

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1843.

THE LIBERTY TICKET. For President, JAMES G. BIRNEY, OF MICHIGAN. For Vice President, THOMAS MORRIS, OF OHIO.

DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS.

We have a class of this description on our books. We have furnished them the Signal regularly for a considerable time, as good as we could make it, typographically, intellectually, and otherwise. No pains have been spared, on our part to render it what it should be. We have done our duty, and many of our friends have appreciated our labors, and promptly remitted to us our dues! These have our thanks. But to our DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS we have a proposition to make. Many of you are indebted to us from two and a half to five dollars, including the present volume. Now if such will send us free of expense four dollars on or before the time of our State Anniversary, (Jan. 9th) it shall answer in full for two years.

But if we send an agent to collect the amount due, it is not reasonable that we should expect the full amount according to our terms. Now, friends, what say you? Shall the funds be forth coming and we enabled thereby to cancel our debts that weigh heavily upon us, or shall we be left to labor and suffer on, embarrassed and crippled in our enterprise for the want of the small sums which you are in duty bound to send us?

A word to the wise is sufficient. We wait your response.

Mr. B. Bartlett, our agent for Branch, St. Joseph, Cass and Hillsdale Counties, is about taking a tour, in which he will call on every one of our subscribers in those counties. Will they endeavor to have the means of payment on hand, and not put him to the trouble of calling a second time?

Mr. A. A. Copeland, our agent, is about visiting Calhoun, Kalamazoo, and other western Counties. Will our subscribers endeavor to meet the small demands he will bring with him?

All subscriptions for the Signal of Liberty, received by mail will be acknowledged in the paper.

THE ELECTION.

We publish to day such returns as we have collected. The following is the vote for Governor in the several towns in this County.

Table with 4 columns: Town, Birney, Pitcher, Barry. Lists election results for various towns including Ann Arbor, Augusta, Bridgewater, Dexter, Freedom, Lima, Linden, Lodi, Manchester, Northfield, Pittsford, Salem, Saline, Scio, Sharon, Superior, Sylvan, Webster, York, and Ypsilanti.

The vote for Congress was for Howard, 1686; For McClelland, 1851; For Porter, 295; For amending the Constitution, 1446; Against it, 143.

The Democratic majority in the State is not far from 6000. They have elected their Governor, Lieutenant Governor, three members of Congress, and one half of the State Senate, all of whom serve two years; and all the Representatives, except four. These are Mr. Vickery, of Kalamazoo, H. L. Miller, of Saginaw, J. G. Leland, of Washtenaw, and one member from the Grand River District.

The Free Press has the following table of the reported votes for Congress. The vote for Governor does not probably vary much from the Congressional ticket.

Table with 2 columns: District, Candidate. Lists candidates for the First and Second Districts, including McClelland, Howard, Whig, Wayne, Washtenaw, Lenawee, Monroe, Hillsdale, and Kent.

The above comprise all the counties in the district. Howard's maj. in the same counties at the last Congressional election was 603.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Lyons, dem. Williams, whig. Jackson, 500; Branch, 300; Calhoun, 400; Kalamazoo, 50; Kent, 250.

The counties to be heard from will in-

crease Mr. Lyon's majority.

Table with 2 columns: District, Candidate. Lists candidates for the Third District: Hunt, dem. Drake, whig. Oakland, 940; Macomb, 400; Livingston, 350; St. Clair, 150; Genesee, 150; Mackinac, 22.

The counties to hear from will not materially change Mr. Hunt's majority in the above counties.

The Democratic majority on the nine State Senators is said to average nearly 1000 each.

Mr. McLeod, of Mackinaw, who is said to be the author of the repeal of the Adultery law last winter, is re-elected. This must be a matter of considerable gratulation to the Democratic party!

A friend writes from Livingston Co.: "The Liberty vote of this county at the late election was as follows:

For Governor, 65, for Lieutenant Governor 69, Congress 67, Senator 60, Representative, 60. This number though small is an increase since last year. The highest given then was 57. A few votes were reported from several towns this year from which none have been heretofore. The seed seems to be sown in 13 towns, evidently by means of the Signal, as addressing the people otherwise seems to be out of the question in our place as you are aware."

In Branch County, the canvass shows the following result for Governor: For Birney, 59, for Barry, 619, for Pitcher, 304. The Liberty vote for the other candidates was about the same as for Birney.

In Monroe County, no Liberty nomination for Representatives was made. Nevertheless, we learn that forty-three votes were given for the other candidates.

In London, the vote stood for Birney, 21, for Barry 39, for Pitcher 5, the Liberty vote being one third of the whole. This was well for a beginning. For Congress, 43 votes were given for McClelland, 15 for Porter, and 7 for Howard.

Seven Counties heard from give about 1100 Liberty votes.

In Green Oak, Livingston County, the vote was for Birney 21, Pitcher 27, Barry 70. In Marshall the Liberty vote was 14, in Detroit 26, in Cass County it was 40. In Wayne County, for Birney, 180; for Representatives about 142.

A friend writes us from Novi, Oakland County:

"Our election is over, and strange is the result. In 1840, this town gave about three hundred votes, with a large whig majority, as was common for this town, and I suppose there are now not less than 350 voters in town, yet there were but about 170 votes polled at this election, 18 Liberty votes, with a Democratic majority of 40 to 50. I have attended election in Michigan 19 years, but never before have witnessed such an apparent indifference, such a thoughtfull indecision as was manifested at the recent election. Very many of our most reflecting men declared themselves to be completely routed, and that they were truly on the fence, did know what to do, and on the whole, would do nothing; and the result of our poll list shows the fact."

The Liberty vote in the several towns in Jackson was thus: Jackson 116, Sandstone 7, Pulaski 5, Hanover 1, Leoni 45, Rives 43, Columbia 23, Tompkins 1, Parma 12, Spring Arbor 25, Liberty 12, Concord, 21. Five towns to be heard from. The whole vote will be about 400. A friend writes us that in all the towns where lectures were given, there was an encouraging gain. In towns where there was no lecturing, there has been some falling off. Jackson has done nobly. It is the banner town! Last year the vote was 35—this year 116. Rives, it will be seen, is fairly revolutionized.

Why will not the other towns in the County learn how this has been done, and follow the example? If one town can be converted to Liberty principles, why cannot two, three, or four be carried by similar efforts? We must succeed by carrying single towns, and these must be won by bringing over single voters. In 1840, about 80 votes were cast in Rives, of which 21 were for Birney the Just. The present State of parties may be learned from the following extract of a letter:

"The result of the election in our town is as follows: The whole number of votes polled was 74, of which 43 were for James G. Birney and Luther F. Stevens. For John S. Barry 21, Zina Pitcher 10, making a majority for the Liberty candidates over both Whig and Democratic of twelve. For Senators, Erastus Hussey and Seymour B. Treadwell received each forty three votes; the Representative ticket was but one or two behind.—The Liberty vote last election was Erastus Hussey 16, V. Meeker 13. So the abolition party is dying away in our town. Owing to the bad state of the weather, or some other cause the number of votes polled was much less than formerly but had all voted, the majority would have been about the same."

