

# SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

The inviolability of individual Rights, is the only security of Public Liberty.

T. Foster, }  
G. Beckley. } Editors.

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## THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

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## POETRY.

### INFINITE WISDOM.

BY JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

Whoever studies the historic page,  
And reads the record of departed time,  
Shall find in every realm, in every age,  
The same return of error, vice and crime—  
The same dramatic persons on the stage;  
Or varied only by the name or clime;  
Shall still behold the fair and candid race,  
Dupes of the artful, victims of the base.

And yet, man, coming from his Maker's hand,  
Cannot exchange his nature if he would;  
The dark and cunning thus must ever stand;  
Prone to all evil, and averse to good.  
The villain's heart can never lose its brand;  
The honest heart can never take a hood;  
Oh! must it prove until the judgement day,  
That half mankind was born the other's prey!

Yet let not hence, presumption dare to scan  
The scope and compass of Almighty mind;  
Or scrutinize with impious doubt the plan  
Of wisdom and of goodness still combined;  
Born from the clod of earth, immortal man  
To this poor wretched world is not confined;  
Though but in part, this system bounds his view,  
There is an eye that looks creation through.

And if there be a ruler of the skies,  
Justice, eternal justice is his law—  
And whatsoever of justice earth denies,  
Angelic hands in heaven shall mend the flaw.  
Rise then, on Hope's serene pinions rise!  
From worlds beyond the grave thy comfort draw  
And deem the wrongs that virtue here sustains,  
Proofs that on high a God of justice reigns.

## MISCELLANY.

### THE IMPROVISED DINNER.

You housewives who know the important meaning of a roast, who know the difficulties which sometimes overwhelm you especially when you must improvise a family dinner; you who know that notwithstanding all inspiration, both of understanding and inclination—yet inspiration is necessary to all improvisation—one cannot inspire either chickens or heath-cocks to come flying into the important dish, when the crust is ready to put on it; you housewives who have spent many a long morning in thoughts of cookery and in anguish; you can sympathize in Elise's troubles, as she, on the morning of this important dinner, saw the finger of the clock stand at half-past eleven without having been able to improvise a roast.

It is true that an improvised dinner might do without a roast; this we grant as a general law; but in the case of this particular dinner, we deny it altogether, in proof of which we might easily give the arrangement of the whole dinner, did we not flatter ourselves that we are believed on our bare word. Beyond this, the Judge was particularly fond of a roast, fond of all kinds of meat, which circumstance increased still more Elise's difficulty; and, as if to make the difficulty still greater, Elise, on this very day, was remarkably in want of assistants, for her husband had sent out, on his own business, those servants who, on extraordinary occasions, Elise found very good help. The cook too was confused today in a remarkable manner; the children were in a fermentation; Eva and Leonore quarreled; Petrea tore a hole in her new frock; Henrie broke a bottle and six glasses; the baby cried and screamed for nothing; the clock was on the stroke of twelve, and no roast would come!

Elise was just on the point of falling into despair over roasts, cooks, children, nay over the whole world, when the door opened, and the words, "your most devoted servant," were spoken out shyly and joyously, and the widow of the Chamberlain—to Elise she seemed an angel of light from heaven—stood in the room, with her beaming, friendly countenance; took out of her monstrous reticule one chicken after another, and laid them on the table, fixing her eye on Elise, and making with each a little courtesy to her. Enraptured by the sight, Elise embraced her, hastened into the kitchen with the chickens, and then returning, poured forth her thanks and all her cares to this friend in need.

"Well, well, patience!" exhorted Mrs. Gunilla, kindly and full of cordial sympathy, and

somewhat touched by Elise's communication, "Best-beloved, one should not take it so much to heart; such troubles as these soon pass away—yes, indeed, they soon pass. Now listen, and I'll tell you something; 'when need is greatest, help is nearest.' Yes, yes, remember that! As for the chickens, I saw them in a peasant's cart, as I crossed the market, and as I knew what was going on here, I lost no time in buying them and bringing them under my cloak, and I have nearly run myself out of breath in my haste. He, he, he! And so now I must go, for the dear lady must dress herself nicely, and so must I too. Adieu, dear Elise, I wish you the happiness of getting both the dinner and the young folks in order. He, he, he!"

Gunilla went, dinner-time came, and with it came the guests and the Judge, who had spent the whole morning in the business of his own office, out of the house.

Emelie, the Colonel's lady, was elegant in the highest degree; looked handsome and distinguished, and almost outdid herself in politeness; but still Elise, spite even of herself, felt stiff and stupid beside her husband's old flame.

"Oh that the chickens may be nicely done!" was the incessant master thought of Elise's soul; and it prevailed over the Pope, the church of St. Peter's, Thorwaldsen and Pasta, and over every subject on which they talked.

The hour of dinner was come, and yet the dinner kept the company waiting. The Judge, who expected from every body else the punctuality which he himself practiced, began to suffer from what Elise called his "dinner-fever," and throw uneasy glances, first at the dining-room door, and then at his wife, whose situation, it must be confessed, was not a very enviable one. She endeavored to look quite calm, but whispered something to the little

Loise, which sent her speedily out of the room. Elise's entertainment, both that part which was audible, and that which was inaudible, was probably at the moment carried on something after the following fashion:

"It must be inexpressibly pleasant to know," (ah, how unbearably long it is!) "it must be very interesting." (I wish Ernst would fire again on his old flame, and forget dinner!) "Yes, indeed, that was very remarkable!"—"Now, are those chickens not roasted!"—"Poor Spain!" (Now, thank goodness, dinner is ready at last—if the chickens are only well done!)

And now to dinner! A word which brightens all countenances, and enlivens all tempers. Elise began to esteem the Colonel's lady very highly, because she kept up such a lively conversation, and she hoped this would divert attention from any of those dishes which were not particularly successful. The Judge was a polite and agreeable host, and was particularly fond of dinner-time, when he would willingly have made all men partakers of his good appetite, good humor, and even of his good eating.—N. B. If this really was good—but if the contrary happened to be the case, his temper could not well sustain it.

During the dinner Elise saw now and then little clouds come over her husband's brow, but he himself appeared anxious to disperse them, and all went on tolerably till the chickens came. As the Judge, who adhered to all old customs, was cutting them up, he evidently found them tough, whereupon a glance was sent across the table to his wife which went to her heart like a stab of a knife, but no sooner was the first pang over than this reproachful glance aroused a degree of indignation in her which determined her to steel herself against a misfortune which in no case was her fault; she, therefore, grew quite lively and talkative, and never once turned her eyes to her husband, who, angry and silent, sat there with a very hot brow, and the knife sticking still in the fowl.

But, after all, she felt as if she could again breathe freely when the dinner was over, and on that very account longed to speak one word of reconciliation with her husband; but he now seemed to have only eyes and ears for Emelie, nor was it long before the two fell into a lively and most interesting conversation, which certainly would have given Elise pleasure, and in which she might have taken part, had not a feeling of depression stolen over her, as she fancied she perceived a something cold and depreciating in the manners of her husband toward her. She grew still and pale; all gathered themselves round the brilliant Emelie; even the children seemed enchanted by her.

Henrie presented her with a beautiful flower, which he had obtained from Louise by flattery. Petrea seemed to have a passion for her, took a footstool and sat near her, and kissed her hand as soon as she could possess herself of it.

The mother as the child. The children were soon around him; Petrea herself forsook her new flame to listen, and even Elise for the moment was so amused by it that she forgot every thing else. That was precisely what Jacob wanted, but it was not what pleased the Judge. He rose for a moment, in order to hear what it was which had so riveted the attention of his wife.

"I cannot conceive," said he to her in a half whisper, "how you can take delight in such absurdity; nor do I think it good for the children that they should be crammed with such nonsense!"

At length Emelie rose to take her leave, overwhelming Elise with a flood of polite speeches, which she was obliged to answer as well as she could; and the Judge, who had promised to show her the lions of the place, accompanied her; on which the rest of the guests dispersed themselves. The elder children accompanied the Candidate to the school-room to spend an hour in drawing, the younger went to play, and Elise retired to her own chamber.

Poor Elise! she dared not at this moment descend into her own heart; she felt a necessity to abstain from thought; a necessity—entirely to forget herself and the troubling impressions which to-day had overwhelmed her soul. A full hour was before her—an hour of undisturbed repose, and she hastened to her manuscript, in order to busy herself with those rich moments of life which her pen could call up at pleasure, and to forget the poor and weary present—in one word, to lose the lesson in the higher reality. The sense of suffering, of which the little annoyances of life gave her experience, made her alive to the sweet impressions of that beauty and that harmonious state of existence which was so dear to her soul.

She wrote and wrote—her heart was warm—her eyes filled with tears—the words glowed upon her page—life became bright; the moments flew—one half hour passed after another. Her husband's tea-time came; he was so fond of his tea—had such delight in coming home at this hour to find his wife and children all assembled round the tea-table in the family room. It very rarely happened that Elise had not all in readiness for him; but now, the striking of seven o'clock roused her suddenly from her writing; she laid down her pen, and was in the act of rising when her husband entered.

A strong expression of displeasure was visible in his countenance, as he saw her occupation.

"You gave us to-day a very bad dinner, Elise," said he, going up to her and speaking with severity; "but when this novel-writing occupies so much of your time, it is no wonder that you neglect your domestic duties; you may just as well trouble yourself as little about every thing else as about my wishes."

It would have been easy for Elise to excuse herself, and make all right and straight; but the severe tone in which her husband spoke, and his scornful glance, wounded her deeply.

"You must have patience with me, Ernst," said she; "I am not accustomed to renounce all innocent pleasures; my education, my earlier connections, have not prepared me for this."

These words excited the Judge greatly, and with a bitter voice and great severity he replied—  
"You should have thought about that before you gave me your hand," said he; "before you had descended into so humble and careful a circle. It is too late now. Now I will—but he did not finish the sentence, for he himself perceived a storm arising within him, before which he yielded. He went to the door, opened it, and said in a calm voice, yet still with an agitated tone and glance, "I would just tell you that I have taken tickets for the concert to-morrow, if you wish to go. I hoped to have found you at the tea-table, but it is just as desolate and deserted there as if there were the plague. Don't give yourself any trouble, I shall take my tea at the club!" and thus saying he banged the door and went.

Elise seated herself—she really could not stand—and hid her face in her trembling hands. "What words! what looks! And I, wretched being, what have I said?"

Such were Elise's broken and only half-defined thoughts, while tears streamed down her cheeks.

"Words, words, words!" says Hamlet, disparagingly. But God preserve us from the destructive power of words! There are words which can separate hearts sooner than sharp swords—there are words whose sting can remain in the heart through a whole life!

Elise went long and violently, her whole soul was in excitement.

In moments of violent struggle, bad and good spirits are at hand; they surrounded Elise and spoke to her thus:

Bad Spirits.—"Think on what thou hast given up! think on thy own merits! Recollect the many little acts of injustice which thou hast had to bear, the bitter pains which the severity of thy husband has occasioned thee! Why shouldst thou crawl in the dust

and wounding word. He felt now quite pleased that every thing was as it should be, and that the gentle and yielding temper of his wife would require nothing farther. But, perhaps, on that very account, he was dissatisfied with himself, and, therefore, felt a necessity to pronounce one word—one word, which it is so hard for the lips of a man to pronounce, yet, which Ernst Frank was too manly, too firm, to shun.

When, therefore, his wife entered, he offered her his hand: "Forgive me, Elise," said he, with the deepest feeling; "I have behaved severely, nay, absurdly to-day!"  
"Oh, forgive me, Ernst!" said Elise, deeply affected, while she pressed his hand to her heart.

Good Spirits.—"Think on thy wants, on thy faults! Recollect all the patience, all the kindness, all the tenderness, which has been shown thee! Think on thy husband's worth, on his beautiful, noble qualities! Think also on life, how short it is; how much unavoidable bitterness it possesses, how much which it is easy either to bear or to chase away; and think how the power of affection can make all things right. Tremble before the chains of selfishness; free thyself from them by a new sacrifice of love, and purify the heaven of home; ascending clouds can easily expand into a destructive tempest, or can disperse and leave not a trace in the air. Oh, chase them hence with the powerful breath of love!"

The happiness of a long life depends, not unfrequently, upon which of these invisible counselors we give ear to. On this it depends whether the gates of heaven or of hell shall be opened upon earth to men. Elise listened to the good counselors; she conversed long with them, and the more pure recollections they sent into her soul, the easier was it for her. The light of love was kindled in her, and that made her clear-sighted in many directions. She saw what it was right for her to do respecting her novel, and this revelation warmed her heart. She knew also that this was the only one she should ever write, and that her husband should never again miss her at the tea-table, and therefore he obliged to drink his tea at the club (but he should be reconciled with the sinner the novel;) and she would, moreover, prepare a dinner for the Colonel's lady, which should compensate for the unlucky one of this day, and—"Would that Ernst would but come home soon," thought she; "I would endeavor to banish all his displeasure, and make all right between us."

It was the bathing day of the children, and the message that the hour of bathing was come interrupted Elise's solitude. She ordered Brigitta to commence her preparations and when she had somewhat composed herself, and washed away the traces of her tears with rose-water, she herself went down into the chamber.

"What a blessing is water!" thought Elise, at the first view of the scene which presented itself. The soft glowing young forms in the clear warm water, the glimmering of the open fire, the splashing and jubileeing of the children in their unspeakable comfort, their innocent sport one with another, in the peaceful little lake of the bath, in which they had no fear of raising stormy waves; nay, even Brigitta's happy face, under her white cap, her lively activity, amid the continual phrases of "best beloved," "little alabaster arm," "alabaster foot," "lily bosom," and such like, while over the lily-white bosom, and the alabaster arm, she spread soap-foam scarcely less white, or wrapped them in snowy cloths, out of which nothing but little, lively, glowing, merry faces peeped and played with one another at bo-peep—all this united to present a picture full of life and pleasure.

