

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1844.

THE LIBERTY TICKET.

For President, JAMES G. BIRNEY, OF MICHIGAN.

For Vice President, THOMAS MORRIS, OF OHIO.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

ARTHUR L. PORTER, CHANDLER CARTER, JOHN W. KING, ERASTUS HUSSEY, CHESTER GURNEY.

LIBERTY CONVENTION—FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

A Convention of the Liberty Party of the First Congressional District, will be held at Ann Arbor, on Tuesday, the 30th day of April next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. to nominate a candidate for Representative to Congress for the First District.

Each town and ward in the District is requested to send one delegate. The most convenient time for choosing Delegates will be when Liberty meetings are held in each town to nominate township officers.

C. H. STEWART, C. J. GARLAND, S. F. FELCH, District Committee.

NEW PROPOSITION.

The undersigned will furnish the Signal of Liberty to new subscribers for six months to commence any time previous to the first of September, for the small sum of FIFTY CENTS, payable invariably in advance.

The character of the Signal is pretty generally known in the State. It will contain all important general news, the proceedings of Congress, and considerable miscellaneous matter.

This arrangement is not made from any motive of pecuniary emolument, for it will scarcely pay the expense, but for the purpose of disseminating our principles more widely than can be done through yearly subscriptions only.

BECKLEY & FOSTER, Ann Arbor, March 7, 1844.

TOWNSHIP ELECTIONS.

We are very desirous that Liberty men should enter upon the coming election with spirit and efficiency. At the meetings for township nominations, in addition to the suggestions we have already made, we hope that Liberty men will ask themselves this question and answer it: "What shall be done in our town for the increase of the Liberty party previous to the Presidential election?"

How many meetings will you hold in your town, and at what times and places? How many tracts will you purchase and distribute in your town?

At the town meetings you will see all the Liberty voters. Find how many of them do not take any anti-slavery paper, and persuade them to take the Signal for six months, if no longer, and get as many of your neighbors to subscribe as you can.

Do not consider these as trifling things, unworthy of notice. The world is governed, clothed and fed by a continued attention to the minutest affairs.

One thing more. Keep entirely clear of all bargains, alliances, coalitions, agreements, or understandings with either of the other parties.

Do not support their candidates, nor plead their cause, but remember the old adage that every tub should stand on its own bottom.

REPORT

OF THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE RELATIVE TO AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The judiciary committee, to whom have been referred numerous petitions, praying the legislature "to take the legislative action necessary for amending the constitution of this state by expunging from the second article thereof the word 'white,' and thus secure to all citizens of this state, irrespective of color, equal political rights."

Your committee believe that "all political power is inherent in the people." That the power given to the legislature, is delegated to them for the benefit of the people, and that such power is rightly exercised only when employed for the general welfare of the whole community.

And in the opinion of your committee when the number of petitioners is respectable, & the question presented by them important, it would be arrogating too much for the legislature to assume the decision of such a question in opposition to the prayer of the petitioners, and in exclusion of the solicited action of the people.

Your committee would therefore respectfully recommend that the prayer of the petitioners be granted, and beg leave to introduce the accompanying joint-resolution.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, That the following amendment of section one, article two of the constitution of this state, be, and the same is hereby proposed, to wit: Strike out the word 'white' in the first and third lines of said section, so that when so amended said section shall read: '1. In all elections, every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, having resided in the state six months next preceding any election, shall be entitled to vote at such election; and every male inhabitant of the age aforesaid, who may be a resident of this state at the time of the signing of this constitution, shall have the right of voting as aforesaid, but no such citizen or inhabitant shall be entitled to vote except in the district, county or township in which he shall actually reside at time of such election.'

N. R. RAMSDELL, Chairman of Judiciary Committee.

It will be seen from the preceding Report that the Committee maintain an attitude perfectly non-committal respecting the merits of the object of the petitioners.

They do not express an opinion of its propriety, even in the abstract. This, we think, properly came within their province, had they chosen to do so.

But as they have reported unanimously for all the petitioners asked, and in very gentlemanly terms also, a fault-finding disposition in us might seem quite inappropriate.

