

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

THE INVIOIABILITY OF INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS IS THE ONLY SECURITY TO PUBLIC LIBERTY.

T. FOSTER,
G. BECKLEY, } Editors.

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THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

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MISCELLANY.

LETTERS FROM MICHIGAN.

NUMBER VI.

I know not how I can better convey to you a correct view of the nature of the anti-slavery feeling in Michigan, than by a brief notice of the discussions at the Anniversary of the State Society, with such observations as may occur. There are several kinds of Abolitionists, who differ much from each other. There is the old fashioned Quaker kind, (I mean no disrespect) who approve of no anti-slavery measures which may make disturbance, but content themselves with bearing testimony against the sin. There are the Garrisonians, who make war upon the churches, ministers, and slavery together. There are the Do-nothing Abolitionists, who talk and pray against Slavery, and then vote for Slaveholders for Presidents, and for the highest ecclesiastical offices. The fourth class oppose the institution wherever it presents itself, in church or state. Hence this class are opposed by all the others, as you will see by the proceedings on this occasion.

As soon as the Annual Report of the Executive Committee had been read,

Rev. Mr. ROUSE, agent of the American Tract Society, arose and said that he was well known to be warmly attached to the anti-slavery cause. Those who knew him would not distrust his sincerity, he never might differ with them as to particular measures. The first anti-slavery note was sounded by Garrison, and the whole tenor of his course had involved a continued crimination of the clergy, and a warfare on the organized churches. Many anti-slavery men could not approve of these things, and were compelled to stand aloof. His business had been such that for many years he had possessed uncommon facilities for knowing the real sentiments of a great number of ministers and leading church members on this question, and he wished them to be distinctly understood and considered by this Society. When conversing with them by their firesides, their language was substantially like this:

"I love the cause of the Slave, and would be glad to act for his deliverance, but I cannot act with the leading abolitionists. I should be glad to read and circulate the anti-slavery papers, for there is much that is valuable and excellent in them, but I cannot take up one for a moment without meeting with a thrust at ministers, or at the Presbytery, or the General Assembly, or the Bible Society, or the Board of Foreign Missions. They are denounced in the most positive manner because they will not pass resolutions against slavery, and exclude all slaveholders from their fellowship. The churches & ecclesiastical bodies are continually roused to action, and held up to scorn, if they do not act as prominent abolitionists wish. I love the cause, but when my brethren insist that I shall co-operate with them in these things, and undertake to prescribe to me how I shall act, I must keep aloof from the cause."

Mr. R. said that by this continual going and spurring, ministers were much fretted in their feelings, and were prevented from uniting with others in the common cause. He did not say that this feeling in ministers was right. He did not apologize for it, or justify it. He spoke of it as a fact. Ministers may be reached as individuals, but when you touch their organizations, you touch that which they love better than they do anti-slavery. But this continual finding fault with ecclesiastical bodies was not only bad in its results, but was not warranted by the facts of the case. Suppose a Presbytery should vote against Slavery in any way you please, it amounts to nothing practically. It is a mere expression of opinion which binds no body. So of the General Assembly. A great outcry had been raised against this body, because they had not passed resolutions against slavery. Supposing they had done so, they would not have been binding on the smallest child. A war had been kept up for years against the American Board, because they admitted slaveholders to membership, and solicited contributions from them. Mr. R. conceived this warfare upon these organizations was unwise, because we could do more against slavery through these organizations than we could without them. As the Report to which he had just listened, contained some passages strongly censuring certain denominations for not acting against slavery in an organized capacity, he moved that it be referred to a select committee of five or seven.

Mr. FOSTER, Secretary of the Society,

wished to say a few words in explanation before the vote was taken. He thought the charge of "Garrisonism" could not be properly brought against the Report, or the Executive Committee from whom it emanated. That Committee, with one exception, were all members of Christian churches, and they would be far from sustaining a crusade against their own denominations. But he could say for himself, and he believed also for the rest of the Committee, that he had very little attachment to that religion which makes property of human beings—of those for whom Christ died, and sanctions their sale as brute beasts. Others might admire such a religion, and praise its excellencies, but under whatever name it might appear, it was the very reverse of that which Christ taught. He believed it was of the Devil, and had no fellowship for it. With Rev. Mr. ROUSE he had some acquaintance, and was pleased to hear him express his objections to the Report with his usual frankness and candor. He wished the points of difference among gentlemen might be fully and kindly discussed.

Rev. Mr. BACON, of Brooklyn, was an Abolitionist, but was opposed to such indiscriminate censure of the churches. He was for a revision.

Mr. A. M. BAKER, a lawyer of Adrian, was in favor of a revision on another ground. That Report endorses the whole ground of political independent nominations. There were many Abolitionists in that county who differed from others in reference to the measures to be pursued. They could not subscribe to the confession of faith to which they had just listened. Let it not, however, be inferred that they were lukewarm in the cause of the slave. There were more than twenty refugees from slavery then living in that county, and he believed he might justly say, that the whole united power of the South could not carry back one of them to slavery. (Applause.)

S. B. TREADWELL, of Jackson, had listened attentively to the remarks of gentlemen, and he must say, with all due respect, that their arguments were stale and unprofitable. It was the first time in three years that he had heard political action against slavery repudiated by one who called himself an Abolitionist. He had no fellowship for those who preach and talk and pray against slavery, and then vote for it. This Report seemed to be treated as the anti-slavery cause had always been. The church sends us to the politicians because it is a political question, and they send us back to the church because it is a moral question. Thus it is kicked about between them both, not being holy enough for the church, and too holy for the politicians. As to the objection of Mr. ROUSE, that ministers are "fretted" because we blame churches for their inaction, he had only to say, that if ministers were fretted because the truth was spoken in love, he was sorry for their condition. He approved of the Report as it stood.

Rev. Mr. TOMLINSON, of Adrian, had not discovered such objectionable imputations as others had seen. He was, however, desirous of having it referred to a committee.

Rev. Mr. ROUSE thought his zealous brethren did not take the best way. Their course, instead of attracting, repels. Churches were not to be reached as organized bodies, nor were ministers to be made to co-operate in their official capacity. As individuals, their aid might be secured. But when a minister opens an anti-slavery paper and finds that the General Assembly is thrashed because it does not do just as the Editor would wish, and every benevolent association is served in the same manner, he will not co-operate with such men, nor will he read such papers. While this course is pursued, ministers must lie on their oars till better times.

Rev. Mr. —, of Brooklyn, objected especially to the sentiment so prominent in any way you please, it amounts to nothing practically. It is a mere expression of opinion which binds no body. So of the General Assembly. A great outcry had been raised against this body, because they had not passed resolutions against slavery. Supposing they had done so, they would not have been binding on the smallest child. A war had been kept up for years against the American Board, because they admitted slaveholders to membership, and solicited contributions from them. Mr. R. conceived this warfare upon these organizations was unwise, because we could do more against slavery through these organizations than we could without them. As the Report to which he had just listened, contained some passages strongly censuring certain denominations for not acting against slavery in an organized capacity, he moved that it be referred to a select committee of five or seven.

Mr. FOSTER observed that Mr. BIRNEY, the candidate of the Liberty party for the Presidency, when a delegate to the World's A. S. Convention in 1840, had published a pamphlet with this title—"The American churches the bulwark of American Slavery." Hence the sentiment had spread through all the anti-slavery papers, and he supposed was an admitted truth, until he heard it questioned on this floor for the first time in several years. If the sentiment were erroneous, it should be stricken from the Report.

The next day the committee to whom it was referred brought in the original Report with amendments, which were tried one by one. Some were adopted, and some were rejected, but on the whole the

document was improved, without compromising any of its principles. Some of the remarks on adopting the amendments were quite characteristic.

Mr. HALSEY, a lawyer of Adrian, although not a member, asked leave to suggest an amendment. In the Report, slaveholding churches were spoken of as Christian churches, thus acknowledging them to be such. This he thought a reproach to Christianity. Christ's religion did not sanction property in man. He proposed to insert "professed" before "Christian churches" which was agreed to.

In one place, slaveholders were called "robbers." A debate sprang up on substituting "slaveholders" for "robbers." This brought up the whole question about using denunciatory language, which has been discussed so much, and with so little profit.

Rev. Mr. BARROWS, of Franklin, said the original Report was objected to because it had an edge to it. He did not wish the edge to be taken off. He believed in plain exhibitions of truth. All reformers had used plain language. The politician says, "Smash away through the ecclesiastical bodies, but let us alone!" The ecclesiastic says, "Smash away through the political parties, but let our churches alone!" He believed in speaking the plain truth of both.

Rev. Mr. ROUSE objected to the slang of the expression. He spoke of it as a Garrisonism—it was a slap at ministers—a cudgel to belabor ministers. While such expressions were used, they would be afraid of anti-slavery men.

The word "robbers" was expunged.

In the evening, Rev. G. BECKLEY introduced a resolution declaring that the American churches were the bulwark of slavery. In support of this, he showed that in all the large denominations, slaveholders are received into the churches, they are received without rebuke, they are retained as good brethren in the Lord, they are promoted to the highest ecclesiastical honors, they are made officers of Bible, Tract, and Missionary societies, and every attempt to censure or exclude them is steadfastly resisted by the ecclesiastical bodies. Thus the American churches as a body, interposed themselves as a bulwark and a defence between slaveholder and public opinion.

Rev. Mr. BARROWS, of Franklin, had lived at the South, and could bear testimony to the fact that ministers were permitted to hold slaves. The duty of Christians was to remember the slave as though they were in the same condition. He intended to do it—to pray for him, to plead for him and to vote for him. He was not afraid of having one idea, and to accomplish much, men must have one idea, and must pursue it with untiring energy.

Rev. Mr. BACON, of Brooklyn, was opposed to the resolution. He thought it was too indiscriminate. He had no doubt the church at the South were all corrupt on this subject. He did not regard the churches as the bulwark. The institution had other defences. He wished it to read that the churches were one of the pillars that supported it. This resolution would give joy to the politicians, because it takes the responsibility from them. They would say that they were exempt from all accountability for it.

Rev. Mr. EGBERTON, of Jackson, inquired if Northern churches did not sustain slavery? They fellowship slaveholders, and vote for them. The great majority of the northern churches are not with us, but with the slaveholders. There might be other pillars, but this was the main one: because no legislation against slavery would go ahead of the moral sentiment of the people.

Rev. Mr. CURTIS, of Adrian, considered this resolution an instance of unauthorised generalization. The precise tenor of his remarks was not apprehended, but he was understood to say, that the resolution looked strongly towards Garrisonism. The implication was that if the churches be the bulwark of slavery, the bulwark must be destroyed before the evil can be reached. He did not deny but that the Northern churches were in some degree responsible for slavery. But when he did the anti-slavery influence emanate? Was it not from the same churches?

Rev. Mr. JONES, of Grass Lake, said the church of Jesus Christ, as such, is far from sustaining slavery. But she has departed from the line of her duty, and placed herself as a shield of this great iniquity. It did not follow that we must therefore destroy the church. It was only necessary that she assume a right position—an attitude of hostility, not to abolition, but to slavery.

