



# COMMUNICATIONS.

## CONSTITUTIONAL GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

For the Signal of Liberty.

What a strange position does this body now hold in reference to slavery. Of ninety members from the free States who had a seat in that body at its late meeting, but 33 were found in favor of declaring Slavery to be sinful. This is an astounding fact, and it should be well weighed by every member of that church, and no less by all who consider themselves as belonging to that denomination.

This body is the highest ecclesiastical council known to that branch of the American Church, and must be presumed to speak its sentiments. It is the representative body, or at least claims to be so, of that large and influential class of our citizens known as New School Presbyterians. It is the tribunal of the last resort in matters of doctrine and discipline, and requires from Synods, Presbyteries, Sessions, and every individual church member, deference to its opinions, and submission to the decrees it promulgates. It neither is nor professes to be a council for the decision of points of order and discipline. It was idle to suppose that these gentlemen would come together from the most remote parts of the Union at a great sacrifice of time and money for the more outward forms of church government—to keep bright the exterior of the fabric. Their chief business is, and must be, to exert a moral influence on questions of morality, and especially on those questions in which any portion of their own body is implicated. If this be not their business, then they have none worth naming.—Their solemn meeting is but a pageant; a grave show for appearance sake—a fishing in shallow waters indeed, if moral influence be not its chief end and aim.

This being the fact, how is it to be accounted for that one third of that body could be found in favor of pronouncing upon that which two thirds of them, if we may credit their own declarations, believe to be the plague-spot in the church—in their own branch of it too—that branch, for the welfare of which they legislate, and for the spiritual condition of which they assume a large share of responsibility? I know of no solution that does not involve a very serious imputation on the judgment, or integrity, or both, of the members of that Assembly.

That they did not regard the subject as beyond their jurisdiction, is manifest from their action on the subject of dancing. It may seem invidious, but I do not see how it can be complained of as unjust to consider in connection the disposition made of these two subjects.—The one is a trivial amusement of the young and the gay (sinful if you will in its too common adjunct, but not in itself), the other a grave crime (if a crime at all) against humanity. A severe censure is passed upon the first, and offences are pronounced subject to ecclesiastical discipline. The other is passed over as a matter on which the Assembly declines giving an opinion; of course so far as the Assembly is concerned, not a matter of ecclesiastical rebuke or discipline. Will not the world, never inclined to over charitable judgments in the case of the professedly religious, be apt to surmise, that as none of the Reverend fathers danced, and few of their weighty parishioners danced, a decision on the subject of dancing was easy. The case of other people was concerned. But slavery! that slurs the case. There are Reverend slaveholders—the discussion shows it—some of the fathers are supported by slaveholders and the voice of the Assembly is, *Touch not slavery!* A Presbyterian minister or Elder must not dance, but he may hold slaves! A church member buys a hundred slaves in the morning—in the evening he dances, and the next day the church cries in his ears, *Touch not the unclean thing*, and he inquires what unclean thing, and she responds, the dance!

How much moral power does this grave Assembly bring to the condemnation of sin in all shapes, Intemperance, Sabbath breaking and other forms of vice? I embark at Richmond for New Orleans on Sunday, and am subjected to discipline; my neighbor ships his cargo of slaves for the same port, but the pious man has a horror of violating of the Sabbath and waits till Monday and the church has not a word to say. Beautiful Consistency!

A Clergyman from the far South on his way to the Assembly brings his female slave to Cincinnati, where by the laws of Ohio she is free. He takes her to Wheeling, and again makes her a slave. He is a good Christian (I beg pardon) a good Presbyterian, and a good clergyman to boot. So says the church, and sure she ought to know! The kidnapped slave may be a member of the kidnapper's own church—yet the Assembly being judge, the church has no word of reproof. Admirable system and wonderfully peaceful! If the State of Ohio had law for the poor as well as the rich, the kidnapped might go free and the kidnapper be punished—if the moral power of the Presbyterian church were exerted in behalf of the former, the latter might repent and give up his prey. If he did not, why it might disturb the unity of the church! Delightful harmony! glorious concord!

## AN INCIDENT.

I was standing upon one of the principal wharves of the great commercial emporium of the South. The hum of business was heard in every direction, and on the countenances of the eager throng might be seen the varied expressions of joy, sorrow, hope, anxiety, and indifference. The rich and the poor, the

young and the old, the happy and the miserable were crowded together in most incongruous proximity. At the wharf lay one of those floating palaces which are met with in such numbers upon the western water. S. The rattling of carriages—the ringing of bells, and the puffing of steam announced the preparations for departure. The last bell had rung, and the passage plank was about to be removed, when a two horse vehicle was driven hastily down and stopped in the immediately vicinity of the wharf. The passengers, consisting of a white man and two slaves—mother and child—immediately alighted. They were hurried on board, and the passage plank was removed. At this moment a colored man was seen running at the top of his speed down the street which led to the wharf. On he came with the velocity of lightning, while desperation, anxiety, and despair urged him forward until he seemed scarcely to touch the ground beneath his feet. He neared the boat, and as he did so, he descried the forms of his wife and child (for such I took them to be) leaning over the door which closes the gang way, with outstretched arms and pained countenances. The vessel was now some yards from the wharf and the wheels had commenced their first revolution. The slave rushed on—he stood upon the verge of the wharf. Desperation and despair flashed from his eyes, and were blended in his suppressed shriek. He hesitated not. With the bound of a panther he sprang towards the boat.—His foot struck upon the threshold and he grasped at the pillar for support. But the leap was too great for even despair to accomplish. His foot slipped and he fell. With a shriek such as I never have heard from human lips he sank into the boiling flood and was instantly drawn under the wheel. The boat moved on. His mangled corpse was soon recovered and drawn to the wharf. The dense throng turned carelessly away, while the soothing assurance was passed from mouth to mouth, "It is only a slave!" He has gone to the bar of God to meet the blighting destroyer of his life, his hopes, and his happiness.—In whose skirts will his blood be found?  
S. N. M.

## MEETING OF COLORED CITIZENS.

On Tuesday evening, June 27th, 1843, a large meeting of colored citizens assembled in the basement of the Baptist Church, Robert Allen was appointed Chairman, and Perry Hoyt, Secretary. The Secretary read a circular issued by the Central Corresponding Committee of the State of New York, calling a National Convention of colored citizens to assemble in Buffalo on the third Tuesday in August, 1843. On motion of R. Gordon, a committee was appointed to draft Resolutions expressive of the concurrence of this meeting and the colored inhabitants of this city. The committee introduced the following Resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we are exceedingly gratified, and thankful to God, that our Brethren are being roused up, and the spirit, energy, and enterprise, they are manifesting throughout the country in the cause of Liberty, Education and Morals.

Resolved, That all history shows, and our experience proves, that the Rights and Liberties of a people must be obtained by their own exertions, and it is high time we put our own shoulders to the wheel.

Resolved, We most cheerfully concur in the call of our Eastern Brethren for a National Convention to assemble in the City of Buffalo in August next.

Resolved, That we appoint our Delegates to represent us in said convention.

Resolved, We elect our Delegates by Ballot.

Whereupon William C. Munro, Robert Banks, Richard Gordon, and William Lambert were duly elected.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Signal of Liberty, Ann Arbor, North Star, Albany, and United States' Clarion, Troy.

ROBERT ALLEN, Chairman.  
PERRY HOYT, Secretary.

## EATON COUNTY.

At a meeting of the friends of the slave in Eaton County held at Chester on the third inst., the meeting was called to order by appointing L. Wheaton Esq. Chairman, and N. Thomas clerk. Business being called for, voted, that we organize a County society. Voted, that we have a committee of three to draft a constitution for said society and report at the District Convention to be held at J. Montgomery's on the first Tuesday of October next; whereupon J. Montgomery, D. Bar, and R. Munson were appointed said committee. The meeting was then addressed by the Rev. Mr. RYMONDS, from Ionia county; his address was confined to the moral bearings of slavery. The remarks were warm and spirited. At the close of the address, the following resolution was presented by N. Thomas.