The Michigan State Gazette discourses upon the result in this county as follows: "Though we have not been put in pos-

session of the results in the several towns in this county, from what has come to our ears, we have reason to believe that the abolitionists have greatly increased in numbers, (and notwithstanding the billingsgate slang of the Signal of Liberty, that we have heretofore uttered a falsehood in saying that a majority of them are whigs, in favor of all the great measures of the Whig party,) we again assert that, had they cast their votes in accordance with their political opinions, without regard to their anti-slavery feelings, the whig party would have elected its candidates. Such we believe to be the fact—and in view of it we would, now that the excitement of party strife has for a time subsided, ask those of the abolition party who indirectly voted to send Mr. Lyon to Congress, to ponder upon the question whether they have in fact regarded the interest of the slave in the course they have pursued! Mr. Lyon is known to once have favored Mr. Calhoun in his efforts to establish the "institution of slavery," as it is called, and we have no reason to believe his opinions have since been changed. Mr. Williams is the advocate of all the measures of the abolition party, saving their political organization, and had he been elected, would have faithfully represented the anti-slavery feelings of the North. No one hoped or expected to elect the abolition candidate; and now the result shows that Mr. Williams has been sacrificed, and by whig abolitionists; and for what good end? We think this matter is worthy of the candid consideration of every conscientious friend of the slave, and we cannot but think if reflected upon dispassionately, will induce many hereafter to hesitate before they again cast their votes so as to defeat the very object for which abolitionists are contending."

ANTI-SLAVERY ASCENDENCY. It is a fact, conceded, we believe, by every pro-slavery paper in the country, from the Globe downwards, that the British Empire is completely ruled by an anti-slavery influence. They denounce it, talk of English hypocrisy, and all that; but still admit that her national policy is, has been, and will be, anti-slavery. This influence has emancipated 13,000,000 of slaves. It has given £20,000,000 to the West India planters. It maintains, at great expense a squadron on the coast of Africa to suppress the Slave Trade. In an article on Texas, our neighbor of the Journal speaks of this anti-slavery ascendancy in England in the following unqualified terms.

"It is useless to attempt to measure the amount of philanthropy which actuates the government of Great Britain in this action. It is sufficient to know that the anti-slavery party—if it be a party—in Great Britain, is all powerful. No administration could stand a day without carrying out the anti-slavery policy which has become inseparably blended with the government. The statesmen at the head of the British government, or whoever may succeed them, have no choice in this matter. They will inflexibly persevere in the policy of destroying slavery wherever their power or influence extends just because they cannot help it. Their most wise constituency can look coolly on their own brethren, starving by thousands all around them, though no attempt to relieve them is made or thought of, but their government may not, look with like indifference on the well-fed negro of Texas."

We shall not dispute the correctness of the position thus four times solemnly reiterated. But we would ask these papers to notice where this mighty influence came from, which they assert to be irresistible over the British statesmen and nation? Where was it manufactured, and who continues it? It originated in a single person, about sixty years since, and was embodied in a committee of six, a part of whom were Quakers! They talked about Slavery, and kept talking about it, until the whole nation heard, and now her anti-slavery mandates go forth to the four quarters of the Globe. These pro-slavery papers are even now discussing the abolition of slavery in Texas through British influence—in other words, through the influence of this committee of six, most of whom now slumber with the dead!

Does this convey no lesson to us? Cannot these pro-slavery papers, which are filled with prophecies of the destruction of the Liberty party—can they not see that talking and acting will be quite as efficacious here as there? That anti-slavery sentiments will extend from mind to mind, and from heart to heart, till their influence over the nation shall be as resistless as it is over the English people? It matters not what particular channel this influence shall take—whether it be the Liberty organization, or Garrisonism, or both, or neither. Anti-slavery feeling will find a way to propagate itself, and it will find the best way. So that, if human nature is the same in this country and in England, the slave-holders may take warning; for the days of their ascendancy are numbered.

Morgan Bates, the former proprietor of the Detroit Daily Advertiser, has disposed of his establishment to A. S. Williams, and retired from business. The paper is to be edited by Mr. Williams, and F. A. Harding, and will support, the political principles it has hitherto sustained. Mr. Bates, it seems, is to retire to agricultural pursuits.

"THE ONE IDEA PRINCIPLE." Last week we defined "what is meant by a one idea man, in the sense in which the phrase is commonly used. He is one who makes his actions and pursuits subservient to the attainment of some particular object. We showed that this trait of character, whether developed in private individuals, in distinguished men of every profession, in the action of popular masses, both civil and military, and in the powerful influence exerted by voluntary associations, was one main requisite of success, and was an element, not of weakness of character or effort, but of strength. Let us consider the application of this principle to the action of political parties.

In the first place, it is obvious that a multiplication of the essential articles of a political creed, tends to increase the difficulties in the way of obtaining adherents to the party. If you have but one fundamental and paramount object to your party, a very large number may be found who will assent to it as founded in truth, and as a proper object of political action. They may estimate its importance variously, some considering it the most momentous in the nation, while others, who admit its propriety abstractly, will be but little interested in the efforts for its advancement and will rather assent to its truth, than labor for its propagation. Still a large portion of community may be friendly to this political object, while the efforts put forth for its supremacy will be marked by all gradations of zeal, from ardent devotion to cold good wishes. For example, suppose the one fundamental idea of the Liberty party to be the overthrow of the SLAVE POWER. On this one object, persons who differ widely on every other subject, may cordially unite. Bank and Anti-Bank men, Sub-Treasury and Exchequer men, Tariffists and Free Traders, Land Distributionists and Internal Improvement men, Fourierists and Associationists—Atheists, Infidels, Scapists, Catholics, Universalists, Calvinists, Arminians, Quakers, Mormons—in a word, men of every creed, profession and trade, who love Liberty and abhor Slavery, can consistently unite their political power for the overthrow of oppression & wrong. All that is required of each, is to act politically against Slavery. Apart from this, each can enjoy and advocate his peculiar tenets, undisturbed by collisions with his political coadjutors. Such is the result actually taking place. No test being required but a union of political strength against Slavery, we find that all these classes of men are joining themselves to the National Association now organizing for the extinction of Slavery.

This singleness of purpose we consider to be of material advantage to the Liberty party. To test it, let us suppose that this party had two great ideas of equal importance—the abolition of Slavery, and a National Bank. No person could then belong to the party unless he was for both these measures. He must subscribe to two articles instead of one. The consequence would be, that not a single Anti-Bank man could be admitted to the Liberty party; and thus we should exclude one half of community at once. Again, suppose a High Tariff to be a third co-equal article in the new creed. It is plain that here would be a new ground of division and exclusion. And thus the more the main principles of the party were multiplied, the fewer adherents could it have.

Secondly, a multiplication of political objects would not only diminish friends, but would multiply enemies. Should the Liberty party take ground for a High Tariff, the Low Tariff and Free Trade men would oppose it expressly on that account, when they might, perhaps, be inclined to support it on account of its anti-slavery character. So if the Liberty party should adopt Free Trade principles, or go for a Bankrupt law, they must expect the enemies of these schemes will become its political opponents. This result is unavoidable. By uniting the friends of these measures with us, we might, indeed, swell the number of adherents of the Liberty party, but in the same proportion we must augment the number and zeal of its enemies.

Thirdly, a multiplication of party principles tends to disunion and distraction. Suppose the Abolitionists to go to the Bank men, and say, "Gentlemen, we wish you to join us in establishing a political party. Help us, and we will help you. The Abolition of Slavery, and a National Bank shall be our joint objects." This being agreed to, they apply to the Free Traders to come in as third partners in the company. In this way the party might be augmented indefinitely. Now it is obvious that a party formed in this way has not a single principle of vitality in it. It has no soul—no leading predominant object. It is a mere confederacy of political allies for the overthrow of an antagonist. It is an alliance, not a union. While the several allies can do better for their several purposes together than they can separately they will adhere, but each will stand ready to leave the confederacy when its object can be accomplished in some other way. Besides, in all alliances, the interests of the parties often conflict, endless jealousies arise, and success

is retarded or prevented. The Whigs organized the campaign of 1840 on this plan. Their watchword was opposition to the Administration. All the elements of opposition were united for that purpose, and were successful, but were, to a great degree, powerless for accomplishing any permanent or useful reforms.