The resolution was adopted. The fourth resolution asserted that Liberty men could see no difference between the two great political parties, so far as our objects were concerned.

D. C. JACKSON, of Adrian, sheriff of Lenawee county, said he was a member

of the first anti-slavery association in this State. He disapproved of the third party, because it could accomplish nothing of moment if it should succeed. Suppose Birney to be elected, what could he do? What has this party done already? Nothing except to weaken and divide anti-slavery men, and sow dissensions in churches. Moral suasion was amply sufficient to accomplish the work. We can petition Congress, and make our influence felt there, and get slavery done away. Besides, there are other great interests deserving attention. These should not be neglected for the sake of securing one.

Mr. J. O. COMSTOCK, of Adrian, thought the resolution incorrect. There was a difference between the parties. The Whigs support the right of petition, while the Democrats go against it. Adams, Slade, Giddings &c., go as far in promoting anti-slavery views as the Constitution will permit. We do not do well to abuse our friends. He was an abolitionist, and had been for years, but did not approve the third party.

The President, C. H. STEWART, asked why the Whigs re-established the Gag when they were in power? He read from the Detroit Advertiser, the leading Whig paper in the State, showing that it took ground for the reception of petitions as the best means of allaying the anti-slavery excitement, but was opposed to granting the prayer of the petitioners. This was a mere mockery. As to Mr. Giddings, he only advocates a part of the Liberty principles. He supports Henry Clay for the Presidency. He has publicly declared that he had done more to use up the Liberty party in his District than any other man. Would the Whigs vote for a half and half man? Would they sustain a Democrat for Congress who made his boast of having done more to use up the Whig party than any other man? Far from it. Yet Liberty men were asked to act in this absurd and suicidal manner.

Dr. GALLUP, of Genesee County, contended that Legislation was indispensable to the preservation of Liberty. Slavery is sustained by law. We cannot buy up all the slaves, because the price would rise in proportion to the demand. But suppose we could set them all free by moral suasion, we should still need legislation to prevent the re-establishment of slavery. Hence legislation is indispensable; and we need to elect men who will legislate right. He supposed the case of a moral suasion Whig, who was a whig in sentiment, but was opposed to carrying it into politics. He was in favor of establishing a U. S. Bank by moral suasion, but was opposed to all political action, and should therefore vote for a rank Democrat. Equally inconsistent would it be in Abolitionists to vote for those who are for retaining the slave laws.

There was one encouraging circumstance about the Liberty enterprise—its principles were confessedly right, and the only question remaining was one of expediency respecting the best method of carrying them out. A. M. BAXIA then spoke at considerable length, and with candor and ability. He wished to speak only his own opinion, and he must do that without premeditation, as he had come to hear rather than to speak. It is assumed by Liberty men that legislation, both State and National, is necessary to the abolition of Slavery. This is an indispensable requisite: the next question is, how shall it be attained? Two ways are proposed: by nominating and ultimately electing men who will abolish slavery, and by indoctrinating the North with anti-slavery sentiments, so that the Whig or Democratic legislators will do it. Here are two methods of doing the same thing. Are they alike unobjectionable? They are not! The former is neither the quickest nor most appropriate mode of attaining the desired end for the following reasons:

1. You take from the old political parties a portion of those who would urge the parties to act against slavery, and the remainder of those parties lose the impetus of action.
2. To go on by political action, you must change the moral association into a political one, and thus lose time, force, and vigor.
3. The present political party will be like other political parties, ruled or ridden by political demagogues. You cannot make a political party pure and holy. It will be the hobby of demagogues.
4. It will not attain the proposed end, because it is founded on a single principle, which is not a platform broad enough to build a party upon.
5. This third party organization would result in a union of church and State. Why were the anti-slavery societies formed? Because men were oppressed and enslaved. They originated in moral principle, and Liberty men themselves say that their present movements are carried out by religious men. Here, in this Society, ministers and their churches have come in, and under the name of an anti-slavery society, they are led into a political association, without being directly sensible of it. This Society admits no anti-slavery action to be genuine that is not coupled with political action, and sits here and calls on ecclesiastical bodies to join it, and pronounces judgment on them. This state of things approaches very near to a political church.—To show that this result was much nearer in New York, he read from a call for a recent Syracuse Convention, in which the leading Liberty men of New York declare that the

Christian Churches are unworthy of their countenance and fellowship, and call on Abolitionists to establish a new church on political principles. It is there also that Gerrit Smith preaches: yet the fact demonstrated the intimate union of political and church matters. And it followed from the very constitution of the anti-slavery organization, that they derived their strength chiefly from church. It was said that a Christian man ought to carry his principles to the polls. He admitted it, but it should not be done under the dictation of any society.

Mr. BAKER then recapitulated the preceding points, and concluded by expressing his cordial concurrence in the objects sought by anti-slavery men, while he differed only in the manner of attaining them.

Rev. G. BECKLEY said that the first American A. S. Society, in common with all others since, had publicly declared their intention of using moral and political action against slavery. The only difference between anti-slavery men now and formerly, is, that now we organize, then we did not. We are on the same platform. We still retain moral and political action. We still retain all our moral suasion. But moral suasion, as Mr. BAKER well knew, would never create or abolish a Bank or a Tariff, neither will it extinguish slavery, which exists only by force of law. Precisely the same reasons which induce Mr. B. to resort to political action to control Banks and Tariffs, induces us also to use it for the abolition of slavery. As to Gerrit Smith's preaching politics on the Sabbath, it had not been shown that Mr. S. had preached any but Bible politics on that day.

Mr. F. MILLEND, of Adrian, said he would assign one reason why he could not join the third party. They postpone the very end they have in view. In pursuing this one object, they lose sight of all others, and pass from the calm field of moral action into the stormy sea of political intrigue, where success as a party will be to them unattainable. Political action in itself is force—incipient force, to be fully applied in the end, if necessary. This Liberty action will excite the hostility of slaveholders, and make them sternly adhere to their peculiar institution. One fact in proof of this. Before political action commenced, slavery was a sinking institution. The great men of the South were favorable to abolition, and it was seriously discussed and almost adopted by the Virginia Legislature. But these fair prospects were blighted by the irritation consequent on the political action of abolitionists, the spirit of emancipation had been checked, and the whole cause put back fifty years.

G. BECKLEY replied, that this discussion in the Legislature of Virginia took place in 1831. This was immediately consequent on the Southampton insurrection, in which about sixty white persons were killed. After discussing the question, the Legislature determined by a majority of six votes, not to take any action for the abolition of Slavery. The first American A. S. Society was not formed till 1833, and there was no general excitement till 1835, and the political organization to which Mr. M. referred was not established till 1840. Now, he would think that gentleman to show him how it was possible for a political organization established in 1840 to hinder the Virginia Legislature from abolishing slavery in 1831.

A. J. COMSTOCK, of Adrian, did formerly claim to be an abolitionist, but he had been read out of Church, because he did not sustain an organized party. What had been the course of the third party? Had they given Adams and Giddings credit and support? They had denounced and found fault with them. Is that the way they supported their friends? Was it not justly said that the whole organization was a union of politics and church action? Here, on this very floor, they had denounced all who did not agree with them? Could they deny it?

S. B. TREADWELL, of Jackson, wished all gentlemen who were disposed to abolish slavery by moral suasion only, to go on and do it. He certainly would not stand in their way. He was not disposed to say to opposing gentlemen, "stand by." But we were driven to independent action from the very nature of things. Slavery is an evil—a curse—both moral and political. We went to the churches with it as a moral evil, they replied, "Begone, it is a political question." When we urged upon our political parties the political evils of slavery, they answered, "Begone, it is a moral question—carry it to the church!" Thus we are too pure for the political parties—too impure for the church. He denied that any anti-slavery society without his knowledge had ever been organized on moral power alone; and his acquaintance was pretty extensive. It had been asked what the Liberty party could do if it should succeed. He answered, that it could abolish all national slavery, and subsequently abolish the representation for slaves. Gentlemen who were mere politicians were apt to overlook the prodigious moral influence of our cause. Slavery would soon be abolished in Kentucky, Tennessee, and other States. The recent demonstrations made by C. M.

Clay indicated the tone of public feeling. But gentlemen placed much reliance on moral suasion. What did they mean by the term? Is it moral suasion to talk one way and act another? To preach against swearing, and then swear profanely—to preach against stealing, and then pilfer your neighbors property? No more was it moral suasion to advocate liberty for the slave, and then vote for its continuance according to law.

Gentlemen contend that to act politically necessarily involves corruption. It was true that on account of the corruption of the old parties, our best citizens had staid away from the polls, and left the nominations to the vilest part of community. Now, when they see a good Christian man come to the polls to vote a liberty ticket, the politicians cry out, "Ah, the dirty waters of politics! Is it possible you will dabble in them?" But if he will vote for one of the old parties, they exclaim, "Behold a patriot, and a friend of his country!" There are no "dirty waters" then! To vote their ticket is not dabbling in them! Were there any dirty waters among Whigs and Democrats in 1840? No, sir!

Mr. STEBBINS was an Abolitionist in feeling from his earliest years—had acted with them. He had not changed. But now he found himself excluded from their fellowship, and was not even allowed to vote in this society. Gentlemen come here and tell us that theirs are the principles of eternal justice. If so, he would ask if these cannot triumph without a resort to the ballot box?

Mr. C. H. STEWART said he would answer by quoting the opinion of Gen. Washington, the Father of his country, whose age, experience, abilities, and knowledge of slavery certainly entitled his sentiments to some consideration. He said, "I know of only one proper and effectual mode by which the abolition of slavery can be accomplished, and that is by legislative action; and so far as my my suffrage will go, it shall never be wanting." The Liberty men stand on precisely the same ground with Gen. Washington. All the moral suasion in the world, in itself will not alter a law, and slavery cannot be extinguished except by the repeal of the laws which authorize it.

Our ingratitude to Giddings had been referred to. He is not with us. He publicly opposes us. He is a decided political opponent. He is trying to put the slaveholders in power. At the top of his principles are Bank and Tariff and Clay, while his abolition is made subordinate. We go for Anti-Slavery at the top, and make financial questions subordinate.

Rev. Mr. MORSE, of the Methodist Protestant Church, asked if Christ ever instructed his disciples to carry their matters to the ballot box? The insufficiency of moral action had been dwelt upon.—How absurd! Just look at the progress of Christianity in the first centuries.—The early Christians had no political party. They never asked for political action. (?) They kept away from all foul political parties. If we will do so, and will go with earnestness and faith to a Throne of Grace, we shall surely prevail.

It will be seen that Mr. MORSE took the same ground that Garrison does—that a Christian should not vote at all, but leave the government of the world entirely to the wicked.