Resolved, That as Christians and Philanthropists will not support any candidate for any office of trust, unless such candidate will carry out the principles of the Liberty party.

The resolution was sustained by Messrs. Thomas, Montgomery and Munson, & opposed by Mitchel and Butts. After a warm and protracted debate, the resolution passed.

The following resolution was then offered by R. Munson:

Resolved, That American slavery is a violation of the rights of man, and a sin against God and ought to be abolished immediately.

After a few remarks by the presenter of the resolution, it unanimously passed.

The following resolution was then offered by N. Thomas.

Resolved, That the Liberty party is not undertaken as an experiment, but as a permanent measure, not to be discontinued or set aside by the result of a single election, but we have entered upon it as the great political object of our lives—an object, whatsoever present appearances may indicate, which we will not yield or abandon until success crown our efforts. Ad. pted.

Voted, that we appoint fifteen delegates to attend the District Convention. The following are the delegates: R. Munson, T. Stebbens, L. Wheaton, A. Penn, L. Armstrong, R. Baker, D. Bar, S. Lamb, N. Thomas, O. P. Scovill, M. Bradford, M. Spaulding, A. Hutchens, C. Dunum, I. H. Tubor.

Voted, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Signal of Liberty.  
L. WHEATON, Mod.  
N. THOMAS, clerk.

## MICHIGAN EASTERN CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE.

This body held its annual sessions at Rochester, Oakland county on the 7th and 8th of July, 1843. The session was harmonious, and I trust that something was done for the advancement of the Redeemer's Kingdom; nor was the poor slave forgotten. The following resolutions were passed.

Resolved, That we hail with emotions of delight, the rising dawn of intellectual day, when the rights of humanity begin to be viewed in the light of the Gospel, and that sacred truth contained in the Declaration of Independence, that all men are created equal and are endowed by the same Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which, are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, is considered as something more than the rhetorical flourish of the pen of an American Statesman.

Whereas, we consider the system of American Slavery to be a sin of the deepest magnitude, Therefore Resolved, That we consider it to be the duty of our Editors and Ministers and brethren scattered abroad to speak out on this subject, that the world may know that we as a people have no fellowship for slavery, or slaveholders. And Whereas, there have been measures adopted for the consummation of a permanent union between the Christians of the North and those of the South, Therefore Resolved, That the Clerk of this Conference be hereby authorized to address a letter to the Clerk of the North Carolina and Virginia Christian Conference, requesting information whether any brethren belonging to said Conference are Slaveholders. And it shall be the duty of the Clerk of this Conference to give information of the result of his inquiries, to this Conference at the next annual session.

Messrs Editors.—This body of Christians has hitherto been unnoticed in the columns of the Signal. With your permission I would introduce them to the readers of that paper as a body existing in the country under a distinct organization, differing from the surrounding sects principally, in their firm rejection of creeds, discipline and confession of faith, and their unshaken confidence in the Bible, the word of God, as an only and all sufficient rule of faith and practice. They practice no mode of Baptism but immersion, but do not make Baptism the door of the Church; freely admitting to communion all who by their walk and conversation give evidence that they love and serve the Lord Jesus Christ. This body of believers are respectable for numbers and are daily increasing. Their aim is to restore primitive Christianity, and remove the grievous yoke of sectarian bondage from the necks of the true and humble followers of the meek and lowly Jesus. Will you do them the justice to speak of them in the light of truth, and should you hear any bigoted sectarians denouncing them as heretics, just admonish them to be careful what they do, lest peradventure they are found to fight against God.

ROBERT EDMUNDS.  
Union District, July 17th, 1843.

## FACTS TO BE KEPT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

Keep it before the people, that during the 55 years for which Presidents have been elected under the present Constitution, the south have supplied the Presidents 44 years.

Keep it before the people, that out of the last 12 Judges of the Supreme Court, 10 have been appointed from the south, and two from the north.

Keep it before the people, that out of the thirty-one last appointments of foreign ministers, twenty-seven have been from the south, and four from the north.

Keep it before the people, that out of the thirty-three last appointed Consuls, twenty-eight have been from the south, and five from the north.

Keep it before the people, that out of the eighty-eight last appointed Chief Officers of the army and navy, seventy-five are from the south, and thirteen from the north.

Keep it before the people, that out of seventy-seven elections of Presidents pro tem of the Senate, sixty-one have been from the south, and sixteen from the north.

Keep it before the people, that ever since 1811, every Speaker of the United States House of Representatives has been a slaveholder or but two.

The death of Hon. Barker Burnell leaves another vacancy to be filled in the Congressional Delegation of Massachusetts.—No day for the election has yet been designated.

# SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, JULY 24, 1843.

## 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.  
STATE LEGISLATURE.  
THIRD DISTRICT,  
For Senator,  
**J. P. MARSH,**  
KALAMAZOO COUNTY,  
For Representatives,  
**ROSWELL RANSOM,**  
**DELAMORE DUNCAN.**

## REPEAL AMONG SLAVEHOLDERS.

We have already stated that the Repeal Association of South Carolina called a meeting and dissolved their organization in a very dignified style, without condescending to bandy epithets with Mr. O'Connell, save that they pronounced his speech a base and malignant libel upon the people of the South; and they declined holding any further communication with a man or body of men capable of uttering or endorsing such infamous calumnies. It is worthy of remark that the committee who reported on this subject were unwilling to answer O'Connell's allegations distinctly, lest the great blazing truths of his speech should make an impression on some weak minds.—They wished to shut out the light which shines all over the civilized earth that they might rejoice in the darkness they love; like the ostrich, which sticks its head in the sand when pursued by the hunters, and fancies because it can itself see nothing, it must therefore be unseen by others. The committee say that there is not a doubt of the authenticity of the speech, but respect for themselves, and the community in which they live forbid them to analyze it, or to exhibit its disgusting or revolting features.

Mr. Robert Tyler's zeal in behalf of repeal is notorious. The fame of it reached across the ocean, and called forth a complimentary letter from the National Repeal Association of Ireland. At the late repeal meeting in Philadelphia, he attributed O'Connell's speech to 'the silly abolitionists now holding a Convention at London'; he implied that the abolitionists of this country were governed by those in England, and that the latter were notorious enemies of liberal principles. He also repeated the stale charge of amalgamation.

How much he knew of the matter may be estimated from the fact that the World's Convention did not assemble till one month after the speech was delivered, and the address which called it forth was sent out from Philadelphia nearly one year since.

Mr. John Tyler is a thorough-going Repealer. According to the New York Express, he told the Philadelphia Repealers the other day, that on this question he was no half-way man; that he was with them, body and soul.

The Richmond Whig has the following remarks upon the awkward position of the slaveholding Repealers:

"The Repealers and Abolition. The Repealers are thrown all back by the villainous attack of O'Connell upon the domestic institutions of his country. Some of them affect to believe that his speech is spurious; while others more candid, attempt to draw a distinction between O'Connell's private and public opinions. His advocacy of Repeal is called his public, and his denunciation of all who tolerate slavery, his private opinion; and the one it is said, ought to have no connexion with or bearing upon the other."