On the other hand, to endeavor to confine the minds of men exclusively to one political object, however important, and to say that all others are of no consequence, and underserving of attention, is to take ground against common sense, and the general feeling of community. Every patriot is sensible that there are many objects of importance to his country, each of which is to be sought according to its value. First among these stands the PERSONAL LIBERTY of his countrymen; but it does not therefore follow that equal political rights, the simple administration of justice, the security of property, and the economical collection and expenditure of the public revenues should be overlooked.

The Liberty party, therefore, advocates neither extreme, but takes the ground of good sense and patriotism. While it asserts the supremacy of Personal Liberty and Equal Rights as paramount objects of attention, it does not neglect nor throw contempt on "the other great interests." It says to the citizens of all parties: "Here is a fundamental object—the overthrow of the power of the 250,000 slaveholders who tyrannize over this nation. In this you can all unite. Without this, your plans cannot be permanently carried out, without an abject submission of all your rights to the caprice of these slaveholders. Our success is an indispensable pre-requisite to yours. We are not, as a party, enemies to your plans of reform, but we ask you to take hold with us at this one rope where we can all pull together, and this grand obstacle to national prosperity being removed, the relative importance of your several plans can be determined by the voice of the people."

This course, we think, is not only agreeable to the dictates of good sense, but will prove eminently successful. We believe the people of all parties, will take hold of this one rope, and pull with us. We need not quarrel among ourselves because we disagree on some things, but rather let us encourage each other in the one thing in which we do agree, and thus hasten the day of our triumph.

We have thus considered at length the nature and effects of this One Idea principle, because it is a common objection to the Liberty party that it is founded on too narrow a basis for the superstructure which is to be reared upon it. We, however, have come to a very different conclusion. We have seen that common observation, the lessons of history, and the most careful inductions from the nature of the circumstances, all confirm the wisdom of that policy upon which the Liberty party is founded. We rejoice that it seeks one object principally and chiefly, and we consider that as a favorable indication of success. We believe with John Neale, that this party, "with this one idea, will work their way at last into the Halls of Legislation—the seats of Power—and the administration of Law." It may be slower in its growth and extension than would be a simultaneous alliance of all the other great interests with anti-slavery, but while its object is confessedly important, noble, and one, it will be invulnerable alike to outward assaults and intestine divisions, and will stand the storms of successive years.

We believe, too, that it will receive the confidence of community. We know not why all the "other great interests" would not be as safe in the hands of Liberty men as in those of the other parties. It is generally admitted that the Liberty party is now composed chiefly of intelligent and respectable citizens. But the objection is often made that this party will become as corrupt as either of the others. This implies that both the others are corrupt, and indeed, we can prove it upon them by the testimony of each other. If we can believe them at all, we must believe they are both almost or quite as bad as they can be. Even should the Liberty party become like unto them, all the pecuniary interests of the country would be as well attended to as they now are. Liberty men have pursuits, occupations, and interests in common with all others, which will receive their attention. A Liberty Congress need be occupied only a small part of the time with anti-slavery legislation; and the necessary details of business respecting the Army, Navy, Treasury, Post Office, Foreign Affairs, &c. would fill a large portion of the time of each session.

The one idea of the Liberty party thus being carried out, the way would be opened for every judicious and valuable reform—reforms which can never be achieved by parties whose submission to the SLAVE POWER is an indispensable pre-requisite to any share in the Government. With these prospects before us let us be content with the present dimensions of our political platform. In seeking for a sudden growth by compromise or alliance, let us not destroy ourselves. Rather let us remain one and indivisible, putting forth exertions for our common object as opportunity may offer, until the great and most destructive curse of our country shall be removed.

"THE OTHER GREAT INTERESTS." In his recent Dedham speech, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS dwelt very fully on the ascendancy of the Slave Power, and disposes of all the other great interests in the following impressive paragraph: "Fellow citizens: I did intend to say something more upon these subjects to you—to have said something about a bank; but I am compelled, unwillingly, to regard that as an obsolete idea." The question about the Tariff and the Sub-Treasury will probably be very interesting at the approaching session of Congress, and then your interest will be somewhat implicated. I would say something upon these, but I have not time. But after all, I wish you to understand, as my feelings, that the question of slavery, and most particularly the question about the domination of the slave representation, which overburdens us all, is the great question on which your interests are concerned, in the government or the United States. (Applause.) Internal improvements—the public lands—revenue—taxes for the protection of industry—the relations with foreign powers, especially with Great Britain, every thing centres in this odious provision, by which the South has got a representation of slaves, made by their masters."

PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN KENTUCKY. DETROIT, Nov. 8th, 1843. MESSRS. BECKLEY & FOSTER:—In your paper of Oct. 3th, I came across a piece headed "Slave Power," in which it is stated that in the State of Kentucky there are only 429 scholars at the public charge. Having lived many years in that State, I am prepared to contradict the statement, for to my certain knowledge there is, in the city of Louisville, Ky., alone some six or eight Public Schools, containing nearly 1000 scholars, all supported by the public. For the honor of Old Kentucky, I hope you will contradict this statement.—Truth alone can advance the interest of a good cause.

N. HASWELL. The statement referred to is a part of an Address to the electors of the second Congressional District of Ohio, and reads thus: "By the last census, there are fewer scholars at the public charge in the thirteen Slave States than in Ohio alone. They have 35,530; Ohio has 51,312. Kentucky, just across the river from us, has 429." We have not seen that part of the census here alluded to, and we supposed this statement to be correct. If Mr. Haswell will inform us what is the exact number of scholars at the public charge in the state of Kentucky, as reported in the census returns, we will publish it, and stand corrected. Until he does that, our statement is literally correct, for that which appears to the contrary. We merely said that according to the census, the number was 429. We cannot vouch for the accuracy of the census. Perhaps the schools in Louisville are supported by the city alone, and were not established by any State Law, and consequently the scholars are not considered as a "public charge." The town of Providence, R. I., formerly supported seven public schools from its own treasury, when public schools were not established by any law of the State. We are not acquainted with the basis upon which this part of the census was taken, consequently we cannot explain Mr. Haswell's difficulty.

CONGRESS. Congress will meet in two weeks. It seems that we shall have a Democratic House of Representatives, a Whig Senate, and a non-descript President. How these several dignitaries will harmonize together, remains to be seen. One of the first sources of trouble anticipated is the right of certain members to their seats.—The law requires that Representatives shall be elected by single districts, yet New Hampshire, Missouri, Georgia, and Mississippi have elected their delegations by general ticket. A question will arise whether these delegations shall be admitted as members. This may consume a couple of weeks, perhaps. A specimen of the manner the most important business was done in the House of Representatives last winter, may be seen on the first page. We have no reason to believe that the present Congress will exhibit any better manners than their predecessors.

A Washington correspondent of the Charleston Courier, says that John W. Jones, of Virginia, will probably be the candidate of the Van Buren division for Speaker in the House, and Dixon H. Lewis, of Alabama, of the friends of Mr. Calhoun. He thinks it not unlikely that Mr. John Campbell, of S. C. will be finally selected.—Det. Adv.

Both the Democratic candidates for Speaker must be slave-holders, of course! The Whig papers have nominated two Whig Slave-holders for the same office, whose names have escaped us. It is impossible for a Northern man to be a Speaker now. During the last thirty-five years, the North has had a Speaker only seven years! The office of Speaker is next in importance to that of President. Hence the Slave-holders will vote for none except of their own number, and magnanimously give the rest of the nation the option of having a Whig slaveholder for Speaker, or a Democratic slaveholder. They have now the exclusive monopoly of that office.

We find the following going the rounds of the Whig papers. Were it one of Mr. Clay's "fat and sleek" ones, instead of Mr. Tyler's, we suspect they would not be so free with their witticisms. One of the President's slaves has run away from his farm in Williamsburgh. We do not blame him, says the Wheeling Times. Nor we either, says the Salem Register. He has bought so many white slaves lately, and such fellows, that we don't wonder the negroes are ashamed to train in company.

