

# SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

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

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## THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

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## TO THE FREEMEN OF OAKLAND COUNTY.

Pursuant to instructions from the Liberty nominating Convention of Oakland County, held at the Court House in Pontiac on the 19th of July, 1843, the undersigned proceed to address you on the great and imposing subject of equal liberty and exact justice which ought ever to be enjoyed in all political communities. Especially should it be so in those Governments which put on the republican form, as that of the United States, the very preface of whose Constitution sets forth, in language at once, perspicuous and significant of its fundamental principles, the ends of all rightful Government, viz: "to establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and to our posterity."

In addressing you, we would not be understood as restricting our remarks exclusively to the declared political abolitionists of the county, as the only persons therein who are susceptible of the ennobling sentiment of true patriotism. On the contrary, we believe the great mass of our people to be sincere lovers of liberty, however great may be the diversity of opinion that divides them, and controls their action, in reference to the means of obtaining or preserving it. This diversity, with the great body of the people is, we think, owing more to a want of correct intelligence, in the absence of a patient investigation of principles developed in many of the public acts of corporate and legislative bodies of the country, than to that reckless and depravity to which it is too often impelled. If those principles were duly scanned, and their aristocratic and unjust tendencies detected, we are persuaded that they would at once be abandoned by the majority of voters, and their expediency-plottings promulgators be left out of places of trust, and legislative halls, to make room for men of sterner integrity.

There is another, perhaps we should say secondary, but not less fruitful source of conflicting opinions which might be dried up by a due application of the remedy already suggested. It would seem that a great majority of the prominent politicians of the day have lost sight of the sublime, self-evident truths, set forth in the Declaration of American Independence, and have entered, with ardor, into contests for power. Their mottoes, though numerous, may be condensed and rendered into plain English, thus: "While we leave the abstract questions of Freedom and Justice to the people, the acquisition of power, and the spoils of victory, are ours." They continually make new issues upon matters of relatively inferior importance; thereby diverting the attention of the people from those paramount interests, a due consideration of which, attended with right action, can alone secure lasting national prosperity, in order that they may seize and appropriate to the "spoils."

Those contests, as carried on by and through a venal and corrupt press, with which the country is inundated, are distinctly marked with an anti-republican and denigrating spirit, developing itself in bitter invective and vulgar opprobrium which disparages our free institutions in the eyes of our own citizens, and fixes a deep blot on our national escutcheon in the eyes of the civilized world.

Those contests too which awaken a burning zeal throughout the nation, are often about names instead of things. Take, by way of illustration, the long and warmly disputed question of the Tariff. It is well known that Van Buren, Buchanan, J. C. Calhoun, Cass, and other master-spirits in the Democratic party so called, advocate such a Tariff as shall be adapted for "revenue purposes and afford incidental protection to American Industry." Now hear the high Tariff man—the impersonation, the very embodiment of whig principles—the is-to-be saviour of his country—Henry Clay. Said he, touching this subject, "the whigs of Congress have done every thing that could be expected of them; they have succeeded in passing a Tariff which it affords sufficient revenue to meet the wants of an economical administration of Government, at the same time affords adequate incidental protection to American Industry." Here we have it again;—sufficient revenue and ADEQUATE INCIDENTAL PROTECTION."

Where is the mighty difference between these champions of the old parties, about which the passions are to be blown into a flame—a flame that tends rather to consume its love of freedom, order, and moral virtue, than to purify and make it come forth from the ordeal like gold from the refiner's furnace? Can you perceive it?—Where and what is the bone of contention? Is it not the Presidential Chair? Is not the object of this war of words, with the subordinates, the "five loaves and two fishes?" But who furnish the loaves and two fishes? Aye, there's the rub.

The people toil and sweat to furnish "spoils" while their legislators, national and local, with a few honorable exceptions, are manufacturing Presidents and Governors and other Officials, leaving the people and the principles on which the Government is based, to take care of themselves.

Have we not been long enough grasping after soap-bubbles? Have we not been sufficiently enchanted with the magic music of sleepless bands of political brokers, chanting forth their melodies to the Bank, the Tariff, the Sub-Treasury, the Fiscal Agent projects which have followed each other in rapid succession, to the confusion of trade, the annihilation of public confidence, the deterioration of the public morals, and the consequent prostration of the entire country in poverty, distress, and shame—long enough to allow ourselves a breathing spell, and to reflect most seriously on the end of our course and toil? Surely angry strife about twaddle-dum and twaddle-dee does not become a community of self-governing, high-minded and patriotic freemen, who, instead of expending their energies in battling the wind, and vilifying one another for the benefit of those who care more for the fleece than for the flock, should be directing their best efforts to the improvement of the condition of their race, the extermination of vice, the promotion of intelligence and piety, and the elevation of the oppressed.

Fellow citizens, we ask you to pause and enquire of yourselves why it is that the spirit of '76 has, in this liberty-loving nation, become nearly extinct in the middle of the 19th century? There is unquestionably a combination of causes leading to this result. But our limits will allow us only to allude to one of the more prominent of these.

You are aware that the foundation-stone of our political edifice was inscribed, by our ancestors who laid it, with the ever-enduring, and sublime truth that ALL MEN ARE CREATED EQUAL, and are entitled to equal Liberty and justice in the administration of human affairs: thus carrying their Bill of Rights, stamped in bold relief by an Omnipotent Hand upon their very image, to be "read and approved of all men." The superstructure reared thereon does not become the foundation. We have violated this, the first of Heaven's laws to man, and are now receiving a foretaste of the suffering consequent upon a violation of that law. We have an element in our system which is at war with the first principles of free Government. This same hostile element having been incorporated into other Republics, of other days, has greatly accelerated, if not procured their ruin. That element is SLAVERY. Like a cankerworm, it lies gnawing at our tree of liberty; and unless speedily removed, will dry it to the roots. It has already deprived it of its foliage, and withered its branches.