"THE TRUTH IS, THAT O'CONNELL, IN THREATENING TO FOLLOW UP IRISH REPEAL WITH THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY HERE, WOULD BE JUSTIFIED IN SUCH A COURSE BY THE AGITATION OF REPEAL IN THIS COUNTRY. If we have a right to interfere with the domestic policy of Great Britain, GREAT BRITAIN HAS A RIGHT TO RETURN THE COMPLIMENT AND INTERFERE WITH OUR INTERNAL CONCERNS. THERE IS NO ESCAPE FROM THIS CONCLUSION. And as the 'Great Liberator' says that Repeal and Abolition are a common cause, those who embark in the former do so with their eyes open to all the consequences. We think this injudicious revelation will have the effect of arresting sympathy, and will probably prevent many thousand dollars from going to Ireland, to minister to O'Connell's cupidity; for to that purpose we presume the contributions have been taken up, are destined—as we never heard any other assigned."

FANNY ELSSLER has engaged to dance at Berlin, for £2000 per night.

# INDIANA.

From present appearances, the Liberty principles are making progress in this State, and exciting public attention. Liberty conventions have been held in several counties, and full nominations made for the Legislature and county offices.

The candidates of the Fourth Congressional District lately addressed the people in New Garden successively. There is quite an anti-slavery influence here. Smith, the Whig candidate, first took the floor, and after going over the Banks, Tariffs, &c., he undertook to speak over Mr. Clay's moral character. He declared that he abhorred slavery himself, but slavery was entailed on the country, and somehow on Mr. Clay also, and Mr. C. could not help it. He admitted that Mr. Clay was a duellist, and being a man he was subject to the infirmities of human nature. No man is clear of all faults; let him that is without sin cast the first stone. He became quite eloquent on this point; but the Advocate says the mass of the audience could not be made to believe that the man who is guilty of two of the greatest crimes in the catalogue of human depravity, is any more worthy of the support of honest men, than those who are guilty of petty larceny or burglary.

Dr. Bennett, the Liberty candidate, followed Smith. He gave his views at length on the Tariff and Bank questions, but dwelt with much force on the extreme folly of making these the paramount questions of national policy.

Mr. Test, the Tyler candidate, very happily showed the absurdity of the contest between the Whigs and the Democrats about Banks and Tariffs. In reference to the Tariff especially, he contended there was nothing to quarrel about. The Democrats had no champion on the ground.

Thus we see that the friends of Mr. Clay are compelled to come out publicly in palliation of his great moral delinquencies. He is the last Whig slaveholder who can be put in nomination for the Presidency.

Mr. Clay's reply to Mendhall was highly lauded at the time in the Whig papers; but by 1844 it will be found that it has operated to his disadvantage. The following resolution of the Liberty Convention of Henry county will show how it is regarded in Indiana:

"Resolved, That we conceive the over-zeal of Henry Clay to friend Mendhall, in ordering him 'to go home and mind his own business' as directed to us individually, and we pledge ourselves to him and his friends that we will endeavor to mind our own business, upon all occasions, and more especially by repairing to the Ballot Box."

The Lagrange Freeman urges the claims of the Whig candidate for Congress because his opponent is opposed to the right of petition—and because he will "support the arbitrary rule of the Southern modern Democrats by voting in favor of the Gag Law." Did the editor ever hear that "southern modern" Whigs ever voted for a Gag Law—that it was passed by a Whig Congress with 30 majority? His memory is very short.

## THE DIFFERENCE.

If a Methodist in the North should withhold from his poor brother his wages for one day's labor, he would be expelled from the church; and yet Methodists in the South compel their poor brethren to work for them all their lifetime without wages, and Dr. Bond contends that by so doing they do not forfeit their right to membership.

If a Methodist, North or South, will neglect to attend class for a few weeks, he is liable to have his name erased from the church record; but slaveholders may keep whole plantations of men and women from ever going to class, or to any other meeting, and yet retain their standing in the church. The church says that in church trials "witness from without" the church "shall not be rejected," and yet she does reject as witnesses a large class of our members.

If a Methodist at the North should strike his neighbor, however much he might be insulted, he would be dealt with; but Methodists in the South claim the right, and often exercise it, of applying the raw-hide to the naked backs of men and women in the church, merely for not doing as they wish them to. These things constitute the difference.—*True Wesleyan.*

## SOUTHERN DEMOCRACY AND IRISH MEN.

When the Address of O'Connell and the 60,000 Irishmen was received in this country, the following paragraph respecting the "Mab Irish" appeared in the Richmond Enquirer, the leading Democratic paper of the South, and is thus quoted in the Charleston Observer:

"An address," says the Enquirer, "signed by sixty thousand names, among which are O'Connell, and Father Mathew, the apostle of Temperance, has been forwarded to Ireland from this country, calling upon all Irishmen to make common cause with the abolitionists. On Wednesday next it is to be exhibited and read in Boston, before the annual meeting of the Massachusetts abolition society."

"Follow citizens of the South, do you hear this? A negro, yes, a BLACK NEGRO reading a proclamation, an invocation from sixty thousand Catholic Irish to their brethren the Mob laws of this country, to make common cause with the abolitionists. We say again—do you hear this? If you do, we would say to you, have your eye on a fat old Irishman resident in Charleston, S. C., called Bishop England. This man is the dear friend of O'Connell, and doubtless he feels himself honored by such friendship."

The Fire Companies of Philadelphia are so contentious and insolent, they are quite a nuisance to the peaceable citizens of that city. A few days since they wantonly and repeatedly broke the line of a Catholic Temperance procession. As these were cold water men, no fight ensued.

# COLORED PEOPLE OF CANADA.

Mr. C. T. Torry, of the Albany Patriot, has lately visited the refugees of Canada. Of their political rights he says:

"In all respects they enjoy the same rights with other foreigners, of different color. A residence of seven years is required before any foreigner can be naturalized. After that on taking the oath of allegiance, they are entitled to vote, and to hold office, on the same terms with other men, viz. the possession of a freehold worth \$400, or renting a tenement at £10 currency, or \$33. In courts of justice, in the churches, in social life, they enjoy equal rights with other men."

The lower class of whites have the same vulgar or prejudices which prevail against them in this country. It is not so, however, with the higher class. In reference to education Mr. T. says:

The new school law of the Province (one of the fruit of the Patriot rebellion) just now going into operation, will provide means for the schooling of the whole body of colored youth. Much, however, remains to be done for the adults. Two public schools for the people of color will be established by the Inspectors, in Toronto. Others will be provided for the people, all over the Province. So that no further expenditure of abolition money is required for that object. The greatest difficulty in the way of popular education in the Province is to find competent teachers. Mr. H. Wilson would not employ colored teachers, at all, though there are some competent to teach. It caused dissatisfaction among the people of color with him. But there are strong prejudices against teachers from the States; so strong, that they cannot be usefully employed in the common schools. Teachers must be raised upon the ground, or sought through the agency of the British and Foreign School Society from Europe. This course will be resorted to extensively, to supply the wants of the new school system."

Stumpy Speeches.—The Detroit Advertiser and Monroe Advocate are discussing the propriety of stump-speaking, by candidates for popular suffrages. The Advertiser cordially approves of the practice as a general thing, while the Advocate declares he had rather be a dog and bay the moon, than such an American. If we might venture an opinion, we would suggest that where the voters were ignorant and illiterate, stump speaking would be decidedly beneficial to them. By that means they would learn much concerning public affairs which they would otherwise not learn at all.—But in a reading community, opinions are chiefly formed from newspapers and books, and public speeches from the candidates would usually do but little towards informing or altering the minds of the voters.—Besides, in a community of refined, intelligent persons, the sentiments of the people are opposed to that assurance, egotism, and self conceit which stumping campaigns are calculated to cherish and bring to view. Add to this, that there are many men of excellent minds in the community, who could serve the public with much acceptance, but whose modesty and aversion to public contentions would preclude them from any part in a stumping campaign, or, if they should attempt it, their worth and good sense would be eclipsed by every coxcomb of sufficient volubility, impudence, and effrontery.