Here the discussion closed. It was interesting to the philosophical observer, because it developed the workings of the common mind on this subject, and how much remained to be accomplished. On this, as well as upon all other questions of vital interest, the mass of community grope their way, step by step; and it is as painful to an intelligent philanthropist to behold the tardiness of their progress, as it is for a person with sound eyesight to watch the slow and devious steps of the blind. We have this conviction, however, in the intellectual march of mind, that each step is one in advance of the preceding, one step nearer to the perfection of human nature, and when once taken, it will never be retraced.

The MORMONS.—The city of Nauvoo has passed sundry very haughty resolutions touching the requisitions of the Governor of Missouri for Gen. Joseph Smith and adopted an ordinance:

"That hereafter, if any person or persons shall come with process, demand or requisition founded upon the aforesaid Missouri difficulties, to arrest said Joseph Smith, he or they shall be subject to be arrested by any officer of the city, with or without process, and tried by the Municipal Court, upon testimony, and if found guilty sentenced to imprisonment in the city prison for life, which convict or convicts can only be pardoned by the Governor with the consent of the Mayor of the city." Signed, JOSEPH SMITH, Mayor!

Joe is pretty safe now. He has got above the Governor, who pardons only with his consent.

COMMUNICATION.

For the Signal of Liberty.
ARE SLAVEHOLDERS PIRATES?

Messrs. Editors:—It is desirable to demonstrate the truth in relation to every important subject that affects the interests of the whole community, and it often requires the labor of many men for many years to establish a single truth in the minds of the people of a whole nation.— Thus many years of labor were expended by the Philanthropists of Britain in convincing the nation that slavery was criminal, and in every respect opposed to the interests of the people; the result of their labor is seen in the emancipation of many millions of slaves. My present purpose is to call the attention of your readers to the fact, that there are but 250,000 slaveholders in the United States, who, as is now generally admitted, have chiefly controlled the political affairs of the nation for many years; that in these 250,000 slaveholders are embodied a greater amount of practical crime and wickedness than can be found to exist in an equal number of persons selected from any civilized nation, who are not slaveholders, or engaged in the slave trade.— They are the greatest criminals against natural right and moral justice that can be found on the earth. I believe this to be a truth that will yet be recognized by the people of this nation, and in that day slavery will be abolished, unless it shall sooner vanish from other causes.

Our political existence as a nation is based on the fact that men inherit rights from the Creator of the Universe, which cannot be rightfully invaded or molested, by any power, except that of Almighty God. It is not necessary to prove that this principle is in accordance with all the laws of nature and the revelations of God; it is an admitted truth, and consequently its violation must necessarily be an admitted crime. Then, if the act of depriving a man of his natural rights be a crime, he who commits the act is the criminal. If it be alleged that a man's ignorance of the nature of right and wrong should be an excuse for his crimes; then the prominent slaveholders of this country surely stand in no enviable position in this respect. Many of them both in Church and State, are among the most talented men of the nation; they have had all the advantages of education, of influence and station; they know the value of Liberty to themselves and to all men; they not only enslave their fellow men themselves, but exert their knowledge and influence for the enslavement of millions for all time to come, by opposing every effort made by others for emancipation, while they adopt no measures of their own for that purpose. If it be a crime to injure a man wrongfully, it must be a greater crime to do him a greater injury, and if it be a crime to do wrong to one, it must be a greater crime to do wrong to many; and what greater wrong can be done to a man than to deprive him of all his rights, of all property, of all social relations with his fellow beings, even of the nearest and dearest of all, his wife and his children: and then under the torture of the lash and the prison, to compel him to serve you at your will without compensation. If this be the greatest amount of wrong that is inflicted by any class of men upon their fellow beings, then the infliction of it constitutes the greatest crime, and consequently they who inflict it are the greatest criminals. Therefore I say that the learned, the well informed, the influential slaveholders whose efforts are constantly exerted against every form of emancipation, like those of Calhoun, McDuffie, Clay, Wise, and many others that might be named, both in State and Church, constitute a class of the greatest criminals against Natural Right and Moral Justice known to earth or Heaven.

It is the influence of these men that sustains slavery; their support constitutes its very heart and soul. It would not exist a single year without the influence of this class of well informed and influential slaveholders. Therefore I desire to do what I can to impress this truth upon the public mind, and excite the deep and deserved indignation of an injured Public against the influence of these men. I would not injure their persons or deprive them of their property further than it consists of slaves; I would not have the blood of one of them even return for that of Lovejoy; but I would have the public mind estimate them as they really are, the ENEMIES OF THE HUMAN RACE. By the laws they themselves have made, every man who traffics in slaves from Africa to America, is deemed a Pirate; in other words an enemy of mankind, liable to be captured by the ships, and condemned by the courts of every nation; yet this very class of men sustain the Slave Trade at home, which floats its thousands along the Atlantic Ocean every year

from Virginia, Maryland and the Carolinas to New Orleans. Is this traffic less criminal? If not, where is the injustice the severity, or even the impropriety of saying, that the men who carry on this trade and those who make the laws that sustain it, and thus become participants in it, are Pirates, are the enemies of the Human Race.

S. W. FOSTER.

Sciò, Jan. 1844.

For the Signal of Liberty.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE DETROIT COLORED FEMALE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

The Annual meeting of the Society was held at the Colored Methodist church, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 17th pursuant to notice. The meeting was opened with singing, and prayer, by Mrs. Willis. The President then called the meeting to order, and stated its object in a very brief and appropriate manner, requesting the audience to be as quiet as possible until the Annual reports could be read. The President then called for the reading of the Constitution, after which a full report was made by the Secretary, of the transactions of the Society, from January 17, 1843, to January 17, 1844, giving all the proceedings in detail. The Treasurer then made the following

REPORT:

The Treasurer begs leave to offer the following report. The amount of money expended during the past year, owing to the favorable season, the Society has not had the usual calls for aid, and consequently a larger sum is now on hand than formerly. The whole amount received in the Society, was \$124 39. Expenses paid out, \$63 61. Goods remaining on hand, \$20 00; cash on hand, \$63 63, all of which is respectfully submitted.

CAROLINE BANKS, Treas.

Detroit, Jan. 17, 1844.

The President then called for the Secretary's address, which was as follows:

The reports to which you have just listened, of the several receipts of the Society during the past year, and the mode of their expenditures, give gratifying evidence that our feeble institution is increasing in usefulness as it advances in years. To those of us, who can look back to its organization, two years since, and the circumstances attending its early existence, and contrast the present condition with what the most sanguine of us hoped it could be, the contemplation is full of encouragement, and cannot fail to stimulate us all to renewed efforts, union and harmony in the prosecution of the benevolent object we have undertaken. To relieve the distressed, to visit the sick, to clothe the poor, to feed the hungry, were among the daily duties of the blessed Saviour, whose life was a constant illustration of the beautiful doctrines that he taught. Under any circumstances, these would be duties which we should fail in the great object of our lives, if we did not fulfill. But the cold neglect, the peculiar condition of our race, the careless indifference with which the miseries of the colored poor are treated by their more favored white brethren, imperatively demand of us that we shall trust wholly to our own efforts to alleviate the miseries of those who are laboring under the misfortunes of poverty, and have few claims on the charity of those who are better able to relieve them. The work we have undertaken is worthy of all commendation, and though our members are few, and our labors small, yet the result of our efforts thus far, furnishes us with the pleasing evidence, that perseverance, harmony and union, will enable us to accomplish incalculable good, even though we fall short of the demand that may be made on our charity. Let us, then, cheered by our past success, encouraged by the assurance that the joy and comfort that we bring to the unfortunate of our proscribed race, and by the smiles of that God who said inasmuch as ye did it to one of the least of these, so did ye unto me, press on with renewed vigor, and be assured that we shall all realize sooner or later the truth of that promise, "Blessed is he that scattereth his bread upon the waters, for it shall return to him after many days." I am pleased to have it to say that the past year has been spent in sisterly love and union.

After the Secretary got through, the President again requested the audience to be as quiet as possible, until the Treasurer addressed the Society:

SISTER MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.—It is with diffidence I arise to address you this evening. Unaccustomed to such efforts, I am unable to make such an impression on your minds, or do as much good as I could wish. But I trust, my sisters, you will persevere and be diligent in the cause of benevolence and administer to the poor and destitute, and you will at the same time administer, peace, joy and happiness, to your own hearts. Let me congratulate you upon the flourishing state of your treasury, and the good order and sisterly affection which have characterized our meetings. Continue in the same straight-forward course, and I am sure your transactions cannot be received with indifference, but on the contrary your precepts and example, will tend to excite the zeal and enterprise of kindred associations.

ations, and you will be stimulated to renewed exertions.

Oward, then, ye fearless band, Heart to heart, and hand to hand.

CAROLINE BANKS, Treasurer.

The President then stated that if any gentlemen present, wished to make any remarks, they now had the privilege to do so, and the meeting was addressed by several gentlemen in an eloquent manner.

On motion a public collection was taken up, for the benefit of the society.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the city papers and in the Signal of Liberty. The meeting then adjourned with prayer by Mrs. Harberd.

LOUISA HALL, President. SARAH TUCKER, Secretary.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1844.

THE LIBERTY TICKET.

For President, JAMES G. BIRNEY, OF MICHIGAN.

For Vice President, THOMAS MORRIS, OF OHIO.

SLAVE REPRESENTATION.

The citizens of Detroit have presented petitions to the Legislature praying that this State may take the same action that Massachusetts has done in reference to the three-fifth provision in the U. S. Constitution.—This is an important movement, and should be followed up by our friends through the State. The action on the Massachusetts resolution, will have a vital bearing on Slavery, and is the first real blow this wicked institution has received. It is welcome. Welcome in itself, doubly welcome, as the precursor of the more serious attacks it heralds, and under which slavery must fall. It's doom is sealed.

If this State follows up the Massachusetts resolutions, by a similar action, the effect would be incalculable; and why should not our State do so? No one favors this property representation. No one loves slavery, but all dislike the one and detest the other. Activity on the part of our friends, will ensure the passage of a joint resolution by our Legislature. Let them work then. Let some one friend set the matter a going in his neighborhood, and circulate petitions: let other friends aid, and let a cloud of signatures speak Michigan feeling: Not a man will refuse to sign. We can load our legislative tables with these our sentiments. Shall it be done? It is not a party measure: it is a national and republican concern. We give the form of a memorial. The Detroit petition has gone a little into the subject: that was well, in order to possess the Legislature of the matter, but it need not be repeated. Detroit deserves credit for striking the first blow; let it be the part of the interior, to send it home.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan:

The Memorial of the undersigned inhabitants of the County of

respectfully shews,

That memorialists are opposed to the three-fifth provision contained in the 3d clause of 2d section of 1st article of the United States Constitution, because they regard any property representation to be altogether at variance with genuine republican principles, & because that if any species of property should be thus honored and privileged, property in man, should be the last and desperate resort.

They therefore pray that with a view to the Constitutional amendment of the above article, your Honorable body, do take similar action on the part of this State, that the Massachusetts Legislature has taken on the part of their State.

FREE DISCUSSION.