NEW YORK. The Democrats have elected seven out of eight Senators, and the Representatives it is supposed will stand 91 Democrats to 37 Whigs. We have few returns of the Liberty vote. Seven towns in Wyoming County gave 383 votes—last year 303. The Rochester Advertiser has the following: "The vote of the Liberty party in Monroe co., is over 600. Last year 285.—In 1840, it was 77. The vote of that party in Madison county is said to be over 2000! In Onondaga nearly 800. In Oneida about 1000. In Niagara and Orleans about 400 each.—Rochester Advertiser.

Thus six counties give over 5,000 Liberty votes. This opens well. Col. Benton tells us, that the English permit no Bank notes to be issued under five pounds sterling, (nearly \$25,) and they have lately struck a gold coin of that amount to facilitate large payments in gold. The French have no bank notes of less than five hundred francs, (nearly \$100). A few years ago the Bank of France undertook to reduce its notes from five to two hundred francs, but the Government interposed its influence, and prevented it. Mr. Gallatin says "that every part of France is saturated with gold and silver."

The Hon. Wm. Slade, late member of Congress from Vermont, has been chosen by the Legislature, Reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court of that State. ANN ARBOR, Nov. 18, 1842. Wheat sells here at 53 cents. Flour brings \$3.25 at retail. In New York, it is worth \$4.02 to \$4.75. DETROIT, Nov. 10, 1843. Very little Flour coming in by wagons, owing to bad roads. Receipts by Railroads average, daily, 2,700 barrels. Flour sells at \$3.45 a \$3.50. Pork, in hog, \$3.25 per cwt.

Receipts for the Signal of Liberty, by Mail, from Nov. 5, to Nov. 18. J. S. Comstock, \$1, C. Carmichael \$2, P. M. at Jackson \$3, R. Powell, \$2, E. Bond, \$1, P. M. at Wheatland \$3, J. Cunningham \$1, S. Atherton \$2, H. J. Cushman \$5, B. Bartlett \$5, D. L. La Tourette, \$20. ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA. TWELVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM IRELAND, ARREST OF DANIEL O'CONNELL—REVIVAL OF TRADE—CHINESE TREATY. The Steamship Britannia from Liverpool, on the 19th ult. arrived at Boston last Saturday evening, bringing news of the highest interest. The most important intelligence of a general nature, is that of the course adopted by the British Government, to put a stop to the progress of agitation in Ireland. A great repeal meeting had been called for Sunday, the 8th ult. at Clontarf, which was expected to outnumber any of the "monster meetings" thus far held, when, on Saturday afternoon, the 7th, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland DE GREX, issued his proclamation, forbidding the meeting. The Committee of the Repeal Association was immediately called together, and it was resolved, on advice strenuously urged by Mr. O'CONNELL, that the meeting at Clontarf should be countermanded, and every means used to prevent the people from disobeying the order of the Lord Lieutenant. At the same time Mr. O'CONNELL avowed his intention of remaining in Dublin to continue the agitation, instead of proceeding to his country seat as he had intended. A notice of the abandonment of the meeting was adopted, and it was immediately printed, in the same shape as the Lord Lieutenant's proclamation, surmounted, like that document, by the royal arms, and industriously circulated. Persons on the part of the Association were sent to all the outlets of Dublin, and to all the places at which preparatory assemblages of the repealers were to be held, to disperse and send back those coming to the meeting but the time at which the prohibition was declared, was so near that appointed for the meeting, that a great many were already on the road towards Clontarf. On Sunday, all the troops in Dublin were paraded, supplied with 60 rounds of ball cartridge, and disposed on the ground appointed for the meeting, and on the roads thither. The day, however, passed off quietly, and the troops were withdrawn at night without disturbance. On the 9th and 11th, great meetings of the repeal association were held in Dublin, at which Mr. O'Connell was present and spoke. On the 14th, Mr. O'Connell and his son were arrested upon warrants issued by Judge Burton, charging them with having conspired, with others, to change the laws of the realm, and with having raised money for that purpose, and with having, before various assemblies of the people, used inflammatory language. The Attorney General was to proceed by indictment, and not ex-officio, if the grand jury found bills. Mr. O'Connell immediately after giving bail by entering into recognizances in the sum

of £1,000, with sureties of £500 each, issued a letter to the people of Ireland, calling upon them to keep the peace, and at the meeting of the Repeal Association on the 16th, he moved the "Address to the people of Ireland" more elaborately urging the same course.

On the 16th, bail was entered for Dr. Gray, C. C. Duffy, Rev. P. T. Tyrrell, T. M. Ray, K. Barrett, Thomas Tierney, and Thomas Steele, all leading repealers, and held to bail on information similar to that against the O'Connells.

The revival of trade continued to be the theme of general congratulation. Immense sales of cotton, and an advance, had been followed by a partial recession of prices. But the trade was buoyant, and money abundant.

Repealers Arrested.—The Dublin Nation, gives the following list of persons against whom warrants have been issued in Ireland:

For attending at the Mullaghmast Meeting. D. O'Connell, M. P.; John O. Connell, M. P.; Dr. Gray, T. M. Ray, Thomas Steele, R. Barrett.

For taking part in the proceedings of the Association. Daniel O'Connell, John O'Connell, M. P.; Rev. Mr. Tyrrell, Lusk; Rev. Mr. Tierney, Clontariff; Monaghan; Charles Gaven Duffy, R. Barrett, Thomas Steele, T. M. Ray, Dr. Gray.

Two inspectors of Police have just waited upon Mr. Duffy to put him under arrest, and make arrangements for receiving bail.

It was generally believed that warrants were to be immediately issued against the right Rev. Dr. Higgins, the Most Rev. Dr. M'Haile, and Lord French.

Clontarf Meeting.—A great Repeal meeting was appointed at Clontarf about three miles from Dublin, for Sunday, the 8th of October. On Saturday afternoon, the Irish Government issued a proclamation, forbidding the proposed meeting, and immediately Mr. O'Connell, in behalf of the Repeal Association, also countermanded it, by a similar proclamation. The following then occurred:

Extensive military precautions were taken on Sunday. The guards at the place where they are usually stationed in the city itself, were doubled; and, with the exception of the soldiers required for that purpose, and for a reserved force stationed at Aldborough House, by ten o'clock, the whole garrison was drawn up at Clontarf; and the guns of the Pigeon-house, which was garrisoned by several companies of foot and artillery, were turned so as to sweep the road at Clontarf.

The infantry on the ground were commanded by Colonel Fane, the cavalry by Lord Cardigan, and a troop of horse artillery by Colonel Gordon Higgins. The approaches to Conquer Hill were crowded by people from Dublin, Westmeath, Kildare, and the adjoining counties. At every dead wall or post was gathered a knot of persons reading the Lord Lieutenant's proclamation and Mr. O'Connell's notice. The troops, however, were so arranged as to prevent any bodies of people from passing off the road, to which all passengers were strictly confined; and all persons were compelled to keep moving, so that no accumulation of crowds was permitted. The scene was striking and peculiar. On coming to the sheds of Clontarf, about two miles from Dublin, and half a mile from the place of meeting, the multitude became very dense indeed; and the many cars and vehicles proceeding to the scene of action made their way, through with much difficulty.

Advancing a few hundred yards further, the brass helmets of the dragoons glittered in the sun, and orderly Police, endeavoring to clear the path and keep an open space along the road, were visible over the dense mass of Gizee and broad-cloth that occupied it. The picket was supported by all the disposable force of their regiment—the 5th Dragoon Guards, about 150 strong, who were drawn up in double files on either side of the road. Beyond them were placed two pieces of artillery surrounded by their gunners and drivers, with their muzzles pointed towards Dublin, their matches fizzing, and with all other necessary preparations.—In support of these appeared the whole of the 54th Infantry, who, their arms being piled, lounged along the parapet-wall, which protects the road from the sea, or amused themselves by throwing pebbles into the sea; while their officers were taking it easy, and smoking their cigars on the curb-stones.