We wait now the action of the Legislature.

C. M. CLAY vs. HENRY CLAY.

Mr. C. M. Clay speaks of that class of politicians—those parties—those candidates who unblushingly proclaim, that they "have opposed and would continue to oppose any scheme whatever of emancipation, gradual or immediate"—"it is not true, and they REJOICE that it is not true, that either of the two great parties in this country has any design or aim at abolition—they would DEEPLY LAURENCE if it were true."

And they who declare "inflexible and uncompromising opposition to every attempt on the part of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, against the wishes of the slaveholding states, and also a determination equally decided to resist the slightest interference with it in the states where it exists."

Yes, of such fiendish traitors to humanity, he holds the following language: "Then there remains a fragment of men, who are the shameless advocates of slavery, with a perverse nature, such as inspires the unworthy bosoms of convicts, they pride themselves upon their pre-eminence in guilt, and challenge the abhorrence of mankind to elevate them to that notoriety which they have deserved of obtaining by virtuous deeds.—Country-man."

The article of S. B. T. arrived too late for this week.

MAN-STEALING BY LAW.

The following instance of outrageous, atrocious legal oppression, is from the Richmond Whig. What a revelation from the great prison-house of woe!—Read it, and like Hannibal at the Altar, swear eternal hatred to the institution, upheld though it be by a long catalogue of Reverend Doctors, and Honorable Statesmen, who despise Justice, and make the Truth of God into a lie!

"LAWS AGAINST FREE NEGROES.—We are induced to recur to this subject by a recital to us, yesterday, of a case which we feel sure will excite the sympathy of every reader who has a heart. We will premise that the narrator is a gentleman occupying a very high official station in this native State, and that to secure entire credit to his narrative, it would only be necessary to mention his name.

Some time during the last summer, a colored girl, born free, only 14 years old, and a resident of the adjoining town of Manchester, paid a visit to a friend in this city. Either through choice or necessity she remained all night on this side of the river, without, however, the smallest intention of being a resident. During the night she was arrested by the police, and not having her free papers was lodged in jail.

Being perfectly ignorant of the law, and having no one to counsel or advise her, the unfortunate creature was detained in jail 45 days, and then, by order of Court, sold for jail fees! She was sold for the period of 45 years, to pay the sum of \$45; was purchased by a negro trader, and carried into captivity in a strange land, where she was sold again. We are informed that she is, if alive, at this moment in Louisiana. We do not recollect any case of oppression of the helpless that ever wrought more powerfully on our feelings.

Our Legislature will no doubt be astonished to learn that this glaring oppression of a poor and helpless fellow creature, was strictly legal. Not a form of law was neglected throughout the whole proceeding. The girl had not her free papers, she was, therefore, legally liable to arrest; she had no friend to interfere in her behalf, and, of course, had no opportunity to prove her free birth; she had no money to pay her jail fees, and, therefore, was strictly within the letter of the law to sell her. It is probable that she would not have brought the amount of her expenses had she been sold for a less period than she was, consequently it was necessary to sell her as she was. It is to the statute book alone that we are to look for a justification of this enormous injustice."

"We cut the following from the Albany Patriot. What shall be done for St. Clair County? Will not our some friend call on the Messrs. Goodwin, and give a few lectures among the 'shingle weavers'! We trust our tract agents will also visit the county. On our part, the most we can do is to offer the Signal in any quantities, at half price, according to our proposition. Let there be light!"

"ANOTHER FROM MICHIGAN. Extract of a letter from St. Clair County, Michigan: 'I believe that this county would go abolition straight, if there could be proper effort made by some good lecturer.—There has been no effort nor even organization here yet, but I have talked with many who are warm friends, and are decided to act out their principles at the ballot box.'

This comes from the Lumbermen's County, where the Detroit papers boasted that the pernicious Liberty Party had not found any support. Last fall it gave two votes! These were the votes of Mr. Goodwin, the writer of the above, and his father. The Signal of Liberty, published at Ann Arbor, Michigan, held these two votes up before the pro-slavery Detroit papers, as a signal of what was coming in that county. It said that these two votes would soon multiply themselves by hundreds, and from the extract above, we should think so. Cannot the friends in Michigan send a lecturer into St. Clair county? Meantime we would say to Mr. G. and the few friends go on, talk it up. Hold School House meetings; get contributions for tracts and send to us at the opening of navigation, and we will send them on; and scatter these silent messengers broadcast over your county."