Dr. Brisbane says that the President of the Baptist General Convention at this time, W. B. Johnson, D. D., of South Carolina, is a slaveholder; and in a communication since he was elected to that office, he adopts as his sentiment, this language: "That, when in any country slavery has become a part of its settled policy, the inhabitants, even Christians, may hold slaves without crime." And in the same communication, after urging that Jesus Christ and his apostles sanctioned slaveholding, he says: "I would here entreat you and such of my abolition brethren as value the good of the negro in this land, and the peace and union of our Zion, to desist from your efforts to give us counsel which we will not follow, and to impose on us requirements to which we will not submit."

Col. R. M. Johnson presided at a great Repeal meeting in Cincinnati, July 3.—The meeting resolved in substance that they viewed with astonishment and regret the course of Mr. O'Connell on Slavery, and could attribute his insolent dictation to deplorable ignorance alone. They repelled the epithets of "pick pockets," and "petty larceny scoundrels" with indignation, and in reply to Mr. O'Connell's charge of adding six Slave States to the Union, the meeting called his attention to the fact that the institution has virtually ceased in twelve of the States in the same period of time.

The Albany Evening Journal advertises for Land Pirates. It has a standing advertisement setting forth that J. Butler of N. Carolina, will mortgage from one to two hundred hands on a plantation on the Mississippi, and will pay ten per cent interest for five years, or he will take a partner.

MORTGAGE MANKIND! Fine business to be advertised in a leading Whig paper of New York! It is perfectly in keeping, however, with Mr. CLAY's plan of BRIBING and SELLING mankind!

There are some professing Christians, who, while they are ready to pronounce slavery a great sin against God and man, even the sum of all villainies, profess to entertain doubts about the propriety of excluding it from the church, and the communion. They exclude, without ceremony, the petty thief who steals a yard of cloth, or a loaf of bread, but the respectable and devout man—thief—alas! they are very much tried and perplexed to know how to deal with him! Thus has public opinion usurped the place of God's law.—*People's Advocate.*

The N. E. A. S. Convention have appointed a delegation consisting of Frederick Douglas, C. L. Remond, George Bradburn, and Jacob Ferris, to visit Ohio and Indiana, Pennsylvania, and New York, and hold one Hundred Anti-Slavery Conventions. They are of the Garrisonian or Anti-Liberty party class. We do not learn that any meetings are intended in Michigan.

When the Signal of Liberty can say that "perhaps" an Abolition candidate can be elected, we will not complain of his party for throwing away their votes.—Michigan State Gazette.

We can say it now in many cases with quite as much propriety as the Whigs can. However, we are obliged for the definition. Hereafter votes are not to be accounted as thrown away, when given for a candidate who can "perhaps" be elected.

Rev. J. Blanchard stated to the London Convention that the free persons of color were not excluded from all the colleges in the United States. There are about one hundred of those institutions in the Union, and persons of color are admitted into eighteen or twenty of them, and into all the Roman Catholic Colleges.

The charges of slander, falsehood, and inveighing against the discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, preferred against Rev. G. Beckley by Rev. Bradford Frazee, have been investigated before the Quarterly Conference of Ann Arbor, and the accused was acquitted on all the charges. We shall publish a full report of the proceedings next week.

During the last five years the committee of vigilance at New York have passed 1675 escaped slaves into Canada, and many more have escaped through other channels.—It was calculated that 5000 slaves annually attempted to escape, of whom about one third succeeded.

A truce, preparatory to a peace, has been agreed upon between Texas and Mexico, through the British influence. This influence seems to operate extensively on the affairs of Texas, and we may hope that ere long it will secure the abolition of slavery in that country. The present number of slaves is but about 25,000.

Baptist Convention.—We learn by the Christian Herald, that the Board of the Baptist Convention of the State of Michigan will hold their next meeting with the Baptist church in this village on the 9th of August next at 2 o'clock P. M. A sermon will be preached in the evening by Elder A. Ten Brook.—Argus.

The friends of Liberty in Buffalo are making preparations for the National Convention which meets there on the 30th and 31st of August. A large and talented delegation from all the Free States is anticipated.

In a communication from the venerable Clarkson to the World's Convention, he says that his motto has always been, "Go on, REGARDLESS OF DIFFICULTIES."

The law of Florida enslaving the free people of color has been repealed by the Territorial Legislature.

The Whigs of Vermont have nominated for Governor, John Mattocks, late member of Congress.

Alvan Stewart has lately visited Vermont, and urged on Liberty men the necessity of the Trinct system.

The Abolitionists of Wisconsin have it in contemplation to nominate a Liberty Delegate to Congress.

## General Intelligence

### FROM TEXAS—PEACE WITH MEXICO.

Texas papers to the 24th of June, received at New Orleans, on the 1st instant, bring the most important intelligence that the armistice had been agreed upon between Mexico and Texas.

This is announced in a proclamation from President Houston, issued on the 15th ult.—The armistice is to continue during the pendency of negotiations for a permanent peace, and until due notice of its cessation shall have been formally announced through the British charge d'affaires.

The armistice and the agreement to negotiate have been brought about by the British charge d'affaires in Texas and Mexico.

The Houston Telegraph gives the following account of the Mexican President's propositions:

We have not seen the communication of the British Minister, but we understand from a respectable source that the propositions are far more favorable to Texas than those previously sent by Santa Anna, and brought by Judge Robinson.

The are, however so vague and indefinite, that we are at a loss to know whether he is disposed to acknowledge the independence of Texas, or merely to renew negotiations for Texas to return to the Mexican confederacy, and again become an integral part of this country.

A Pensioned King.—The King of Hanover, an independent sovereign as he is styled in official parlance, receives a pension from the British Government—the same that he enjoyed when Duke of Cumberland, viz: £21,000 per annum! We learn from the English papers, that Mr. Hume had given notice of a resolution in the House of Commons, to the effect that this pauper allowance to a crowned head was a waste to the public money, and injustice to the people of the United Kingdom, and that, therefore, the pension granted to the Duke be discontinued so long as he remains King.

About the 1st of May, six negroes belonging to Anthony Wilkinson and Henry Parkson of Washington county, in this State, ran away from their masters, persuaded no doubt by abolitionists, and after much expense and trouble, their owners got upon the trail of them and pursued them to Charleston, Coles county, Illinois, where, had it not been for the aid which the negroes received from an abolitionist, they would now have been in the possession of their masters. To the citizens generally of Charleston, Mr. Wilkinson expresses his acknowledgments for the assistance they rendered him. The man who aided the negroes to escape was W. W. Bishop, the Locofoco editor of the Charleston Courier. In his paper he makes the following remarks: "There have been some slave hunters in this vicinity for several days; two negroes who have fled from Washington county, Mo. have made their way by night marches, to the neighborhood of this place. We are well known to be no abolitionists, but liberty is sweet and we wish the poor fellows that success which their courage and resolution deserves.—St. Louis Republican.

How to keep Milk.—A large portion of the milk now used in New York city, is received by the New York and Erie Railroad, from the sweet pastures of Orange and the rich dairies of Ulster. A spirit of rivalry has been called out among the old milkmen against their new competitors, and it was insinuated that Grange milk could not be kept sweet so long, unless some deleterious chemical preparation was added. The following account, given by an Orange county farmer, of the manner in which their milk is sent to market, satisfactorily accounts for its keeping so well, since pure milk, quickly cooled and kept at a low temperature, will be sweet for a long time even in warm weather: The cows are milked early in the morning at Goshen and its vicinity, the milk put into cans containing from 60 to 75 quarts, into which a tin tube filled with ice is inserted and stirred until the animal heat is expelled from the milk. It is then sent by the Railroad, and arrives a distance of 80 miles, at the milk depots in four and a half hours. The tube filled with ice is again inserted, and the milk thus kept cool and sweet until sold. It can be afforded to the public at four cents per quart of which the farmer gets two cents per quart, and is well satisfied, as it yields more profit than butter at twenty-five cents per pound.