Truth in any of its departments, has nothing to fear from discussion. It uniformly gains by it, even when the discussion is injudiciously conducted. It makes a judgment wherever it is perseveringly proclaimed.—Hence the advocates of truth, moral, religious, political or scientific, have ever been willing to discuss their positions with their adversaries. But the consciousness of a bad cause often leads the opponents of truth to decline a discussion in which they can only hope to gain temporarily by the help of favoring circumstances.

The Liberty party have ever been desirous of meeting their opponents through the papers or by public debates, but in most cases the offer has been declined. Most of the pro-slavery Democrats preserve an obstinate silence respecting the principles of the Liberty party, or they openly denounce them without entering into controversy. On the contrary, the Whigs, for the most part, keep up a perpetual distant cannonade, and make various demonstrations of attacking an outpost here and there, without joining forces on the main points, and bringing the battle at once to an issue. The nearest they have come to it is in the "Junius" tract on Political Abolition. We will discuss the position of this writer or any other if they please. Dr. Bailey, of the Cincinnati Daily Herald, has offered to discuss the merits with any daily paper in that city; and the Editor of the Christian Freeman, of Hartford, gives notice that he will discuss its positions through his paper, or will meet opposing gentlemen in public debate.

In our State, during the past year, the Whig Press has teemed with articles of a superficial character, calculated to prejudice their readers against the Liberty party, without entering on the whole ground. Perhaps not a week has elapsed, without some sling at our cause, principles, or measures coming to us in the mail from our Whig exchanges. The necessity of noticing these attacks will account for our seeming hostility to the Whigs,

while we have had comparatively less to say respecting the avowedly pro-slavery Democrats. The Detroit Advertiser has been especially active against us, by a series of short, disconnected articles, which were calculated to prejudice community against us without making them at all acquainted with our prominent principles. To ascertain if the Editors or the Whig leaders were disposed to substantiate their allegations, the following note was addressed to the conductors of that paper:

A CARD.

For some time the Advertiser has bestowed upon the Liberty party, almost daily notice. Many of them contain but untruth; others have truth expressed and suppressed in equal quantities, and with strict impartiality; all them are disingenuous, perverted, and the vehicle of misrepresentation. The Liberty party possess organs in this city, and but one in the State. That one is read only by its members; the city papers will not open their columns to us, thus the Advertiser has a clear field, and is almost as valiant in its glorious assault, as is the Indian, while he tomahawks the forest tree, and thus boldly vents his fury against a distant enemy.

It is the merest child's play for editors with pen, paper and file exclusively their own, to make out any case fancy or interest may require; but it is time that perillities should cease, and manly action begin.

Does the Advertiser require truth? Is it willing to submit the questions between us, to public judgment? Will it venture to discuss any of the issues, itself has so vauntingly raised? If so, then we hereby propose to discuss with its friends, with all and every party, all or any part of our conflicting politics.—Our opponents may choose their own grounds of attack, they may select what point or points they please, out of the legion of unanswerable ones the Advertiser has so industriously piled up. We will meet them; and in a fair, candid, courteous manner, worthy of truth-seeking and self-respecting republicans, we will discuss subjects, universally acknowledged to be of great interest. In that case, we propose to meet them in the City Hall, and to continue the discussion from night to night, as long as may be suitable. Other arrangements may be mutually made.

We charge the Advertiser with an almost total misrepresentation of our views, and speeches are of impartial hostility to both. If we are coerced to great apparent activity against the Whigs, it is because of their own incessant war upon us and their unblinking effrontery in arrogating to be an anti-slavery party. The other party lets us alone, and has always asserted its total hostility to abolition. If the Whigs, as a party, were equally honest, they would secure the same apparent exemption the Democrats do. We would not be obliged, as we now are, to prove the fact, but being admitted, could appeal directly to the people, in a straightforward manner. Very many individuals of the Whig party, are anti-slavery men, but their sentiments find no echo in the party. If the Whigs will attend our meetings, or read our papers, and not take their opinions of us from a hostile journal, they will be disabused of many errors. Should the christian be judged by the writings of an infidel? No! Nor would we be judged by the Advertiser.

S. B. TREADWELL, Jackson.

J. M. DIMOND, Jackson.

L. WILCOX, Jackson.

A. L. PORTER, Detroit.

N. M. THOMAS, Kalamazoo.

State Central Committee.

To which the Editors rejoin as follows:

"We publish in another column, the communication of Messrs. S. B. Treadwell, J. M. Dimond, L. Wilcox, A. L. Porter, and N. M. Thomas, the State Central Committee of the "Liberty party." The tone of this article is not over courteous to ourselves; but we have thought fit to insert it in this instance.—We must be allowed to ask, however, that hereafter these gentlemen, and others of their party, will select some more appropriate organ of their sentiments.—Few of our readers would feel much interest in such lucubrations, and we cannot find room for all the good Whig articles, which we wish to publish.

We are not about to reply to the charges of these gentlemen; and we are not conscious of doing their party any wrong, and we are quite willing that our readers should peruse their card without comment.

Neither shall we be drawn into the discussion, which these gentlemen seem so anxious to get up. A Presidential election is now pending of vast consequence to the country. Either Henry Clay, or Martin Van Buren, will be elected, and the adoption of either the Whig or Locofoco policy will be the inevitable result. The discussion, therefore of questions or candidates, not involved in the contest, is altogether unseasonable and irrelevant.—If Messrs. Treadwell, Dimond, Wilcox, Porter, and Thomas, have anything to say, why Mr. Van Buren should be elected to the Presidency over Mr. Clay, we are ready to hear and answer them. But if not, we must be allowed to reserve our time and strength for some more useful and practical purpose, at least until after the election.

It will thus be seen that they decline the proffered discussion altogether. The reason of this must of course be, that they fear lest the result be injurious to their party objects. Could any thing be gained by it, they would not hesitate a moment. This, certainly, speaks favorably for our cause, when our opponents are unwilling to meet it in fair debate. Our Whig adversaries at first attempted to prophesy us down, by proclaiming "the next election will be the last of you," &c. &c. but this did not answer. We are now eight times as numerous as we were three years since, and seeing they have not been able to prophesy us down, or vote us down, we offer to let them argue us down if they can. This they decline.—To us this is a most convincing evidence that we are right, and they are wrong, and that they are conscious of the weakness of their principles, and of the strength and durability of ours.

COST OF SLAVE REPRESENTATION IN CONGRESS.

A simple calculation will show that the cost of the Representatives of Slave Property in Congress is an item of considerable amount in the national account of the cost of slavery.

In 1789, the U. S. Constitution gave a Congressional representation to Slave property: 55 years have elapsed: since that time, this property representation has added about 25 per cent. to the Southern representation. For instance in the last Congress, out of 100 Southern members, 25 represented property, and 75, persons.

It is not a large estimate, to take, that this property representation has averaged during the 55 years, 15 members, and that one year with another Congress sat 4 months in each year, or 122 days.

The daily pay of these 15 members, at \$3 a day, was \$120

And for the 122 days, 122

Yearly amount of per diem allowed \$14,640

Which multiplied by the total years, 59

Gives total amount allowed, \$865,200

Travelling fees may be estimated at one half, 402,600

\$1,267,800

Thus these "property" members have cost the nation about one million and a quarter, in round terms.

And as the South has had an equal number of Presidential electors, the travelling fees, &c. of the 15 who represented slave property, must have exceeded another quarter of a million.

One million and a half paid for this vile principle of property representation; vile in itself, but mutterably vile, when its nature is considered! nine tenths of it, too, paid by the north! Yet the former could not give his honest property represented.—nor the mechanic his! But MAN PROPERTY must be thus bedecked with honor and profit!

The following "striking fact" is from the Detroit Advertiser. It is curious to hear the Whigs talk. Sometimes they affirm we are powerless—impotent—can't do any thing—wild geese—&c. &c. and in the next breath the success of Presidential candidates lies solely in the efforts and organization of political abolitionists, in the fourth year of their organization.

It is a striking fact that Mr. Van Buren's sole chance of success in the Presidential struggle lies in the efforts and organization of the political Abolitionists. For eight or ten years, he and his friends have trampled upon them in every imaginable way and under every imaginable form of insult. And yet it is now upon them that he must and does rely to secure his election to the Presidency. His friends in New York scarcely deny it, and their altered tone in regard to the right of petition is doubtless founded upon it. They hope to seduce enough Whigs into the "third party" organization, to give the Van Buren electoral tickets a plurality in the great Northern States of New York and Ohio, as well as in several smaller ones. Shall the trick be allowed to succeed?"

If Mr. Van Buren has no better resource than the efforts of Liberty men in his favor, we can assure him his chance for the Presidency is slim indeed.

Mr. Garrison, of the Liberator, appears to be alarmed at the progress of the Liberty party. He says:

I am pained, I am surprised to learn, from various quarters, that there are many who call themselves old organized abolitionists, who cast their votes with the Liberty party, though they know, in this part of the country at least, it was "conceived in sin, and brought forth in iniquity," that its leaders are not trust-worthy, and that a large majority of its supporters are making use of it as a substitute for moral action, and as foil to ward off the blows which are aimed at a pro-slavery church and priesthood."

The Detroit Advertiser, if our memory serves us, quotes the following sentence from the Liberator, with the remark that no one will say that Garrison is pro-slavery!

"Morally speaking, I am more and more convinced, by inquiry and observation, that the Liberty party, as such, in New England, is utterly unprincipled, and the most insidious, and therefore the most dangerous foe with which genuine anti-slavery has to contend."

Very well. It is no more than fair to hear the witness through, and take the whole of his testimony. In reference to Abolitionists voting the Liberty ticket, Mr. Garrison continues:

"Let them not say that they are reduced to the alternative of voting with that party, in consequence of the pro-slavery character of the whig and democratic parties. It is not true. If they must vote, they can testify against all these parties by scattering their votes on those in whom they can confide. But I think duty requires of them, as abolitionists, not to vote at all, but to let the dead bury their dead, to refuse to sustain the present Constitution of the United States, and to demand in the name of God and humanity, a dissolution of our blood-cemented, atheistical Union."

Thus, it is plain that were the Whigs to listen to Garrison, they would not vote at all—a consummation the Advertiser would scarcely wish to urge on its readers.

We invite attention to the proposals for publishing a portrait of Mr. BIRNEY, which will be found in another column. We are personally acquainted with the artist, Mr. Goodwin, of Albany, and know him to be eminent in his profession, and a devoted Liberty man. We trust he will receive extensive patronage.

Mr. Stewart's Adrian Report shall appear next week.

ANN ARBOR, Feb. 3, 1844.

Yesterday we had sleighing—the first of the season. To-day the snow is fast disappearing. Wheat buyers are offering 66 cents per bushel. Flour, \$3.50.

We are requested to say that Mr. La Tourette, our agent, has gone west, and consequently will not be able to fulfill his promises of lecturing on anti-slavery in Wayne, Oakland and Lapeer counties.

Congressional.

In the Senate, Mr. Bates presented the resolution of the Legislature of Massachusetts, in favor of abolishing slave representation. Mr. King and Mr. Bagby assailed the proceeding, when the resolution was received and laid on the table.