The right of petition—where is it? Already has it been borne, in factious triumph, to the charnel-house of slavery-cursed Republics. Shall it be told that this constitutional privilege, so vital to all reform and redress of grievances—a privilege which is not denied by European and Asiatic Despots to their veriest slaves, has by slaveholding Dictators in our national councils, been disparaged and denied, for these eight years to the free white citizens of this liberty boasting Confederacy? The great majority, nay, almost the entire mass of our intellectual giants of the North, have prostrated themselves, and become powerless, before the blood-stained juggernaut of Southern Idolatry. Like Sampson, they are, in spite of their pledges, shorn of their locks, bound, eyes put out, grinding in prison, and reserved to make sport for their leige Lords in the final consummation of their triumph over liberty. Surely the iron heel of despotism, which crushes the sable sons of Africa in our land, is upon the necks of the obsequious abettors of that Hell-begotten tyranny.

Is not this enough to alienate the attachment and confidence of thinking men from such politicians; and from those parties which, as such, have thrust a gag into the mouth of this nation, and contumaciously, against reiterated admonitions, warnings and entreaties, persevered in holding it there, in contravention of the Constitution, their solemn oath to preserve it inviolate, and the frown of that God who has said to the noblest of his works, "be free? Shall we prostitute the BALLOT BOX, that best of Heaven's political gifts to freemen, by longer sustaining such men—such parties—by sustaining for the highest office in the government, a slaveholder—or his apologist—a daily violator of natural rights and free principles, thereby transferring to him our political power, and enabling him to strengthen the bulwarks of oppression at our expense?—If we delegate to him our power, does he not become our agent? If we sustain men for office who act with parties who go for slaveholding Presidents, do we not participate in the guilt of upholding and perpetrating slavery? and shall we not be partakers of the curse?

Be not deceived with the fallacious argument that "of two evils you should choose the least." Should we choose evil; or should we resist it? Evils come fast enough without our volition. Evils may fall upon us as a consequence of our connection with corrupt society; but a consciousness of our innocence will enable us to hear them like men and like Christians. But when, like the plagues of Egypt, they result from our choice, our conscience being guilty, we shall be doubly cursed. If from choice you support slavery, permit us to say, on authority of sacred writ, that slavery ere long you shall have—and peradventure personal slavery, too,—for what a

man sows he shall reap—if he sow the wind, he shall reap the whirlwind!!

Hitherto we have spoken as if we had been despoiled of but one right, & as if the Constitution had been but once violated. It is true, this one instance of unredressed wrong should be sufficient cause of alarm to a people vigilant of their freedom. But its violations have been so frequent and flagrant, that we may allude to it in the language of an eminent slaveocrat who, in by-gone times, when northern ears were terrified with the awful boozing of the great southern dissolution-Humbly, denounced it as a "blurred & tattered parchment." That instrument secures "to the citizens of each State all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States," and yet, in defiance of this constitutional guaranty, the colored citizens of other States who are voters and eligible to a seat in the United States' Senate, if they or any of them, in pursuing their lawful business, pass within the limits of South Carolina, are clubbed up, imprisoned, charged with the expenses of arrest and keeping; and in default of payment, or on refusal to leave the State, are sold as slaves. The same holds good of other slave-States, and of Florida.—Massachusetts emancipated her slaves and invested them with political rights some nine years before the adoption of the Federal Constitution. Thus, the free colored voters of that State, many of whom, if still surviving, fought and bled in the achievement of American Independence, and who voted for the Constitution, are, by force of slave law, and the connivance of a slavery-indebted Congress, stripped of their personal freedom, and so far as the demon of slavery can do it, converted into brutes that perish. Verily has the North nothing to do with slavery, when its freemen, its fighting men, its tax-paying men, and its voting men, without the color of crime, are outlawed, and metamorphosed into chattels for the convenience of republican Despots?—The Constitution no where gives Congress the power to hold slaves, or to legislate for slaves as such; much less to convert freemen into slaves, but virtually forbids it, and yet, by the authority of Congress, some thirty thousand human beings are held in abject bondage in the District and Territory over which Congress exercises exclusive jurisdiction, and are regulated by a slave-code adopted by that body.

But this is not the worst feature in this picture of Congressional outrage. When the District of Columbia, and the Territory of Florida came under the jurisdiction of that body, slavery ceased therein, because there was an end to the only jurisdiction by which it could exist. The slaves then were free. But that body, in the absence of all constitutional authority, adopted and imposed on those Districts a slave code, and thus created slavery.

Who primarily create and give power to Congress? Who, through agents of their own choosing, make the laws? Do not the people? Aye, verily; and if Congress created slavery without your special consent, that gross assumption of power has, with comparatively few exceptions, received your sanction at the Ballot Box ever since the outrage was committed. Will you longer sustain such outrages by supporting parties, and men for office, whose perceptions are so blurred with the slime of the all-devouring Bos of the South, that they cannot distinguish between "a man and a brute?" whose republican sensibilities have become so transmuted by the slaver of the monster, that, with great sang froid, they can make liberty their sport and humanity their prey? Are you sure that your own personal liberty is safe in their hands?

It is the settled policy of the south to extend the law of slavery over the North; and indeed so confident is the slavocracy of success in this nefarious enterprise, that she has, in the face of the world, predicted the accomplishment of that event in a quarter of a century. Her leading statesmen declare that all society must ultimately settle down into the condition of master and slave—that slavery must exist in every community in some form—that the laboring classes must virtually be owned by their rich neighbors—that the relation of master and slave precludes the necessity of an order of nobility—and therefore that they consider slavery to be "the most safe and stable basis of free Institutions in the world." Do you doubt the existence of such a policy? And will you throw yourselves into the power of men and parties whose acts accord with it?

Territories have been purchased, portions of which have been erected into slave-States, to enlarge the borders of slavery and strengthen that foe to freedom, when it was the duty of Congress to guaranty to them a "republican form of government."

Congress has long connived at southern outrages perpetrated on the freedom of the press through the Post Office Department. A few months since, some three hundred papers, in pamphlet form, issued from a northern press, were burned, by a Post Master, in a public street in New Orleans.

and fraud, drawn money from a foreign treasury as a compensation to slaveholders for the "pretended loss of slaves" freed by the act of God"—subjected the country to a heavy expenditure of blood and treasure in the ever-glades of Florida, on the requisition and for the benefit of traffickers in human flesh, who now demand an enormous increase of the Navy for the defence of that implacable foe to God and man—slavery—by which many millions would be added to the public burthens, about four fifths of which, as in all other cases, must be drawn from northern pockets.