The Fighting Clergyman of Tennessee.—We have once or twice recorded the sayings and doings of the modern Bishop of Beauvois in a late number of his paper, we find the following: There is no circumlocution about Parson Brownlow:

"A Card.—While seated in my house writing, disturbing no man, and without any knowledge of any quarrelling going on, Mr. Garland was called on, as I understand, by L. C. Haynes, to send me down to him, to meet him in combat, I suppose in the street. I once called on that base, cowardly puppy, in a manly and honorable way, and he refused to fight; but led like a dog, in that he denied having any weapons. I must decline the honor of paying him a second visit, but on the ground that as "one good turn deserves another," he ought to call on me. This would be turn-about, and of course fair play.

I now, as herebefore, pronounce Mr. Haynes a liar, villain and a coward—having no other backers in Jonesb. rough than a set of thieves. And this I intend as personal to all who consider themselves his backers.

WILLIAM G. BROWNLOW.

England.—The New York Journal of Commerce contains a long letter from London, giving a general view of the aspect of affairs in the United Kingdom. We clip from it the following paragraph: "This country presents, just now, a most extraordinary spectacle. Charism has crammed the jail of England—Scotland staggers under a religious dismemberment—Wales is at the mercy of organized predatory bandits—Ireland is convulsed with a "passive" rebellion—and the United Kingdom, after all the tyrannical and oppressive schemes of the Cabinet to bolster up the revenue, is on the year, in an awful deficit of two millions and a half sterling!

Advocates and Clients.—An advocate, by the duty which he owes to his client, knows, in the discharge of that office, but one person in the world—that client, and no other. To save that client at all hazards and costs to all others, and among others to himself—is the highest and most unquestioned of his duties; and he must regard the alarm—the suffering—the torments—the destruction—which he may bring upon any other. Nay, separating even the duties of a patriot from those of an advocate, and casting them, if need be, to the wind, he must go on reckless of the consequences, if his fate should unhappily be to involve his country in confusion for his client's protection.—Lord Brougham.

Quere as to the morality of all this.

Cornstalk Sugar and Molasses.—A correspondent of the Marshall Statesman, writing from Edwarsburgh, gives an account of the successful manufacture of Sugar and Molasses, by a gentleman of that place, Rev. Luther Humphrey, who has been for 12 years a resident of the St. Joseph country, and is well known in that region. He calculates that he can make Molasses to equal the best qualities made from the sugar cane at 25 cents a gallon, and sugar at 5 or 6 cents a pound.

The writer gives the following receipt for making the molasses without any machinery. Take the cornstalks as soon as they have their growth, or as soon as the tassels begin to blossom, cut them in pieces both in a kettle for an hour or two, press out the juice in any way to please, and boil it down to a syrup.

Great Fire in Fall River.—A destructive fire occurred in the village of Fall River, Mass., on Sunday, at 8 P. M. Among the buildings destroyed, were the Custom House, Post Office, Methodist Church, Free Will Baptist Church, Universalist Church, Pocssett House, Manufacturer's Hotel, Fall River Bank, and the Loring's Institutions. Loss estimated from \$200,000 to \$300,000. Between one and two hundred buildings destroyed. The fire caught by a boy firing a pistol in the cabinet maker's shop of Mr. Wesgate, in Union street.

The Boston Bulletin has hoisted the flag of Daniel Webster for the Presidency. We fear he is too great a man, and too little of an intriguer, to be elected. But there is no knowing how the cards may turn up. The very fact of there being so many candidates—most of them ultraists, on one side or the other—may cause the election of a moderate, should the question go into the House which is very possible.—Journal of Commerce.

Temperance cause in England.—It is surprising that this cause has made no more progress in England, with all the light that has been shed on it from this country. That wine should still be found in the vestries of churches, for the ministers to regale themselves with, and that it should still be furnished to speakers publicly at religious anniversaries, are melancholy facts, open and shameful. A letter from Dr. Neal dated Liverpool, June 2d, to Mr. Stow of Boston, published in the Watchman, informs us that he attended a great union meeting in Exeter Hall, the day preceding, where he had the pleasure of hearing Drs. Harris, Cox, J. Angell James and other distinguished ministers, hold forth "in their happiest moods," and saw wine provided to refresh the speakers. That the thing may be presented as it was, we make the following extract in regard to it. After noticing the kind and able spirit manifested by the people, and the patience with which the people sat, and many stood, and women, too, from 8 o'clock in the morning till 4 in the afternoon, he says—"There was another circumstance, that I rather think would have made our Boston people stare. After the hall was crowded, and the exercise about to commence, who should enter, and advance up to the table on the platform, where the ministers were sitting, but a servant girl with two decanters of real old Madeira. What would our temperance people say to that? Ministers drinking wine during public religious exercise!—One would suppose that the wonderful progress of the cause in Ireland would have effectually rebuked such criminal indecency as this. What an admirable contrivance of the devil, this, to make a clever union meeting.—A few glasses of wine are so well calculated to settle the differences, and restore harmony, and inspire kind and generous feelings. It could not be otherwise than that all would become mellow and forgiving, if the decanters were passed round freely. The devil is a shrewd manager for a union meeting, depend upon it.—N. Y. Baptist Register.

The Tomato.—Thomas Jefferson Randolph, the protege of Jefferson, in an Address before the Agricultural Society of Albemarle county, Va., lately delivered, stated that Mr. Jefferson, could recollect when the tomato was cultivated as an ornament to the flower gardens, called love apples, and deemed poisonous. It was eaten by but one individual, a resident of Williamsburg, a foreigner, whose peculiar constitution or the formation of whose stomach, was supposed to resist its deleterious effect.

Henson's Aerial Machine.—We observe by a late London paper that the success of this machine is no longer doubtful. Mr. Henson, the inventor, has after the most indefatigable and praiseworthy perseverance, constructed a model machine on the scale of an inch to a foot, and succeeded so far in his experiment as to leave no doubt of its ultimate adoption. At a recent trial, which took place at the Hippodrome, the machine flew about 800 yards, and perfect control was maintained over it, the depression and elevation being managed skillfully.—Boston Bulletin.

Statistics from an English Author.—Cost of self-indulgence. A single gambling house in London, cost, not long since, with its furniture, \$500,000, and the receipts of the proprietor in one year amounted to just about the same sum. The money lost annually in all the gambling houses in that city exceeds \$35,000,000. In one house alone, \$5,000,000 was recently lost in one night. One nobleman pays \$1500 a year for a single box at the opera. On the two articles of tobacco and ardent spirits, Great Britain spends more than \$125,000,000 annually.

Another Riot in Ohio.—We find the following paragraph in the Cincinnati Message of June 25th:

"We learn that Ex-Governor Corwin's residence, at Lebanon, Ohio, on Friday night last, was stoned, and the windows completely riddled. The reason assigned is, that he signed the petition to Gov. Shannon to have a negro pardoned. The citizens have the sheriff of the county in jail, by his own request, likely. Many years ago a mob was got up in New Jersey; bullets were used as a remedy. There have been no mobs in New Jersey since. It served as an effectual quietus."

Annual Cost of a private Soldier in England.—The daily pay of a private soldier (foot) is 1s. with 1d. for beer. The daily pay of a life guards-man is 1s. 11d. and the annual cost is £74 4s. 11d. per man, beside horse and allowance, or £1 8s. 6d. per week. Foot-guards, £34 6s. or 13s. 2d. per week. A regiment of horse soldiers, of about 800 men and officers, costs about £35,000 per annum. The wages of seamen in the royal navy are £2 12s. per month, or 13s. per week; and £1 12s. or 8s. per week more are allowed for their provisions.