Hon. Mr. McLeod has favored us with a report of the Committee on Education, to whom was referred the petition of 150 citizens of Berrien county, setting forth that the University is of little or no benefit to the State or the people generally, and praying that its fund be added to the common school fund.

The Committee come to the conclusion, that "the object sought by the prayer of the petitioners is unnecessary, unprecedented, and unconstitutional; that there is no wisdom in the change desired, and no power in the people or legislature to comply with their wishes, and that, under this state of facts, no legislative action is either necessary or practicable."

Samuel Bardsley, M. C. has been confirmed by the Senate of New York, as a Justice of the Supreme Court, to supply the place of Judge Cowen, deceased.

KENTUCKY.

The following letter from C. M. CLAY will be read with much interest. It shows that despite the prophecies of near sighted and narrow-minded politicians of the North, the time is near—even now at hand, when the standard of the Liberty party shall be raised in the Slave States. The letter is addressed to the Editor of the Christian Freeman, commonly known as the Learned Blacksmith, at Worcester, Mass.

LEXINGTON, KY., 30, 1844.

My Dear Sir.—It is from the descendants of the Pilgrim fathers, that I look for an exhibition of that large spirit of philanthropy which has in times past made New England memorable among the Nations. It is from the same New Englanders that I first imbibed that spirit of opposition to slavery which for ten years of war and denunciation and perils unknown to men, I have nurtured unextinguishable in my bosom. It was in New Haven at the time of the public meeting called in denunciation of those who had for slavery imprisoned the Cherokee (Georgia) missionaries, that I first felt that indignation against oppression which determined me to make eternal war against slavery—and though I have stood alone, one against a thousand, I thank God that thus far I have remained unscathed in person and unsubdued in spirit. I rejoice that the hearts of my countrymen in all the Union are beginning to be moved; as the rushing waters of the great ocean, the people are troubled and what shall be able to still the waves? More especially do I take courage from the fact that the church of the living God, which in times past has been the pioneer of liberty and equal rights among men, has begun to awaken from the sleep of death which had placed its very fingers upon lids that should never close, but be constant in eternal vigils, for without trial and suffering even here on earth there is neither triumph nor glory.

Even here where I have so often heard the Job-like comfort, "what a pity that a man of such flattering prospects should have forever ruined himself," brighter times begin to dawn and many are waiting the signal to rally to the standard of "universal emancipation," many influential citizens are with me—the interests of the poor are with me—I shall first say with the fool "there is no God," before I shall despair of eternal success. C. M. CLAY.

TRACTS! TRACTS!

We have repeatedly expressed our convictions of the importance and necessity of tract distributions. At the late anniversary at Adrian, our old fellow laborer and Liberty pioneer, S. B. Treadwell, of Jackson, was appointed a tract committee to supply the State. This he thinks a hard case, unless the means are put in his hands. It is very much like "making bricks without straw"!! All contributors, if they please, can receive the value of their money in tracts, at convenient places, which will be announced as soon as they are ready for delivery. Every town should take a quantity of tracts for distribution. And we propose that at the meeting to nominate town officers, the Liberty men present shall determine on the amount of tracts which they will purchase, and forthwith take up a collection on the spot, and appoint an individual to procure and distribute them. Do not neglect this, nor delay it; now is the time to sow good seed. We will warrant a dozen tracts, which will cost three or four cents, if properly circulated, to make at least one Liberty man and perhaps several; and can you do up your work, cheaper, quicker, easier or better! Read Bro. Treadwell's letter on the first page.

HOW LOCOFOCOISM ELECTIONEERS. The following paragraph from the Manchester (N. H.) Democrat, will serve to give our readers an idea of how that portion of the Northern Locofoco Press, less observed by the South is preparing to wage the battle.—(The Italics and capitals are just as we find them in the Democrat's editorial.)—N. Y. Tribune.