Poor Elise, however, could not fully enjoy it; the thought of what had just occurred, longings of reconciliation with her husband, fear that he might remain out too long, that he might return too much displeased for her easily to make all straight again—these thoughts occupied her mind; yet still she could not help smiling as Gabrielle, who had sunk down in the bath alone, exclaimed, almost beside herself for fright, "I am drowning! I am drowning." In order to re-assure her, her mother stretched out her white hands to her, and under their protection she laughed and splashed about like a little fish in the water.

A shower of flowers streamed suddenly over both mother and child, and Gabrielle screamed aloud for joy, and stretched forth her little arms to catch gilly flowers, roses and carnations, which fell upon and around her. Elise turned herself round in surprise, and her surprise changed itself into the most delightful sensation of joy, as the lips of her husband were pressed to her forehead.

"Ah, you!" exclaimed Elise, and threw her arms round his neck, and caressingly stroked his cheek.

"I shall get wet through with all this," said he, laughing, yet without leaving the bath, nay, he even stooped down his head to little Gabrielle, kissed her, and allowed her to splash him with water.

"Thank God! all is right again! and perhaps it will be best to take no farther notice of this unpleasant affair!" thought she, and prepared to follow her husband into the parlor.

The Judge had, probably, during his bad tea at the club, listened to the invisible speakers as well as his wife, the consequence whereof was his visit to the bathing-room, and the shower of flowers from the nosegay he had brought with him for her, and the kiss of reconciliation which effaced every thoughtless

and wounding word. He felt now quite pleased that every thing was as it should be, and that the gentle and yielding temper of his wife would require nothing farther. But, perhaps, on that very account, he was dissatisfied with himself, and, therefore, felt a necessity to pronounce one word—one word, which it is so hard for the lips of a man to pronounce, yet, which Ernst Frank was too manly, too firm, to shun.

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## COMMUNICATIONS.

### ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING AT YOUNGS PRAIRIE.

Pursuant to previous notice, a considerable number of the citizens, of Cass county, Michigan, met at Charles Osburns dwelling at the South East corner of Youngs Prairie on 7th day, the 29th of 4th month, 1843. G. L. Poor was called to the chair, and Richard Shugart was chosen secretary for the day. The following preamble and resolutions were adopted.

Whereas, the Most High hath made of one blood all the nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth, and hath commanded them to love their neighbors as they love themselves: And whereas, we believe Slaveryholding to be a sin against God; and a violation of the principles of natural justice and of the Christian Religion:

And whereas, we believe slavery, as it now exists in these United States is one of the greatest obstacles in the way of the coming of the kingdom of Heaven and the universal prevalence of the Spirit of the Gospel in the hearts of men, and the cause of the present embarrassments of our finances:

And whereas, we believe that our Heavenly Father withholdeth nothing from those who desire to serve him which is needful for the subjection of the world to the government of His will. And that as his servants, it is incumbent upon us to manifest by our works, that we are soldiers of the cross, warring with principalities, and powers, and spiritual wickedness in high places, with those weapons which are mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds:

And whereas the people of the free states indirectly support the system of slavery by conniving at its existence, by the purchase and use of its products, and by giving aid and countenance to institutions which foster an unholly prejudice against the colored man by denying to him his right to liberty only on terms of Colonization; while many at the south are endeavoring to defend it as a divine institution.

And seeing that in a nation where the sovereignty is vested with the people, public sentiment being the supreme law of the land, national evils can exist only by the will of the people, and believing there is a power and potency in the truth when spoken in love which with an intelligent people will prove a sure corrective of public sentiment: Therefore we believe it to be a duty which we owe to our country and to God, to do all that is lawfully in our power to bring about the peaceful and entire extinction of slavery in this and other lands. And in reliance upon divine aid we do hereby form ourselves into an association for the accomplishment of the above-named objects and agree to be governed by the following constitution.

ART. I. This Association shall be called Youngs Prairie Anti-Slavery Association which shall be auxiliary to the state Anti-Slavery Society.

ART. II. The object of this association shall be to promote the great objects of the American anti-slavery society in the state of Michigan, by the dissemination of knowledge respecting the evils of slavery and the duty and safety of immediate emancipation, so that the voice of the state may be heard from her Representatives, from the people and the press, proclaiming the inalienable rights of all men, without respect of color to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

ART. III. The means which this association shall employ to effect its objects are a dissemination of light and knowledge on the subjects set forth in the second article; by means of speech, the press and the circulation of anti-slavery publications, addressing arguments to the understanding and conscience, showing that slavery is a heinous crime in the sight of God; and that the duty, safety and best interest of all concerned requires its immediate Abolition without colonization.

ART. IV. This association shall aim to elevate the character and condition of the people of color, by encouraging their intellectual, moral and religious improvement and by endeavoring to remove the prejudice that has kept the free man of color from a participation in the rights and privileges of citizens; but we will never countenance the oppressed in vindicating their rights by a resort to physical force.

[The remaining articles refer to officers &c.]

The following persons were appointed officers for said association.

L. H. POOR, President.  
WELLS CRUMB, Vice President,  
Parker Osburn, Secretary,  
Zachariah Shugart, Cor. Secretary,  
Directors,  
Stephen Bogue, Josiah Osburn,  
Jefferson Jackson, Wm. H. Jones,  
Elijah Jackson.

The following resolutions were adopted. Resolved, That we will discourage the purchase and use of articles produced by the unpaid labor of the enslaved and devise measures whereby we

may be furnished with necessary articles which are the products of free labor.

Resolved, That prejudice against any portion of the human family on account of their condition, or the color of their skin, is rebellion against God, who has created, in his likeness, all the tribes of men, and while we rebuke the sin of holding men as chattels, we are equally bound to war against prejudice or man-hatred, and to treat our colored brethren with common civility and kindness.

Resolved, that in the prosecution of our work we rely solely upon the divine blessing, upon our efforts for success, and that to secure that blessing, we are only to inquire what is duty, and having found the path, to go forward, leaving all the consequences to the direction of Him who rules the hearts of men.

Resolved, That it is our belief that if those who endeavor to support slavery by scripture arguments were placed in the situation of the slave for the term of twelve months, at the expiration of that term they would read them the other way.

Resolved, That as there is a want of correct information on the subject of human rights in this place, we therefore, recommend the establishing of an anti-slavery library for gratuitous circulation.

Then concluded to meet again the 27th of 5th month, 1843. The association met at the time agreed upon, and eleven more became members. The whole number forty. Ishmael Lee, Elijah Osburn, Hannah Osburn, Anna Jackson, Susannah Shugart, Hannah Bogue, and Richmond Marmon were appointed an executive committee.

Wm. H. Jones, Stephen Bogue, Z. Shugart, Wells Crumb, Elijah Osburn, G. L. Poor, Elisan Osburn, E. Lambert, Richmond Marmon, Elijah Jackson and Ishmael Lee, were appointed delegates to attend the Liberty Convention to be held at Kalamazoo the 22 and 23 of 6th month next in order to nominate candidates.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this association be published in the Signal of Liberty and the Free Labor Advocate. Z. SHUGART, Corresponding Secretary.

## SELECTIONS.

### From the Penn. Freeman REMARKS

Of Rev. Mr. West, in the General Assembly.

The Rev. Mr. West said he would vote for the resolution, for the reasons he would now assign. He would do so, first; because that in his opinion the Assembly could not arrive at a more satisfactory issue, to please all the parties concerned, than that which was set forth in the resolution before the House. This matter had been left to the lower judicatories of the Presbyterian Church, and it was hoped that every Presbytery would have done its own duty; and the Assembly did not expect to be goaded, from time to time, with this question. That had been the full understanding of the General Assembly. If any other resolution than the present should be passed, it would dissatisfy either the South or the North. Brethren here were placed between two fires; and he had looked at the matter as well as he was able, but he confessed that he had been unable to see how they would ever arrive at an amicable conclusion, or ever separate in harmony, as they had done last year, unless the resolutions now pending were passed, or the whole subject be indefinitely postponed. He reiterated that he would sustain the resolution because he was acquainted, to a very great extent indeed, with the motives which led to the introduction of the exciting question here. He did not mean to charge any member present with being prompted with any other than good motives in his course on this floor. [Here the reporter was interrupted, but the gentleman was understood as saying that a certain class of persons there he lived were goading the church to action on this subject, reckless of its interests, and were for using the Assembly in this question merely for party purposes. This he meant to resist.] There was not a man in America, or in the three kingdoms, but what knew him to be an anti-slavery man. He had ever been against West India slavery and all sorts of slavery; and it was well known that he had suffered on account of that cause. And when he found that he was to be made a cat's-paw of in the General Assembly, he repelled the effort in the manner it deserved. Mr. W. went on to remark that many things set forth in the memorials presented to this body, were untrue, and calculated to deceive it; therefore, for that reason, independent of others, he should vote in favor of the resolution.

After making some general observations on the subject of abolition, and lauding the noble and untiring efforts of the late Mr. Wilberforce and his coadjutors in the cause of emancipation, Mr. W. took occasion to aver, in connexion with the question of slavery, that neither the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, nor any of the ecclesiastical bodies of the three kingdoms, have ever discussed, or even thought of such a thing as introducing into, or connecting that question with, matters of church government. And, in pursuing the course they had done in that respect, he thought they had done what was right, and set an example worthy to be followed.

He concluded, by again declaring that he should vote for the resolution, because he con-

ceived that its adoption would secure the peace, harmony and unity of the Presbyterian Church, and enable the General Assembly to close its labors, as was the case last year, in the most amicable and happy manner.

### From the Albany Northern Light. CASH AND CREDIT.

BY JOHN T. NORTON, OF FARMINGTON.

Political economy is now called a science. Unlike most other sciences, however, but few of the principles upon which it is based, are fixed and settled. So much, indeed, has the subject been obscured and confused by different and contradictory theories, that it is no uncommon thing to hear intelligent men, after diligent endeavors to arrive at settled conclusions, confess their ignorance, and their inability to understand the complicated and widely differing schemes, that have from time to time been spread before the public.

In saying a few words on the advantages of cash over credit, I shall not attempt to examine the theories above referred to, in their connection with this branch of political economy. Such an examination would only tend to confuse what I wish to present in a plain and practical manner. Indeed, so clear are the truths in support of cash transactions under all circumstances, that they seem almost self-evident. So much error prevails, however, and so false, mistaken and ruinous are the current opinions and practices, that such a view of the subject as I propose, will not, I hope, be entirely useless.

By cash, I mean an immediate payment for whatever is purchased or sold, either in money or its equivalent, so that no farther claim will exist, either on one side or the other. By credit I mean the purchasing or selling of property on mere promises of payment, without any express or certain appropriation of means for so doing.

The purpose for which this essay is designed, renders it necessary that I shall be brief in my statements, and afford but little room for proofs and illustrations. I shall proceed, first, with an enumeration of some of the advantages of cash transaction to purchasers.

The first and most obvious advantage is in the cost of the article purchased. As a general fact, this is fully equal to twice the common interest, or say twelve and a half per cent.—To one whose earnings or whose income afford a mere support, this would equal one-eighth of said income or earnings—whilst to the mechanic or trader who buys to sell again, it would equal nearly or quite the whole of the net profits of his sales. To this may be added the savings of time, much of which invaluable treasure, worth indeed, infinitely more than money, is inevitably lost in providing for, and making payments.

The next advantage is security against excess in expenditure, overtrading in business, and hazardous speculations. The tendency to these errors, whilst credit is free, is almost universal. How many individuals and families are thus led into habits of life which they are unable to sustain, and the result is disappointment if not disgrace! How many mechanics, merchants, and farmers are tempted to contract engagements which they cannot fulfill, from the evil effects of which they never recover! And how many of all classes are led into unjustifiable speculations, which end in irretrievable ruin! He who pays for every thing and owes nothing, can hardly fall into these errors.

Again—the cash principle guards one almost wholly against sudden changes and reverses. Could this principle be generally adopted, the changes and reverses now so common, would be almost wholly unknown. Indeed, they are now nearly or quite unfelt and unknown by those who steadily pursue this principle, except in the increased advantages their position affords them during periods of general disaster.

The cash payer is free from the anxiety inseparably connected with credit. The debtor who has not the means in hand, or certainly within his control, to meet his engagements, is subject to an anxiety by no means favorable to happiness or improvement in mind, body or estate. The cash payer knows, too, at all times, the exact state of his affairs, and is in no way liable to do injustice to his fellow-men, from inability to pay his just dues.

The cash payer, and he alone, is truly independent. Whatever he possesses is his own, without any incumbrance or drawback; whilst no one can feel that the food he eats, the coat he wears, or the house he lives in, are truly his own, until they are paid for. Not only the cash payer's possessions, but his opinions, his actions are his own, subject to no man's will or caprice; in the words of a recent poet,

"He looks the whole world in the face,  
For he owes not any man;"

whilst unerring wisdom declares that "the borrower is servant to the lender."

Again—the cash payer encourages no false expectations in his family or others, by the possession of property unpaid for. He can expend for himself or family, or if charitably disposed, he can give to objects of benevolence, without injustice to any one. And then, above all, he can die without the reproachful consideration that his affairs are embarrassed, and that he will leave his family a legacy of perplexity, and perhaps disgrace.