Then appeared the red and white tufts of the Fifth Fusiliers; the majority of whom, judging from their physiognomies and the touch of the brogue in their conversation, we would say were Irishmen, as indeed many of the men both of the Dragoons and 54th Foot also appeared to be. The full force of this regiment was also on the ground; and directly opposite to them were the whole amount of the County Constabulary, with thirty rounds of ball-cartridge. These green-coated gendarmes seemed to incur the particular hostility of the populace; the manifestations of which they bore with great good humor. Immediately in rear of the Fusiliers yawned the

mouths of two more pieces of artillery, twelve-pound howitzers, around which some fifty of the mounted Artillery in blue and red calpacks were stationed, and in support of which were drawn up the whole of the 11th Light Dragoons, Prince Albert's, *en bivouac*, under the command of Lord Cardigan.

The place selected for the meeting was a large field with a gentle elevation, lying to the left of the seaward wall of Clontarf, and said to have been the place whereupon the great Irish Solon, Brian Borohme, defeated the Danes and their Irish allies, though with the loss of his own life. It lies a little below the position taken by the 11th dragoons, but is only accessible by the road occupied by the military, unless by some narrow paths through the fields. There were but few persons on it, and the platform and tents were taken down precipitately last night. The appearance of so large a force, numbering at least 2,500 or 3,000 men is extremely imposing; but the people assembled do not seem to fear them much—the better to suppress any signs of their dis- appointment; indeed, many of them seem highly delighted at having an opportunity of "teasing the Army" by jeers and laughter; and if the soldiers, in all the abandon of a "stand-at-ease," venture to indulge in any jocular retaliation, they are scouted at and abused instantly for "insulting the people!"

In the midst of the people, in a car, escorted by a number of "gossoms," rode Mr. Thomas Steele, "Head Pacifier of Ireland," bearing a green branch, *vice* an olive branch, and reiterating emphatically the words "Home, home!" He was obeyed by the parties, who continued to move off as they arrived; and there was so little noise or confusion, that he had no difficulty in making himself heard and understood. Such was the state of matters until about 5 o'clock, when there was among the spectators who still remained, a general move towards Dublin. As soon as the place was cleared, the troops also were drawn off; and soon after six o'clock they were again in their barracks. There was no riot or disturbance of any kind throughout the day. The 34th Regiment of Infantry arrived in the course of Sunday, in two divisions.

It would seem by the following decree that Santa Anna is far behind the age in his notion of legislation. Most statesmen of all nations consider it desirable to have industrious foreigners settle in their country. This decree looks like an edict of the Middle Ages.

The Decree of a Despot.—Santa Anna, the Mexican dictator, on the 25th ult. issued a decree prohibiting all foreigners except those naturalized in Mexico, those married to Mexican women, and those who reside in the Republic with their families, from pursuing any retail trade within its limits. Six months from the date of the decree is allowed to those not excepted to wind up their business.—Any foreigner not excepted, who after the expiration of the said period, shall engage or continue in any species of retail trade, is to forfeit his goods, and incur a penalty equal to their value. Foreigners can have workshops in any part of the Republic, and can sell by retail the articles of their own manufacture, provided they employ any Mexican apprentices or workmen.

Wales.—The proclamation from the throne does not appear to have had the effect of silencing the trouble in Wales. The trials of some of the Rebecates were going on at Swansea; meantime the demonstrations against the toll gates have reached Radnorshire and Brecknorshire.

Spain.—In Spain affairs do not appear to be in any more quiet state. Barcelona and several other cities were still in a state of siege. The elections of the Cortes had given a large majority of members in favor of the existing government, but great opposition to their authority was anticipated, both on the part of the army and of the people.

From China.—The news from China is of an interesting nature. Not only has the late treaty been ratified, but a new commercial treaty has been concluded, and published, by which a new tariff of import and export duties is established.—Sir Henry Pottinger most earnestly exhorts all subjects of the British Crown strictly to conform to the provisions of the commercial treaty.

Mr. Cushing, our Minister to China, arrived at Alexandria in the steamer Oriental, on the 17th of September. He had an audience with the Viceroy; and left on the same day for Suez, whence he was to proceed to Bombay in the monthly steamer, expecting there to meet the American squadron ready to receive him and to convey him to China.

Married Women.—The bill securing to married women the use and enjoyment of their separate property, with an amendment charging the separate property of the wife for all necessaries furnished the family by her written order, has passed the Senate of Tennessee, by a vote of 71 to 4.

The New Jersey State Prison has yielded a profit, the past year, of \$3,000 above expenses.

General Intelligence

WASHTENAW COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At the 4th Annual Cattle Show and Fair of the Washtenaw County Agricultural Society, held at Ann Arbor, October 4, 1843, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the several committees proceeded to examine the articles, animals, &c., presented.

At 2 o'clock, P. M., an able address was delivered by E. L. Fuller, Esq. After the address the committees reported the following premiums:

- For the best Cheese, Mrs. W. W. Willet, \$3
" " " " O. White, 2
" " " " J. Easty, 1
" the best Butter, " O. White, 2
" " " " M. F. Crane, 1
" the best Carpeting, " J. G. Leland, 3
" " " " M. F. Crane, 2
" " " " H. M. Cormick, 1
" best Wool Stockings, " J. Easty, 1
" the best Woolen Yarn, " A. E. D'Garmo, 1
" a lot of Sewing Silk, " B. Farrand, 1
" " Lace, " E. W. Morgan, 1
" superior Needle Work, " Roice, 2
" the best breaking up Plow, Mr. V. Chapin, 2
" Liv. Co. Imp'd do Partridge & Co. 2
" an Improved Churn, S. D. M'Dowal, 1
" " Drag, E. L. Fuller, 1
" the best Bull, James Martin, 3
" " Working Oxen, Heman Wilson, 3
" " 2 year old Heifer, W. M' Cormick, 3
" " " Isaac Easty, 2
" the best Milch Cow, O. White, 3
" " Mare and Colt, C. S. Goodrich, 3
" " " H. Camp, 2
" the best Buck, A. E. D'Garmo, 3
" " " George Tibbs, 1
" the best 3 year old Colt, Wm. Hancock, 2
" " " J. M' Cormick, 2

The Committees expressed their regret that the articles and stock presented were not more numerous, but were highly gratified with the superior quality of all, which show that the members of our society have got the true method of producing the best of every thing rather than great quantities of inferior kinds. The Committee on stock were particularly pleased with the number of fine horses presented, and report that it was very difficult to determine to whom to award the premiums, from the fact of so many excellent ones being exhibited and nearly all worthy of premiums.

After hearing the report of the committee the Society proceeded to elect the following officers for the ensuing year: CHAUNCEY GOODRICH, President, HORACE WILCH, Vice Presidents, GEO. SUTTON, W. S. MAYNARD, Sec'y and Treasurer. HIRAM ARNOLD, Reporter.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Daniel B. Brown, L. Foster, E. White, Ann Arbor; A. E. D'Garmo, J. W. Van Cleve, Ypselanti; F. Dunn, E. L. Fuller; Pittsfield; Rufus Knight, Joseph Scott, Lodi; L. Boyden, T. Arms, Webster; William Hiseock, Judge Case, Supervisor; John M' Cormick, Salem; M. F. Crane, Augusta; B. W. Wait, Seio; A. Williams Lima; Ira Spaulding, Sylvan; R. M. Corning, Manchester; Wm. Burling ham, Saline; Henry Hall, Dexter; J. G. Leland, Northfield; R. Shaw, York; Ethan Pier, Linden; C. Brush, Bridgewater; N. Morse, Sharon; Doct. McGoon, Freedom.

