LYON.

TREASURER. HORACE BRADLEY,

ASSESSORS. HARVEY S. BRADLEY, TIMOTHY LYON.

SCHOOL INSPECTORS. ABRAHAM A. GARDNER, JOSEPH BEARLEY, ROBERT BLACKWOOD.

Saline. SUPERVISORS, SYLVANUS L. HULL.

TOWNSHIP CLERK. EDGAR WEBB.

TREASURER. JACOB SHERMAN.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. THERON FORD.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR. WILLIAM A. BEERS, ELI H. SWAN.

HIGHWAY COMMISSIONERS. GEORGE MILLS, WILLIAM M. SWAN, DANIEL WEBBER.

SCHOOL INSPECTORS. WILLIAM CASE, ROBERT EDMUNDS, HENRY L. BUSH.

CONSTABLES. JACOB F. WILLIAMS, BENJAMIN NORTH, HENRY BLISS.

HORACE CARPENTER, *Guardian.* March 29, 1843, 46-3w

THE LIBERTY TICKET.

TOWNSHIP NOMINATIONS.

Ann Arbor. SUPERVISOR, SABIN FELCH.

TOWN CLERK, CONVERSE J. GARLAND.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, JAMES GIBSON.

TOWN TREASURER, FRANCIS DENISON.

ASSESSORS, ZENAS NASH, DAVID A. McCOLLUM.

SCHOOL INSPECTORS, MARTIN H. COWLES, JOHN CHANDLER, Jr.

DIRECTORS OF THE POOR, ROSWELL MOORE, ROSWELL PARSONS.

COMMISSIONERS OF HIGHWAYS, SAMUEL B. NOBLE, JOB SLATFORD, SAMUEL ANDREWS.

CONSTABLES, SYLVESTER D. NOBLE, WILLIAM JONES.

Saline. SUPERVISOR, THOMAS HOSKINS.

TOWN CLERK, GEORGE MILLERD.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, HENRY DWIGHT.

HIGHWAY COMMISSIONERS, DANIEL HOSLER, GEORGE TUBBS, EARL S. SMITH.

INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS, BENJAMIN M. CARDELL, SAMUEL W. FOSTER.

ASSESSORS, NORMAN C. GOODALE, HOLLIS BOND.

CONSTABLES, WILLIAM HOSLER, ISRAEL BAILEY, JOHN FULLER, MILES LOWELL.

DIRECTORS OF THE POOR, DANIEL DWIGHT, JAMES LITCHFIELD.

Webster. SUPERVISOR, MUNNIS KENNY.

TOWN CLERK, BARNABAS K. DIBBLE.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, BARNABAS K. DIBBLE.

ASSESSORS, PHILANDER WING, PHILIP H. REEVE.

TREASURER, LUKE W. BLODGET.

COMMISSIONERS OF HIGHWAYS, WALTER W. WILLETS, JACOB BLANDIN, DANIEL BOARDMAN.

SCHOOL INSPECTORS, BARNABAS K. DIBBLE, PHILIP H. REEVE, MUNNIS KENNY.

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Saline. SUPERVISORS, SYLVANUS L. HULL.

TOWNSHIP CLERK, EDGAR WEBB.

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CONSTABLES, JACOB F. WILLIAMS, BENJAMIN NORTH, HENRY BLISS.

IN CHANCERY.—1st. Circuit.

Oliver Kane, } By virtue of a decree
vs. } of the Court of
Charles Moseley, } Chancery, of the State
Elijah W. Morgan, & } of Michigan, I shall ex-
William S. Maynard, } pose to sale, to the highest bidder, at the Court
House, in the village of Ann Arbor, Washenaw
County, on the 8th day of May next, at
10 o'clock, A. M. of that day, the following de-
scribed premises, situate in the village of Ann
Arbor, and described as follows, to-wit: "Begin-
ning at the West side of the Ann Arbor & Saline
Road, on the South line of Section twenty-nine,
in town two, South of Range six East, thence
West on the said Section line, twenty-one chains
and seventy links to a stake; thence due North
fourteen chains and fifty links to a stake; thence
South eighty-six and a half degrees, East-nineteen
seven chains and seventy links; thence due North
seven chains and twenty-five links to a stake;
thence North eighty-nine degrees East, four
chains and seventy-five links to the creek; thence
up said creek to the West line of said Road;
thence with the line of said road to the place of
beginning, containing thirty-six acres and nine-
teen hundredths of an acre, more or less."
GEO. DANFORTH,
Master in Chancery,
Joy & PORTER, Solicitors,
Dated, March 20, 1843. 45-7w

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE undersigned is authorized to sell several tracts of land in the counties of St. Clair, Saginaw, Sanilac, Washtenaw and Lenawee at their cash value, and take in payment State Scrip and Warrants *in part*, or their equivalent in cash; or he will proportionate terms on time. The cash value may be ascertained, if desired, by appraisers chosen by the purchaser and subscriber. The Washtenaw lands consist of 118 acres in the town of Webster, slightly improved, of early and choice selection, and 214 acres 3 miles below Ypsilanti, on the River Huron, having rich bottom and upper lands, good timber, running water, corn and wheat soil, excellent sites for building, surrounded by settlements, good roads and mills. About 30 acres have been under cultivation.