Through the property representation in Congress, and the party machinery of southern origin, the slavocracy is enabled to shape and does shape the federal legislation and national diplomacy, to promote southern interests at the expense and entire neglect of northern free labor. Hence a foreign market for tobacco and cotton must be sought out and negotiated by agents paid by the people, while the great staples of the north may rot on our hands, or pass from them at a price less than their cost of production.

Through the same means, this colossal power monopolizes nearly all the fat offices in the Government, the army and navy, while the truckling North builds the ships, and furnishes men, money and munitions of war.

With the exception of intervals of prosperity, the vacillating policy of our slavery-ridden Government has long kept the country in a state of turmoil, confusion and distress.—During the last forty years, it has been the theatre of all sorts of political and financial experiments, during which, the ingenuity and enterprise of the North have so adapted themselves to existing systems as to prove that national prosperity depends less on the kind than the permanency of any.

While we have been learning this as a lesson of sad experience, we have made a valuable acquisition by discovering the principal cause of those fatal experiments, and the remedy—slavery and its removal. The slavocracy has got up systems and destroyed them at pleasure. If the North was growing rich and powerful, a prostration of her trade must be effected to cancel southern debts, and continue the sceptre of power in the royal hands of human black-hawkers; at the risk even of a resort to nullification—the master stroke of over-seerism—to effect their purposes.

But our limits forbid us to go into further detail. We present you with the names of six candidates for the lower House of the Legislature, who, we believe, appreciate the importance of exterminating the element of slavery from our system, and of bringing back the Government to the fundamental principles of the Declaration of Independence, and of the Constitution. Do you ask what a local anti-slavery Legislature can do? We answer, that a portion of our tax-paying population is disfranchised both by the Constitution and the statute; and that the local Legislatures possess a controlling influence in the United States Senate. Our legislature cannot indeed amend the Constitution of the State; but it can perform important duties in that behalf; and also strike the Black laws from the statute book.

We present for your suffrages at the next ensuing election, as candidates for the Legislature, William G. Stone, of Troy; Erastus Ingersoll, of Novi; Jesse Tenney, of Highland; George Sugden, of Commerce; John Thomas, of Oxford; and Joseph Morrison, of Pontiac.

Fellow citizens, in view of the evils of slavery to the oppressed, and its tendency to undermine and destroy the best interests of man, we call upon you in the name of every thing dear to you as American citizens, as patriots, philanthropists and Christians, to abandon the pro-slavery parties—that "mystical Babylon" which "trades in the bodies and souls of men," and with a zeal becoming the real friends of humanity, to give your energies to a cause whose object is the enfranchisement and elevation, not only of our whole country; but of the whole world.

JOSEPH MORRISON,  
E. H. FAIRCHILD,  
URI ADAMS,  
Committee.

committee to fill vacancies: C. H. Stewart and A. L. Porter, of Detroit, H. S. Bradley, of Plymouth, Osborne Swift, of Nankin, and Isaac L. Dennis, of Livonia.

The following gentlemen were appointed delegates to the Senatorial Convention. Emory Curtis, of Redford, Harvey S. Bradley, of Plymouth, E. O. Bennett, of Nankin, H. Crawford, of Livonia, Charles H. Stewart, and Wm. Barnum, of Detroit.

T. T. Lyon, of Plymouth, W. E. Peters, of Detroit, and Isaac L. Dennis, of Livonia, were appointed a County Corresponding Committee.

The Convention then adjourned sine die.

SAMUEL P. MEAD, Ch'n.  
H. CRAWFORD, Sec'y.  
Livonia, Sept. 21st, 1843.

## SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

The friends of Liberty and Northern rights of the Fourth Senatorial District, met at Albion, on the 5th inst, pursuant to public notice, for the purpose of nominating two persons for Senators, to be supported by them at the coming Election.

The convention was organized by appointing S. B. Treadwell, of Jackson Chairman, and James Winters, of Calhoun, Secretary.

Delegates from several Counties presented their credentials, and took their seats. The convention then proceeded to ballot for candidates, which resulted in the unanimous nomination of S. B. TREADWELL, of Jackson, and ERASTUS HUSSEY, of Calhoun.

The following persons were then appointed a Senatorial Executive Committee: S. B. Treadwell, John McLane, Dr. Willson, Erastus Hussey, and J. Zimmerman.

S. B. Treadwell, John L. Edgerton, E. Hussey, D. N. Bushnell, and A. Thompson, were appointed a committee on resolutions, who, after a short time, reported through their chairman, S. B. Treadwell, the following, which were unanimously adopted:

1. Resolved, That seeking in all lawful ways the entire abolition of slavery in our country is not revolutionary as our enemies would have it, but carrying out the great and noble design of the framers of the constitution, as clearly set forth in their Preamble, "to form a more perfect union," "establish justice, ensure domestic tranquillity," "provide for the common defence," "promote the general welfare," "and to secure the blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

2. Resolved, That the legitimate object of all just government, is to secure to the governed the original inalienable rights with which the Creator endowed all men, and when it fails of this end, it is unworthy the respect and confidence of mankind.

3. Resolved, That silence or neutrality upon an evil in our country so enormous as that of the enslavement of one sixth part of our entire population is a sin not much less in atrocity than that of which he is guilty, who actually holds his fellow men in bondage, and buys and sells and works and whips him like the beasts of the field.

4. Resolved, That it is totally inconsistent with the principles of a true Abolitionist to act with either of the old political Parties, whose leaders are constantly rivaling each other for the political support of the Slave Power, the object of which is to perpetuate its accustomed ascendancy over the nation at the expense and prostration of the free laboring interest of the country.

5. Resolved, That the northern portion of the old National Parties being obliged to rival each other for the favor of the Slave Power for the very existence of their respective Parties, it should not be expected of them, while they are thus organized, that they should ever say or do any thing, as parties, conflicting with the prejudices or supposed interests of Slaveholders, but rather, as usual, they should bow to these prejudices and these interests.