Life in Havana.—The Havana correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, in giving the news from that place, describes "a glorious bull fight" as having just taken place there.—"Four glorious fellows fell in the ring; but before the fatal thrust, well did they give battle, and four dead horses, four others badly goaded, and a piado crushed between the palings and a dying horse so badly, that it is doubtful if he will recover, attest how well the indomitable fought. Every mouth is loud in their praise."

The same writer says, "we have had three executions within the last fortnight, and an equal number of azotados, or whipped. These punishments were all within one month after the committal of the offences."

LATE FROM YUCATAN.—Captain Wright, of the schooner Denmark, arrived in port yesterday, from Sisal, having left Merida on the 23d instant. Up to the latest dates, General Ampudia had not abandoned the siege of Campechy, although the Mexican soldiers were deserting daily in increased numbers. The commissioners had left Yucatan for Mexico, to agree on a basis for a treaty of peace, but the terms proposed were not known. Business on the coast was dull. Commodore Moore was in Campechy, and the Captain informs us it was the general opinion that he was blockaded there, by the Mexican squadron.—New Orleans Bulletin.

Mr. Singleton Mercer, the young gentleman who shot young Heberton and was acquitted of the murder on the ground of insanity, has commenced the commission business at Philadelphia "on his own hook." Of course he is no longer insane, nor is Wood, the man who deliberately shot his own daughter, for having married against his wish. It is remarkable how some people lose all command of their senses, and suddenly recover them again.

Mesmerism.—Professor De Bonneville, a celebrated magnetizer, has been for the last two weeks astonishing the people of this city by his surprising exhibitions of the wonders of this new science. The experiments of the Professor seem clearly to establish the reality of this science, with its almost miraculous results, or else he has not less miraculously imposed upon the evidence of the senses of the whole community.—Chicago Citizen.

Intelligence of the Nineteenth Century.—The bells of the Parish Church in Montreal were consecrated on the 29th ultimo. There were present thirteen godfathers and godmothers. The bells were dressed in velvet and flowered gold cloth. These dresses cost \$2,000!! Music from the operas and an appropriate sermon concluded the ceremony.

Jarius D. Lane, an honest, industrious and trustworthy man in N. Y. has just been sentenced to the State Prison for the term of 12 years, because he like a Christian saw a colored woman and her child on board the schooner Empire, of which he was steward, and did not betray her. "This is a land which boasts of its liberty. Shame, O shame!—Morning Star.

Important Decision.—The Supreme Court of Errors at New Haven Ct. have decided, in effect that the proprietors of the lost steamboat Lexington are responsible for all the freight on board at the time of her destruction, although notices were posted up in the boat, and inserted in the bills of lading, that all freight was to be at the risk of the owners.

Twenty-one Thousand Six Hundred and Fifty-eight dollars have been awarded, by the Court of General Sessions of Philadelphia, to the proprietors of Pennsylvania Hall, which was destroyed by a mob some years ago. A few more such awards will make the city authorities a little more energetic in putting a stop to all such out-breaks against the public peace.

Expense of Christening.—The public charge for christening the Prince of Wales was 2,500*l.*, considerably more than \$10,000.—Sir Robert Peel was obliged to vindicate it in Parliament against the well deserved censure of Joseph Hume. He said that the expense was really much greater, but that Queen Victoria had paid all but this small sum out of her own pocket.

STRAWBERRIES.—The Mercantile Journal states that from 3 to 500 boxes of fine strawberries are daily brought into Boston from the gardens attached to the House of Correction.—Allowing an average of 400 boxes, and the wholesale price one shilling per box, (they retail now from 20 to 25 cents per box, they would amount to \$66,66 per day. A good business, as they are produced on a small space.

More Humbug.—By a law passed by the New Hampshire Legislature, in 1842, which law came in force on the 1st instant, the circulation of \$1 bills is prohibited in that State. The Banks of the State are not allowed to issue them, and any person who takes one into the State for the purpose of passing it, is liable to be fined \$10.

Artesian Wells.—We see it stated in a late French account, that the Artesian well in the Garden of Plants in Paris, is to be bored to the depth of 900 metres, or nearly 1000 yards—with a view of procuring water warm enough for the use of hot houses, and to warm the hospitals and the managerie.

Death of John Holmes.—The Portland Advertiser of Saturday, announces the death of John Holmes, late District Attorney of the United States in Maine—and who has been for many years distinguished in other important public stations. For some years past he resided at Thomaston. He was in the seventieth year of his age.

Newspapers.—The Salem Gazette contains a list of all the newspapers in Massachusetts, so far as known to the editor, 69 in number. The oldest of them is the Massachusetts Spy, which was established in 1771. Only seven were commenced prior to the present century.

In Richmond, Indiana, two years ago there were sixty distilleries; there are now but two, and we sincerely hope that the next news will be that these are used up! A short time ago there were 8 rum shops, now there is but one.

"I have lived," says Dr. Adam Clark, "to know that the great secret of human happiness is this:—never suffer your energies to stagnate. The old adage of too many irons in the fire, conveys an untruth. You cannot have too many—poker, tongs and all—keep them all a going."

Cost of Mob Violence.—The jury appointed by the Court of General Sessions at Philadelphia, to assess the damages occasioned by the destruction of Pennsylvania Hall, have awarded to the proprietors of that building the sum of \$22,658.29.

A Duel.—A duel took place on the 28th ultimo, near Savannah, Georgia, between Lieutenant Ridgeley, U. S. Navy, and a Dr. Schleigh. The parties crossed over to the Carolina side of the river, and at the first fire both were wounded.—United States Gazette.

A paper in Texas recommends to the settlers not to run into debt. Having run from debt to get here, says he, there can be no greater folly than running into it, when here beyond which there is no place to run.

The Lawrenceburgh, Ia., Beacon says that two free negroes were recently decoyed to the jail in that place by a constable named Joseph Darragh, and thence taken in a boat across the Ohio, and lodged in jail at Lexington, Ky. charged with being runaways.

Louisiana Election.—The election for members of Congress &c. was held in this state on the 3d inst. The N. O. Herald of the 4th claims that the democrats have carried all the members of Congress. The whig papers of the same date seem to think that such may be the case.

A newspaper is now published in Jerusalem in three languages, German, English, and Hebrew. It is said to be under the superintendence of Dr. Alexander, the new Protestant Bishop.

The Legislature of New Hampshire adjourned on Saturday morning, 1st, after a short session of only 25 days. The number of acts passed is sixty-six.

Africa.—A late arrival from this ill fated land, brings the intelligence that the slave factories at the Galenas are rebuilt, and are doing as brisk a business as ever. There were a number of slaves on the coast, one or two of which had full cargoes, and were preparing to sail for Cuba.

When will people learn the common sense principle that the slave-trade can be destroyed only by destroying Slavery? As long as there is a market there will be a supply.

Capt. Siliman, of the brig Rebecca, from St. John, Port Royal, reports that on the 16th May a slaver sailed for the coast of Africa. She had a short time previously landed a cargo of slaves, of 340 and upwards, in a very emaciated state, many not being able to stand when landed. The slaver is a sharp ttopsail schooner, Baltimore built, under Portuguese colors, and said to be a fast sailer. The crew is large, and of the most piratical appearance.—Cour. and Eng.

The Erie.—Those engaged in arising the wreck of the Erie, are successfully employed with their diving bell in getting up the machinery. So accurately were they enabled to designate the place by means of a compass, and by the ranges, that though the buoys were all moved by the ice last spring, they replaced them, and on the first time of letting down the bell, it struck upon the boat. The utility of the compass with which the discovery was made, is thus fairly tested. We understand it can be successfully used in discovering beds of ore in mines, and it is so susceptible to metallic influence, that Capt. Chapin, its inventor, thinks he will be able to discover the iron safe which was on the boat.—Fredonia Censor.