One other consideration I will name, and by no means the least, in favor of cash payments, viz: they promote integrity of character.—The man who contracts debts that he finds it difficult or inconvenient to pay, is often strongly tempted wholly to get rid of paying them. This is true to a lamentable extent in our

country; whole communities, and even states, having been led to forget their obligations to creditors.

I will next enumerate a few particulars applicable to those who sell for cash.

And first, as in the case of those who buy for cash, there is a direct pecuniary advantage. He who sells wholly for cash, can afford to dispose of his property on more favorable terms to purchasers, and yet at a better profit, as his expenses are less, and there is no drawback for losses. He in general too, buys for cash, and consequently at less prices; and in case of depreciation in the value of property, he can better bear it.

The next consideration is the trouble, expense and loss of time, inseparable from sales on credit, all of which are avoided by those who sell for cash. In large trading establishments, the whole time of one partner, and one or more clerks, is often entirely occupied with the outstanding accounts. In smaller concerns, the attention is constantly diverted from useful and profitable employments by writing up accounts, collecting debts, &c. Lawsuits and misunderstandings, too, are some of the direct results of credit sales.

The most important consideration, however, in favor of cash sales, is the entire uncertainty of sales on credit. Open book accounts are proverbially uncertain. No dependence whatever can be placed on them by those who have engagements to meet. Various expedients have been resorted to, in order to insure promptness in payments, such as notes at banks, acceptances, &c. But these, too, have in a considerable degree, failed to insure the object. The result is, and the truth is undeniable, that the greater number of those who sell on credit, whether merchants, manufacturers or mechanics, and more especially if they buy on a credit, sooner or later meet with ruin. Those who do not, are so few as to form mere exceptions.

It would be easy to illustrate all those particulars by examples. Every one can, however, find confirmation all around him, if not in his own experience. They are alike applicable to all pursuits and to all classes; but especially to the laboring part of the community. If any one thing more than others tends to keep a day laborer or working man poor, (aside from vicious habits,) it is the credit system. As a general remark, the moment such an one, in whatever pursuit, commences living in advance of his earnings, or obtaining his necessary supplies on credit, his fate is sealed. He will probably never better his condition. For aside from the depressing and discouraging influences of being always in debt, and being often compelled to labor disadvantageously to himself for those to whom he is indebted, he must necessarily pay more for whatever he purchases. No one could afford to sell him provisions or property of any kind on as favorable terms as he could for cash.

The farmers, too, that largest and most important class, are great sufferers by this system. The practice of obtaining supplies for his family, in anticipation of his crops, is full of harm. The increased prices of all he buys, the tendency to purchase more than he ought to do, and the disadvantage under which he is often compelled to dispose of his products, are amongst the evils to which he is subject. Then the failure of crops for a single year, or a great depreciation in prices, to which a prevailing credit system constantly exposes him, often loads him with a debt from which he can never extricate himself. As his embarrassments increase, his disadvantages accumulate. He struggles against the current with continually weakening powers, until he sinks in despair. This is the history of thousands and thousands of our farmers.

But it will be said, that "credit quickens industry," and "encourages enterprise." "Credit quickens industry," as alcohol stimulates the bodily energies, and with the same result viz: prostration in the end. It leads men to undertake injudicious and hazardous enterprises—it diverts labor from its natural channels—it gives a fictitious value to property—the evil increases!—the bubble bursts! and what disappointment to individuals! What loss to the country! Credit "encourages enterprise in individuals, by inducing them to leave the paths of steady industry, and the guidance of prudence, and then embarking them on an ocean of uncertainty, without chart, compass, or anchor! Now and then, a favorable gale wafts the adventurer to the desired haven. But how many in the mean time are involved in irretrievable ruin. Is it wise to promote a system so full of hazard, when its opposite is so safe, and ordinarily so sure in its results? The one is a lottery, a game of chance—the other is naturally just, and has all the certainty that can attend any pursuit in life.

The cash system, as defined in the beginning, being the best and only safe one for individuals, is the only one that should in any way be encouraged by the government of the country; for whatever is best for the people individually, is best for the whole. Any action by the government, therefore, which tends to promote a system of credit, or whatever tends to excess, should be steadily avoided. A credit on duties at the custom house, for instance, encourages undue importations. A high tariff leads individuals to enter largely into the manufacture of those goods upon which large duties are imposed. Every exertion is made, money borrowed, extravagant expenditures incurred, and when a reaction takes place, as it surely will, for high duties never raise the prices of goods in proportion to the increased rate, and moreover will never long be submitted to by the people, ruin ensues. So too, with any action by which an excessive price

for wheat or cotton shall be obtained—the advantage is only temporary—the reaction in the end will surely be in full proportion to the excessive advance; and, indeed, worse, because the equilibrium once disturbed in such vast concerns, the natural course of things is not soon resumed.

Not only should the government avoid steadily every thing calculated to divert labor from its natural channels, and well tried ways, as well as all undue stimulants to enterprise, but men of principle and of influence every where should do so likewise. Let industry and enterprise be free—let no undue advantage be given to any one, let the road of wealth be open to all alike, no one having any privilege save such as his industry, his enterprise, and his character afford him. A course of undue stimulants and encouragement must inevitably, sooner or later, as has already been said, result in disaster. Whatever edifice is erected, no matter how high its tower, nor how fair its proportions, except the foundation be sure it must fall to ruin. The whole history of the financial concerns of our country, as connected with tariffs, imports and exports, banks, and land sales, all confirm this. The policy of the country has not only been stimulating, but unsteady. Commerce, manufactures, and agriculture, each in their turn, have suffered; and our existing difficulties and derangements have their origin solely in these causes.

I am aware, that to effect exchanges between individuals, and between different parts of the country, and different nations, as well as to transmit proceeds of sales of property, and to convey money from place to place, a circulating medium or representative of money, something besides gold and silver, is indispensable. So also is confidence in individuals acting as agents. Cash, however, or its equivalent, being the government principle, and credit merely an exception, care would be taken, both by individuals and governments, that whatever professed to be the representative of money, or of property, should indeed and in truth, be so. Breaches of trust would be rare, the opportunities for fraud and temptations thereto much fewer—integrity, uprightness and promptitude would be indispensable in order to gain the public confidence.—In short, could the principles and policy here advocated become general in this country, in connection with our unequalled advantages in other respects, we might go steadily on in the paths of prosperity and honor, rising higher and higher amongst the nations of the earth.

FARMINGTON, CONN., JAN. 3, 1845.

From the Emancipator and Free American.

The writer of the following article is a lady of great respectability, who has removed her family from a slave to a free State, and whose statements may be relied on as true:

### THE FAMISHED HAND.

In the year 1834 or 5, I left Norfolk, Va. in a large schooner, bound for New York.—One of the cabin passengers had a sick child, and no attendant. The second day after we left Norfolk, the child asked for food, and I offered to prepare a toast for it. For this purpose I went to the cook's room, which was below the deck, and in going to which it was necessary to pass a quantity of freight which had been put on board at Norfolk. The steward kindly assisted me in making the toast, and added a cracker and a cup of tea.

With these on a small waiter, I was retiring to the cabin, when in passing the freight, which consisted of boxes, bags, &c. a little tawny, famished looking hand was held out from between the packages. The skeleton fingers, agitated by a convulsive movement, were evidently reached forth with a view to the food in my possession. Shocked, but not alarmed by the apparition, I laid the cracker on the hand, which was immediately withdrawn.—No one observed the transaction, and I went swiftly to the cabin. The sick child was gratified with its meal; and when, in the afternoon, it wanted more, I again offered my services. I apologized to the steward for the liberty I was taking in visiting his premises so often, but pleaded the necessity of attending to the little invalid. I found he was a father, and inquired the names of his children. I brought him presents for them, and so ingratiated myself into his favor, that I soon had free access to the larder, and often found nice things prepared for myself, as well as for the little one in the cabin. But whatever I could procure was divided with the famished hand, which to me had become a precious charge. There must have been an eye to watch my motions. In fancy I could see that eye gleaming at my approach, but at other times closed in dim despair.

As all was tranquil on board, it was evident that I alone was aware of the presence of the unseen fugitive; and I humbly returned thanks to God for allowing me the privilege of ministering to the wants of this his outcast, despised and persecuted image. That the unfortunate being was a slave, I doubted not; but how could I serve him or her, or whoever it might be, effectually? I knew the laws and usages in such cases. I knew the poor being had nothing to hope from the captain and crew of the vessel, and repeatedly asked myself the agonizing question, will there be any way of escape? I had hope that we might land in the night, and so, under favor of darkness, the fugitive be enabled to go on shore unseen by those on board. I determined to watch for, and assist the creature who had been thus providentially consigned to my care.

On the sixth day, (we having a long passage,) I found that the goods below were being moved, in order to come at something which was wanted, and so filled up was the passage that I could not go below. My heart seemed

to die within me, for the safety of the sufferer had become dear to me. We sat down to dinner, but the dishes swam before my eyes. I felt that a discovery must take place. The turning of the freight below had not ceased. Each moment I expected an alarm. At length I heard a sudden "halloo!"—and all was quiet. Presently the steward came into the cabin, looked significantly at the company, and whispered to the captain. The captain was carrying, but immediately laid down his knife and fork, and went on deck. One of the passengers followed him, but soon returned, and in a laughing manner, informed us that a strange passenger had been found among the freight. "It is," added he, "a small mulatto boy, who says he belongs to Mr. —, of Norfolk.—That he had been concealed among the lumber on the wharves, for two weeks, and secreted himself in the schooner the night before we sailed. He is going to New York to find his father, who escaped two years since. And," continued he, "he is starved to a skeleton, hardly worth taking back." Many jokes were passed as to the manner of his being renovated, when he should again fall into the hands of his master. Some thought the vessel must put back. Others were of opinion, that, as we were within eight or ten hours' sail of New York, the trip would be made, and the boy carried back on her return.

The unfortunate child had been brought on deck, and we all left the cabin to look at him. I followed behind, almost unwilling to see him, and stood some time by the companionway in order to gain strength for the interview. I then proceeded forward. As soon as he discovered me, a bright gleam passed over his countenance, and he instinctively held out to me that same famished hand! My feelings were no longer to be controlled. There stood a child before me, not more than eleven or twelve years of age, of yellow complexion, and countenance, nearly naked, his back seared with scars, and his flesh wasted to the bone. I burst into tears, into lamentations, and the jests of others were, for a moment turned into sympathy.

It however, began to be suspected that I had brought the boy away; and, in that case, the vessel must be put back, in order to give me up also. But I related the circumstances as they occurred, and all appeared satisfied with the truth of my statement.

I requested that I might be allowed to feed the boy, which request was granted, and I carried him some dinner on a plate. He ate voraciously; and as I stood beside him, he looked into my face at every mouthful.—There was something confiding in his look. When he had finished his meal, as I took the plate, he rubbed his fingers softly on my hand, and leaned his head toward me like a weary child. Oh, that I could have offered him a place of rest; that I could have comforted and protected him; a helpless child, a feeble, maimed, suffering innocent lad, reserved for bondage and torture.

Towards evening he was taken below, and I was no more allowed to see him; but I learned that he was put in the steerage, strongly bound, and that the "proper authorities" of New York would be consulted as to the disposal of him. We came to anchor during the night, at some distance below the city, the captain informing us in the morning, that the vessel had been forbidden to enter the port with a fugitive slave on board; that she must discharge her cargo where she lay, and return with all possible despatch to Norfolk. A boat was provided to carry us up, and I remarked to the captain that there was "great ado about the child." He replied, "The law must be obeyed."

As I approached the city, I could not help exclaiming, "Is this the region, this the soil of boasted freedom? Here, when the child is treated like a felon, manacled, anchored from the shore, to be sent back to slavery and the lash, deprived of the fostering care which even the brute is allowed to exercise towards its young? Here the slender boy seeks the protection of his father, name dear to helplessness! Does Humanity lead him in the search? No, Humanity is circumscribed in her operations by laws which consign one portion of Freedom's sons and daughters to the service, and control, and brutality of the other. Humanity looks on them and weeps.—More she cannot do. 'The laws must be obeyed.'

And now, since years have passed, where is that boy? Does he still live in hopeless bondage? Are any scars added to those imprinted on his infant skin? When I saw him, he appeared innocent as a child of freedom. He felt and suffered as a child of free parents would feel and suffer. His sorrows were touching as the sorrows of a white child would have been. Alas! poor youth, from me thy face is hidden. If living, thou art still young; but were thy days turned into ages,—what a volume to meet the human eye!

S. E. S.

Be very calm and charitable when American slavery is thy theme! Don't get excited!

**Ages of Distinguished Men.**—Of the five gentlemen now spoken of as candidates for nomination by the Democratic National Convention, four of them: Messrs. Van Buren, Calhoun, Johnson and Cass, were born in 1782. They are now, therefore, 61 years of age.

Mr. Webster was born the same year, Mr. Clay in April of 1777, Mr. Tyler in 1790, John Quincy Adams in 1767.

Sir R. Peel was born in 1773, Lord John Russell 1792, Lord Stanley 1809, the Duke of Wellington 1769, and Lord Brougham 1778.

522 AMERICAN BOOKS have been reprinted in England within 10 years; many of them with new titles, as English works.

## SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, JULY 3, 1845.

### THE LIBERTY TICKET.

For President,  
**JAMES G. BIRNEY,**  
OF MICHIGAN.  
For Vice President,  
**THOMAS MORRIS,**  
OF OHIO.  
For Governor,  
**JAMES G. BIRNEY,**  
OF SAGANAW.  
For Lieutenant Governor,  
**LUTHER F. STEVENS,**  
OF KALAMAZOO.  
For Representatives to Congress:  
FIRST DISTRICT,  
**A. L. PORTER,**  
OF WAYNE.  
SECOND DISTRICT,  
**R. B. BEMENT,**  
OF CALHOUN.  
THIRD DISTRICT,  
**WILLIAM CANFIELD,**  
OF MACOMB.