6. Resolved, That as the slavery in our country is peculiar, not only crushing all the rights of nearly three millions of its human victims, but by its enormous and unjust, political monopoly is rapidly subverting all the rights and liberties of the nominally free in our nation, we can have no political fellowship with any political Party, which has not among its prominent objects, the speedy overthrow of slavery in all constitutional ways.

7. Resolved, That the government of our country being in the hands of slaveholders, they will use it as they have been wont to do, for the benefit of slave labor, and the entire prostration of free labor, by consenting, through their Slaveholding foreign ministry, to prohibiting foreign duties upon northern products for the sake of a free trade for southern products, and that therefore the farmers of Michigan cannot reasonably look for a permanent advance in their products, while the Slave Power of the nation continues in the ascendancy.

8. Resolved, That we believe the few national leaders of the political Parties, having been so long in power, have become exceedingly corrupt, and that their grand object now is to hold the reigns of government at whatever sacrifice of the rights and liberties of the people, and to effect their purpose, they find

it most convenient, with loud professions of Patriotism and of Love for the dear people upon their lips—basely to bow down to the Slave Power, it being the great controlling political monopoly of the country.

9. Resolved, That for northern politicians to be wholly engaged in building up and guarding a system of National Finance, while it does not try to prevent its Southern drain into the great gulf of slavery, to use the language of another, is like holding fast at the spigot, while it runs freely at the bung.

10. Resolved, If the Slave States were literally our great Prison house containing nearly three millions of convicts, made to work without pay, and 25,000 overseers held a three-fifth political representation for them, such a system would not be more destructive to the interests of the farmer and to the mechanic in our country, who labor with their own hands, than is the present Slave system.

11. Resolved, That what some are pleased to call their "Moral Suasion" against slavery, while they continue to act with proslavery parties, and vote for slaveholders, proslavery men, and apologists for slavery, is no less absurd in them, than it would be to make an ostentatious display of firing blank cartridges at their invading foe, and meanwhile furnish the enemy with bullets to fire at themselves.

12. Resolved, That what is commonly called "Moral Suasion" without political action against slavery, is but saying without doing—faith without works—clouds without rain—powder without ball—promises without payment—profession without practice, froth without substance—chaff without wheat—a mere farce, and not a reality.

13. Resolved, That in view of the importance of our cause, and its present crisis, we do most earnestly entreat our Liberty friends in each county of this Senatorial District to employ some one to lecture in their own county, and to organize all the town for efficient action.

14. Resolved, That we believe that "it will further the cause of Liberty and universal Emancipation that each town in the several counties in this District enter into a regular organization, by forming societies to collect facts, and to raise up one or more lectures among ourselves to spread the truth before the people.

The following Resolutions were presented, together with some very feeling and appropriate remarks by the Chairman, S. B. Treadwell, and a committee was appointed, consisting of J. P. Cleveland, Erastus Hussey, and John White to present the same to Mrs. Fitch.

Resolved that while we deeply deplore our recent loss by death, of our much esteemed friend and valuable coworker in the cause of Liberty, JAMES S. FITCH, of Marshall, our first Liberty candidate for Governor in this State.

We are also reminded by it, that what the surviving friends of Liberty have to do for the liberation of the millions of our fellow men in bondage, as well as in the discharge of all other duties, they should do speedily.

Resolved, That we hereby tender to Mrs. Fitch and the family and other relatives of our deceased friend, our condolence and sympathy in their affective bereavement.

Resolved, That the unanimous thanks of this convention be presented to Mr. E. Dutton for the use and accommodation of his house on this occasion.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this convention be signed by the officers, and published in the Signal of Liberty.

S. B. TREADWELL, Ch'n.  
JAMES WINTERS, Sec'y

JACKSON, Sept. 23d, 1843.

Pursuant to previous notice the friends of Liberty of Jackson county met in Convention at the Court House in Jackson, to nominate three Liberty candidates for Representatives of said county in the State Legislature.

On motion, S. B. Treadwell was unanimously called to the chair and William Bradford elected Vice President. Dr. John McLean and C. Thompson were appointed Secretaries. The Convention was called to order by the President and opened by prayer by the Rev. Marcus Harrison. The Secretaries then proceeded to take the names of delegates to make up a roll of the convention, whereupon it appeared that 39 delegates from the towns were present.

On motion the Convention proceeded to take an informal ballot for three Representatives. Whereupon it appeared that Roswell B. Rexford, Thomas McGee and John McLean received all the votes in the Convention, and on motion they were duly nominated by acclamation.

The business Committee having been previously appointed by the Convention consisting of S. B. Treadwell, John McLean, John Collar, Wm. Bradford, and O. H. Fifield reported resolutions which were accepted by the Convention and laid upon the table, to be taken up for discussion at the afternoon session.

On motion adjourned to half past one o'clock, P. M. Half past one convention met and was called to order by the President and opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Lim-



### HILLSDALE COUNTY CONVENTION.

The friends of Liberty and Equal Rights are requested to meet in convention at Jessu Butons, in Joneville, on Thursday, the 5th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for Representatives for the State Legislature, and to transact the other usual business preparatory to the fall Election.

It is sincerely hoped that there will be a large delegation from the several towns, and that all who feel a desire to alleviate the condition of the down-trodden and the oppressed, are cordially invited to attend the Convention.

WM. D. MOORE,  
Chm of Co. Com.  
Adams, Sept. 14, 1843.

Our readers this week, will be satisfied with such a paper as comes to them, and with the time of its arrival, when they are informed that the Editors are both sick, and some of the hands in the office unable to work in consequence of indisposition.

We regret to learn that Dr. Constock, Superintendent of Public Instruction, is sick in Detroit, and not expected to recover.

If Jacob C. LONGYER, supposed to reside in Jackson County, Michigan, will report himself to J. Beckley & Co., he will hear of something to his advantage.

### THE ELECTION.

In looking over the political field in our own State, we do not discover any indications that the approaching election will be characterized by any considerable degree of party excitement. The Democrats appear to be so confident of victory, that their principal anxiety is so to apportion the nominations, that division may be avoided among themselves. The Whigs are laboring to keep up a good show of strength by regular nominations, and positive assurances of what they could do, if they should try; while the greater portion of the Liberty men, we fear, trust more for success to the goodness of their cause, than to those exertions which are indispensable to its speedy prevalence.