CHAS. H. STEWART,
Jefferson Avenue, Detroit.

WOODWORTH'S HOTEL.

NORTHERN, EASTERN AND SOUTHERN STAGE HOUSE.
The undersigned respectfully announces to the public, that he is now the proprietor of this well known establishment. The house having been thoroughly overhauled, and refitted in a manner calculated to promote the comfort of citizens and the travelling public. The house occupies an eligible position, on the corner of Woodbridge and Randolph streets, in a business part of the city. Those who may honor him with their countenance, may be assured that no expense or attention in his power, will be spared, to make their sojourn in Detroit agreeable and satisfactory. [46-1y] S. D. WOODWORTH.

Estate of Ira Durrin.

THE undersigned have been duly appointed by the Hon. George Schewick, Judge of Probate for the county of Washtenaw, Commissioners to receive, examine, adjust and allow the claims of the creditors to the estate of Ira Durrin, late of said county, deceased, which estate is represented to be insolvent, and six months are allowed by said judge to said creditors, to present and prove their claims before said commissioners who will meet for the purpose aforesaid at the office of E. Mundy in the village of Ann Arbor, on the last Tuesday and Wednesday in April next, and on the first Wednesday in June next, at nine o'clock, A. M. on each day respectively. JOHN WELLS, E. MUNDY, Commissioners. T. FOSTER, Ann Arbor, March 6, 1843. 46-6w.

NO FICTION.

ONE PRICE STORE.

THE subscriber still continues to sell DRY GOODS, and DRY GROCERIES, at No. 5, Huron Block, Lower Town. His stock of each was carefully selected and well purchased, which enables him to sell low for ready cash. As he believes the money of the same quality of every person, is of the same value, he will sell to all for the same price, and no amount of Oratory can ever give him that course. Persons can make just as good bargains by sending an agent, as to come themselves. In connection with the store is a GRIST and FLOURING MILL, where he will constantly pay at the highest market price.

Cash for Wheat

Farmers and Wheat buyers can have their Crising and Flouring done to order and on the most reasonable terms. Those who wish to purchase goods, or get Wheat floured, would do well to call and enquire his prices, and into his manner of doing business. DWIGHT KELLOGG, Ann Arbor, Lower Town, Feb. 28, 1843. 45-tf.

MONEY TO BE MADE.

THE subscriber would hereby give notice to the farmers of Washtenaw, and the neighboring counties, that he has an

Oil Mill

now in operation in Ann Arbor, Lower Town, where he intends at all times to buy FLAX SEED, (and other Seeds used in making Oil,) and pay the highest price, and the best of pay.—One Dollar per bushel will be paid for good clean seed, or one gallon of Oil given for the same quantity.

FARMERS are requested to try Flax on their Summer fallows, and thereby avail themselves of two crops instead of one. MERCHANTS are requested to send in their seed and exchange for Oil in preference to sending to New York or Boston for it, and thus keep what money we have in our own State. [45-tf.] JOEL R. HIDDEN, Ann Arbor, Lower Town, March 1, 1843.

NEW YORK BANK NOTE TABLE.

CORRECTED FROM THE LATEST ADVICES.

All the good Banks of the States here mentioned may be found in this Table. Bills of Banks not found here may be considered worthless.

Table listing various banks and their locations across different states including Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, New York, and Ohio.

Threshing Machines.

The undersigned would inform the public that they continue to manufacture Horse Powers and Threshing Machines, two and a half miles from the village of Ann Arbor, on the rail-road. The Horse Power is a late invention by S. W. Foster, and is decidedly superior to any other ever offered to the public...

The subscribers deem it proper to state, that a number of horse powers were sold last year in the village of Ann Arbor which were believed by the purchasers to be those invented by S. W. Foster, and that most of all of them were either made materially different, or altered before sold, so as to be materially different from those made and sold by the subscribers...

The attention of the reader is invited to the following recommendations. S. W. FOSTER & CO. Scio, April 20, 1842.

RECOMMENDATIONS. This is to certify that we have used one of S. W. Foster's newly invented Horse Powers for about five months, and threshed with it about 2000 bushels, and believe it is constructed on better principles than any other Horse Power...

SMUT MACHINES. The subscribers make very good SMUT MACHINES which they will sell for \$30. This machine was invented by one of the subscribers, who has had many years' experience in the milling business...

Woolen Manufactory. The subscribers have recently put in operation a woolen manufactory for manufacturing woolen cloth by power looms, two and a half miles west from Ann Arbor village, on the rail-road...