### LYNCHING.

Our readers will recollect the expression of Rev. Dr. HILL in the General Assembly, that certain Abolitionists had been lynched in Virginia—that they deserved it—that extreme exigencies sometimes require extreme remedies—and this was one of them. The next day, finding the indignation of the Northern members excited, he explained, retracted, or rather denied having said so. He related the circumstances of one who was called a Methodist minister. He had been in the place but a night or two, when he endeavored to incite the slaves to insubordination. Some young men took him out of town, and gave him thirty-nine lashes. Dr. Hill said that he had stated that the Methodist minister *deserved what he got*; but he was opposed to the practice of lynching in toto.

Thus it seems, Dr. HILL being judge, that every Christian brother that encourages "insubordination" in a slave, whether by helping him on his way to Canada, or by saying to him, "If thou mayest be free, use thy freedom"—is "deserving" of thirty-nine lashes! The same "venerable father" who partakes with you today of the broken body and shed blood of the Son of God, will have you judicially condemned to-morrow for a word of sympathy and kindness to the slave, and as you writhe at the whipping post under the lash applied to your naked back, your Reverend father in Christ calls out, "That's right! Lay it on, he deserves it!" Our taste may be different from that of our readers, but we desire no fellowship with such a blood-thirsty "brother" in any part of the universe.

The following from the Albany Patriot will show the feelings of these "Southern Christians" towards their Northern brethren:

"Now we are about it, we will add a few choice paragraphs from some other good 'Southern Christians,' beginning with 'your affectionate brother in the Lord, Robert N. Anderson,' who says:

"Now, dear Christian brethren, I humbly express it as my earnest wish, that you quit yourselves like men. If there be any stray goat of a minister among you, tainted with the bloodhound principles of abolitionism, let him be ferreted out, silenced, excommunicated, and left to the public to dispose of in other respects."

William S. Plummer, D. D., of Richmond, has the following language:

"If abolitionists will set the country in a blaze, it is but fair that they should receive the first warning of the fire."

"Abolitionists are like infidels, wholly unaddicted to martyrdom for opinion's sake. Let them understand that they will be caught, [lynched] if they come among us, and they will take good heed to keep out of the way."

Rev. Thomas S. Witherspoon, another Presbyterian minister, though perhaps belonging further South than Virginia, thus wrote some time since, to the editor of the Emancipator:

"I draw my warrant from the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament, to hold the slave in bondage. The principle of holding the heathen in bondage is recognized by God."

"When the tardy process of the law is too long in redressing our grievances, we of the South have adopted the summary remedy of Judge Lynch—and really I think it one of the most wholesome and salutary remedies for the malady of Northern fanaticism, that can be applied, and no doubt my worthy friend, the editor of the Emancipator and Human Rights would feel the better of its enforcement, provided he had a Southern administrator. I go to the Bible for my warrant in all moral matters. \* \* \* Let your emissaries dare venture to cross the Potomac, and I cannot promise you that their fate will be less than Haman's. Then beware how you goad on an insulted, but magnanimous people to deeds of desperation!"

Such is a plain specimen of the ungodly reproaches with whom so many of our good Northern Christians are so anxious to preserve the "union of the church."

It was expected that the World's Convention would conclude its sittings on the 20th of June, and a public meeting would then be held at Exeter Hall, at which Lord Morpeth would preside.

**Melancholy Accident.** Mr. Matthew Carlin, a resident of this village, and recently from New York, was drowned while bathing in the river on the evening of 25th ult.

The Liberty men in Ohio are bestirring themselves. In some Counties and Districts, nominations are already made. At a Convention at Elkton, a Candidate for Congress was nominated.

It is stated that the Friends held a meeting the day before the Convention, and enjoined upon their members not to attend, on pain of being dealt with!

### BUNKER HILL CELEBRATION.

The attendance on this occasion was supposed to be 60,000. It was the finest display of military ever seen in New England. Great numbers of old Revolutionaries in carriages were present. The procession was three miles long. The Freemasons turned out in respectable numbers, and excited much curiosity by their ancient devices. The Odd Fellows turned out in great numbers, presenting a splendid appearance. The Boston Mail, thus notices the President's appearance:

"The President of the United States, his sons, and the President of the Association, rode in an open broughie drawn by six fine horses. The President kept his head uncovered most of the distance, but a negro slave stood on the outside of the carriage behind him, holding an umbrella over his head, but not sufficiently low to prevent him from noticing and bowing to the ladies who waved their handkerchiefs from the windows."

The oration was but partially heard, owing to a light breeze which swept over the hill. The first part was filled with complimentary allusions to the architects, builders, distinguished guests, &c. The second was occupied by a comparison of the settlement of the Spanish and English Colonies, and the causes of the present disparity between the United States and the other Independent States of America. He concluded with a eulogy upon the character of Washington. The discourse has some fine passages and just reflections, but it has too much ostentation and patriotic self-conceit to suit our taste.

A State Convention of Washingtonians was lately held at Utica, N. Y. The Convention interposed its advice to Washingtonians, not to employ any other instrumentality than moral suasion to put down the License system. The Liberty Press says:

"Not content with leaving the local societies at liberty to follow their own convictions of the law of love with respect to rum-seller, the convention has advised them not to employ their ballot box power to put an end to the traffic! Now we affirm that he who will employ his political power to sustain the License system, and then, by moral suasion, labor to prevent the mischief growing out of it, is either grossly ignorant, or a hypocrite. It supposes him friendly to licensed dram-shops, and still unfriendly to dram drinking. He votes the system up, and then attempts to talk the business down!"

Major PITCHER was the officer who commenced the Revolutionary War by ordering his men to fire on the American Militia at Lexington. When the British carried the breast-work of Bunker Hill at the third charge, Major Pitcher mounted it sword in hand, and called on his men to follow. He was instantly shot dead by a negro, and fell back into the ditch. Had the descendants of this negro asked for a place in the procession on the 17th of June, it would not have been granted them. Such creatures of prejudice are human beings!

The people of Boston had a laugh on the 17th at the expense of Mr. Tyler and his son Robert. When passing the crowd in a barouche together, Mr. Tyler bowed in return to the salutations of the People, and Bob Tyler Jr. bowed also in unison with his father.—This much amused some of the crowd, while others were indignant at his Southern combrary, and wanted to throw him out of the carriage.

At the grand dinner in Faneuil Hall, on the day of the Bunker Hill celebration, nothing stronger than Lemonade was introduced. This was a victory not less glorious than that which was commemorated on the occasion.

Massachusetts will contrive to be ahead of the other States in all moral and legislative reforms. Our readers will recollect the hue and cry consequent on the passage of the fifteen gallon law. It was contended the cause of Temperance had been put back, a reaction had taken place, &c. How stands the result? In a population of seven hundred and thirty seven thousand, licenses to sell liquid destruction have been granted in only one county. If the people are cursed with the traffic, they can only blame themselves for their laziness in not enforcing the laws. We suppose, however, that drunkeries are continued in the cities about the same as usual.

The Quarterly Subscriptions, friends—what do you propose to do about them?—Have each of you procured one subscriber?—If so, send in the names. We shall commence supplying subscribers in two weeks. Recollect the importance of this measure. It is all that can be done through the press to disseminate Liberty principles, previous to the important Fall election.

How ridiculous we should have appeared had we gone to war with England about "OUR SHIPWRECKED SLAVES." Ours is the only government in the world that turns slave-catcher for its manstealing subjects.—Mr. Leavitt writes from London:

"Our American editors will be surprised to learn that since emancipation took place in the British colonies, slaves are continually escaping to these from those of France; and yet it has never occurred to the French government to take the trouble even of making a complaint that these fugitives are harbored and protected under British law. An office has even been established, openly, in the British island of Anguilla, to promote this method of drawing the productive laborers of France into the dominions of Great Britain. The hearing of this on the question now in dispute about the right of search, and the abolition of the slave trade, is sufficiently obvious. I hope our own government, as well as that of Great Britain, will by and bye see that slavery and the slave trade are as much one as a man and his soul, and that slavery is nothing but the "piracy" of the slave trade carried out and continued from age to age."

NATIONAL LIBERTY CONVENTION.

The National Committee have again altered the time of holding this Convention, for the purpose of avoiding a conflict with the time of the State elections in Vermont and Maine. It will be held on the last Wednesday and Thursday, the 30th and 31st days of August next, at 10. A. M. at Buffalo.

"Cash and Credit."—This article has been extensively published, and will richly repay the perusal of a thinking man. It contains many truths in few words. It recommends the old Franklinian system of business. In 1840, the great cry was for a revival of credit, or, in other words, the ability of getting in debt to each other and to the rest of the world.—Supposing we had this ability to any desired extent, how would it benefit us?

The Jackson Gazette, (Whig) thinks Mr. McClellan the Democratic candidate, will be elected in this Congressional District, unless the Whigs shall nominate a candidate from Monroe County. Unless this be done, the Gazette has "no hope" of the election of a Whig Representative. Should it be done, the Gazette thinks "the whigs could make a fair fight, and perhaps be successful." All they can anticipate depends on a mere "perhaps."

We chronicle these opinions of the Gazette thus early, that Whigs may notice what calculations are making by the leaders to "throw away" all the Whig votes of the District.—When they enter into the business on so large a scale, it would seem that they might have manners enough not to twist us of doing the same thing. But we do not consider them inexcusable. When they have lived a long time in glass houses, they will learn not to throw stones.

Mr. LEGARE, of South Carolina, Attorney General of the United States, died lately at Boston. Mr. Legare was also acting Secretary of State. In consequence of his decease, it is stated that the President and the Cabinet will return immediately to Washington.

A considerable portion of the Abolitionists of Connecticut have been reluctant to fill in with the Liberty movement. But their backwardness is disappearing. At the last meeting of the State Society, it was voted that their agents and editor should be free to advocate the claims of the Liberty party as their best judgment might dictate. Thus all the real friends of the slave are coming on to the true ground.

A large and spirited Liberty Convention has been held in Madison County, New York, at Potsdam. Nominations for the County were made. The Liberty men are determined that County shall be the first Liberty County in the State. Vigorous efforts are making to extend the Tract distribution to every family. Four thousand Tracts were disposed of at the Convention.

Abby Kelly has recently been lecturing at Little Falls, Herkimer county, and debating with some of the pro slavery lawyers there. A great sensation was produced. In reply to a Mr. Henry, a fiery partizan of Clay, Miss Kelly is reported to have said: "One thing I will observe, that if I never thought of forming a political party, I see its necessity after this speech."

The correspondent of the Friend of Man, wrote from Washington some time since:

"I think to a third of the people of color, here, are mutates, or even lighter. Very many can be distinguished from the white people more readily by the company in which you meet them, than by any indication of their origin in their color, form, or any other external sign. I noticed a colored lady (colored by courtesy) the other day, with one of the most perfect Grecian heads I ever saw. She was so white, and so beautiful, withal, that I ween, the ladies of amalgamation, in your city, would have eagerly given her the seat of honor in any of their churches, had she entered it as a stranger, in company with a white person. Mr. Clay's 'bleaching process' goes on so rapidly, that, with his help, it will hardly require two hundred years to bleach out slavery in this District!"

General Intelligence

Several vexatious suits have been commenced against Abolitionists for assisting colored fugitives on their way to Canada.—Rev. Mr. Lovejoy, brother of the martyr, stands indicted for giving a pair of shippers to a poor old woman who was on her way to Canada to find her children. Nothing daunted at this, he has published the following advertisement in the Western Citizen, Chicago.

NOTICE OF THE CANADA LINE OF STAGES. Cheap! Cheap!—The subscriber would very respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of color of the South, who wish to travel North for the benefit of their condition, or an excursion of pleasure to the Falls of Niagara, that the above line of stages will be in active and efficient operation during the summer.

Passengers will be carried all the way through for Nothing, and Found. For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber at his residence in Princeton, Bureau County. OWEN LOVEJOY, Grn. Agent. Princeton, Bureau Co., May 24th, 1843. N. B.—Extras fitted out at any hour of the day or night, and articles of clothing furnished gratuitously, to those who have fallen among Southern banditti, and been stripped. O. L.

After an interval of three weeks, we have been visited with another circus. These establishments, in our opinion, are a damage to the community. They consume the means of those who patronize them, without rendering any value received. They add nothing to the wealth of a community, while they tend to encourage, idleness, prodigality and vice.—The entire expense of maintaining those en-

gaged in them is as completely lost to the State, as though they were supported in the Poor House by a public tax.

A Cass meeting was held in Detroit last week. About two hundred only were present, although the call was signed by six hundred. In case the National Convention should not be able to agree on Calhoun or Van Buren, it is thought by some that the opposing factions can be made to unite readily on Mr. Cass.

The Committee to present the Address to the President on Slavery, addressed him a note as soon as he arrived in Boston, requesting him to grant a short interview to the Committee, but he left Boston without returning any answer whatever. His time was very much occupied while in the city; but that need not have precluded an answer of some kind. The "Old Dominion," a Virginia paper, took the matter to heart very seriously. It says in reference to the fact that Latimer was one of the Committee:

"We hope the President will be accompanied by some southern friend who will on the spot cowhide the scoundrel who may attempt to introduce to him Latimer or any other negro for the purpose mentioned by the Post."