Yet the present election is one of considerable importance to all parties. A Governor and Lieutenant Governor, three members of Congress, and one half the State Senate are to be chosen for two years each, while the entire House of Representatives is to be elected for the current year. It is obvious that any party which can carry all these the present year, will have vastly the advantage in the Presidential contest of next year.

It may be omitted for a few moments to consider the issues which the parties present, and the candidates they have nominated.

The real issues on which people vote, may be discovered from the papers they read. By examining, then, the topics of discussion in the several party papers, we can ascertain the value of those principles on which the contest is decided.

Contrary to the maxims of the military art, the more powerful party, the more completely it is reduced to a state of self-defence. A party which can carry every measure, and fill every office in the nation, has nothing more to do than preserve its ascendancy. Not so with a minority. Its province is to attack, not to stand on the defensive. Its warfare must be aggressive in its nature, or it will never succeed. We wish our Liberty men would remember the important truth. It intimately concerns the success of their cause, and results from an established principle of human nature. Take two individuals of the same mental capacity, and let them be cut off from the influence of all other beings, and under the same circumstances, he will acquire the great ascendancy over his comrade, who is the most active and forward in advancing and sustaining his projects or opinions. The war of Holiness and Truth upon Vice and Error has ever been a war of aggression. Every reformer has begun in the minority; and his success has been proportioned to the activity of his movements, and the wisdom and vigor of his attacks.

But to return. The Democratic party in this State stand as much as possible on the defensive; while the Whig papers have hammered them for the last six months without cessation. The Detroit Advertiser has taken the lead in this business, and has attacked the party with great vigor, on account of the publication of the Tax Sales in thirty Democratic papers, at an expense of \$30,000. One principal ground of complaint, however, seems to be that they were all published in Democratic papers. Besides this, the Advertiser has teamed with a succession of articles calculated to sow dissension between Democratic newspapers, between rival portions of that party, between the executive officers of the State, and between different candidates of the party. The perseverance and ingenuity displayed in these attempts to create quarrels have often excited our admiration, while in their practical result, we do not perceive they have answered any material purpose, unless it has been to display the fertile ingenuity of the writer, and the peculiar channel in which his talents find their natural elements of action. While the Advertiser has been filled in this manner, we are not aware that it has discussed any of the "great principles" of the Whigs, except a tariff; and what need there was of discussing that on which all parties are agreed, we have not been informed. As to the "Principles of the Whig party, as defined by Henry Clay," they have long since disappeared from its columns.

We have referred to the course of the papers of the other parties to show that there is no issue between those parties, pending the State election. It is practically a mere struggle between the ins and outs. Whichever of these parties may be in power, the affairs of the State will go on as usual. There will be some good management, and much bad; some economy, and more profusion; some laws amended for the better, but the mass of them rendered worse by excessive legislation. We do not know of any principle or measure of importance of any kind which will be secured by the election of either party. If these things be so, it is obvious that every citizen might as well vote for the Liberty party, as for either of the others; for there is every presumption that the financial affairs of the State would be administered by the Liberty party with at least equal judgment and fidelity.

The Democrats have nominated for re-election, BARRY and RICHARDSON. These gentlemen, we believe, very properly and fully represent the slavocratic Democracy of Michigan—a Democracy which lives, thrives, and has its being mainly through its subservience to the Slave Power—a Democracy that tramples on the acknowledged rights of a portion of the people merely on account of their complexion, cutting off them and their posterity forever from all share in legislation, and from every office of profit or honor. At the same time that they are thus regardless of their own professed political principles, their legislation last winter in favor of Adultery and Fornication demonstrates an alarming disregard of the most vital moral principles. A party at once recreant to its political faith, and the preservation of social virtue and purity, ought to receive no countenance from those who have the welfare of society at heart. We need not spend time in urging our readers not to support a party from which they have nothing to hope, and which opposes itself to those cardinal principles of Equal Rights and Social Virtue, to which every intelligent patriot looks as the only sure foundation of the permanent improvement of his race.

The Whigs have put in nomination for Governor and Lieutenant Governor two candidates whose names in the political world are somewhat less conspicuous than those of others who might have been selected—Dr. PIERCE, of Detroit, and Mr. LAUREN, of Berrien County. The first gentleman was formerly Mayor of Detroit, and the latter is said to have been a member of the Legislature. We are unacquainted with these candidates, but from what we have heard of them, we cannot avoid the impression that they were nominated instead of able men who might have been found in the Whig ranks, but who did not wish to receive a nomination, because there was a pretty certain prospect of the defeat of any nominees of the party. A great hue and cry has been raised because Dr. PIERCE has been an Irish Repealer for some time. We do not see that that circumstance ought to materially affect his election, nor do we believe it will. The mere fact of his being a friend of Irish Liberty speaks favorably for him so far as it goes; but unless he is, at the same time, an avowed antislavery man, he stands convicted of the grossest inconsistency, or the most startling hypocrisy. We can view it in no other light; and to be an advocate of Irish Liberty without, at the same time, advocating American Liberty with at least equal zeal, betrays either the absence of a genuine attachment to Liberty, or a moral cowardice which shrinks from its avowal—either of which should be a bar to public favor.

We do not know of any reason why antislavery men of any school should support the Whig nominations. We do not think they will have the assurance to contend they are not "the more favorable party." They do not promise to do any thing for our objects, but are disposed apparently to withdraw the Whig party from all connection with any abolitionism but such as can be moulded into Clay, save where they have been obliged to nominate antislavery Whigs to secure strength at the local elections. Thus they finally concluded to re-nominate GIBBONS, who is understood to be a Clay man, while SLADE of Vermont, and GATES of New York have been thrown overboard, as a couple of Jonahs whose sacrifice might lighten their foundering political ship. But we need not waste time to show that the Whigs of Michigan have no partiality for the objects of the Liberty party. They would regard an insinuation to that effect as a slander.