"Be it remembered.—That HENRY CLAY, the farmer of Ashland, cultivates his fields by SLAVE LABOR, and that the sound of the LASH UPON THE BACKS OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN is daily heard on his premises, and the toil and sweat of his SLAVES enables him to pass his days and nights in one continued scene of GAMBLING and DEBAUCHERY!!"

In stating facts, every person follows his natural turn of mind. Some use one kind of phraseology, some another. And so long as each keeps within the bounds of decency, his manner of stating them should not be censured; provided they are strictly true. We see nothing in this sentence that, if true, can be obnoxious to just censure. That Mr. Clay cultivates his fields by slave labor, is admitted; that he corrects his slaves by the use of the cartwhip, (or did do it in 1840), is a statement derived from his own hired men: that it is used daily, we have no means of knowing; that the toil and sweat of his slaves supplies him with the means of living, is undeniable; that he spends those means in gambling and debauchery, is an assertion not sustained by any individual facts known to us. But Mr. Abel Brown, of Albany, was indicted a year or two since for making this statement which he offered to prove, and the case has not been prosecuted to judgment. While falsehood is discountenanced and rebuked, facts should have their full force.

Read Mr. Van Buren's claims to the Presidency on the first page. Also Mr. Clay's opinion about "our Wives and Daughters working in the Kitchen."

We have in type a notice of the Michigan St. Gazette, which is crowded out this week.

LIBERTY MEETING!!!—This (Saturday) evening at the Signal office.

"As far, friend Beckley, as you go to sustain the North against Southern dictation and the exercise of an unjust political superiority on account of slave representation; and so far as you go to ameliorate the condition of the slave, and to arrest the traffic in them, we join you heart and hand, but did it ever occur to you that as the slave is regarded as a species of property—as the Constitution acknowledges the right to hold slaves as property, we can have no more right to say to the owner of the slave you must part with that species of property, than we have to say to him you shall not own your horses and your cattle? But admitting the right, would it not be a matter of doubtful policy, under all circumstances, to give the slaves immediately their liberty?"—Kalamazoo Gazette.

We are at a loss to understand whether our neighbor of the Gazette will go with us against "the exercise of an unjust political superiority on account of slave representation," or against that representation itself, but we conclude that he meant the former, and intends to sustain this species of property representation. Are we right? If so, how does he reconcile the idea of nineteen members in Congress representing property in slaves, with his Democratic creed which denounces ALL property qualifications for voters? Will he tell us why the slave property of South Carolina should be represented in Congress any more than that of the oxen, horses, banks or railroads of Michigan? Will the Editor show in what part of the Constitution, slaves are acknowledged as property? We never read any thing like it. The U. S. Supreme Court has expressly decided that property in slaves is not known to the Constitution.

Lastly, it sounds very strange to hear a Democratic editor—the advocate of universal freedom—the foe of all tyranny and oppression—asking if it would not be a matter of doubtful policy to have all men enjoy liberty now? It seems by this he is for keeping a portion of mankind in slavery some centuries longer! A beautiful Democrat he! But what are the evils of immediate emancipation? It has taken fifty years to get rid of the slave in perhaps fifty states and nations. In what country has it been detrimental to the moral, religious, social, political, financial, agricultural, commercial or manufacturing interests of the whole people? Will the Gazette name an instance of this kind?

The Washington Correspondent of the Western Citizen writes: "I have lately heard of an exceedingly interesting occurrence in Virginia, and have so much reason to believe it is true, that I will relate it. It appears that a young female slave of excellent moral character, received some time ago a most brutal attack from a young with a base purpose, when in defense of her chastity (as I understood) she inflicted upon him a blow which caused his death! She was arrested, tried, convicted and sentenced to be hung (I think) in March next, and this for an act which everywhere but in a land of slavery would be regarded as justifiable homicide. It is said that the owner, deeply affected by her fate, has petitioned the Governor for a pardon, and has intimations that it may be granted on condition of her sale and transportation out of the United States. And it is also said, he has applied to some well-known philanthropist of the North, with a view to her removal to Liberia or Canada, probably the latter place."