FOREIGN NEWS

The last arrival brings a confirmation of the preparations for civil war in Ireland. We cut the following summary from an exchange:

Ireland absorbs, at the present moment, the exclusive attention of the British Ministry and the British people. The Repeal movement continues to make the most gigantic strides, the whole country is in a fearful state of excitement, and Mr. O'Connell after visiting Cork and various parts of Ireland, has returned to Dublin. During his sojourn in the provinces, hundreds of thousands of his countrymen congregated at his beck, and his progress resembled a continuous ovation from his outset until his return.

He addressed them, on every occasion, in the most inflammatory strain, condemnatory of the British connexion, while he poured out the most unmeasured vituperation and ridicule against Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Wellington, and Lord Brougham. The great bulk of the Catholic clergy have thrown themselves head-long into the movement, the rent comes pouring in by thousands of pounds per week, and all classes seem to regard a crisis at hand.

If he now falter in himself, farewell, a long farewell to all his greatness, while a continuance in his present policy must inevitably bring him into collision with the Government, and precipitate a convulsion. There is no middle course. Troops are daily pouring into the country, Government steamers are constantly engaged between the tower of London and the Prison-house, Dublin, in carrying and landing arms, the Castle in the latter city is being placed in a state of defence, and every thing shows that the Government anticipates an immediate outbreak.

Scotland, too, has been the scene of a religious movement, the most important in its consequences, the most extended in its ramifications, which has taken place since the time of the Reformation. Nearly 500 ministers—the hearts-blood of the Church, embracing all that are most distinguished for learning, talent, and piety—have seceded from the Kirk, and thrown themselves upon the voluntary principle, rather than submit to an interference in matters of discipline with the civil power.

Some Roman Catholic Bishops are about to prepare a prayer for the safety of Daniel O'Connell.

The Troops stationed in Ireland, will amount, in June, to 25,000 men.

The late Irish papers contain an account of a melee between a party of Orangemen and a body of Repealers, at Dungannon, on the 30th of May. A house was razed, and many persons beaten, but no lives lost.

All the Irish forts, castles and battlements have been inspected by a government engineer, and ordered to be repaired and placed in a state of perfect utility. Indeed, the preparations of government are such as would indicate that a civil war is not far distant.

THE PORTS OPEN IN CHINA.

Canton.—This city lies near the southern extremity of China, in about north latitude 22, and is one of the ports now open by the treaty. As the ship is entering the great Bay, at the head of which Canton is situated, and about 70 miles before she enters that city, she passes Macao, the Portuguese island where most of our missionaries have resided. About 35 miles from Macao, on the opposite side of the bay, near the coast, is Hong Kong, which was a barren island with 15,000 or 20,000 inhabitants, but is perpetually ceded to the British. It has an excellent harbor, and is very convenient for ships trading with Canton.—Hong Kong and Macao should therefore be remembered in connection with Canton, both being islands near which each ship passes as she visits that city. Proceeding north-easterly on the Chinese coast some 500 miles the ship approaches.

Amy, capital of the island of the same name, connected with the great province of Fokien having one of the finest harbors in the world, with about 150,000 inhabitants, and enterprising merchants largely engaged in the black tea trade. At Kolong soa, a small island opposite Amy the British have now their station. Proceeding perhaps 150 miles further to the distance of 435 miles north eastward from Canton she visits.

King-poo, in the province of Che-Leang, with a population of some 250,000 largely engaged in foreign trade with Japan. Opposite King-poo is the large island of Chusan. Proceeding some 100 miles still further North

Shang-Hea, a city in the province of Kiang-nan, on Wee-sung river, the city next to Canton in commercial importance. It shares largely in the trade of the great imperial canal, which runs northward near a thousand miles to Pekin; and also in the trade of the river Yangtse-Kiang, the largest river in China if not in the world, on which lies the great city of Nankin.

Thus the British have their open ports extending for nearly a thousand miles along the coast of China. It is probable other nations will have equal access to them, and who can tell what shall be the ultimate influence upon the efforts for the conversion of the millions of that empire.

The Position of Texas.—The Editor of the New Orleans Tropic holds this discouraging language with regard to the Republic of the Lone Star, in a late number of his paper:

"For Texas, we frankly confess, our sympathy is fast waning. We begin to believe the country 'is not what it is cracked up to be'—that the feeling of gratitude for favors lavishly bestowed by the United States, is remarkably slender—that its government is utterly contemptible—that the majority of its people are not fit to be free—in fine, we believe that Texas will resume its proper position when it ceases to bring ridicule upon the name of Republic by claiming it, and again becomes an integral portion of the States of Mexico."

Improvement in the Telescope. The Messrs. Paine, of Leicester Mass., in a letter to the Spy, announce that they have completed such improvement in the reflecting telescope, that the whole of an object can be given at once on the screen; and that opaque and colored objects are distinctly and beautifully given.—Says Mr. Paine:

"I cannot refrain from mentioning a metamorphose which I was happy enough to witness through the agency of our instrument.—I had placed the larva of a May Fly under the action of 3,000,000 powers, which gave a representation on the screen 12 feet long.—While watching the movements of its breathing apparatus, I perceived the head to be leaving the body, or rather drawing another body with it from within the one I was examining. In a few seconds four legs were thrown out, (as one would throw out the frame of an umbrella) and floated on the surface of the water. The insect now measured 20 feet, and a more singular nondescript cannot be imagined than was presented in this half aerial, half aquatic piece of existence.—Extending from a few feet back of the head to the extremity of the body, as far as it had drawn out, appears on either side what seemed an lily-furled sail, which by an effort of the insect was immediately flung to the breeze—and lo! a stupendous pair of wings was added to the scene. The old envelope floated away, and before me fluttered a thing of air. The entire time from its larva state swimming in my receiver, till it floated away on wings, did not exceed three minutes. I never, in the wildest flight of imagination, conjured up a sight so amazing as this.

There are other peculiarities about our instrument which I am not at liberty to mention at present. I will state, however, that in the arrangement and combination of lenses and speculae, we have, in many instances, worked directly opposite to the fundamental laws that have been supposed to govern optics.

HENRY M. PAINE.

Rotary Knitting Loom.—Mr. Erasmus French, of Spring field, Conn., has, after much labor and study, invented a machine which knits stockings and Hosiery of all kinds of perfect shape without seam or blemish, with a rapidity and cheapness hitherto unparalleled. Each machine (says Mr. George Daracott of Boston) will knit one sock per hour, while one girl can easily tend ten machines, and five hundred machines may be driven by one horse power. Rev. John Pierpont declares it the greatest mechanical invention of the age.—Unlike the clumsy and cumbersome stocking machines of former days, it weighs but three pounds, and may be placed on the counter-table of any lady's dressing room. (Tis a pity our fashionable dames would not buy one each and do part of their 'practicing' thereon. To the relief of the suffering pianos.) It will knit cotton, woolen, silk, or any fabric from the finest to the coarsest. A disinterested friend writes us from Boston, 'I have been looking at this machine with astonishment for two or three days. I had heard of it before, but it takes seeing to make believing in these days. Curlye speaks of the Gospel of Richard Arkwright; here is another Gospel of equal significance. The question is, Shall it be 'preached to the poor' or shall the Devil engross it and dole it out mixed with poison, as he has done with Arkwright's."

We wish the machine could indeed be given to the poor; but doubtless the necessity of the inventor will compel him to sell the patent to some sharp operator, who will secure to himself as much and leave to the public as little of the benefit as possible.—N. Y. W. Tribune.

The Latimer Law.—The firm stand which Massachusetts took, has already done incalculable good. It has brought the "Northern Allies" to their bearings, they can no longer cheat both sides. It has given a lesson to the Whigs, too, that if they wish to maintain power, they must have moral courage. It is of great value to the slaveholders, teaching them the important fact, that their 'institution' rests upon very frail foundation, so far as regards the acts of the non-slaveholding States.—Cin. Chronicle.

Astonishing Audacity! A writer in the National Intelligencer intimates that the absolute power of its nobility, and the slavery of the great mass of its laborers, was the true reason of the fall of Poland! By the way, did it never occur to any of our readers that Poland was a slaveholding nation? That the partition of Poland gave civil rights, liberty and protection to the masses of its inhabitants, and brought its haughty and oppressive nobles to submission to equal laws? This is the fact. Poland fell because her people were slaves!—Patriot

A Kiss and the consequences.—Sheriff Ware of Gloucester Co. New Jersey, gave Mr. Wm. Bateman a severe horse-whipping, at Blackwoodtown, on Sunday, the 21st, at the door of the Presbyterian Church. The provocation, we understand, was kissing, or attempting to kiss the Sheriff's wife. Mr. Bateman was flogged till his clothes hung in tatters, and his whole person was covered with blood.

The number of members in the New School Presbyterian denomination has doubled within three years.

Factory Girls in New England.—In the introduction to an interesting work lately published at the office of the New World, entitled "The Lights and Shadows of a Factory, Life, by a Factory Girl," occurs the following passage:

"In 1840 and 1841, there were at school in five beside myself who had been factory girls. One of them had studied French and Italian, and was then studying Greek and Latin. She is now in the mill working for funds to complete her education. She is prosecuting her studies now with her husband who is, or is about to be, a clergyman. Two others commenced the study of Latin. One of them left school and became the wife of a physician in the neighborhood. The other is now in the factory with the object of attending school again. Another is studying Latin, Greek, and French, un peu tres peu. The other was the daughter of one of the first men in the village. Her scholarship was above mediocrity. She is now successfully engaged in teaching."

A Novel Enterprise.—We find the following in the Lancaster Intelligencer, from which it will be seen that Mr. Wise, of balloon celebrity, proposes to outstrip all his competitors in that line, by an effort to cross the Atlantic. Mr. Wise must be careful where he descends: To all Publishers of newspapers on the Globe. As it is my intention to make a trip across the Atlantic Ocean in a Balloon, in the summer of 1844, and as the descent or landing of Balloons, in my experience, has almost invariably created unnecessary alarm to the inhabitants, I therefore give this general notice to the sea-faring community, of all climes, that should they, during any time hereafter, be in the vicinity of a Balloon, either on the Ocean or in the Atmosphere they will not be under any fearful apprehensions, but endeavor to give aid to the adventurers.

It must not be inferred from this, that the success is considered improbable, but merely to be prepared for all emergencies. Having, from a long experience in aerostatics, been convinced that a regular current of air is blowing at all times, from W. to E. with a velocity of from 20 to 40 miles per hour according to its height from the earth; and having discovered a composition which will render silk or muslin, impervious to hydrogen gas, so that a balloon may be kept afloat for many weeks, I feel confident, with those advantages, that a trip across the Atlantic will not be attended with as much real danger as by the common mode of transition.

The Balloon is to be one hundred feet in diameter, which will give a net ascending power of twenty-five thousand pounds—being amply sufficient to make everything safe and comfortable. A seaworthy boat is to be used for the car, which is to be depended on, in case the Balloon should happen to fail in accomplishing the voyage. The boat would also be calculated upon in case the regular current of wind should be diverted from the course by the influence of the Ocean, or through other causes. The crew to consist of three persons, viz: an Aeronaut, a Navigator, and a Scientific Landsman.

Therefore the people of Europe, Africa Asia, and all other parts on the Ocean or elsewhere, who have never seen a balloon, will bear in mind, that it is a large Globe made of cloth, enclosed in a net-work, with a sloop hanging underneath it, containing the "latest news from the United States," with the crew of the world's obedient servant.

JNO. WISE.

Lancaster, (Pa.) June 8th, 1843.

A large number of churches in this state, of different denominations, have taken the ground publicly of non-fellowship with slaveholders and many others really are in the same position. A very large body of ministers would refuse their pulpits to slaveholders, and churches their communion tables, who have taken no formal action on the subject, and this number is rapidly increasing. The Bible unequivocally requires it.—Liberty Standard, Maine.

Attention the Whole.—Trim Whiskers!—A circular has been issued from the head quarters of the army, by command of Maj. Gen. Scott, specially directing the attention of all the officers of the army to the general regulations relative to whiskers, moustaches, and out of the hair, respecting which the Secretary of War, to whom the subject has been submitted, deems it inexpedient to direct any modification.

A Good Hint.—The celebrated Dr. Abernethy once said: "I tell you honestly, what I think is the whole cause of the complicated maladies of the human frame; it is their gormandizing, and stuffing, and stimulating the digestive organs to excess,—thereby creating irritation. The state of their minds is another grand cause—the fretting and disconcerting themselves about that which cannot be helped. Passions of all kinds—malignant passions and worldly cares pressing on the mind, disturb the central action, and do a great deal of harm."

Profane swearing is a superfluity of wickedness, and can only be considered as a pepper-corn rent in acknowledgement of the Devil's superiority.—Robert Hall.

Prince de Montfort, son of Jerome Bonaparte, is about to marry Isabella, the young Queen of Spain.

Six hours in sleep, in law's grave study six; Four spend in prayer; the rest on nature fix.

Six hours to law; to soothing slumber seven; Ten to the world allot, and all to heaven.—Sir Wm. Jones.

At Cincinnati, they have commenced the manufacture of a very neat and useful article of floor and hearth cloth, from hog's bristles, or hair.—They are first softened by immersion for a given time in lard oil, and then spun and wove into cloth, with the different arrangement of natural colors that fancy dictates.

The wheat crop of this country is second in importance only to cotton. Its yield in 1842 is estimated at 110,000,000 of bushels, valued at 60 cents, a bushel, amounting probably to two-thirds of the value of the whole cotton crop of the Union, at the present prices.—Free Press.

How it looks to the Slaveholders.—The St. Louis, Missouri, Reporter, in an article on the prospects and position of the Democratic party, after enumerating some of the dangers to which the party is exposed at the present time, says:—

"And last, though not least, we have two classes of abolitionists, one religious and the other political—and the latter decidedly the worst of the two. These classes constitute so many plagues in the political and religious circles."