Again, to support the Whig nominees is to support the whole proslavery Whig party. It is to vote for the nation to hold 30,000 slaves. It is to vote that the Slave Market at Washington be continued by national authority. All the Whigs of Michigan advocate these things by their votes!

Besides, the Whigs are in an absolute, powerless minority, with a prospect of remaining so. They would not do any thing for the antislavery cause if they could, and they could not if they would. Why, then, be so foolish as to throw away your vote on the cause of a proslavery party, when it will benefit neither them nor yourself?

The Liberty party present for the suffrages of their fellow citizens, JAMES G. BUNNEY, of Saginaw, and LUTHER F. STEVENS, of Kalamazoo. The character of these gentlemen precludes the necessity of any eulogy from us. The political opponents of Mr. BUNNEY, who are at all acquainted with him, will generally concede to him a well cultivated mind, extensive knowledge and good talents as a speaker; while we may add to these, experience, application, and the most rigid integrity.

Judge STEVENS has been favorably known and esteemed for many years in this State and in New York, as an able jurist of excellent capacity and acquirements, and an honest upright man. When connected with the Whigs

of this State, he stood high in their estimation, as will appear from the following facts. While St Joseph county reposed in the undisturbed arms of Democracy, Mr. STEVENS was a Whig candidate for Representative—brought forward—the most likely man to break up the democratic supremacy, the election was close, but the Whig ticket was defeated.

Mr. STEVENS was next taken up, as the prominent western candidate for Governor, but after much effort by his friends, the Detroit interest prevailed in favor of Gov. Woodbridge. He was then run in the Whig convention for Congressman. At one of our conventions, a member of the Whig convention assured us that Mr. STEVENS gained on every informal ballot, until he came within two or three votes of a majority. One more informal ballot had ensured a majority, when the friends of Jacob M. Howard called for a decision, and the Detroit interest again prevailed.

Two years later, Mr. STEVENS was the nominee of the western counties for U. S. Senator. Thus prominently before the public, Mr. STEVENS passed all these ordeals without a whisper against his character, or competence: his qualifications were universally admitted, and respected.

Of both of our candidates, it may be truly said that they are not only well qualified, but in every respect are perfectly unexceptionable.

We hear but little about the Liberty party's "dying away" in Vermont this year. Last year the Liberty vote was about 2200—this year it is nearly 4000. Mattocks, the Whig candidate lacks about 1000 votes of an election. No choice of Governor by the people. Maine has done equally well. The Liberty vote this year is nearly 7000. No choice of Governor by the people. If the Liberty party continues to filter after this sort it must soon be dead.

We learn from the Statesman that Dr. Bement addressed quite a respectable audience of his fellow citizens of Marshall, on the evening of the 19th. A writer in that paper undertakes to set the speaker right on some points, and concludes by saying: "The Doctor has collected a sufficient amount of facts to prove that slavery is not only a millstone around the neck of the free laborer, but a curse to the nation, without resorting to misstatements to sustain them."

The season of late has been very favorable for the farmers. The weather has been warm, with abundance of rain, and vegetation of every kind has been luxuriant. We learn that the corn and potatoe crops will be much better than was anticipated through the summer. Grass grows finely, affording abundance of fall feed for cattle. The newly sown wheat looks well. No frost yet.

Several communications have been received, and are unavoidably crowded out.

ANN ARBOR, Oct. 2d.

Wheat is selling in our village at 50 cents per bushel. Flour from \$3 25 to \$3 50.

### General Intelligence

France and Algeria.—In the course of a late debate in the French Chambers of Deputies, M. Joly, a leading member, spoke of the condition and prospects of Algeria in the following terms—discouraging indeed, but, to the apprehension of disinterested observers, full of such salutary truth as ought not to be without its effect upon the councils of France: "M. Joly considered that the position of France in Algeria was getting gradually worse and worse. The army had been 75,000 in 1842, and more than that number had been in the hospitals. A fifth part had been lost from the climate and fatigue. The commerce of the colony was absolutely null, and the only exports it sent to France were leeches and lions. (Laughter.) It was said that when Ab-del Kader fell, matters would improve; but when was that to take place? No one could say. The conduct of the French troops had, in fact, respected nothing, and the very first houses they had erected were formed of stones taken from Arab graves. He maintained that the war in Algeria was one without dignity, and would be without result. It was, besides, dreadfully expensive, the death of each Arab costing France thirty-three men and one hundred and fifty thousand francs. This was the calculation of a competent person, M. Leblanc de Preboist, a captain in the staff. It was alleged that the army would soon be supported altogether in Algeria without putting the mother country to any expense. To effect that, four hundred thousand colonists were required, and at present, there were only twelve hundred! Could the number of four hundred thousand colonists be speedily brought together? He thought not, for experience proved the contrary: as the Cape of Good Hope, after one hundred and fifty years, had collected only eighty-five thousand. What, besides, would the colonists have to produce? Not sugar, for there were already two manufactories of that article. Could it be corn? Africa was certainly said to have been the granary of Rome; but, if that were true, the soil was now exhausted. Whatever they cultivated could only form a competition to the produce of the home country.

Editors, &c. "You are too cool," says one— "too hot," says another. "Milk and water," sneers a third— "too vinegarish," cries a fourth. "Give us spice," insists this man; "news," thunders another. "Avoid trifling!"

"Pshaw! eschew philosophy." "Too many long articles," comes from one quarter—"too many short ones," from another. Such is the Babel of voices which rise around the tripod, and threaten to drown the editor's own sense of what is proper, unless he has the firmness of a rock. He must blow hot and cold, give milk and strong meat, be a news-gatherer and philosopher, a drudge and a genius, and talk long and short—at the same time. He is called upon to do impossibilities, then condemned for attempting them. Of all men the editor should have a brow of brass, a heart of iron, and the skin of a Rhinoceros.

Has the world yet to learn the great truth, that a newspaper should be like Noah's ark—full of all sorts of things, of every living thing of all flesh, of fowls after their kind, and cattle after their kind, of every creeping thing of the earth after his kind, of every clean beast, and of beasts that are not clean, of all food that is eaten, and last of all, of MAN AND HIS WORKS? Doubtless Noah found himself in rather close proximity to some things he did not like, at times—but then it was better to have all sorts of living things in company, than no life at all.—Philanthropist.