The following resolutions were approved:— Resolved, that a Fair be held at Ann Arbor the first Wednesday after Town Meeting in April, for the sale of Working Cattle and for hiring men

Resolved, that the Secretary call a meeting of the board in August to make preparations for the next fair.

Resolved that J. W. Van Cleve be requested to deliver an address at the next fair.

Resolved, that Geo. Sutton, H. Arnold and E. White be a Committee to settle with the Treasurer.

Resolved, That we recommend the School Districts of this county to purchase 10 vols. Grays Agricultural Chemistry for the use of each school.

Resolved, That we have a plowing match, a dinner, band of music, &c. at the next fair.

Resolved, That Mr. Fuller be requested to furnish a copy of his address for publication.

Resolved That our proceedings be published in the papers of this village and in the Michigan Farmer.

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Some were paid off at the end of the week wholly in cents, which the employers purchased at the toll bridges at the rate of 105 for \$1.

To some who had complained of the prices, employers had answered—"If you cant live as you want on the prices that I pay, you know there are houses where you can go and live!" (Meaning the houses of ill fame.)

One woman had to make oiled jackets for sixteen cents a piece. Another was refused work because she would not take slop shirts at four cents apiece, and find the cotton and buttons. Several had worked on flannel shirts, with binding round the neck, for 3 cents.—"Ten would be a good weeks work—80 cts—working from 6 till 9."

In connection with these facts, it will doubtless be recollected that a few months ago it was pompously announced in the papers of the day, that a master tailor in Boston had bought a building lot at auction for the sum of \$90,000 and paid for it on the spot by a check on the bank for the money; and it was further stated that he was also the owner of many other parcels of real estate, all of which were the result of a few years application to his profession.—Maine Age.

Despatch.—The rapidity of communication between this country and England, and the surprising expedition with which an order can be executed, have recently been tested by the Messrs. Chester of Broadway, who forwarded an order to Kidderminster, in the month of June last, for 1200 yards of Brussels carpeting, to be of one pattern; the whole of which was manufactured in fifty days. Two bales arrived in the Garrick and two in the Oxford, and the whole will be put together and spread upon the floor of the House of Representatives at Washington, within four months from the date of the order.—N. Y. Jour. of Com.

The streets of London are now all swept by machinery.

We have some later returns of the election. In Calhoun County the vote stood for Barry 1,123, for Pitcher 737, for Birney 204. The vote for Congress was for Lyon 1145, for Williams 779, for Bement 209.—This, we believe, is a gain of about 50 Liberty votes on last year.

In Jackson county, Barry received 1172 votes, Pitcher 675, Birney 391. For Representative, Lyon 1119, Williams 666, Bement 401. The Liberty vote for Representatives was for Rexford 871, for McGee, 383, for McLean, 578. For Senators, Mr. Treadwell received 401, Mr. Hussey 402. The average Liberty vote was 590—last year, 500. Average whig vote, 659—Democratic, 1,140.

The Liberty vote for Macomb was 72. A friend writes us from Richland, Kalama-zoo County: "The election was not marked by any great excitement by either of the parties—indeed it seemed as if the night-mare had seized the vitals of the great mass of voters. This town in 1840 polled over 120 votes, at the last canvass it only polled 63, and 33 of these were cast in favor of Liberty. Last fall we polled over 40 Liberty votes, and the decrease this fall is owing partly to the increase of last fall being effected by local causes, and partly to the removal of about a dozen genuine abolitionists from the place—but they will count in the aggregate.

The vote of our candidate stood as follows: Birney and Stevens received 33 votes each, Bement (for Congress) 33, J. P. Marsh (for Senate) 34. The Liberty vote for Representatives was 30. A few abolitionists supported the Whig candidate for Representative—still his warmest friends have abandoned the idea of his success. When will the whigs learn not to throw away their votes? If they tell the truth, there is no need of it. If as they say, all the abolitionists come from the whig ranks, and the whig party is in fact an abolition party, they are chargeable with gross inconsistency in not uniting with Liberty's hosts."

Yours in haste

OFFICIAL CANVASS OF WASHTENAW COUNTY. Statement of votes given in the County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, for the office of Members of the House of Representatives, at the General Election, held on the Sixth and Seventh days of November, A. D. 1843:

The whole number of votes given for members of the House of Representatives, were twenty two thousand six hundred and sixty seven; and they were given for the following persons, to wit:

Chauncey Joslin received one thousand eight hundred and twenty six votes. Caleb Van Husen received one thousand eight hundred and one votes. Micah Porter received one thousand eight hundred and fifty three votes.

Henry Hall received one thousand eight hundred and fifty three votes. Abel Parkhurst received one thousand six hundred and seventy seven votes. Norton R. Ramsdell received one thousand seven hundred and ninety six votes.

Aaron D. Truesdell received one thousand six hundred and sixty six votes. Orrin Parsons received one thousand six hundred and eighty three votes. C. Huston Van Cleve received one thousand six hundred and fifty nine votes.

Edwin Lawrence received one thousand six hundred and sixty votes. Joshua G. Leland received one thousand seven hundred and three votes. George Warner received one thousand six hundred and sixty seven votes. Daniel Pomeroy received two hundred and ninety seven votes.

Joseph Bennett received two hundred and ninety eight votes. Darius S. Wood received three hundred

votes. Ira Spalding received two hundred and ninety eight votes.

Sabin Felch received three hundred and three votes. Samuel W. Foster received two hundred and ninety nine votes.

A. D. Truesdell received one vote. N. R. Ramsdell received two votes. Lyman Corbin received one vote. Abel received one vote.

J. G. Leland received two votes. Curtis R. Whitney received two votes. Joel B. Boynton received two votes. Henry Parcus received seven votes. Chauncey Joslin received one vote. Henry Parkhurst received eight votes. Chauncey Goshlin received two votes. Chauncey Goshen received one vote. Huston Van Cleve received one vote. C. Joslin received one vote.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. We the undersigned do hereby certify that at a meeting of the County Board of Canvassers, on the fourteenth and fifteenth days of November, A. D. 1843, at the County Clerk's office, in the village of Ann Arbor, for the purpose of canvassing the votes given in said County, on the Sixth and Seventh days of November, A. D. 1843, for the officers then to be elected; it was then and there ascertained and determined, by said Board of Canvassers that Chauncey Joslin, Caleb Van Husen, Micah Porter, Henry Hall, Norton R. Ramsdell and Joshua G. Leland, having received the greatest number of votes, were severally elected to the office of Representatives to the State Legislature.

NATHAN PIERCE, Chairman of the County Board of Canvassers.

E. P. GARDNER, Secretary of the County Board of Canvassers.

By the Governor of the State of Michigan. A PROCLAMATION. Whereas, the time is approaching when, according to a long established and well approved custom, observed by most of the States of this Union, the people unite in rendering Thanksgiving and praise to the great Giver of all good, and

Whereas, though sanctioned by no legal authority, it has been customary for the Chief Executive officer of the several States to recommend a particular day to be set apart for such purpose, and

Whereas, it is a duty incumbent on all to render thanks to the Most High for His Divine protection.

Now, therefore, I, John S. Barry, Governor of the State of Michigan, have thought proper to appoint, and by these presents do appoint, Thursday, the thirtieth day of November next, as a day of public Thanksgiving and Prayer; and I do here recommend to the people of this State to set apart and observe the same accordingly; that they assemble on that day in their several places of public worship, and with united hearts render unfeigned thanks to the great Maker and preserver of all things, for the numberless blessings vouchsafed to us during the past year; that he has preserved our lives, maintained peace within our borders, stayed the pestilence, averted famine, rewarded the husbandmen with abundant harvests, and preserved to us inviolate our civil and religious institutions, and with deep humility, confessing our sins, give thanks for all his numerous mercies, and humbly ask a continuance of Divine favors.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my hand, and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed. Done at the Capitol in the City of Detroit, this twenty-sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty three, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty-eighth.