Several movements have been made respecting postage.

Mr. Merrick's bill, now before the Senate, charges 5 cents under 100 miles for single letters, and 10 cents as the highest rate. Newspapers to be sent free within the county in which they are published, and out of the county a half a cent. Pamphlets and other printed matter, two and a half cents per ounce. Franking abolished excepting to the President, and heads of Departments, and Members of Congress.

A letter from Washington says the President and Senate have ratified a treaty with France, similar in one clause to the recent treaty made between this Government and England, for giving up criminals escaping from one country to the other.

In the House, the com. on elections reported in favor of the persons elected by general ticket from the four states of N. Hampshire, Georgia, Mississippi and Missouri, to the House. Mr. Davis gave notice that a minority counter report would be submitted in a few days. Among the petitions presented was one asking Congress to pass a law to prohibit all officers of the U. S. from arresting any persons escaping from slavery—all of these were supposed to come within the 21st rule, but the chair decided otherwise. Mr. Saunders of N. C. raised the question of reception. The result of the matter was, that the House refused to receive the petition by a vote of 85 to 85.

The morning hour has been appropriated for sometime to the discussion of the 21st rule, by Messrs. Saunders of N. C., Winthrop of Mass. Easer of Alabama, Rhett of S. C., Cobb of Georgia, Beardsley of N. Y., Hudson of Mass. and others. It is pretty generally agreed that the rule will be abolished, many of the Northern Democracy choosing rather to displease the overseers than to lose their seats through the growing antislavery influence at home.

On the 13th, the House refused to permit Mr. Giddings to reply to an article in the Globe impugning his honor and integrity, and stating that he had read C. M. Clay's letter at Oberlin, palming it off as the letter of Henry Clay. He denies it.

Mr. Wilkins reported a bill to repeal the old provincial law, of Virginia and Maryland in the District relating to the arrest of runaway blacks, and extend to it the provisions of the act of 1793; throwing the proof on the claimant.

Mr. Black, of Ga. on the 15th, gave notice that when the Oregon bill came up, he should move an amendment to annex Texas to the Union!

The President, in a communication to the House relative to Oregon, on the 15th, states that "a Minister was expected every day from England to open negotiations" upon that subject.

In the Senate the Finance Committee had reported in favor of the indefinite postponement of Mr. McDuffie's Anti-Tariff bill. The disposition of the report was under discussion.

It is now pretty generally agreed that the Tariff will not be essentially altered at the present session, nor will the tax on Tea and Coffee be imposed, the Democrats being unwilling to take any stand on these matters till after the Presidential election.

State Legislature.

Several Acts and Joint Resolutions have been passed, and published. The first act appropriates \$15,000 to pay the members of the Legislature \$3 per day, and \$3 for every 20 miles travel to and from the Capitol, and \$6 per day and travelling fees to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House.

Act No. 2 relates to the township of Georgetown.

No. 3 pays A. French for apprehending J. B. Strong.

No. 4 repeals a provision of the charter of Marshall village.

No. 5 extends the time of collecting taxes in Genesee, Clinton, Shiawassee, Kent, Lapeer and St. Clair.

No. 6 relates to slanders; and reads thus:

AN ACT relative to slander.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State

of Michigan, That words charging any female with a want of chastity, shall be deemed to be actionable in themselves, and shall subject the person who shall utter and publish such words, to an action on the case for slander in the same manner as the uttering and publishing of words charging the commission of a criminal offence.

Approved, January 26, 1844.

The precise object of this act we do not understand, and can therefore express no opinion of it, further than to say we doubt its necessity or utility.

No. 7 authorizes a toll gate to be erected on the Detroit and Saginaw road.

The first Joint Resolution authorizes the Governor to appoint a private secretary during the session of the Legislature.

No. 2 requires the Attorney General to examine into the affairs of the Michigan Insurance Company.

No. 3 provides the annual elections shall be held the first Tuesday in November only, instead of Monday and Tuesday. This was assented to by the Legislature last winter, and if ratified by the people next November, the Constitution will be thus amended.

No. 4 instructs our Senators and requests our Representatives in Congress to urge the refunding of Gen. Jackson's fine with interest. A very unimportant, and inappropriate affair in our estimation.

No. 5 instructs our Members of Congress to try to get that body to make an appropriation of land for the repair of the Grand River road.

No. 6 provides for the preservation of the timber and other materials for the Saginaw canal.

We extract from the Detroit Advertiser the following analysis of the bill now before the House for

SALE OF THE RAILROADS.

1. Section one, appoints certain commissioners to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of the Michigan Railroad Company.

2. The capital stock, is to be—millions, in shares of \$500 each. As soon as 1,000 shares are subscribed, the charter is to take effect.

3. The corporation is authorized to construct a railroad with single or double track, from Detroit to Lake Michigan, through or near Ypsilanti, Ann Arbor, Jackson, Marshall and Kalamazoo, and another from Monroe to the Lake, through or near Adrian and Hillsdale.

4. If the Central road is not completed in six years, then the charter is to be null as to the uncompleted parts, and the company to pay the State \$50,000.

5. When 1,000 shares are taken, if within two years, the commissioners are to call a meeting of the subscribers, who are then to elect nine directors and a President—each share having one vote, either in person or by proxy.

6. The directors are to be chosen annually on the first Monday of October, but to hold until successors are elected—vacancies to be filled by themselves.

7. A general meeting of the stock-holders, is to be held annually on the same day, but special meetings may be called by one-fourth of the stock-holders, giving 30 days' notice.

8. At the annual meetings, a statement of the affairs of the company is to be presented, and at the special meetings, such statements may be required by a majority in value, and the officers removed.

9. The President and directors, are to appoint and pay officers and agents, to adjust accounts—to direct transfers of stock—and to pass bye laws.

10. The president and directors are invested with general power to locate, construct and keep in repair the railroads, and to enter upon any needed land after the damages are ascertained.

11. The president and directors may agree with owners for soil and materials, or in case of disagreement, shall have a jury to assess the damages.

12. In crossing established roads, it shall be so done as not to create an impediment, and on crossing land of individuals, ways are to be provided.

13. On failure to provide such wagon ways, the individuals aggrieved may sue the company and recover the damages.

14. The tolls are not to exceed the present rates, or such as may be authorized by law, and no persons are to place carriages on the roads, without the license of the president or directors.

15. The president and directors are to make such annual or semi-annual dividends as they see fit.

16. Penalties civil and criminal are provided for injuries to the railroads.

17. Other companies, hereafter incorporated by the State, are to have the use of the roads for their carriages on paying three-fourths of the usual rate of tolls.

18. On the company's paying to the State within 18 months from January 1, 1844, \$2,500,000, together with such further sums as shall appear to have been expended on the roads, the State Treasurer shall convey the Central and Southern railroads to the company.

19. It is provided that the above payment may be made in—

1. The recognized bonds sold to the Morris Canal Company, for \$1,587,000, at their face.

In the Senate, a debate arose on a proposition to encourage agriculture, by authorizing the Supervisors of each county where an agricultural society shall raise \$100, to raise an equal amount, by tax, to be placed at the disposal of the society. This absurd motion was advocated by Mr. SHERMAN, because agriculture needed encouragement, and because all other branches flourish proportionately with agriculture.

Mr. CURT objected that this was in fact a protective tariff, in which all other classes of community were taxed for the benefit of one. He denounced the principle as anti-democratic. He did not believe such a tax was desired by the farmers.

Mr. HOWELL, a lawyer, was in favor of it. He thought it no more objectionable than the bounty on wolves.

Mr. STARKEY moved to amend so as to compel all agricultural societies to raise \$100 to be distributed in premiums. [A high-catchment! What would an agricultural society be good for, if its motions are to be prescribed by legislation!] Also, he moved to amend so as to levy the tax on real estate.

Mr. CURT was opposed to the amendments. He wished the whole matter to be left with the societies where it belonged.

[The legislature will do well to let the whole subject alone. Their legislation in the way proposed will only make matters worse. In entering upon it, they are entirely out of their province. They have mistaken the object of legislation, which is not to compel a man to be a farmer, nor to hire him to be one, but to protect each citizen in the peaceable pursuit of just such employments as he pleases to follow.]

Petitions were presented by Mr. M. Hall, from 115 citizens of Battle Creek for the repeal of stop and stay laws.

Also from sundry citizens, for extension of elective franchise.

By Mr. Griffin, from citizens of Cass co., for enactment of law for further protection of personal liberty.

By Mr. Livormore, remonstrance of 31 citizens of Jackson, against incorporation of a bank at Jackson; also a petition for a judicious militia law.

By Mr. Videto, from Jackson county, against incorporation of a bank at Jackson.

By Mr. REDFIELD, of inhabitants of Cass county for the punishment of adultery. Also, for expunging the word "White" from the qualification for voting.

By Mr. Davis, several petitions from Oakland co., for the incorporation of a plank road from Detroit to Birmingham.

JOHN J. ADAM was re-elected State Treasurer for two years. The six Whigs voted for E. P. CHAMPLIN, of Jonesville, and thus threw away their votes! How absurd! They knew he could not

was passed by the following vote: Yeas—Messrs. Cull, Gray, Green, How...

FOREIGN NEWS.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Britannia arrived at Boston on the 21st instant, bringing London news to January 4.

Cotton has improved. Sir E. L. Bulwer, by the death of his mother has succeeded to rich estates.

FRANCE.—The Chamber of Deputies has been opened in form by the King, and with an excellent speech, which was well received and produced great sensation.

In Greece, all is quiet under the new organization, and King Otto himself has become a real Greek.

Mrs. Child has lately published an article respecting the labors of Dorothea L. Dix to ameliorate the condition of the insane and vicious in our prisons.

When she paused, he said meekly, 'Read me some more; it does me good.' And when after a prolonged season of worship, she said, 'I must go away now;'

General Intelligence

A Good Joke.—The New London Gazette says, 'When we approve of, and support Henry Clay for the Presidency, we feel that we are exerting what little influence we have in the cause of freedom—in the cause of equal rights.'

The New Orleans Tropic of the 27 ult. has the following paragraph: 'Mr. Clay at the American Theatre—In accordance with an invitation, Mr. Clay visited the American Theatre, Monday evening, upon the occasion of Mr. Seguin's benefit.'

Results of Enterprise.—The two principal partners in one of the greatest banking houses in the world probably the largest discounters of bills, were both servants, in the outset of their lives, and blacked their employers' boots.

Blood for Blood.—In the Island of Cuba, in November last, an insurrection of the slaves occurred on an estate about 50 miles from Matanzas.

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.—The following are the estimates submitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year, commencing on the first of July, '44, and ending on the 30th of June, '45.

Can they take care of themselves?—Read the following from the Columbus (Mississippi) Democrat: 'A new bridge has been built lately at that place over the Tombigby river.'

Match Making.—An intelligent manufacturer of sulphur matches, informs us, that this business is now worth \$1,000,000, in the United States.