TO PHYSICIANS AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS. The subscriber invites the attention of Physicians and Country Merchants, to his present stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Varnishes, Brushes, &c. &c. comprising one of the largest and fullest assortments brought to the country...

TO CLOTHIERS. The subscriber is just in receipt of a further supply of Clothier's stock, consisting of MACHINE CARDS of every description; CLOTHIERS' JACKS, AT TINET-WARP, CARD CLEANSERS and PICKERS, SHUTTLES, REEDS, KETTLES, SCREWS, PARSON'S SHEARING MACHINE, EMERY, (every size), TENTER HOOKS, PRESS PAPER, together with a well selected assortment of DYE WOODS, and DYE STUFFS of the very best growth and manufacture.

TAILORING BUSINESS! A. M. NOBLE, would respectfully inform the citizens of Ann Arbor and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the Lower Town, immediately over the late mercantile stand of Lund & Gibson, and opposite the store of J. Beckley & Co., where he is prepared at all times to do work in his line, with promptness, and in a neat and durable manner.

ANN ARBOR PAPER MILL. The proprietor of this establishment is now prepared to invite to the attention of the business community. This Mill has been recently fitted up by the addition of improved, and very expensive machinery, equal if not superior, to any in the Western country...

TEMPERANCE HOUSE, AND BOTANICAL MEDICAL STORE, With Hot and Cold Baths. Dr. J. T. WILSON. East end of Main Street, Jackson, Mich. Salem, Feb. 8, 1843.

RIVER RAISIN INSTITUTE.

This Institution is located in the town of Raisin, near the north bank of the beautiful river whose name it bears, one mile east of the direct road from Tecumseh to Adrian. This eligible site has been selected for its quiet seclusion, the fertility and elevation of its soil, its pure and healthful atmosphere, and pleasant scenery.

There will be an additional charge of one dollar for those pursuing the higher branches of Philosophy, Algebra, Geometry, Astronomy, &c. For Chemistry, Latin, or Greek an addition of two dollars will be made. Scholars are expected to provide themselves with what furniture they will need in their rooms, also, with lights, fuel, and washing—none will hereafter board themselves.

CLINTON SEMINARY. SPRING TERM. The sixth regular term of 12 weeks will commence on Monday, February 6, 1843.

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Peters Pills.

'Tis fun they say to get well with them, ALL mankind throughout their wide and immense circulation that ever try them continue to buy them. Peters' Pills are purely vegetable; they work no miracles, nor do they profess to cure all diseases, because they are the scientific compound of a regular physician, who has made his profession the study of his life.

There will be an additional charge of one dollar for those pursuing the higher branches of Philosophy, Algebra, Geometry, Astronomy, &c. For Chemistry, Latin, or Greek an addition of two dollars will be made. Scholars are expected to provide themselves with what furniture they will need in their rooms, also, with lights, fuel, and washing—none will hereafter board themselves.

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TO FAMILIES & INVALIDS.

The following indispensable family remedies may be found at the village drug stores, and soon at every country store in the state. Remember and never get them unless they have the fac-simile signature of

Comstock's on the wrappers, as all others by the same names are base impositions and counterfeits. If the merchant nearest you has them not, urge him to procure them at 71 Maiden Lane, the next time he visits New York, or to write for them. No family should be a week without these remedies.

BALDNESS. BALM OF COLUMBIA, FOR THE HAIR, which will stop it if falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on children make it grow rapidly, or on those who have lost the hair from any cause.

PILE S & Co. ALL SORES. are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the only true HAYS' LINIMENT, from Comstock & Co.

HORSES that have Ring-Bone, Spavin, Wind-Galls, &c., are cured by ROOFS' SERRIC; and Fundered horses entirely cured by Roof's Founder Ointment. Mark this, all horsemen.

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor Salve.—The most extraordinary remedy ever invented for all new or old Burns & Scalds.

HEADACHE. DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY will effectually cure sick headache, either from the NERVES or bilious. Hundreds of families are using it with great joy.

DR. SPOHN'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH. For the certain prevention of FEVERS or any general sickness; keeping the stomach in most perfect order, the bowels regular, and a determination to the surface.

CELESTIAL BALM. OF CHINA. A positive cure for the piles, and all external affections—all internal irritations brought to the surface by friction with this Balm—so in coughs, swelled or sore throat, tightness of the chest, this Balm applied on a flannel will relieve and cure at once—Fresh wounds or old sores are rapidly cured by it.

EXPECTORANT. COUGHS & COLDS. will prevent or cure all incipient consumption, taken in time, and is a delightful remedy. Remember the name, and get Comstock's.

KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE will eradicate all WORMS in children or adults with a certainty quite astonishing. It sells with a rapidity almost incredible, by Comstock & Co., New York.

TOOTH DROPS. KLINE'S—cure effectually. Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1842, by Comstock & Co., in the Clerk's office of the Southern District of New York.

NEW GOODS!! DENISON, is now receiving a usually well selected assortment of fall and winter GOODS, which will be sold cheap for cash or barter.

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