We ask our anti-Liberty party abolitionists to note this declaration from an enemy of our cause.—Emancipator.

In 1840, 19 of the 26 States gave majorities for Harrison and Tyler; now, 18 of the States have democratic governors.—Dover Gaz.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The Ladies of the Episcopal Society, will furnish a table of refreshments suitable to the season—such as Ice Cream, Cakes, Fruits &c. at Hawkins' Saloon; where they will be happy to see and wait upon their friends at 6 o'clock, on the evening of our National Jubilee.

QUARTERLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The Liberty Friends in other States have felt the necessity of extending a knowledge of Liberty principles among those who do not take a weekly anti-slavery paper. In Ohio, Illinois, Maine, and New York, the Tract system is in full operation. Instead of this, we propose to furnish the Signal of Liberty for TWELVE WEEKS, to new subscribers, for the low price of Twenty Five Cents; not for the sake of any profits that can be realized at that price, but because we wish a knowledge of our principles to be extensively circulated among those who are not subscribers, and no better and cheaper medium than the Press can be devised. The paper will contain more reading matter than any paper in the State, excepting those published in Detroit. We shall insert large anti-slavery selections, suited to the important election now pending, and also the usual variety of intelligence. The subscription price is small, and we ought to receive several thousand subscribers in a few weeks.

We hope this proposition will be introduced into each county convention, and subscriptions taken up at the time of the meeting. In conclusion, we have one word to say to the genuine working Liberty man. You sometimes say to yourself, "I should like to do something for the liberty cause; but I cannot write, nor deliver lectures, and I have no funds. I would do something if I knew how." Here is something you can do. You have at least one neighbor or friend who can be induced to take and read 12 Liberty papers, and pay 25 cents for them. If he has not the money, you can agree with him to order the paper for him, and charge it to him on book account. In this way he can easily pay for it, and it will cost you nothing. If each subscriber will get us one more, though it be only for three months, we will warrant an increase in the liberty vote in the fall which will astonish every one. Do not wait for your neighbors, but recollect the age of miracles is past, & slavery can only be abolished through a change of views in the community, and that change can only be induced by THE TRUTH presented to single minds. Quarterly subscriptions will be received immediately to commence on the 15th of July. At the very low price we offer them, no papers will be sent without pay.

N. B. Postmasters will forward payments if requested.

SABBATH SCHOOL CELEBRATION.

Fourth of July. ORDER OF EXERCISES.

- 1. Procession formed at the Presbyterian Church at 10 o'clock.
2. March to the grove in front of Col. Jewett's.
3. Prayer by the Rev. O. C. Comstock.
4. Salutatory address by a Scholar.
5. National Hymn, "Our Country 'tis of thee."
6. Addresses by Scholars.
7. Song, "This day to greet"
8. Addresses by Rev. Clergy and others.
9. "Temperance Glee."
10. March to the grove in rear of Judge Kingsley's.
11. Song, "will you come to the spring."
12. Refreshments.
13. Song, "Shall'er cold water be forgot"
14. Temperance Glee.
15. Benediction.

DIED.

In Salem, on the 26th ult. SARAH ANN SHEARS, in the 17th year of her age.
In Ann Arbor, on the 25th ult. JOHN BRIGGS aged 23 years.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

In the Circuit Court for the county of Washtenaw. In the matter of the petition of Lucinda Sischo for a divorce from her husband, Nelson Sischo.

On reading and filing the petition of Lucinda Sischo, praying for a divorce from her husband Nelson Sischo, for the cause of utter desertion and neglect to provide a suitable maintenance for her; and it appearing to the court that the said Nelson Sischo cannot be found so as to be personally served with notice: On motion of Kingsley & Morgan, Attorneys for petitioner, it is ordered by the court, that the said Nelson Sischo do appear and answer unto the said petition, on or before the next term of this court; and that a copy of this order be published in the Signal of Liberty, (a public Newspaper published in Ann Arbor,) for six weeks successively, the last publication to be at least forty days before the first day of the next term of this court.
Dated June 17th, 1843.
A true copy: E. P. GARDNER, Clerk. 10-6w

CURIOSITY!

A Tailor who will not violate his Promise.

THE Subscriber would inform the Citizens of Ann Arbor and vicinity, that he has commenced the

Tailoring Business, in the Lower Town, Shop over Harris, Partridges & Co's store. From past experience he feels confident that he can give satisfaction. Try Him.
N. B. Cutting done to order.
Ann Arbor, June 1843. 9-2m.

S. PETTIBONE,

SURVEYOR, MAP-MAKER, AND LAND AGENT. Office in Court House Square, Ann Arbor. June 19, 1843. 8-11.

TARIFF OR NO TARIFF.

GOODS ARE CHEAP AT GARLANDS. JUST received at the Farmers and Mechanics Store, direct from New York, a general assortment of choice and select GOODS, consisting of all most every article wanted, such as Sheetings, Shirtings, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Calicoes, Drillings, Gambroons, Linens, Umbrellas, Ribbons, Gravels, Mous, de Lains, Silks, Shawls, Bonnets, Hats, Sugar, Tea and Coffee, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Looking Glasses, &c. &c. All of which will be sold cheap as the cheapest. Goods purchasers will keep in mind the Farmers and Mechanics Store.

C. J. GARLAND.

N. B. Any goods purchased of him not giving satisfaction in price and quality can be returned. Ann Arbor, (Upper Town) June 12, '43. 7-11

E. DEAN'S CELEBRATED CHEMICAL PLASTER.

The following is one from among the numerous testimonials from persons of the highest respectability, which the proprietors have received.

From the Hon. Seabury Ford, Member of the Senate of Ohio.
Messrs. HARRIS & Co.—Having used two boxes of "E. Dean's Chemical Plaster" in my family, I find it a most excellent and invaluable remedy for the purposes for which it is recommended, and in my opinion excels any with which I am acquainted. I have no hesitation in recommending said Plaster to the favorable notice of the public.

SEABURY FORD.

Burlington, Geauga Co., O. Nov. 25, '41. For the diseases in which this Plaster is applicable, see advertisement in another column of this paper.

E. Dean's Chemical Plaster is for sale in Ann Arbor, (Lower Town,) by J. H. LUND, and W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, Upper CHRISTIAN EBERBACH, Town 49-1y

Attention, Invalids!

WHO has tried the PERIAN PILLS and Jew Druggist's HERBREW PLASTER, and is not ready to testify that they are decidedly the best medicines now in use? The above medicines have been before the public some four years, and physicians at the East have used them extensively in their practice, and were they here, they could tell you of the excellent qualities of these medicines. READER! Have you ever used them? If you have not, ask those who have if they are not what we recommend them to be. They are the Cheapest as well as the best. A box of plaster contains sufficient to spread 8 or 10 plasters—price 50 cents. The large Boxes of PILLS contain 73 pills for 63 cents; the small boxes 35 pills for 31 cents. No persons should condemn them until they have tried them, and then we are sure they will not. These medicines are for sale by one or more agents in all villages and cities in the United States. Call on the agent, and he will give you any information wanted.

For sale by J. H. Lund, S. F. & J. C. Jewett, C. Eberbach, Ann Arbor; D. M. Ladd, Milford; M. C. Bakin, Novi; H. Rowland, Northville; J. Scattergood, Plymouth; P. Vanverry, Franklin; J. Dean, Pontiac; J. Miller, & Son, Dexter; Dr. Sager, Jackson. 10-6m

DR. HALSTED'S BRISK PILLS.

25 PILLS FOR 25 CENTS.

THE Brisk Pills answer the purpose more effectually for any disease for which any other pill is recommended, and supersede them altogether in medical excellence and virtue. If you doubt this, just try them; it will cost you only two shillings—and then you, with me, will be satisfied. If they are not what I recommend them to be, denounce them and put them down, for I cannot conscientiously recommend them for a cure all for every thing. But this I do say, without fear of contradiction, that no pills are their equal in removing diseases originating in the stomach or bowels. For liver and bilious diseases, such as dunn ague, fever and ague, intermittent and remittent fevers, the Brisk Pills possess peculiar properties for their speedy removal. From ten years experience as a practicing physician, I am convinced that none can equal them.—Read what other pills are good for, and what they will cure, and if the Brisk are not superior to them all, then discard their use. Do not believe all that is said about an infallible pill—that never fails to cure any disease—but try the Brisk Pills—the cheapest pills in use—25 pills for 25 cents—and then you will have a chance to judge of their merit or demerit. As a blood cleanser, and a purifier to the diseased system, they perhaps supersede every pill in use. They are quick and easy in the operation, giving life and tone to all the torpid organs; throwing off impure matters or humors; leaving the system healthy and clean. This is all that any one medicine can do, notwithstanding the great show of words and fictitious certificates. We are determined to let the pills stand upon their own reputation, win or lose. All we ask is, for a fair and impartial trial. They can be taken by old and young, at any time with perfect safety. They are an excellent medicine for children, for worms, &c. In a word, they possess all the qualities of an aperient pill for family use. They have cured many diseases which no other medicine could remove. In conclusion, I say, do not give up or despair of a cure until you have tried the Brisk Pills, for they do possess peculiar properties and virtues.

For sale by S. F. & J. C. Jewett, C. Eberbach, Ann Arbor; D. H. Rowland, Northville; J. S. Scattergood, Plymouth; J. Dean, Pontiac; J. B. Dickson, Mt. Clemens; Maitland & Co., Romeo; Sprague & Co., Rochester; Church & Burdard, N. P. Jacobs, J. Owen & Co., Detroit. 10-6m

DENTISTRY.

DR. JEWETT—Performs in the most skillful manner and with very little pain, all operations on the TEETH, necessary to preserve them and render them permanently useful.—METALLIC INCORRUPTIBLE TEETH, inserted in the most beautiful manner on pivots or fine gold plate. DENTAL IRREGULARITIES in children remedied, and Tooth Ache effectually cured without the dread and pain of extraction. His charges will be as low as those of any who do their work equally well.

Ladies will be attended at their dwellings if so desired. Satisfactory References given. Advice gratis.

Office at Col. Jewett's, Upper Town. Ann Arbor, June 14, 1843. 2w

Rare Chance for Industrious Females.

THE Subscribers would respectfully announce to the "LABORING FEMALES" of Washtenaw and vicinity, that they will furnish WOOL, of a superior quality, to be manufactured into cloth. The wool to be made into Rolls, before given out.

TERMS.

The Rolls to be taken at the factory and made into flannel, one half of which is to be returned to the proprietors.

J. BECKLEY & CO. Ann Arbor, June 12, 1843. 8-3w

Murder & Suicide!

PASSING your streets a few days since, I was almost horror struck in noticing a continual protracted murder. Cheapest Store in town.—New York Wholesale and Retail Cheap Cash Store—"Buffalo Cheap Store" led me to call where I saw the "Kings English" lie mangled, bleeding, dying. At another place I saw a great display of "Red Rags" and flaming hand bills, where on examination I found that they claimed to have bought their goods at "Auction" and I knew that goods sold at auction were of inferior quality, and such as would not bear the test of private sale scrutiny. Oh, thought I, how they cut their own throats in buying their goods at auction. I passed on to F. Denison's old stand where I found H. BECKER fairly settled with a large

STOCK OF GOODS.

selected at private sales, embracing nearly every thing called for in the country, at low prices, cash, produce, or good credit. As I am assured that the pure English was spoken, as I am assured it is at his Store in the Lower Town. VIATOR. Ann Arbor, June 12, 1843. 7-11

**1843.**  
**WHOLESALE & RETAIL.**  
**J. M'FAREY,**  
**BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,**  
 SMART'S BLOCK,  
 157 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT.  
 Keeps constantly for sale a complete assortment of Miscellaneous, School and Classical Books; Letter and Cap Paper, plain and ruled, Quills, Ink, Sealing Wax, Cutlery, Wrapping Paper, Printing Paper, of all sizes; and Books, News and Cartridges, of various kinds.  
**BLANK BOOKS.**  
 Full and half bound, of every variety of Binding, MEMORANDUM BOOKS, &c.  
 To Merchants, Teachers, and others, buying in quantities, a large discount made.  
**SABBATH SCHOOL & BIBLE SOCIETY DEPOSITOR**  
 51-1f.

**Mortgage Sale.**  
 DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money, secured, to be paid by indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 10th day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine, executed by Miller Barker, of Clinton, Lenawee County, Michigan, to George Westfall, of Plymouth, in the County of Wayne, Michigan, and recorded in the Register's Office, of the County of Washtenaw, in said State, on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1839, at 10 o'clock, A. M. in liber, No. 8, page 118, upon which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the sum of one hundred and twelve dollars and sixty cents.  
 Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, will be sold at public auction on Wednesday, at the Court House, in the village of Ann Arbor, in the County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, on Tuesday, the twenty-fifth day of July next, at one o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, the premises in said mortgage described, as follows, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Washtenaw, in the State aforesaid, and known and described as being the southwest quarter of section No. thirty-four, in township No. four, south of range No. four east, containing one hundred and sixty acres of land, be the same more or less; excepting and reserving all that certain part of said tract of land above described, which was heretofore deeded by Grove Barker and Persis Barker to Isaac Currier. Said mortgage having been given to secure the payment of the purchase money of said premises.  
 GEORGE WESTFALL, Mort.  
 H. A. NOYES, Att'y.  
 Dated, April 10th, 1843. 51-3m

**TO CLOTHIERS AND WOOL CARDERS.**  
 THE subscriber would respectfully solicit the attention of Clothiers and Wool Carders, to an examination of his present Stock of articles in their line, assuring them of their superior quality, (which will be apparent upon examination) and of the unusually low rates at which he is enabled to sell them.  
 Among a variety of articles belonging to the trade may be enumerated:  
 Cards of every description; Shutles, Steel Reeds 4-5-4 wide; Clothiers Jacks; Sattinet Warp; Emery; Tenter Hooks; Worsted Harness; Card Cleaners and plates; Screws; Copper Kettles; Shearing Machines; Parson's, also, two or three  
**Carding Machines.**  
 The subscriber feels himself warranted in assuring the trade that his supply of Clothiers Tools, together with some 12 or 15 tons of assorted DYE WOODS and DYE STUFFS, form one of the largest and most complete stocks of the kind ever offered to the public of Michigan.—Owing therefore to the inducements he can offer to those engaged in the CLOTH DRESSING and WOOL CARDING business, of an extensive stock and low prices, he solicits their examination of the same before purchasing or making arrangements elsewhere.  
 PIERRE TELLER,  
 Wholesale Druggist, 139 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit.  
 April 17, 1843. 51-1f.