Effects of Kindness.—Mrs. Child has lately published an article respecting the labors of Dorothea L. Dix to ameliorate the condition of the insane and vicious in our prisons.

enquired whether the amount of good accomplished had, so far, equalled her expectations. She said it had; and that her faith in the power of kindness, over the insane and vicious, had been more than confirmed.

On one occasion this missionary of mercy was earnestly cautioned not to approach a raving maniac. He yelled frightfully, day and night, rent his garment, plucked out his hair, and was so violent that it was supposed he would murder any one that ventured within his reach.

When she paused, he said meekly, 'Read me some more; it does me good.' And when after a prolonged season of worship, she said, 'I must go away now;'

Signs of coming triumph.—When the friends of freedom manifested a determination to carry their principles to the ballot-box they were told that from thenceforth no concession would be made by the two old parties—that both would combine to oppose any anti-slavery measure or petition which might be proposed in our State Legislatures and Congress.

Financial Condition of Connecticut.—The Times says that Connecticut is not only out of debt, but has a surplus of \$400,000 invested, from which the State derives an income of \$30,000 annually.

Mendicant refinement.—In Dresden a little ragged child was heard to call from the window of a mean house for her opposite neighbor, 'Please, Mrs. Miller, mother sends her best compliments, and if it is fine weather, would you go a begging with her to-morrow.'

Mr. Clay arrived here on Saturday night, and took passage for New Orleans, yesterday, [SUNDAY] in the Grey Eagle. We presume that he will make his promised visit to North Carolina before returning to Kentucky.

Loell.—The ten manufacturing companies in that city, give direct employment to eight thousand seven hundred and twenty persons, probably a little more than one third of the population.

Installation.—The Rev. JOHN P. CLEVELAND, late Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in this city, was installed on the 13th instant, as Pastor of the 2d Presbyterian Church of Cincinnati.

Mysteries of New York.—There is said to be an old brewery somewhere in this city, says the N. York Gazette—we believe in Crosby street—which has three stories under ground and six above, and contains a population of about fifteen hundred souls!

A Result of Missions.—The following interesting paragraph is copied from the Sandwich Island Temperance Advocate, of July 27th, 1843.

What's in the Wind?—The Leeds Intelligence, an English paper, says that an Iron Company, near Bradford have received an order for 1220 iron cannon, 22,000 eight-inch shells, and 150,000 cannon shot 32 pounds.

Debt of General and State Governments.—The N. Y. Herald publishes a letter which shows the total indebtedness of the General and State Governments, with the proportion of the debt and interest to every head of population.

The Difficulties of an Editor.—An editor cannot without treading on somebody's toes. If he express his opinion fearlessly and frankly, he is arrogant and presumptuous.

TURKEY SHOOTING.—This day, Dec. 17th, from 10 o'clock, A. M., till 6 o'clock, P. M., and following Sundays, at McDonoughville, opposite the Second Municipality ferry.

The advantages which the country at large derive from the various works of internal improvement, are strikingly illustrated by the fact mentioned in the National Intelligencer, that there is now offered for sale at Washington, four manufactured iron hundred miles west of Detroit, conveyed thither on the central railroad, thence by lake, canal, river and sea to the capital, and sold as cheap as that which is produced by ten miles off.

Capital Punishment in South Carolina.—Judge O'Neil sentenced a young man, (John L. Brown), on the 21st ult., at Columbus, to be hung on the 26th April next, under a conviction for aiding a slave to run away!

Receipts for the Signal of Liberty, by Mail, from Jan. 18, to Feb. 3. J. C. Warren \$2, J. Field \$2, A. B. Bidwell \$2, H. S. Bowen & Co \$2, W. Chase \$1, N. O. Archer & Co \$2, W. Fuller \$2, J. L. Dennis \$1, A. B. Underwood \$2, J. Bradish \$2, J. Griffith \$4.

LIBERTY CONVENTION. Notice is hereby given that a Convention of the friends of Equal Rights and Immediate Emancipation of the Slaves will meet in the village of Battle Creek on the second Tuesday, the thirteenth of February next, at one o'clock, P. M. and continue through the evening for the purpose of organizing a permanent anti-slavery society in Calhoun County.

Mr. Clay arrived here on Saturday night, and took passage for New Orleans, yesterday, [SUNDAY] in the Grey Eagle. We presume that he will make his promised visit to North Carolina before returning to Kentucky.

A slave, named Celeste, has been arrested in New Orleans for keeping in a chicken house, for six months, a woman in a state of starvation. When found she was a mere skeleton, crazy, half naked, and the perfect picture of woe.

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Several of the German Princes are imitating Father Matthew in propagating temperance societies. The King of Bavaria has published a decree by which all the municipal magistrates are obliged to become the members and heads of new temperance societies.

It is said that the character of a nation may be learned from its songs. The remark is equally true of a party.

Chorus—Hurrah for the cook of Kentucky, The chief of all coons now is he, The loocs have tried to destroy him, But always barked up the wrong tree.

Sabbath Among the Slaveholders.—The following notices were taken from the New Orleans Picayune of Sunday December 11th.

TURKEY SHOOTING.—This day, Dec. 17th, from 10 o'clock, A. M., till 6 o'clock, P. M., and following Sundays, at McDonoughville, opposite the Second Municipality ferry.

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Lake Coast.—The whole extent of the lake coast is about five thousand two hundred miles, of which about two thousand is the coast of a foreign power.

Recipe for making Black Ink.—J. McLeish, of Malden, communicates the following recipe to the Olive Branch.

Two quarts of rain water, one half lb. nutgalls, three ounces gum Senegal (arabic) three do. sulphat of Iron; soak the nutgalls in three quarters of the water; the gum arabic in one half of the remaining water.

Osmyn Baker, whig, is elected to Congress in the 6th (Massachusetts) district. His majority over all is 28. There is now but one district vacant.—Buff Gaz.

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CLAIMS the attention of the inhabitants of Ann Arbor and the surrounding country, and informs them he has located himself the North side 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 oblige him with a call.

ALTHOUGH many preparations in the form of "POPULAR MEDICINES," have been before the public, claiming to give relief and even cure the most inveterate diseases, yet none have so well answered the purpose as Dr. SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.

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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 mortgage, bearing date the first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty, executed by Eli Granger of Scio, in the county of Washtenaw, and the State of Michigan, to Samuel Clemens, of Lima, in the county and State aforesaid, which mortgage was recorded in the Register's office, on the day of April, A. D. one thousand, eight hundred and forty-two, in Liber ten of Mortgages, at page one hundred and sixty-one, and default having been made in the condition of said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding at law having been instituted to recover the whole or any part of the money due on said mortgage.—By virtue of the default thereon, no claim to be due on said mortgage, the sum of three hundred and fifty-one dollars and twenty cents for principal and interest.

Notice is therefore hereby given, that in pursuance of a power of sale in said mortgage of mortgage contained, will be sold at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Ann Arbor, in the county aforesaid, on the seventh day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, all the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due for principal and interest, with the costs for foreclosing the same, and described as follows: "All that certain tract or parcel of land lying in the State aforesaid, known, bounded and described as follows, to wit: The south half of the section seven, in town one north, range one east, except fifteen acres on the north side of said quarter section, being one half mile in length running east and west." Dated at Ann Arbor, this sixth day of November, 1843.

SAMUEL CLEMENS, Mortgagee.
 By O. HAWKINS, his Attorney. 20-12 w

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 mortgage, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, executed by Eli Granger of Scio, in the county of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, to Rhoda Phelps of the same place, which mortgage was recorded in the Register's office of the county of Washtenaw, aforesaid, on the twenty-sixth day of January, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, in Liber number seven of mortgages, at page three hundred and seventy-four, and default having been made in the condition of said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding at law having been instituted to recover the whole or any part of the money due on said mortgage, by virtue of the default thereon, no claim to be due on said mortgage, the sum of one hundred and thirty-three dollars and fifty-six cents for principal and interest, with the costs for foreclosing the same, and described as follows, to wit: The south half of the section seven of the south-west quarter of section seven, in town one north, range one east, except fifteen acres on the north side of said quarter section, being one half mile in length running east and west." Dated at Ann Arbor, November 6, 1843.

SAMUEL CLEMENS, Assignee,
 of RHODA PHELPS, Mortgagee.
 By O. HAWKINS, his Attorney. 20-12w

YPSILANTI ACADEMY,
 AND
TEACHERS' SEMINARY.
 H. H. GRIFFIN, PRINCIPAL.
 MR. CHAS. S. WOODWARD, ASSISTANT.
 THE next term of this Academy will commence on Monday, Feb. 12, and continue 11 weeks. While this school is equally open to all of both sexes, who wish to acquire a good education, particular attention will be given to those who are preparing to teach. The exclusive and uninterfered instruction of the principal will be given to impart a practical knowledge of the English branches. He occupies about half an hour daily in lecturing, with the aid of the apparatus, minerals, or otherwise.

Arrangements for instruction is furnished with Chemical, Philosophical, and Astronomical apparatus, Surveying Instruments, Geometrical solids, &c., to the amount of \$300; also, a good Cabinet of Minerals worth \$50.

Tutors in the common English branches, including Composition and Declamation, from \$2.00 to \$3.50. In Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, History, Rhetoric, Botany, Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, &c., from \$4.50 to \$5.00. Mezzotint and Chinese or Theatrical painting, \$3.00 each for 12 lessons, taught by Mrs. Griffin.

The tuition is to be paid at the middle of the term. No deduction for absence will be made, except for protracted sickness, and no one will be received for less than five and a half weeks.—Books may be had of the principal at Detroit prices.

Board, including room and washing, from \$4.00 to \$1.50 per week; for further particulars inquire of the principal. Rooms can be hired cheap for scholars, and the same for the parents.

Rev. J. M. West, Rev. H. P. Powers, Rev. E. Crane, J. Fairchild, M. D., J. C. Allen, M. D., G. E. M. Skinner, Esqrs., S. Murdoch, have kindly consented to form a visiting committee, to be present at the Week reviews on Thursday, and at the public examination of the school.

Ypsilanti, Oct. 16, 1843. 5-1y

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 traveling 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, will be assured that his expense and attention in his power, will be spared, to make their sojourn in Detroit agreeable and satisfactory.

[46-1y] S. D. WOODWORTH.

BOOK BINDERY.
 AT THE PAPER MILL (LOWER TOWN) ANN ARBOR.
 E. BOOTH would respectfully inform the E. inhabitants of Ann Arbor and vicinity that he continues the business of

BOOK BINDING.
 at the old stand, in the Paper Mill. Old Books will be neatly rebound on short notice.

All kinds of RULING done to order.—Country produce taken in payment. 52-1f.

April 19, 1843.

JAMES G. BIRNEY,
 ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
 SAGANAW CITY, MICHIGAN.

J. G. B. will also act as Land Agent in the Land District in which this (Saganaw) County is, he will make investments in lands, pay over for non-residents their taxes, and give information generally to persons interested in this part of the country, or desirous of becoming immigrants to it.