JNO. S. BARRY.

By the Governor: R. P. ELLERBROG, Sec'y of State.

Wesleyan Hymn Books, JUST received and for sale by G. BECKLEY, Ann Arbor, Nov. 18, 1843. 30

Attention Ladies. SPINNING WHEELS, QUILL WHEELS, REELS and SPOOLS, for sale by C. J. GARLAND, November 18, 1843. 30

Strayed FROM the subscriber, in the town of Green Oak, Livingston Co., on the 12th of August, a medium sized Red Ox, 12 years old last Spring high horns, which have been bored for distemper. Whoever will give information where said Ox can be found, will be reasonably rewarded.

HANNIBAL LEE, Green Oak, Nov. 13, 1847. 30-3w.

TAILORING. WILLIAM WILKINSON CLAIMS the attention of the inhabitants of Ann Arbor and the surrounding country, and informs them he has located himself in the North side of the square, near the Post Office, opposite the rear of the Court House, where he is always on hand to wait on those who wish to be fitted with a call. The farmers are sure to be suited with good comfortable fits. All who are more fashionably inclined can be accommodated, having received the latest fashions for Fall and Winter.

Cutting done on the shortest notice, and warranted to fit made up by experienced hands. Ann Arbor, Oct. 1, 1843. 23-1f.

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. (4-1-1) S. D. WOODWORTH.

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

ABBOT & BEECHER.

DETROIT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN DOMESTIC STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

JUST received a larger Stock than ever of Heavy Brown Sheetings, Shirtings and Drillings, Bleached Goods, Calicoes, Apron Checks, Hoggings, Burtons, Diapers, Crabs, Muslin, Fustians, Mole Skins, Sattines, Sheep's Gray Cloth, Buckskin Cloth, Fancy Cassimeres, Coatings, Alpaca Lustre, Changeable Stripes, Do. Fancy Alpines, Cape Delaines, India Cloth, Mouslin De, Laines, Parisians, Chusons, Shawls, Robes, Cardinals, Damask, Shawls, Black, Blue, Black, Brown, and Blue Broad Cloths, Felt and Pilot Over Coatings, Blankets, Flannels, and Superior

BEAVER CLOTHS, Leather, Cotton Yarn, Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Rice and Tobacco. All of which Goods will be sold at the LOWEST PRICES that they can be bought for West of New York City, and we wish our Friends to give us a Call before Buying.

POT ASH, WOOL AND FLOUR, For which we will pay the highest prices either in CASH or GOODS, at the CHEAPEST CASH PRICES, No. 144, Jefferson Avenue, Corner Bates Street, Detroit, Nov. 13, 1843.

LEATHER. THE undersigned has just received from the Manufacturer, and will continue to be supplied with a General Assortment of EASTERN TANNED LEATHER, which he will sell at decidedly Low Prices, for CASH or HIDES. He will continually have on hand Spanish and Slaughter

SOLE LEATHER, of Light, Middle and Heavy Weights; Upper Leather, Oak and Hemlock Tanned Calf Skins, Fat and Slaughter Kips, Harness and Bridle Leather, Bindings, White and Colored Linings, Shoe Thread, &c.

All persons desirous of purchasing are requested to call at the ONE STORY BRICK BUILDING, No. 39, Woodward Avenue, and examine the quality and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. The highest Market Price will be paid in CASH FOR HIDES. J. D. BALDWIN, Nov. 13, 1843. 29-6m.

UNITY OF INTEREST. NOBLE AND SPRAGUE, WOULD call the attention of the citizens of Ann Arbor, and the community in general, to the fact that they, believing that two heads are better than one, have formed a co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on the

TAILORING BUSINESS, in all its branches. They will be always on hand, two doors West of the Washtenaw, in the Lower Village of Ann Arbor, where all who favor them with their patronage will be sure of satisfaction. No pains will be spared in making their garments fashionable, comfortable, and durable.

They feel confident from past experience, and from the attention which they pay to their business, that they cannot fail of giving universal satisfaction, and CARRYING are determined not to be outdone by any establishment west of New York.

N. B. CUTTING done on short notice, and strict attention will be paid to the orders of the customer. P. S. We like to have forgot by the way to mention, that we too are in the receipt of the New York and Boston Fashions, for the Fall and Winter of 1843-4.

NOBLE & SPRAGUE, Ann Arbor, Lower Town, Nov. 3, 1843.

Notice. A. M. NOBLE and I respectfully remind our customers, that as he has taken a partner, and is making new arrangements in his business, he wishes for an immediate settlement with all who are indebted to him. Ann Arbor, Nov. 6, 1843. 28-3m.

NEW GOODS!! HAVING retired, not from business, but to the old stand of G. Ward, I will sell GOODS Cheap. My stock is entirely new and embraces a good variety, well selected, and the goods cannot fail to satisfy those who wish to purchase.

I have spent most of the summer and part of the fall, in New England, where the Goods are made, and I have been able to purchase such goods as I wanted; and at such prices, as will enable me to sell them about as low as will have been sold in New York, from Jabbing Houses during this season. Especially I can sell

Woolen Cloths, from the coarsest to superfine, 3-4 & 6-4 Cloths, Scotch, Cassimeres, &c. at low prices. More: I have on hand a good stock of Comb Thread, Pins, Needles, &c. &c. which I can, and will sell to you, who wish to buy by the quantity at very low rates.

I will take ASHES and BLACK SALTS, or TEA BASH by Ashbury; and will sell SAL-TERUS in quantities to suit purchasers. TERMS—Cash, Produce, or good Credit. I am, Gentlemen and Ladies, Respectfully yours, F. DENISON, Ann Arbor, Upper Town, Nov. 7, 1813.

N. B. Cash paid for FLOUR, or Pot and Peatash, or advanced on the same and sold as usual. 29-1f.

FASHIONABLE HAT STORE. W. BARNUM, would respectfully inform the citizens of Detroit, and surrounding country that he has constantly on hand a valuable assortment of Hats, Caps, Furs &c. which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms at No. 75, Jefferson Avenue. GENTLEMEN and LADIES from abroad on visiting the City will do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. Detroit, Nov. 10th, 1843. 29-6m.

\$25,000 WORTH! Whew! They must be dear, Sir. \$50,000 WORTH!! Worst yet, indeed from appearances. \$75,000 WORTH!!! This is, in judging from prices. CALL at G. Ward's old stand, where they are sold understandingly, and sell Goods so that a good stock will amount to less than \$10,000 under the present system. VIATOR, Ann Arbor, Nov. 7, 1813. 27-1f.

MRS. BUFFINGTON RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies of Ann Arbor and its vicinity, that she has just received her latest patterns for Hats, Caps, Cloaks, and Dresses; and she respectfully invites them to call and examine for themselves. She likewise reminds them her sincere thanks for their patronage for the past year, and begs a continuation. Her establishment will be found midway between the Upper and Lower Town. Ann Arbor, Nov. 2, 1843. 28-1f.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES. OF superior quality, just printed and for Sale at this Office. Ann Arbor, Nov. 9, 1843.

RAIL ROAD HOTEL.

1843. BY 1843. PATRICK & ANDREWS.

OPPOSITE THE WESTERN AND NORTHERN RAIL ROAD DEPOTS, DETROIT, MICH.