M. Gutzlaff.—A letter from Berlin, March 2, says—"The Protestant Missionary, M. Gutzlaff, who has just been named Consul General of England in China, is a native of Dusseldorf, (Prussia), and about 50 years of age. He has been twelve years in China, and has published important works on the country. It is he who acted as interpreter in the negotiation between the Chinese and English. He gave a New Testament, in the Chinese language, to each of the delegates, who promised to examine it with much attention. He also sent a Chinese Bible to the Emperor. He receives a large salary from the British Government, which he spends almost entirely in advancing the missionary cause in China. He resides, as Consul, in the Island of Amoy, in the gulf of that name, on which is situated the province of Fo Kion, so famed for its tea."

Onondago Salt.—This article is now sent to New York and sold at one dollar a barrel. One Commission merchant in that city estimated his sales this season at 100,000 barrels. It is sent to Maine, New Jersey and all other places along the seaboard. Great pains, it is said, are taken by the inspectors to see that the article be of the best quality.—Buff. Com.

Longevity.—Of the 107 glorious old men of the Revolution, who attended the Bunker Hill celebration on the 17th inst. the youngest was 74 and he oldest 97. There were 22 whose ages were of that number of years and under eighty; 70 of and over eighty and under ninety, and 6 of and over 90.

The Canada mission have published their annual report, in which they state that during the year 1842, fifteen hundred slaves escaped from their masters in the United States and are now in Canada.

There are said to be fifty-one towns in the state of New Hampshire in which ardent spirits cannot be bought, except for medical purposes.

Unevangelical Population of England.—It is stated that three fifths of the population of England, do not attend any place of worship.

## WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

### STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

The Subscribers keep constantly on hand a large and choice stock of DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, DRY GROCERIES, &c. &c. which have been selected with care, and of the newest styles and best qualities. As they are determined not to be undersold, they solicit the patronage of those wishing to purchase.

Among other things too numerous to mention, they have a large and excellent assortment of SHEETINGS, DRILLINGS, SUMMER STUFFS, CALICOES, FULLER CLOTHS, SATINETTS, BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, GAMBROONS, LINENS, CAMBRICS, MUSLINS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c. &c.

Bonnet Ribbons, a very beautiful assortment. Shawls, Broche, Silk, and Thibet, of the richest patterns. Parasols, of all kinds, qualities, and prices. Hose and Half Hose, Cotton and Worsted. Bonnets, Leghorn, Tuscan and Straw.

The above assortment of GOODS will be sold as cheap, or cheaper than can be purchased in Detroit.

Wool, Potash, Flour, &c. and all kinds of PRODUCE will be received in payment.

ABBOTT & BEECHER, 144, Jefferson Avenue, July, 12, 1843. (12-1f.) Detroit.

## 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, Partridge's & 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.

## BOOK BINDER.

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.

## Sheep Shears.

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

## 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 Wm. McManos, Esq. Attorney at Law.

Showing the efficacy of "E. Dean's Chemical Plaster," in a case of partial or sub-dislocation of the shoulder, in which the ligaments and muscles were very much ruptured or lacerated; also in a case of Inflammatory Rheumatism. To all whom it may concern: This may certify, that in the spring of 1842, I was thrown from my carriage, which caused my left shoulder to be partially dislocated, and my entire left arm to be much bruised and swollen. My attending Physician made many applications to reduce the swelling and draw out the bruise; but all was used to but little effect.—"E. Dean's Chemical Plaster" being recommended to me by a friend, I was induced to try it; and I can assure the public that I had not made the application more than 10 hours before I found material relief, and in a few days the pain was entirely gone from my arm.

I have also during the present winter tried this Plaster in a very obstinate case of Inflammatory Rheumatism, and found it gave me entire relief when applied for about 24 hours.

WM. McMANOS. Wooster, Wayne Co., O., Dec. 20, 1842.

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 EBERHACH, } Town 49-1y

## 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 Cars. WM. CHAMP. Detroit, May 9, 1843. 4-1y

## STATE OF MICHIGAN, } ss.

Washington County, } In the Circuit Court for the county of Washington, in the matter of the petition of Lucinda Sicho for a divorce from her husband, Nelson Sicho.

On reading and filing the petition of Lucinda Sicho, praying for a divorce from her husband Nelson Sicho, 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 Sicho 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 Sicho 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. 10-6v

## Murder & Suicide!

PASSING your eyes a few days since, I was almost horror struck in noticing a continual protracted murder. Cheapest Store in town—New York Wholesale and Retail 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, for cash, produce, or good credit. And here I found that the pure English who spoken, as I am assured it is at his Store in the Lower Town.

Ann Arbor, June 12, 1843. 7-1f.

## 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, Gravats, 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. 7-1f

## For Sale

BY the Subscriber, a good location for WOOL-CARDING and CLOTH DRESSING, in the Township of Aiala; Sinico Co., Home District, U. C.

—ALSO— 100 Acres of choice Land in Granby Town, Missisquoi County, Montreal District, L. C.

—ALSO— 200 Acres, being part of the Estate known by the name of the Douglass Estate, in Sheffield Township, Missisquoi 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 inquire of the subscriber at Ann Arbor, Lower Town. P. COMER. June 8, 1843. 7-1f

## CHEESE.

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

**DR. HALSTED'S BRISK PILLS.**

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, do not use them, and put them down for a cannot conscientiously recommend them for a cure all for every thing. But this I do say, without fear of contradiction, that no pills are equal in removing diseases originating in the stomach or bowels. For liver and bilious diseases, such as dums 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, then discard them. 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—23 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 these 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. P. & 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

**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 \$500; also, a good Cabinet of Minerals worth \$50. TERMS.—The common English branches, including Composition and Declaration from \$2.50 to \$3.50. In Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, History, Rhetoric, Botany, Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, &c. from \$4.50 to \$5.00. Mezzotint and Chinese or Theorem painting, \$3.00 each for 12 lessons, taught by Mrs. Griffen.

Board, including room and washing, from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per week; for further particulars inquire of the principal. Rev. I. M. Wagon, Rev. H. P. Powers, Rev. O. F. North, J. Feitchild, 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. 5-1y.

**1843. WHOLESALE & RETAIL.**

J. M. FARREN, 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, Cuiery, Wrapping Paper, Printing Paper, of all sizes; and Book, News and Caster Ink, of various kinds.

**BLANK BOOKS.**

Full and half bound, of every variety of Ruling, MEMORANDUM BOOKS, &c. To Merchants, Teachers, and others, buying in quantities, a large discount made. SABBATH SCHOOL & BIBLE SOCIETY DEPOSITOR. 51-1f.

**Attention Invalids!**

WHO has tried the PERSIAN PILLS and Jew David's or HERVEY 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. READERS! Have you ever used them? If you have not, ask those who have if they are not 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 any information wanted.

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

**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.

**S. PETTIBONE,**

SURVEYOR, MAP-MAKER, AND LAND AGENT. Office in Court House Square, Ann Arbor, June 19, 1843. 8-1f.

**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 ninth 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. 5, page 118, upon which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the sum of one hundred and twenty 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 or vendue, 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 southeast 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 Izala 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 Reels 4-4 5-4; 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 assortment of 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 3 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 Seio, 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 H. & A. R. R.

S. W. FOSTER, & CO. Seio, April 30, 1843. 1-1f.

**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.

**NO FICTION. ONE PRICE STORE.**

THE subscriber still continues to sell DRY GOODS, and DRY GROCERIES, at No. 5, Huron Block, Lower Town. His stock of each was carefully selected and well purchased, which enables him to sell low 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 good or fine Wheat flour, would do well to call and enquire of his prices, and into his manner of doing business.