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

BLANK DEEDS, MORTGAGES, EXECUTIONS, SUMMONSES, &c., &c.
 printed and for sale at the
 OFFICE OF S. D. WOODWORTH.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES,
 Of superior quality, just printed and for sale at this Office.
 Ann Arbor, Nov. 2, 1843.

UNITY OF INTEREST.
 NOBLE AND SPRAGUE,
 WOULD call the attention of the citizen 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 Washington, in the lower Village of Ann Arbor, where all who favor them with their patronage may 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 they are determined not to be outdone by the 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 are in the receipt of the New York and Boston Fashion, for the Fall and Winter of 1843-4.

28-3-u. NOBLE & SPRAGUE,
 Ann Arbor, Lower Town, Nov. 3, 1843.

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

JUST received a larger Stock than ever of Heavy Shirts, Shirts, Shirts, Drills, Checks, Bagging, Burlaps, Diapers, Crabs, Muslin, Fustians, Mole Skins, Satinets, Sheep's Gray Cloth, Buckram Cloth, Fancy Cassimeres, &c.

Wolverine Coatings, Alpaca, Lustré, Changeable Stripe Do, Fancy Alpines, Crêpe Delaines, India Cloth, Muslin De Laines, &c.

Chusans, Shaks, Rob Roy's, Cardinals, Damask Shawls, Black, Blue, Black, Brown, and Blue Broad Cloths, Felt and Felt 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 Day.

WANTED,
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, Corner Bates Street.
 Detroit, Nov. 13, 1843. 29-1f.

TO CLOTHIERS, MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS.

THE subscribers are now receiving, at their stores, 188 Jefferson Avenue, and corner of Randolph and Woodbridge streets, Detroit, a large and general stock of

DYE-WOODS AND DIE-STUFFS:
 35 tons Logwood, Fustic, Limewood, Nicaragua, Hyperic Wood, in the stick, 120 bbls ground Camwood,
 150 do Fustic
 120 do Logwood,
 100 do Redwoods,
 20 do Alum,
 6 bbls Coppers,
 4 do Blue Vitriol,
 4 pipes Ombre and Crop Madders, prime,
 500 lbs Extract Logwood,
 600 do Bengal Mirras and Caracas Indigo,
 300 do Blue Nutgalls, (Alleppey),
 250 do Eyedred Curcuma,
 200 do Verdigris,
 10 Carboys Oil Vitriol,
 6 do Aqua Fortis,
 4 do Spiritus Sals, &
 4 do Nitric Acid,
 2 cases Lac Dye,
 300 lbs Benzoin,
 250 do Cream Tartar,
 500 do Quercitron Bark.

Together with a complete assortment of all the minor articles in the trade, to wit:
 Pease Papers, Tendons, Brushes, Jakes, Tent Hooks, Dye Kettles, Pickers, Burling Irons, Nippers, Prussiate of Potash, Sal Ammoniac, Sal Soda, Sugar of Lead, Steel Reeds, Card Cleaners,
 Stainnet Wares, Shears, &c.

This entire stock has been purchased within the last two weeks, and selected personally by one of the concern, who has been in the business for the last eleven years, and they have no hesitation in saying that the quality of the goods is an exceptionable. They will positively be sold at the lowest New York jobbing prices, with the addition of transportation only.

The subscribers have the sole Agency in this State for the sale of the
"PARSON'S SHEARING MACHINES,"
 and the celebrated "**LEICESTER MACHINE CARDS,"** decidedly the best in use.

THEO. H. EATON, & CO.
 April 11, 1843. 51f

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!
 THE subscriber having just received several cases of BRASS and WOOD CLOCKS, of various descriptions, is prepared to sell them Cheap for Cash. Also, a general assortment of

JEWELRY,
 consisting in part of Gold Finger Rings, and Bosom Pins, Hearts and Crosses, Silver and Common Trimbles, Watch Chains and Keys, Pen Cases, also, Spoons, Sugar, Bowls, Butter Knives, Tooth and Hair Brushes, Pocket Books, Violin Strings, Needles, Pins, Hooks, &c.

Specialties: Fine Combs, Dressing Combs, Side Combs, Back Combs, Pocket Combs, Water Paints, Marking Cotton, Steel Pens, and Tweezers, Shaving and Toiletry Boxes, &c. All of which will be sold as cheap as at any other establishment this side of New York.

N. B.—The subscriber thankful for so large a share of public patronage, still solicits a continuance of the same. **CLOCKS AND WATCHES** of every description repaired and warranted. Also, **JEWELRY** repaired on short notice.—Shop at his old stand directly opposite the Court House.

C. BLISS, 25-1y.
 Ann Arbor, Nov. 6, 1843.

Bristol's Sarsaparilla.
 THIS valuable medicine so justly celebrated as a certain cure for Scrofula or Kings Evil, or any disease arising from impurity of the blood, has become so well known as to need no publication of the numerous certificates now in our possession, of the extraordinary cures lately performed by it, but fearing there may be some persons affected who have been misled by using the name of Bristol's Sarsaparilla, we would respectfully request them to call on us and satisfy themselves of its many cures in similar cases. By purchasing of us they can rely upon the genuineness of the article, which they should be careful to do, as we are told there is a spurious article of the same name for sale in this country. Be careful to observe that "Bristol's Extract of Sarsaparilla, Buffalo," is stamped upon the bottles, and "C. C. Bristol" written in his own hand over the Cork.

Ann Arbor, Dec. 25, & J. W. MAYNARD, 26

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.
 THE undersigned would respectfully inform the friends of Temperance, and the public generally, that the above named House, formerly known as the Temperance Hotel, and situated on the corner of Michigan Avenue and Washington street, near the Central Railroad Depot, having undergone thorough repairs and very great additional improvements, is now ready for the reception of all those who may favor him with a call. The accommodations, in every respect, are not inferior to any Temperance House in the country, and every attention will be given to such as bestow their patronage upon this laudable enterprise.

N. B. Carriages always in readiness to convey passengers to and from Boats and Cars.

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

WOOL! WOOL!
CLOTH! CLOTH!
 THE Subscribers would inform the Public that persons having wool to be manufactured, can have it done at their Manufacture within a short time, as the large quantity of wool furnished them by farmers and others the past season is nearly completed, and will be finished within a few days. We have manufactured cloth this season for about one hundred and twenty-five customers, to whom we have reason to believe, we have given general satisfaction.—With this encouragement, we hope for future patronage.

TERMS.
 Half the cloth the wool will make, or 37 1/2 cents per yard, we will also exchange Cloth for Wool on reasonable terms.

Wool sent by Rail Road to Scio will be properly attended to.

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, 29-6m.
 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, Patna and Slaughter Kips, Harness and Bridle Leather, Bindings, White and Colored Linings, Shoe Treads, &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, 29-6m.
 Detroit, Nov. 13, 1843.

SAL ERATUS.
 WHOLESALE and Retail, by
 H. BECKER,
 Ann Arbor, Aug. 2, 1843. 15-1f.

VICTORY AT LAST!
 The Fever and Ague used up—
Dr. Banister's Pills TRIUMPHANT.

DR. BANISTER'S CELEBRATED FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.—
 PURELY VEGETABLE.—A safe, speedy, and sure remedy for fever and ague, dum ague, chill fever, and the bilious diseases peculiar to new countries.

These pills are designed for the affections of the liver and other internal organs which attend the diseases of the new and miasmatic portions of our country.

The unparalleled success that has attended the use of these pills, induces the proprietor to believe that they are superior to any remedy ever offered to the public for the above diseases.

They are purely VEGETABLE and perfectly harmless, and can be taken by any person, male or female with perfect safety.

The pills are prepared in two separate boxes, marked No. 1, and No. 2 and accompanied with full directions.

A great number of certificates might be procured in favor of this medicine, but the proprietor has thought fit not to insert them, in as much as it depends upon the merits of the same for its reputation.

The above pill is kept constantly on hand by the proprietor and can be had at wholesale or retail at the Store of J. Beckley & Co., Ann Arbor, Lower Town.

Orders from the country promptly attended to.

L. BECKLEY, Proprietor. 39-3m.
 January 17, 1844.

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.) The highest Market price will be paid in Goods for most kinds of Produce.

Remember that they will not be undersold. 29-6m
 Ann Arbor, Lower Town, Nov. 13, 1843.

TO THE PEOPLE!
 JUST received at the Farmers' and Mechanics' Store, a general assortment of Fancy and staple

DRY GOODS,
 Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c. &c. which will be sold cheap and for ready pay only.

C. J. GARLAND.
 Ann Arbor, Upper Town, Nov. 20, 1843.

N. B. As usual, any Goods purchased of him not giving satisfaction in price and quality, the purchaser has the privilege to return them and receive back his money.

C. J. GARLAND, 32

RAIL ROAD HOTEL.
 1843. BY 1843.
PATRICK & ANDREWS.
 OPPOSITE THE WESTERN AND NORTHERN RAIL ROAD DEPOTS, DETROIT, MICH.

STAGE ROUTES
 diverging to the different parts of the State.

TRAVELERS wishing to take the Cars or Boats cannot find a more convenient place than this, being near the Cars on both Rail Roads, and in immediate connection with the Boats.

The Proprietors assure the Public, that no pains will be spared to furnish their TABLE with the best Market affords, 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.

PAINTING.
 F. LAMBERT.
 BEGS leave to inform the inhabitants of Ann Arbor, and the surrounding country, that having located himself in the lower Village, with the view of carrying on the above business in all its branches, (some of which are HOUSE SIGNING, ORNAMENTAL PAINTING, GILDING AND GLAZING, GRAINING, imitation of all Woods, MARBLEIZING, TRANSPARENCIES, BANNERS, &c. respectively solicits a share of public patronage, and prices will be low to conform to the times and his work done in the best manner.

T. L. would say to Farmers that he is particularly desirous to attend to their calls, as produce is the best kind of pay.

Ann Arbor, Lower Town, March 6, 1843. 45-1y.

RAIL ROAD
 18
43.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.
 THE undersigned would respectfully inform the friends of Temperance, and the public generally, that the above named House, formerly known as the Temperance Hotel, and situated on the corner of Michigan Avenue and Washington street, near the Central Railroad Depot, having undergone thorough repairs and very great additional improvements, is now ready for the reception of all those who may favor him with a call. The accommodations, in every respect, are not inferior to any Temperance House in the country, and every attention will be given to such as bestow their patronage upon this laudable enterprise.

N. B. Carriages always in readiness to convey passengers to and from Boats and Cars.

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

WOOL! WOOL!
CLOTH! CLOTH!
 THE Subscribers would inform the Public that persons having wool to be manufactured, can have it done at their Manufacture within a short time, as the large quantity of wool furnished them by farmers and others the past season is nearly completed, and will be finished within a few days. We have manufactured cloth this season for about one hundred and twenty-five customers, to whom we have reason to believe, we have given general satisfaction.—With this encouragement, we hope for future patronage.

TERMS.
 Half the cloth the wool will make, or 37 1/2 cents per yard, we will also exchange Cloth for Wool on reasonable terms.