Duelling in the South.—It is high time some effective measures were adopted in this country for the suppression of duelling. Every State has a law against it, and every law is a dead letter. In England the magnates of the land, the young and the haughty as well as those of cooler blood, are setting their faces against the foul practice, and banding themselves together for its suppression. Here—but let the following from the N. Orleans papers of a single day tell the story: From the N. Orleans Diamond of the 20th.

The Duel of Yesterday.—There was considerable excitement in the city last evening in consequence of a hostile meeting between Mr. Hueston, of the Baton Rouge Gazette, and the Hon. Alace La Branche.

The parties met at six o'clock at "the Oaks," a short distance from the Gentilly road. The weapons selected double-barrelled shot guns, to be loaded with ball—the parties to fire between the words one and five. They fired four times; the result of which was as follows:

First fire.—Mr. La Branche discharged both barrels at the same time, and before Mr. Hueston had fired a second barrel, the time expired. Of course he lost a fire.

Second fire.—Both fired single barrels at intervals. Mr. La Branche's second barrel struck the pantaloons of Mr. Hueston, and passed through the knees of them, without touching the flesh.

Third fire.—Mr. La Branche fired both barrels at the same time; the balls passed through the hat of Mr. Hueston, about two inches apart.

Fourth fire.—Mr. Hueston fired first, Mr. La Branche's shot took effect in the left side, on the last rib, and passed out on the other side, ranging low down. He threw his gun forward, and fell back at full length on the ground. The wound was at first pronounced mortal by the physicians in attendance.

The parties exhibited on the ground the utmost coolness and fortitude. Mr. Hueston was placed on a litter and carried to a house near the ground. We are happy to state that at a late hour last night, hopes were entertained of his recovery.

P. S.—Most sincerely do we regret the duty that devolves upon us of announcing the death of Mr. Hueston. He expired at half past 11 o'clock, in full possession of his mental faculties.

A duel took place yesterday afternoon on the Bayou road, with small swords, between Mr. Joseph Dyer and Mr. Lablanc, in which Mr. Dyer received 19 wounds, and Mr. Lablanc three none of which are mortal.

We hear of not less than three duels on the tapis at present.

The Thames Tunnel.—The following is an extract from one of Thurlow Weed's letters from London, to the Albany Evening Journal:

MONDAY, JULY 17.

I have been through the Thames Tunnel. This is to London what the Croton Water Works are to New York; the great achievement of the nineteenth century. There is nothing at either entrance of the Tunnel which indicates that you are in the vicinity of this extraordinary improvement. We passed over it in a steamer in the morning, without being aware that other masses of fellow beings were quietly walking through a subterranean passage below us! The visitor is directed "this way to the Tunnel" by a board on the corner of the street. You descend a winding stone stairway of one hundred steps, and enter into the Tunnel which is well lighted with gas, and afforded as a cool, pleasant walk after four hours exposure to the sun. The Tunnel has two avenues, each wide enough to allow twelve or sixteen persons to walk abreast. Half way through a printing press is stationed "by royal authority," which is throwing off sheets containing an account of the Tunnel. I told the man I would purchase two of his sheets, provided he would allow me to "pull" them myself. This, upon learning that "I know the ropes," as they say at sea, he consented to. I have, therefore, an account of the Thames Tunnel printed by myself standing midway between the London and Surry sides of the River, seventy feet below its bed, with steamers and ships passing directly over my head.

American Liberty.—A citizen of Pennsylvania, named William Wall, was arrested last week in Alleghany County, Maryland, charged with being an Abolitionist, and with circulating publications favorable to his principles! He was brought before a magistrate, examined, and for want of bail, was committed to answer for the felony! What a glorious Union! How beautifully it operates! How admirably it secures the personal Liberty—the inalienable rights of the citizens! How would it answer for the authorities of Pennsylvania to arrest, and imprison a citizen of Maryland, for entertaining and promulgating sentiments favorable to slavery? Would the Southerners be satisfied to have such a person stigmatized as a felon? By no manner of means. A case like that would throw the whole Southern country into commotion, and would convert it at once into a furnace of fiery indignation. And yet, while her citizens are imprisoned, and branded as felons, because they entertain and proclaim the principles of Liberty, the North remains as cold and insensible as the granite rocks!—Hampshire Gazette.

It is unquestionable whether there is a civilized country on the face of the globe, where the freedom of speech and of thought, and the intercourse of society are so curtailed, as they are in one half the States of this Union. We boast of our country, as a free country, while one half of it is subject to a despotism more degrading than the darkest spot in Europe. And what is worse even the paper which utters such indignant rebukes, is at this moment zealously engaged in endeavoring to strengthen that despotism by elevating its most distinguished champion to the highest office in the nation. Shame!—Emancipator.

The President at Ten-pins.—A correspondent of the New York Express writes from Old Point, Va., under date of Aug. 8th, as follows: "To day the President had all the officers of the garrison to dine with him at the Argyle Hotel; and a right merry and pleasant party it was. The whole party have just adjourned to the nine-pin alley, where the President heads one side of the match-game, and Col. Walbach, the commandant of the garrison, the other. The President's side beat the first game, and there was a tie in the second, which was to be decided by a sparse ball thrown by the President and Col. Walbach. Here the scene was very interesting. The President knocked down 8 pins, and then turning to Col. Walbach, remarked—'So distinguished a soldier as you ought not to be beaten. I command you to beat this game. You have never disobeyed an order.' To which the veteran (he is 78) replied—'I will endeavor to Mr. President, to do it,'—but he only knocked down 5 pins.

Punishment of the Slave.—Wesley and Smith, two slaves, were tried for robbery in New Orleans on the 8th inst., agreeably to the provisions of the black code, by a tribunal of Recorder Baldwin and two citizens. They were charged with robbing Mr. James Ranney of \$635. Wesley was acquitted; Smith was found guilty and sentenced to seventy-five lashes—twenty-five a day and well laid on and to wear a three pronged iron collar for six months.—Cincinnati Daily Times.