THE above Hotel has been greatly enlarged, and fitted up in a style equal to any public house in Detroit, for comfort and convenience.—Its location is in a healthy and pleasant part of the city, being adjacent to the Public Square, and in the immediate vicinity of the Central and Northern Rail Roads, and convenient to the

STAGE ROUTES diverging to the different parts of the State. Travellers wishing to take the Cars or Boats cannot find a more convenient place than this, being near the Cars on both Rail Roads, and its immediate connection with the Boats. The Proprietors assure the public, that no pains will be spared to furnish their TABLE with the best Market produce, and their customers with every attention in their power, requisite to their comfort.

CARRIAGES & BAGGAGE WAGONS always in readiness to convey Passengers to and from the Boats and Cars free of charge. TERMS—75 cents per day, or 25 cents per meal. PATRICK & ANDREWS, Nov. 6, 1843. 28-6m.

1843. WHOLESALE & RETAIL. J. M'FARREN, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, SMART'S BLOCK, 137 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, Sizing Wax, Cane of the newest and best quality, and Paper of all sizes; and Book, News and Stationer's Ink, of various kinds.

BLANK BOOKS. Full and half bound, of every variety of Ruling, MEMORANDUM BOOKS, &c. To Merchants, Teachers and all who trade in quantities, a large discount made. SABBATH SCHOOL & BIBLE SOCIETY DEPOSITORY. 51-1f.

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 at the lowest and best quality. 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, CALICOES, SUMMER STUFFS, SATINETS, BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, GAMBROONS, LINENS, CAMBRICS, MULLS, 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. Hats, of all kinds, for Men, Women and Worried. Bonnets, Leghorns, 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.

MORTGAGE SALE. DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money with the interest thereon, secured to be paid by a certain indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the twenty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty, executed by Eli Gran- ger, of Stio, in the County of Washtenaw and the State of Michigan, to Samuel Clemens, of Lima, in the County of Stio, in the County of Washtenaw, and recorded in the Register's Office, of the County of Washtenaw aforesaid, d on the second day of April, A. D. one thousand, eight hundred and

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!!!
The members of the Kalamazoo Mutual Insurance Company are hereby notified...

January 1st, 1843, 11 per cent.
February 28th, 11 " "
March 11th, 11 " "
April 1st, 11 " "
Sept. 1st, 11 " "

It is confidently expected that the members will be prepared to pay their assessments promptly...

To be published in all the newspapers printed in this State...

PAINTING.
L. LAMBERT.
BESSE L. LAMBERT.
The inhabitants of the surrounding country, that having located himself in the Lower Village...

DR. BANISTER'S CELEBRATED PINKETTES.
A safe, speedy, and sure remedy for fever and ague, cholera, cholera morbus, and bilious diseases...

DR. BANISTER'S CELEBRATED PINKETTES.
The proprietor having tried them in a great variety of cases...

DR. BANISTER'S CELEBRATED PINKETTES.
The following is one from among the numerous testimonials...

DR. BANISTER'S CELEBRATED PINKETTES.
MISS DEAN'S CELEBRATED CHEMICAL PLASTER.

DR. BANISTER'S CELEBRATED PINKETTES.
THE FOLLOWING IS ONE FROM AMONG THE NUMEROUS TESTIMONIALS...

DR. BANISTER'S CELEBRATED PINKETTES.
ATTENTION, CLOTHIERS!

DR. BANISTER'S CELEBRATED PINKETTES.
JUST received at the General Depot for the sale of Clothiers Stock...

DR. BANISTER'S CELEBRATED PINKETTES.
CHARLES H. STEWART, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

Peters Pills.
All mankind throughout their wide and immense circulation...

Peters Pills.
The town and country are alike filled with their praise...

Peters Pills.
The proprietor having tried them in a great variety of cases...

Peters Pills.
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The proprietor having tried them in a great variety of cases...

LOWER TOWN HEAD QUARTERS!

MESSRS. DAVIDSON & BECKER, have just received from New York a large and splendid assortment of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS.

Also, a large quantity of Dry Groceries, Crockery, Shelf Hardware, Nails, Boots and Shoes, Men's and Boy's Caps, Paints, Dye Stuffs, and Medicines, &c. &c. &c.

which they will sell lower than has ever before been offered in this place.

For particulars call at their Store, No. 3, Brown's Block, (formerly occupied by H. Becker.)

Remember that they will not be undersold. 29-6m

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!
The subscriber having just received several cases of BRASS and WOOD CLOCKS...

RAIL ROAD TEMPERANCE HOUSE.
The undersigned, respectfully, informs the friends of Temperance...

TO CLOTHIERS.
MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS.
The subscribers are now receiving, at their stores...

Dye Woods & Dye Stuffs.
35 tons Logwood, Fustic, Limewood, Nicaragua, Hyperic Wood...

Attention, Invalids.
WHO has tried the PINKETTES and Jew Dr. BANISTER'S CELEBRATED PINKETTES...

GRAVE STONES, MONUMENTS, TOMB TABLES, &c.
THE subscriber has a large assortment of Marble...

Murder & Suicide.
PASSING your streets few days since, I was almost hurled overboard...

STOCK OF GOODS.
selected at private sales, embracing nearly every thing called for in the country...

Wanted.
In exchange for GOODS, most kinds of country produce...

Wanted.
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Wanted.
In exchange for GOODS, most kinds of country produce...

YPSILANTI ACADEMY, AND TEACHERS' SEMINARY.
H. H. GRIFPEN, PRINCIPAL.
Miss E. HAMMOND, ASSISTANT.

The winter term of this institution will commence on Monday, Nov. 20...

The tuition is to be paid at the middle of the term. No deduction for absence will be made...

GRASS LAKE ACADEMY, AND TEACHERS' SEMINARY.
The winter term of this institution will commence on Monday the sixth of November...

Tuition.
For the common English branches, \$3.00. For the Natural and Mathematical Sciences, \$4.00...

FOSTER TUCKER, Secretary of the Board.
Grass Lake, Oct. 23, 1843.

GREAT BARGAINS.
"READY MADE CLOTHING!"
HALLOCK & RAYMOND

"READY MADE CLOTHING"
Wanted to inform the citizens of Ann Arbor and the State generally...

"READY MADE CLOTHING"
To be found at any establishment in this State...

"Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings."
which they are prepared to manufacture to order...

MACHINE CARDS.
Sainnet Wares, Shears, &c.
This entire stock has been purchased within the last two weeks...

WOOLEN MANUFACTORY.
THE subscribers would inform the public that they are now manufacturing WOOLEN CLOTH...

Milinery & Dress Making.
MRS. C. BUFFINGTON.
RESPECTFULLY announces to the inhabitants of Ann Arbor...

GRAVE STONES, MONUMENTS, TOMB TABLES, &c.
THE subscriber has a large assortment of Marble...

Murder & Suicide.
PASSING your streets few days since, I was almost hurled overboard...

STOCK OF GOODS.
selected at private sales, embracing nearly every thing called for in the country...

Wanted.
In exchange for GOODS, most kinds of country produce...

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Wanted.
In exchange for GOODS, most kinds of country produce...

KEEP GOING AHEAD.
Now is the Time for Great Bargains, and no Mistake.
R. BANKS.

Wanted to inform his old customers and others visiting Detroit...

FREE LABOR.
MARCUS STEVENS & SAMUEL ZUG.
HAVE taken the rooms in the lower end of the White Block...

CABINET WARE.
The undersigned, having been appointed by the Judge of Probate...

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
The undersigned having been appointed by the Judge of Probate...

JAMES G. BIRNEY, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
J. R. WALKER would announce to his friends...

E. DEAN'S CELEBRATED CHEMICAL PLASTER.
The most effectual remedy yet discovered for Piles, Hemorrhoids, White Swellings...

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HALSTEAD'S BRISK PILLS.
The Brisk Pills answer for the purpose more effectually for any disease...

Wanted to inform his old customers and others visiting Detroit...

FREE LABOR.
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