DWIGHT KELLOGG. Ann Arbor, Lower Town, Feb. 28, 1843. 45-1f.

BLANK DEEDS, MORTGAGES, EXECUTIONS, SUMMONSES, &c. just printed and for sale at the SIGNAL OFFICE.

**Threshing Machines.**

THE undersigned would inform the public that they continue to manufacture HORSE POWERS and THRESHING MACHINES, two and a half mts from the village of Ann Arbor, on the rail-road. The Horse Power is a late invention by S. W. Foster, and is decidedly superior to any other ever offered to the public, 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 thrash 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 of all of them were either made materially different, or altered before sold, so as to be materially different from those made and sold by the subscribers. 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. They will be the one for examination at N. H. Wix'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 stave 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. S. W. FOSTER & CO. Seio, April 20, 1842.

RECOMMENDATIONS. This is to certify that we have used one of S. W. Foster's newly invented Horse Powers for about five months, and thrashed 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 thrash as much with this Power as five will with any other power with which we are acquainted.

H. CASE, S. G. IVES. Seio, January, 12, 1842.

This is to inform the public that I have purchased, and have now in use, one of the Horse Powers recently invented by S. W. Foster, made by S. W. Foster, & Co., and believe it to be constructed upon better principles, and requires less strength of horses than any other power with which I am acquainted.

A. WEEKS. Mount Clemens, Sept. 8, 1841.

This is to inform the public that I have purchased one of the Horse Powers, recently invented by S. W. Foster, and used it for a number of months, and believe it is the best power in use, working with less strength of horses than any other power with which I am acquainted, and being small in compass, is easily moved from one place to another. I believe 4 horses will thrash as much with this power as 5 will with any other power.—The plan and the working of this power have been universally approved of by farmers for whom I have thrashed.

E. S. SMITH. Seio, April 11, 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 \$300 of the machines that cost from 150 to \$300.

S. W. FOSTER & CO. Seio, April 18, 1843.

**DR. BANISTER'S CELEBRATED FEVER AGUE PILLS.**

Purely Vegetable, A safe, speedy, and sure remedy for fever and ague, dum ague, chill fever, and the bilious diseases peculiar to new countries.

These pills are designed for the affections 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 confidently 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 not 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 1843. 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 Plant Mill, on the River Road, half way between Ypsilanti and Ann Arbor.

The above is from the Seneca Falls and Grand River Plaster Beds, both noted for their superiority. ELDRD & CO. January 12, 1843. 46-0m.

**PAINTING.**

T. LAMBERT. BEGS leave to inform the inhabitants of Ann Arbor, and the surrounding country, that having located himself in the Lower 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, GRAINING, imitation of all Woods, MARBLEIZING, TRANSPARENCIES, BANNERES, &c. respectfully 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.

**Peters Pills.**

'Tis fun they say to get well with them, ALL mankind throughout their wide and immense circulation, that ever they come 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 Gov. Peters. Peters' Vegetable Pills are simple in their preparation, mild in their action, thorough in their operation, and unrivaled in their results.—The town and country are alike filled with their praise. The palace and the poor house alike retain their wonderful powers, and exert their unaltered force or situation, and this the voice of a grateful community proclaimed.—Peters' Pills prevent—keep off diseases if timely used, and have no rival in curing bilious fever, fever and ague, dyspepsia, liver complaints, croup, sick headache, jaundice, asthma, dropsy, rheumatism, enlargement of the spleen, piles, colic, female obstruction, heart burn, furred tongue, nausea, distention of the stomach and bowels, indigestion, flatulence, habitual constiveness, 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 or 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 originated and called to his aid the only steam driven machinery in the world for pill working. This perfect, and its process imparts to the pill essential virtue, because by being perfectly wrought, all the pills' hidden virtue is revealed, when called into action, and here also it is Peters excels all the world and takes all the premiums, medals and diplomas. So clear the tract for the English—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.

CERTIFICATES.—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, feeling 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 innocence, 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 PLUTO'S CAMP. Quite astonished Old Pluto came to New York, (Hearing Peters had got his Pill Engine at work.) To resign his commission, his hour glass and scepter.

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 sire do I come to complain, But a tarnal New Yorker, one PETERS by name; The diseases 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 prey.

While musing in council 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 inspiring 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 them 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, Dickinson & Cogswell, and S. K. Jones, Ann Arbor; Geo. Warner & Co., and J. Miller & Son, Dexter, Wm. A. L. Shaw, Linn, Grass Lake, Wm. J. Sweeney, L. D. Merriman, Jackson; M. A. Siewmeyer, Michigan Centre; Brotherson & Co., L. R. Kief & Gilbert, Manchester; D. S. Haywood, Saline; Snow & Keys, Clinton; J. Scattergood & Co., Plymouth; Stone, Babcock & Co., and Julius, Mowin & 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;—and almost every where else. Oct. 19, 1842. 27-1y.

**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 Rhubarb; 2 Bbls. Cream Tartar; Castor Oil by the gallon or dozen (assorted sizes); Camphor, Colomel, Quinine, Corrosive Sublimate; French and English Chemicals; Perfumery of all kinds; Linseed Oil; White Lead, dry and in 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.

**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 a 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.

**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 Scarslet Fever, Quinsy, &c. &c.

THE CHEMICAL PLASTER is an important remedy for those who are afflicted with chronic and inflammatory complaints, by its easy plan, countering inflammation, and giving speedily relief by its active, strengthening, anodyne, diaphoretic and counterirritant properties.—An effectual remedy for Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, Ague in the Breast, Scalds, Burns, Bruises, Scrotula, Ulcers, Old Sores of almost every description, Cankered and Swelled Throat arising from Scarlet Fever, Felons, White Swellings, Chillsains, &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., Ashburn, Ohio, sole proprietors, to whom all orders should be addressed. Sold also by their Agents throughout the country.

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. Rood, Niles; J. C. Larrimore, E. C. Skanahop, Edwardsburgh; Wm. O. Austin, White Pigeon; Isaac Benham, Jr., Constantine; Danl. L. Kimberley, Schoolcraft; H. B. Huston, & F. March, Jr., P. M. Kalamazoo; James W. Colburn, P. M. Galeburg; T. L. Dolkeom, 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. Winans, Sylvan; J. Miller & Son, Dexter; Thomas P. May, Jr., Plymouth; Perin & Hall, Northville; Mead & McCarthy, Farmington; Peter Van Every, Franklin; Julius Denn, Pontiac; Mack & Sprague, Rochester; James Stephens, Uten; E. C. Gallup, Mt. Clemens; G. & J. G. Hill, Detroit; John Owen & Co., Detroit; Dr. Thos. M. Sweeney, Dearbornville; E. Samsen, Ypsilanti; J. H. LUND, Ann Arbor; W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, Ann Arbor. CHRISTIAN EBERBACH, 49-1y.

**Ploughs! Ploughs!**

THE subscribers have constantly on hand a large assortment 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.

**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 Abbott 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 Elton 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, 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 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 undeeded, 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. Dated this 28th day of March, 1843.

The above sale is adjourned to the 8th day of June next, at the time and place above mentioned. G. T. GRIDLEY, Master. 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. Dated June 22, 1843. G. T. GRIDLEY, Master in Chancery. C. H. STEWART, Sol. for Compl.

**LANDS FOR SALE.**

THE undersigned is authorized to sell several tracts of land in the counties of St. Clair, Saginaw, Sanilac, Washtenaw and Lenawee at their cash value, and take in payment State Scrip and Warrants at 75 per cent, 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.

CHA'S H. STEWART, 47 if Jefferson Avenue, Detroit.

**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,