Wool sent by Rail Road to Scio will be properly attended to.

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, 29-6m.
 Detroit, Nov. 13, 1843.

JOB PRINTING,
 Of all kinds neatly executed at the Signal Office, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

Books Pamphlets Circulars Handbills, &c. will be printed to order, at any price, with the utmost accuracy.

Orders by mail promptly filled.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
 J. R. WALKER would announce to his friends and the public in general, that he is now in the receipt of the Fall and winter fashions for 1843-4, which have been selected and furnished by two of the best establishments in the United States, on the first of the present month, after the kinds of goods and fashions for the season had become permanently established, which is being widely illustrated by two of the most splendid fashion plates ever presented to this community. Any gentlemen who wish to have the "fashion runs," can find it here furnished at a season when there can be no mistake as to what is or is not fashionable. Gentlemen, please call and examine for yourselves, and if we cannot exhibit something that will satisfy you that they are of goods and fashion of garments are chaste and beautiful, then we are much mistaken.

Mr. Walker would take this opportunity to return his sincere thanks to all who have hitherto favored him with their patronage, and hopes he has given general satisfaction. All who feel disposed to have an outfit of the same time and fashionable garments, can be gratified by calling at the shop of J. D. Irish, one door south of Deach & Abel's old store, where for the convenience of himself and customers he has located for the season, where all demands in his line will be executed with neatness and dispatch, on reasonable terms for cash or country produce, but positively no credit.

N. B. Cutting done, and warranted to fit if properly made up.

October 11, 1843. 27-1f.

1843.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
J. McFARREN,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
SMART'S BLOCK.

157 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT.
 Keeps constantly for sale a complete assortment of Miscellaneous, School and Classical Books: Letter and Cap Paper, plain and ruled, Quills, Ink, Sewing Wax, Copying, Wrapping Paper, Printing Paper, of all sizes; and Book, News and Letter Ink, of various kinds.

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

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 SAM'L D. KINGSBURY.
 H. HARRIS & Co.—Sirs: Having been seriously afflicted with inflammation of the Eyes, and hearing of E. Dean's Chemical Plaster I had a box procured, and on the first application I experienced great relief, and in four days a permanent cure. So effectual was the application and the almost immediate relief resulting therefrom, that in similar cases I feel great pleasure in recommending it as a remedy worthy of patronage.

Respectfully yours,
 SAM'L D. KINGSBURY.
 Kingsville, O. J. 20, 1840.

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, 49-1y

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 are of the newest styles 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, PULLED CLOTHS, BROAD CLOTHS, GAMBROONS, CAMBRICS, MUSLINS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c. &c.

Donnet Ribbons, a very beautiful assortment. Shawls, Broche, Silk, and Thibet, of the richest patterns.

Prices of all kinds, qualities, and prices. Hose and Ealf Hose, Cotton and Worsted, Bonnets, Leghorns, Tussan and Straw.

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

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

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

PAINTING.
 F. LAMBERT.
 BEGS leave to inform the inhabitants of Ann Arbor, and the surrounding country, that having located himself in the lower Village, with the view of carrying on the above business in all its branches, (some of which are HOUSE SIGNING, ORNAMENTAL PAINTING, GILDING AND GLAZING, GRAINING, imitation of all Woods, MARBLEIZING, TRANSPARENCIES, BANNERS, &c. respectively solicits a share of public patronage, and prices will be low to conform to the times and his work done in the best manner.

T. L. would say to Farmers that he is particularly desirous to attend to their calls, as produce is the best kind of pay.

Ann Arbor, Lower Town, March 6, 1843. 45-1y.

NEW GOODS!!
 HAVING retired, not from business, but to the old stand of G. W. A. I will call on my friends, and embrace 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 they have ever been sold in New York, from Jobbing Houses during the season. Especially I can sell

Woolen Cloths,
 from the coarsest to superfine, 3-4 & 6 Cloths, Satinets, Cassimeres, &c. &c. at low prices.

More: I have on hand a good stock of Combs, Thread, Pins, Needles, &c. &c. which I can, and will sell to any, who wish to buy by the quantity at very low rates.

I will take ASHES and BLACK SALTS, or PEARLASH at my Ashery; and will sell SALERATUS 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, 1843.
 N. B. Cash paid for FLOUR, or Pot and Pearlsh, or advanced on the same and sold as usual. 29-1f.

GREAT BARGAINS IN "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 garments 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 wear, 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

E. DEAN'S CELEBRATED CHEMICAL PLASTER,
 The most effectual remedy yet discovered for Rheumatism, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Inflammation in the Eyes, Swelled Throats, Scars, Itch, &c. &c.

THE CHEMICAL PLASTER is an important remedy for those who are afflicted with chronic and inflammatory complaints, by its easy and painless application, and giving speedily relief by its active, strengthening, and diaphoretic and counterirritant properties: an effectual remedy for Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, Ague in the Breast, Scalds, Burns, Bruises, Scrofula, Ulcers, Old Sores of almost every description, Cankered and Swelled Throat arising from Scarlet Fever, Felons, White Swellings, Chilblains, &c. Persons suffering from Liver Complaints, Pulmonary diseases, Inflammation of the Lungs, with pain in the side, back or limbs, will find relief by the use of this Plaster. In all cases it may be used with perfect safety.

E. DEAN'S CHEMICAL PLASTER is put up in boxes at fifty cents and one dollar each, with full directions accompanying each box. Manufactured and sold wholesale by J. HARRIS & Co. of New York, and by the proprietors to whom all orders should be addressed. Sold also by their Agents throughout the country.

A liberal discount made to dealers and physicians.

For testimonials and certificates from persons of the highest respectability, who have used the Chemical Plaster, see another column of this paper.

For sale by the following Agents in Michigan:
 H. W. Root, Niles,
 C. C. Carr, Detroit,
 C. Skarabak, Edwarlsburgh,
 Wm. O. Austin, White Pigeon,
 Isaac Benham, Jr., Conantville,
 Danl. L. Kimberly, Schoolcraft, Mich.
 H. B. Henson, & P. Marsh, Jr., P. M. Kalamazoo,
 James W. Cochran, P. M. Galesburg,
 T. L. Holcomb, P. M. Battle Creek,
 James M. Parsons, P. M. Marshall,
 Paul Raymond, Druggist, Jackson,
 Wm. Jackson, P. M. Leoni,
 H. C. Carr, P. M. Leoni,
 John C. Winans, Sylvan,
 J. Miller & Son, Dexter,
 Thomas P. May, Jr., Plymouth,
 Perin & Hall, Northville,
 Mend M. Carby, Farmington,
 C. C. Carr, P. M. Leoni,
 Peter Van Eyr, Franklin,
 Julius Dean, Pontiac,
 Mack & Sprague, Rochester,
 James Stephens, Utica,
 E. C. Gump, Mt. Clemens,
 C. C. Carr, P. M. Leoni,
 John Owen & Co., Detroit,
 Dr. Thos. M. Sweeney, Dearbornville,
 E. Sampson, Ypsilanti,
 J. H. LUND,
 W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, } Ann Arbor,
 CHRISTIAN EBERHACH, } 49-1y

ATTENTION CLOTHIERS!
 JUST received at the General Depot, for the sale of Clothiers Stock, Machinery, Dye Stuff, &c. &c. No. 139, Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, the following large, well assorted, and carefully selected stock, to wit:

100 bbls. St. Domingo Logwood, Cut,
 5 Tons " " in Stick,
 150 bbls. Cuba Fustic, Cut,
 5 Tons " " in Stick,
 50 " Nic. Wood, Chipped,
 50 " Lima Wood, "
 30 " Red Wood, "
 120 " Ground Camwood,
 10 " Quercitron Bark,
 50 " Nutgalls,
 10 Cases Extract of Logwood,
 300 lbs. Lac Dye,
 2 Cases Spanish Indigo,
 300 lbs. Sumac Sicily,
 3 Cases Madras,
 300 lbs. Castile Vitriol,
 3 Cases Alum,
 2 Barrels Red Tartar,
 2 Barrels Cream Tartar,
 3 Carboys Aqua Fortis,
 5 " Oil Vitriol,
 5 " Nitric Acid,
 500 lbs. Verdigris,
 50 " Block Tin,
 Tensels, Twine, Copper Kettles, all sizes,
 Parson's Shearing Machines,
 Curtis' Cast Iron Shavers,
 Sewers and Press Plates,
 Cranks, Press Paper, Steel Reeds,
 Worsted Harness, Tenter Hooks,
 Emery, all No's., Olive Oil,
 Clothiers' Jacks, Satinet Warp,
 Cast Iron Buttons, Buttons,
 Pickers, Card Cleaners, &c. &c.

The above, with a variety of other articles belonging to the trade, have been purchased this summer by the subscribers from Manufacturers and First Markets, and every thing having received his personal inspection, he can with the most confidence offer them to purchasers as the best and most complete stock in the country; and as it is his fixed determination (by the low rates at which he will sell) to prevent the necessity of our Clothiers and Manufacturers leaving the State to make their purchases, he would merely say to the trade, CALL, examine the goods and ascertain prices before you say you can buy cheaper any where else.

He is also prepared to contract for CARDING MACHINES made in this State or East, and by
 PIERRE TELLER,
 Sign of the Golden Mortar,
 139, Jefferson Avenue,
 Detroit. [17-1f.]

Valuable School Books.
 TWO of the best, and most useful and necessary of all the BOOKS, are the following, which have received the approbation of the Judges in the State of New York, and have been extensively introduced into the Common Schools and Academies of that State. They have likewise been approved by the Superintendent of Public Instruction of Michigan, Dr. C. C. Carr, and have been selected by him to be used in the Common Schools of this State, viz:

THE AMERICAN CLASS READER,
 containing a series of lessons in reading, with introductory exercises in Arithmetic, Grammar, and the other essential elements of correct natural Education; designed for Academies and Common Schools.—By GEORGE WILSON, formerly Principal of the Canandaigua Academy, and late Principal of the Livingston County School.

[The design of the American Class Reader is to teach scholars to read. It is not sufficient for this purpose, that a book be instructive and entertaining, and the selections chaste and classical in point of diction. It should be also properly adapted to exercise the reader in all the varied tones inflections, and other requisites that belong to correct natural elocution. The Rev. J. Spencer, of Brookline, N. Y. an experienced Teacher says, "I have very carefully examined the American Class Reader by George Wilson, and have no hesitation in expressing my opinion of its excellence. I consider it the best work for the purpose for which it is designed, that I have ever seen, and cannot but desire its immediate adoption in our Academies and Schools." Similar recommendations from hundreds of others, have been received.]

A PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL SYSTEM OF ARITHMETIC, containing several original methods of operation, and a new system of Proportion. With Theoretical and practical illustrations of all the principal rules. Also, a Treatise on Mensuration, and a brief practical system of Book Keeping, by the author of the American Class Reader.

LET the above be for sale at the Michigan Book Store, by the doct. or singly. Teachers, who have not already examined them, can receive copies gratis, by calling at 145 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit. C. MORSE.