**WOOLEN MANUFACTORY.**  
 THE subscribers would inform the public that they are now manufacturing WOOLEN CLOTH with a degree of success equal to their most sanguine expectations. With the machinery they now have, they are able to manufacture from 75 to 100 pounds of wool per day. The cloth they have made for the last three months is of the best quality, and that made in future will be similar. They have entirely overcome the difficulties of starting an establishment of this kind in a new country. Their terms are 37 1/2 cents per yard for full cloth finished or half the cloth the wool will make. If any alteration of the terms should be determined on, public notice will be given. All wool received before such notice is given will be worked on the above terms.  
 If any wish to have their wool worked without mixing it with other wool, it will be done, provided they assort it themselves, and furnish it in quantities of 100 pounds of one quality of wool. It is much better to sew up wool in sacks than to tie it up in blankets; the cloth should be strong.  
 Provisions of all kinds will be received in payment for manufacturing to the amount required for the consumption of the establishment. Wool sent by railroad to Scio, will be properly attended to; the number of pounds should be marked on the sack with ink; also the weight of the sack.—The wool will be worked in turn as it comes in, as nearly as can be done with reference to the different qualities.  
 Many Farmers have expressed to us their gratification in consideration of our starting this branch of business, and many have encouraged us by their patronage during the last year. We now invite all to bring their wool, to the amount of 25,000 pounds, and receive the benefit of the very reasonable terms on which we offer to manufacture it. The establishment is 2 1/2 miles west of Ann Arbor, on the Huron.  
 S. W. FOSTER & CO.  
 Scio, April 30, 1843. 1-1f

**GRAVE STONES.**  
 MONUMENTS, TOMB TABLES, &c.  
 THE subscriber has a large assortment of Marble, of the best quality, suitable for GRAVE STONES, MONUMENTS, &c. which he will sell cheap for cash, or exchange for produce, at his old stand, No. 90, Woodward Avenue, Detroit.  
 Persons wishing to buy will do well to call, as they will be sold much cheaper than have ever been afforded in this State, and of a Quality that cannot fail to please.  
 WM. E. PETERS,  
 Detroit, Oct. 27, 1842. 29-1y

**JAMES G. BIRNEY,**  
 ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.  
 SAGANAW CITY, MICHIGAN.  
 J. G. B. will also act as Land Agent in the Land District in which this (Saganaw) County is; he will make investments for others lands, pay over for non-residents their taxes, and give information generally to persons interested in this part of the country, or desirous of becoming immigrants to it.

**Threshing Machines.**  
 THE undersigned would inform the public that they continue to manufacture HORSE POWERS and THRESHING MACHINES, in and out of the village of Ann Arbor, on the railroad. The Horse Power is a late invention by S. W. Foster, and is decidedly superior to any other ever offered to the public, as will appear by the statements of those who have used them during the last year. It is light in weight and small in compass, being carried together with the Thresher, in a common wagon box, and drawn with ease by two horses. It is as little liable to break, or get out of repair, as any other Horse Power, and will work as easy and thrush as much with four horses attached to it as any other power with six horses, as will appear from the recommendations below. New patterns have been made for the cast Iron, and additional weight and strength applied wherever it had appeared to be necessary from one year's use of the machine.  
 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 or all of them were either made materially different, or altered from those made and sold by the subscribers. Such alterations being decidedly detrimental to the utility of the machine. They have good reason to believe that every one of those returned by the purchasers as unsatisfactory were of this class. They are not aware that any power that went from their shop, and was put in use, as they made it, has been condemned or laid aside as a bad machine.  
 All who wish to buy are invited to examine them and to enquire of those who have used them. There will be one for examination at N. H. WIND'S, Dexter village; and one at MARTIN WILSON'S storehouse in Detroit—both these gentlemen being agents for the sale of them.  
 The price will be \$120 for a four horse power, with a threshing machine, with a grave or wooden bar cylinder; and \$130 for a horse power with a threshing machine with an iron bar cylinder.  
 The attention of the reader is invited to the following recommendations.  
 Scio, April 20, 1843.

**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 8000 bushels, and believe it is constructed on better principles than any other Horse Power. One of the undersigned has owned and used eight different kinds of Horse Powers, and we believe that four horses will thrush as much with this Power as five will with any other power with which we are acquainted.  
 H. CASE,  
 S. G. IVES.  
 Scio, January, 12, 1842.

**SMUT MACHINES.**  
 THE subscribers make very good SMUT MACHINES which they will sell for \$60. This machine was invented by one of the subscribers, who has had many years' experience in the milling business. We invite those who wish to buy a good machine for a fair price to buy of us. It is worth as much as most of the machines that cost from 150 to \$300.  
 S. W. FOSTER & CO.  
 Scio, April 18, 1843.

**DR. BANISTER'S CELEBRATED PETER'S AGUE PILLS.**—Purely Vegetable, A safe, speedy, and sure remedy for fever and ague, dunt ague, chill fever, and the bilious diseases peculiar to new countries. These pills are designed for the affection of the liver and other internal organs which attend the diseases of the new and miasmatic portions of our country.  
 The proprietor having tried them in a great variety of cases convinced believes that they are superior to any remedy that has ever been offered to the public for the above diseases.  
 It is purely Vegetable and perfectly harmless, and can be taken by any person, male or female with perfect safety.  
 The pills are prepared in two separate boxes, marked No. 1 and No. 2, and accompanied with full directions.  
 A great number of certificates might be procured in favor of this medicine, but the proprietor has thought fit to insert them, in as much as he depends upon the merits of the same for its reputation.  
 The above pill is kept constantly on hand by the proprietor and can be had at wholesale and retail at the store of Beckley & Co. Orders from the country promptly attended to.  
 Ann Arbor, (lower town) May 29, 1842. 9  
 L. BECKLEY

**GROUND PLASTER.**  
 PRICE REDUCED TO NINE DOLLARS PER TON.  
 THE subscribers have now on hand and will continue to keep a good supply of **GROUND PLASTER,** in Barrels, at their Store in Detroit, (123, Jefferson Avenue,) and in Bulk, at their Plaster Mill, on the River Road, half way between Ypsilanti and Ann Arbor.  
 The above is from the *Sanea Falls* and *Grand River* Plaster Beds, both noted for their superiority.  
 ELDRED & CO.  
 January 12, 1843. 46-6m.

**PAINING.**  
 T. LAMBERT.  
 BEGS leave to inform the inhabitants of Ann Arbor, and the surrounding country, that having located himself in the *Loisier Village*, with the view of carrying on the above business in all its branches, (some of which are HOUSE, SIGN, and ORNAMENTAL PAINTING, GILDING and GLAZING, GRADING, imitation of all Woods, MARBLEIZING, TRANSPARENCIES, BANNERS, &c. respectively solicits a share of public patronage, as his prices shall be low to conform to the times and his work done in the best manner.  
 T. L. would say to Farmers that he is particularly desirous to attend to their calls, as produce is the best kind of pay.  
 Ann Arbor, Lower Town, March 6, 1843. 45-1y.

**BLANK DEEDS, MORTGAGES, &c.**  
 for sale at this office.

**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. Dr. Peters is a graduate of Yale College, also of the Massachusetts Medical College, and has some-what distinguished himself as a man of science and genius among the family of the late G. W. Peters; Peters' Vegetable Pills are simple in their preparation, mild in their action, thorough in their operation, and unrivalled in their results.—The town and country are alike filled with their praise. The palace and the poor house alike echo with their virtues. In all climates they will retain their wonderful powers and exert them unaltered by age or situation, and this the voice of a grateful community proclaimed.—Peters' Pills prevent—keep off diseases it timely used, and have no rival in curing bilious fever, fever and ague, dyspepsia, liver complaints, group, sick headache, jaundice, asthma, dropsy, rheumatism, enlargement of the spleen, piles, colic, female obstruction, heart burn, furrowed tongue, nausea, distention of the stomach and bowels, indigestion, flatulence, habitual constipation, loss of appetite, bloated, or sallow complexion, and in all cases of torpor of the bowels, where a cathartic or aperient is indicated, producing neither nausea, griping nor debility; and we repeat all who buy them continue to try them.  
 The most triumphant success has ever attended their use and enough is already known of them to immortalize and hand them down to posterity with the improvements of the age in medical science. Dr. Peters was bred to the healing art, and in order to supply demands, he has invented and called to his aid the only steam driven machinery in the world for pill working. 'Tis perfect, and its process imparts the essential virtue, because by being perfectly wrought, all the pills' hidden virtue is revealed, when called into action, and here also it is Peter, excels all the world and takes all the premiums, medals and diplomas. So clear the tract for the Engine—Peters' Pills are coming—a million of witnesses can now be heard for them—resistless—do you hear that! while a host can testify that they believe they owe their salvation from disease and death to Peters' Pills, and if calomel and knives are getting partially into disuse we are only mistaken.  
 CHERRY TREES.—This paper could be filled with them by residents of Michigan, by your friends and neighbors—ask our agents. It is now well known that the people will have Peters' Pills, and to hinder would be to stop the rushing wind. Price 25 or 50 cents per box.  
 The resistless force of these truths—their universal reception, added to the testimony of millions, "keep it before the people" must and will be heard throughout this vale of tears.  
 Their happy influence on young ladies while suffering under the usual changes of life as directed by the laws of nature, they impart a buoyancy of heart, liffing and action, an elastic step, velvet cheek, lily and carnation complexion by their action on the chyle, &c. and ladies in delicate situations always admit their power and influence, and take them two or three at a time without in the slightest degree incurring the hazard of an abortion; which facts are of the utmost importance. Pimples; a young lady sent her love to Dr. Peters, and says she feels more grateful to him for the restoration of her beauty than if he had saved her life. 'Tis fun to get well with Peters Pills, for they cause the blood to course as limpid and gentle through the veins as a mountain rivulet; 3 or 4 is a common dose, hence the patient is not compelled to make a meal.  
**TROUBLE IN ELUTO'S CAMP.**  
 Quite a number of Old Pluto came to New York, (Hearing Peters had got his Pill Engine at work.) To resign his commission, his hour glass and scythe; I have come to deliver them all up to you—Sir, my calling is over—my business is through; I have been for three years in a terrible stew, and I really don't know what on earth I am to do—Not of your mighty size do I come to complain. But a tarral New Yorker, one PETERS by name; The disease my aids, in this war of mankind, Are subdued by this Peters, what help can we find? I would yield him N. York, sir, if there he would stay; But, sir, Peters will have the whole world for his sway; While musing in cognit what course to pursue, That Engine of Peters broke forth into view. The King of terrors looked a while, As though his soul was turned to bile, At that unsparring scourge of pills, By all men known as Peters' Pills. These Pills of Peters' stop the slaughter, And leaves the blood as pure as water. Now Peters makes, I've heard him say, Five hundred thousand pills a day; So that the chance is very small; Of people dying there at all; For soon the checks, so marked for doom, Begin like any rose to bloom.  
 Look here! all who try continue to buy them. For sale as follows, by Messrs. Beach & Abel, G. Grenville, F. J. B. Crane, Maynard, & Co., G. Ward, S. P. & J. C. Jewett, J. H. Lund, H. Becker, Dickerson & Cogswell, and S. K. Jones, Ann Arbor; Geo. Warner & Co., and J. Miller & Son, Dexter, Wm. A. L. Shaw, L. M. J. C. Wiggins, Sylvan, Hale, & Smith, Grass Lake; Wm. Jackson, Leomin, D. T. Merriman, Jackson, M. A. Shoemaker, Michigan Centre; Brotherson & Co., L. B. Kief & Gilbert, Manchester; D. S. Hayward, Saline; New & Keys, Clinton; J. Scattergood & Co., Plymouth; Stone, Babcock & Co., and Julius, Movius & Co., Ypsilanti; Pierre Teller, Detroit; J. & J. Bidwell, and Dr. Underwood, Adrian; Hart & Mosher, Springville; Harmen & Cook, Brooklyn; Smith & Co., Jonesville; L. M. Boyce, Chicago—almost every where else.  
 Oct. 19, 1842 27-1y

**Cash and Barter Store.**  
 C. J. GARLAND,  
 HAVING purchased the entire Stock in trade of Godfrey and Allen, will be happy to wait upon such as will give him a call. His stock consists of general assortment of goods, and will be sold cheap, and for ready pay only.  
 WANTED,  
 In exchange for GOODS, most kinds of country produce, and  
**300,000**  
 FLOUR BARREL STAVES & HEADING,  
 for which a fair price will be paid.  
 Ann Arbor, April 19, 1843. 52-1f.

**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. His OIL 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.  
 [45-1f.] JOEL R. HIDDEN.  
 Ann Arbor, Lower Town, March 1, 1843.