Another abolition lie, some will say; others, that it is just right for a nigger. We say just right, too, if white thieves are punished in the same way. "Ye shall have one manner of law as well for the stranger as one of your own country." Who ever heard of white criminals being compelled to wear a three-pronged iron collar for six months?—West. Citizen.

Associated Action.—So beneficent are the results of associated action for the suppression of evils, we wonder that it is not tried against duelling. Measures, we see, have been taken in this city for the formation of an Anti-Gambling Society. We should think the policy would be still more effective against duelling. This practice is sustained by a false sense of honor; and we can scarcely conceive of a better method for suppressing it, than the solemn pledge of an association, which would bring public sentiment in a concentrated form to second virtuous resolution, and furnish a man with this satisfactory reason for rejecting the obligations of a false code of honor—viz: a regard for his real honor—his veracity.—Philanthropist.

Luck.—There is a great deal which passes for luck which is not such. Generally speaking your "lucky fellows," when one searches closely into their history, turn out to be your fellows that know what they are doing, and how to do it in the right way. Their luck comes to them because they work for it; it is luck well earned. They put themselves in the way of luck. They keep themselves wide awake. They make the best of what opportunities they possess, and always stand ready for more; and when a mechanic does thus much, depend on it, it must be hard luck indeed, if he do not get at least employers, customers and friends.

Central Railroad.—The following are the receipts of the Central Railroad for the month of August, 1843:

Rec'd for freight,	\$5,606 45
" passengers,	5,506 33
" transportation U.S. Mail,	1,020 95
Total,	\$12,134 23
Amount rec'd for the corresponding month, 1842,	10,702 00

Slaveholders' Convention in Missouri.—A Convention of the Northern Counties of this State is to be held at Hannibal, on the 20th instant, to devise measures to oppose the unremitting exertions of the Abolitionists, by whom money and ingenuity are said to be constantly and successfully employed in aiding the escape of slaves.

At its last session, the Missouri legislature passed a law obliging the Missourians whose runaway slaves should be arrested in Illinois

to pay a reward of \$50 for their return, whether they wished them returned or not; but this, it seems, is not sufficient. Something worse must be devised.—Pittsburg Gaz.

Sugar.—The cornstalk Sugar Factory of Messrs. Birdick & Hubbard is now in full operation. We have seen several samples of their manufacture. They were all of a quality equal to any made from the sugar maple. Kalamazoo Gazette.

Look out Doctors!—Dr. Humphrey of Guernsey, Ohio, has recently been fined \$3,000 for giving a patient too extensive a dose of calomel. This is comfort for the Globules and Lobeliains.

Mr. M. W. Davis, who has been some time engaged in the effort to raise the steamer Lexington in Long Island Sound, has at last succeeded, and the hull has been raised and is now afloat.

In was a beautiful character Phny gave of a lady—"To the innocence of a child she unites the sprightliness of youth, and the wisdom of advanced age.

### MARRIED.

In the town of Salem, Washtenaw County, on the 21st inst. by Rev. Samuel Bebens, Mr. CHARLES PINKNEY to Miss MARY ANN CHASE.

### GREAT BARGAINS

### "READY MADE CLOTHING!"

HALLOCK & RAYMOND  
WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Ann Arbor, and the State generally, that they have now on hand the LARGEST and CHEAPEST stock of

### "READY MADE CLOTHING"

to be found at any establishment in this State, which they are determined to sell at prices lower than were before offered, and they confidently invite all persons in want of "Ready Made Clothing," visiting Detroit, to call at their establishment, "Corner of Jefferson and Woodward Avenues," in the new brick block, Phoenix Buildings, where they will find every variety of garment suitable for gentlemen's Fall or Winter wear, and they believe at prices from 15 to 25 per cent cheaper than they can obtain them in any other way.

Also, a very choice selection of "Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,"

which they are prepared to manufacture to order in a superior manner and style not to be excelled in the City of New York or elsewhere. Garments always warranted to fit and please or no sale!

Also, a very heavy Stock of DOMESTIC CLOTHS, PILOT and BEAVER CLOTHS, BELGIC CLOTHS, SATINETTS, WINTER TWEEDS, and every variety and description of goods suitable for gentlemen's wearing apparel, all of which shall be sold very low for cash, or exchanged for Produce at market prices.

All those wishing Bargains in any of the above articles are invited to call at the "FASHIONABLE CLOTHING EMPORIUM" of the subscribers, Cor. of Jefferson and Woodward Avenues, Detroit.

HALLOCK & RAYMOND.  
Detroit, Sept. 28, 1843. 23-1f.

### Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the county of Washtenaw, administrators on the estate of Josiah Beckley, late of said county, deceased, and having given bonds as required by law, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to them, and all persons having claims against said estate to present them properly attested for adjustment.

MINERVA BECKLEY,  
Administratrix.  
LUKE BECKLEY,  
Administrator.  
Ann Arbor, Sept. 28, 1842.

### Strayed

FROM the subscriber, in the town of Saline about the 20th of July last, two yoke of Red Oxen. One yoke were of large size, and one of them a pale red, with a rope around his horns when they went away. The other yoke were of middling size, and one of them had a white spot in the forehead, and some white on one of his hind legs. They are about ten years old. Whoever will return said oxen, or give information where they may be found, to Mr. Ford, or to Mr. Van Husen, in Saline village, or to the subscriber in the town of Hilldale, Oakland county, shall be liberally rewarded.

HIRAM BARRETT.  
October 2, 1843. 23.

### 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 D. K. UNDERWOOD.

Ann Arbor, Mich., June 15, 1840.

Messrs. H. HARRIS & Co.—  
E. Dean's Chemical Plaster, of which I have sold a considerable quantity during two or three years past, has in all cases that have come to my knowledge, given satisfaction to the purchaser. I can add my own testimony to its efficacy as a remedy for Rheumatism, and I have no doubt it will be found equally beneficial in other chronic inflammatory affections. 23-4w

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  
Ann Arbor, Mich., May 5, 1843.

### WOOD! WOOD!!

WANTED immediately, any quantity of DRY WOOD in payment for the Signal of Liberty. Come soon.

### Cheese.

FOR Sale by C. J. GARLAND.  
Ann Arbor, Upper Town, May 5, '43. 2

### Sheep Shears.

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