**Cash for Wheat**  
 at the highest market price.  
 Farmers and Wheat buyers can have their Gristing 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. 45-1f.

**To Physicians and Country Merchants.**  
 PIERRE TELLER, Wholesale and Retail Druggist (sign of the Golden Mortar,) 139 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, has on hand and offers to purchasers, at very low rates:  
 4 Casks Epsom Salts; 2 casks flour Sulphur; 2 Bbls. Powdered Jalap; 1 Bbl. powdered Rheubarb; 2 Bbls. Cream Tartar; Castor Oil by the gallon or dozen (assorted sizes); Camphor, Calomel, Quinine, Corrosive Sublimite; French and English Chloremes; Peruvian Bark of all kinds; Linsed Oil; White Lead; dry, with Oil; English Venetian Red; English Lampblack; Sp. Turpentine.  
 Michigan Glass of all sizes together with every other article connected with the Drug, Paint, Oil, and Dye Stuff Business.  
 April 17, 1843. 51-1f.

**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.

**RAIL ROAD**  
**18**  **43.**  
**TEMPERANCE HOUSE.**  
 THE undersigned would respectfully inform the friends of Temperance, and the public generally, that the above named House, formerly known as the Temperance Hotel, and situated on the corner of Michigan Avenue and Washington street, near the Central Railroad Depot, having undergone thorough repairs and very great additional improvements, is now ready for the reception of all those who may favor him with a call. The accommodations, in every respect, are not inferior to any Temperance House in the country, and every attention will be given to such as bestow their patronage upon this laudable enterprise.  
 N. B. Carriages always in readiness to convey passengers to and from Boats and Curs.  
 WM. CHAMP,  
 Detroit, May 9, 1843. 4-ly

**Sheep Shears.**  
 FOR Sale by C. J. GARLAND.  
 Ann Arbor, Upper Town, May 5, 1843.

**CHEESE.**  
 FOR Sale by C. J. GARLAND.  
 Ann Arbor, Upper Town, May 5, 1843.

**E. DEAN'S CELEBRATED CHEMICAL PLASTER.**  
 The most effectual remedy yet discovered for Rheumatism, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Inflammation in the Eyes, Swelled Throat in Scarlet Fever, Quinsy, &c. &c.  
 THE CHEMICAL PLASTER is an important remedy for those who are afflicted with chronic and inflammatory complaints, by its cooling, contracting, and giving relief by its active, strengthening, and diaphoretic and counterirritant properties.—An effectual remedy for Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, Ague in the Breast, Scalds, Burns, Bruises, Scrofula, Ulcers, Old Sores of almost every description, Cankered and Swelled Throat arising from Scarlet Fever, Felons, White Swellings, Chilblains, &c. Persons suffering from Liver Complaints, Pulmonary diseases, Inflammation of the Lungs, with pain in the side, back or limbs, will find relief by the use of this Plaster. In all cases it may be used with perfect safety.  
 E. DEAN'S CHEMICAL PLASTER is put up in boxes at fifty cents and one dollar each, with full directions accompanying each box. Manufactured and sold wholesale by H. HARRIS & CO., Ashabula, Ohio, sole proprietors, to whom all orders should be addressed. Sold also by their Agents throughout the country.  
 A liberal discount made to dealers and physicians.  
 For testimonials and certificates from persons of the highest respectability, who have used the Chemical Plaster, see another column of this paper.  
 For sale by the following Agents in Michigan:  
 H. W. Root, Niles.  
 J. C. Larimore, Detroit.  
 C. Skanlan, Edwarsburgh.  
 Wm. O. Austin, White Pigeon.  
 Isaac Benham, Jr., Comatamine.  
 Danl. L. Kimberly, Schoolcraft.  
 H. B. Huston, & F. March, Jr. P. M. Kalamazoo.  
 James W. Cothran, P. M. Galesburg.  
 T. L. Bolckoom, P. M. Battle Creek.  
 James M. Parsons, P. M. Marshall.  
 Paul Raymond, Druggist, Jackson.  
 Wm. Jackson, P. M. Leoni.  
 Hale and Smith, Grass Lake.  
 John C. Wiggins, Sylvan.  
 J. Miller & Son, Dexter.  
 Thomas P. May, Jr., Plymouth.  
 Perin & Hall, Northville.  
 Mead & McCarthy, Farmington.  
 Peter Van Every, Franklin.  
 Julius Dean, Ponce.  
 Mack & Sprague, Rochester.  
 James Stephens, Utica.  
 E. C. Gallup, Mt. Clemens.  
 G. & G. G. Hill, Detroit.  
 John Owen & Co., Detroit.  
 Dr. Thos. M. Sweeny, Dearbornville.  
 E. Sanson, Ypsilanti.  
 J. H. LUND,  
 W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, } Ann Arbor.  
 CHRISTIAN EBERBACH, } 49-1y

**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 goods was carefully selected and well purchased, which enables him to sell low for ready pay. 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 swerve him from 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

**Cash for Wheat**  
 at the highest market price.  
 Farmers and Wheat buyers can have their Gristing 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.  
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**18**  **43.**  
**TEMPERANCE HOUSE.**  
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 WM. CHAMP,  
 Detroit, May 9, 1843. 4-ly

**Sheep Shears.**  
 FOR Sale by C. J. GARLAND.  
 Ann Arbor, Upper Town, May 5, 1843.

**CHEESE.**  
 FOR Sale by C. J. GARLAND.  
 Ann Arbor, Upper Town, May 5, 1843.

**FOR Sale by**  
 Ann Arbor, Upper Town, May 5, 1843.

**Chancery Sale.**  
 Absolute, for Cash and to the highest Bidder  
 IN the cause pending in the Court of Chancery, for the Second Circuit of the State of Michigan, wherein James Abbot is complainant, and Abigail Welch, David Eaton, George Welch, Henry Welch, Harriet Welch, and Augusta Welch, are defendants, the said George, Henry, Harriet, and Augusta being Minors, under the age of twenty-one years.—  
 Whereas, by a decretal order in the above cause, made by his Honor Elon Farnsworth, then Chancellor of the State of Michigan, bearing date the fourteenth day of July, A. D. eighteen hundred and forty one, it was ordered and decreed, that the above named defendants should redeem certain mortgaged premises in the Complainant's bill contained, by the payment of the sum of four hundred and ninety-eight dollars and twenty-four cents, and the interest to accrue thereon, from the fourteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and forty one, to the date of a certain report in said decree mentioned, and also the costs of complainant to be taxed, on or before the fourteenth day of November, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-one, or that in default thereof, the said mortgaged premises with the appurtenances, or so much thereof as would be sufficient to pay the said debt and the interest which had accrued, or might thereafter accrue with said costs, and which might be sold separately with or without injury to the parties or either of them, should be sold at public auction, at the Court House, in the village of Ann Arbor, in the County of Washtenaw, by and under the direction of one of the Masters of the said Court, the said Master first giving six weeks previous notice of the time and place of sale in some newspaper published in said County, as by the said decree, reference being thereunto had, may more fully appear.  
 And whereas, the said premises are yet undecreed, and the above stated sum with interest, and costs, is yet due and unpaid.  
 Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of the directions of the said decree, and by virtue of its authority, I will, on the sixteenth day of May next, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, at noon, at the Court House of the County of Washtenaw, in the village of Ann Arbor, sell to the highest bidder, at public Auction, the lands and premises in said decree mentioned, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to pay the aforesaid sum, interest and costs, and can be sold separately without injury to any of the parties in this cause, which said lands and premises are known and described as follows, viz: All that certain tract or parcel of land situate in the County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, known as the East half of the South East quarter of Section number thirty-two, in Township number four, South of Range number seven East, containing eighty acres.  
 The sale will be absolute—without redemption and for cash.  
 G. T. GRIDLEY,  
 Master in Chancery.  
 C. H. STEWART, Sol. for Compl.  
 Dated this 25th day of March, 1843.  
 The above sale is adjourned to the 8th day of June next, at the time and place above mentioned.  
 Ann Arbor, May 16, 1843.  
 The above sale is further postponed until the twenty-second day of June instant, at the same place and time of day.  
 G. T. GRIDLEY, Master.  
 C. H. STEWART, Sol. for Compl.  
 June 8th, 1843.  
 The above sale is further postponed till the eleventh of July next at the same place and time of day.  
 G. T. GRIDLEY, Master in Chancery.  
 C. H. STEWART, Sol. for Compl.

**YPSILANTI ACADEMY, AND TEACHERS' SEMINARY.**  
 H. H. GRIFFEN, PRINCIPAL.  
 MISS C. E. HAMMOND, ASSISTANT.  
 The twelfth term of this institution will commence on Monday, May 29, and continue 11 weeks. While this school is equally open to all of both sexes, who wish to acquire a good education, particular attention will be given to those who are preparing to teach. The exclusive and uninterrupted attention of the principal will be given to impart a practical knowledge of the English branches. He occupies about half an hour daily in lecturing, with the aid of the apparatus, minerals, or otherwise.  
 APPARATUS.—The Institution is furnished with Chemical, Philosophical, and Astronomical apparatus; Surveying Instruments, Geometrical Solids, &c. to the amount of \$300; also, a good Cabinet of Minerals worth \$50.  
 TUITION in the common English branches, including Composition and Declamation from \$2.50 to \$3.50. In Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, History, Rhetoric, Botany, Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, &c. from \$4.50 to \$5.00. Metaphysics and Chinese or Theorem painting, \$3.00 each for 12 lessons, taught by Mrs. Griffen.  
 The tuition is to be paid at the middle of the term. No deduction for absence will be made, except for protracted sickness, and no one will be received for less than five and a half weeks.—Books may be had of the principal at Detroit prices.  
 BOARD, including room and washing, from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per week; for further particulars enquire of the principal.  
 Rev. I. M. Weng, Rev. H. P. Powers, Rev. O. F. North, J. Fairchild, M. D., J. C. Allen, M. D., G. and E. M. Skinner, Esqrs. have kindly consented to form a visiting committee, to be present at the Week reviews on Thursday, and at the public examination of the school, Ypsilanti, April 29, 1843. 5-1v.

**BOOK BINDERY.**  
 AT THE PAPER MILL (LOWER TOWN) ANN ARBOR.  
 E. BOOTH would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Ann Arbor and vicinity that he continues the business of  
**BOOK BINDING**  
 at the old stand, in the Paper Mill. Old Books will be neatly rebound on short notice.  
 All kinds of RULING done to order.—Country produce taken in payment.  
 April 19, 1843. 52-1f.

**For Sale**  
 BY the Subscriber, a good location for WOOL CARDING and CLOTH DRESSING, in the Township of Ajala, Simco Co., Home District, U. C.  
 —ALSO—  
 100 Acres of choice Land in Granby Town, Missisco County, Montreal District, L. C.  
 —ALSO—  
 200 Acres, being part of the Estate known by the name of the Douglass Estate, in Sheffield Township, Missisco County, Montreal District, L. C.  
 —ALSO—  
 A House and Lot in Michigan Village, five miles up the Huron River from Ann Arbor  
 All or either the said possessions may be had cheap for Cash, or for Land in this State. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber at Ann Arbor, Lower Town.  
 June 8, 1843. 7-1f.

**CHEESE.**  
 FOR Sale by C. J. GARLAND.  
 Ann Arbor, Upper Town, May 5, 1843.

**FOR Sale by**  
 Ann Arbor, Upper Town, May 5, 1843.

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 Ann Arbor, Upper Town, May 5, 1843.

**FOR Sale by**  
 Ann Arbor, Upper Town, May 5, 1843.

**Ploughs! Ploughs!**  
  
**CAN'T BE BEAT!**  
 THE subscribers have constantly on hand a large assortment of  
**PLOUGHS,**  
 of a superior quality, which they offer for sale as CHEAP as can be purchased at any other place in this County. Those wishing to purchase will please call and examine for themselves.  
 PARTRIDGES, KENT & CO.  
 Ann Arbor, April 20, 1843. 52-1f.

**LANDS FOR SALE.**  
 THE undersigned is authorised 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 at par, 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.  
 47-1f

**MILLINERY & Dress Making.**  
 Mrs. C. BUFFINGTON,  
 RESPECTFULLY announces to the inhabitants of Ann Arbor and vicinity, that she has opened a shop, midway, between the upper and lower villages, where the business of **MILLINERY & DRESS MAKING** will be carried on, in all its branches, with punctuality, despatch, and in the best and most fashionable style.  
 Ann Arbor, April 8, 1843. 50-1y

**FOUNDRY.**  
 POTASH Kettles, Cauldrons, Sugar Kettles, and small Hollow Ware, Mill Gearing, Wagon Boxes, Plough Castings, &c. &c. constantly on hand, or made at short notice at the ANN ARBOR STEAM FOUNDRY.  
 PARTRIDGES, KENT & CO.  
 March 28, 1843. 49-2m

**"FREE LABOR."**  
 MARCUS STEVENS & SAMUEL ZUG,  
 HAVE taken the rooms in the lower end of the White Block, directly opposite the Michigan Exchange, where they will keep an extensive assortment of  
**CABINET WARE,**  
 of every kind, quality, and description, of their own manufacturing, and warranted to be as fashionable, good, and cheap as can be had West of New York. Purchasers are requested to call and examine our extensive assortment before buying. Any article of Furniture made to order, and Warranted to please.  
 UPHOLSTERING done in all its various branches, and at the shortest notice.  
 CHAIRS, LOOKING GLASSES, AND WILLOW WARE; also, Mahogany Boards and Veneers—as cheap as the cheapest.

**WANTED,**  
 In exchange, CHERRY, WALNUT, AND MAPLE LUMBER, &c. &c.  
 STEVENS & ZUG