The majority report of the Senate Committee on Capital Punishment has been published. They take the ground that the punishment of death is wrong in itself—that it deprives the State of a citizen—that the infliction of death is a usurped power of government—that it was rarely enforced by the judicial codes of Greece and Rome—that advancing civilization has done away with torture and cruel executions, and now it demands that capital punishment itself shall cease. In every trial for a capital offence, the sympathy of community leans very strongly towards the accused, and the slightest doubts are often magnified into reasons sufficient for his acquittal. The committee touch on the theological part of the question. The first case of murder was committed under the immediate jurisdiction of Jehovah, and he did not sentence Cain to death. The committee refer to the disgusting horrors of a public execution, and to the fact that in many States they now take place only in private, thus destroying one of the principal alleged benefits of capital punishment. Also that mistakes often occur in judicial trials from the want of testimony, from the prejudice of witnesses, and from their forgetfulness, and after execution no reparation can be made either to the living or the dead.

ACT FOR THE PAYMENT OF JURORS.—The new law just enacted pays each grand and petit juror one dollar a day, and six cents a mile travel fees; taxsmen are paid 25 cents for each case tried by them.—In each civil case heretofore commenced, the plaintiff is required to pay the clerk an entry fee of two dollars before the case is docketed; and in each case where a jury is empanelled the plaintiff is to pay three dollars as soon as the jury are sworn.—St. Journal.

A Hopeful Son.—Philip T. Tilt, a young man with one arm and one leg, was, on the 21st ult. at New Orleans bound over in the sum of one thousand dollars to keep the peace for one year, by Recorder Vaunt. This hopeful young gentleman was accused of having thrown five glass tumblers at the head of his mother.

The following extract from the Liberator, edited by W. L. Garrison will undoubtedly be interesting to the Detroit Advertiser, and other whig Journals that have copied Garrison's denunciations of the Liberty Party. The article is entitled "Political Fraud and Cunning."

"Just before the last State election in this Commonwealth, a communication from an anonymous source appeared in the Liberator, headed 'How it is done'—in which the writer said—'It will astonish some of the friends of freedom to learn, that the present action of the Liberty party is likely to be more effectual in extending the curse of African slavery on this continent than the efforts of every slaveholder themselves—and he then proceeded to sustain his position by showing how the Liberty party voters, by refusing to vote for the Whig candidates for Congress, (who would have voted for the right of petition, against the annexation of Texas, &c.) had in several instances enabled the Democrats to succeed, whose candidates would go for the pro-slavery measures of the South. As if it were lawful to do evil that good may come—or consistent for professed abolitionists to vote for pro-slavery whigs, because they are not quite so bad as their opponents! This has been copied into almost every Whig paper in the free States, as an editorial article, from my pen, in order to induce abolitionists to vote the Whig ticket, with HENRY CLAY, the duelist and man-thief, at his head!"

Such tricks are as dishonest as picking pockets. The communication alluded to was inserted in the Liberator as all communications are—not with my endorsement, but on the responsibility of the writers."

Rev. J. Blanchard stated lately in Cincinnati, in a lecture on Irish Repeal, from the speech of a member of Parliament: "It is no uncommon scene to see 3 or 4000 laborers kneeling around the side of their own wretched Chapel, while near by stands an elegant English-built church with an audience of 4 hearers! Castletown (Diocese of Killaloe.)"

In the Parish of S. there were Catholics 2793; not Catholics 72. Yet that Parish paid for supporting the religion of the 75 a title of above \$5,000.

In Kinross were Roman Catholics 4376; not Catholics 2 persons. Yet the Parish paid for the religion of these two persons \$1700.

In 1823 there were in the Irish established church, 4 Arch-bps., 18 Bps., 33 Deans, 100 dignitaries, 178 Prebends; and the present annual income of the whole establishment for Ireland is upwards of \$4,000,000! And this monstrous tax levied upon the whole population, where according to Mr. Cobden there are several millions who never touch bread except as a luxury; levied, too, upon the whole nation for the religious benefit of less than one tenth of the whole people; and that too for the very persons who care the least about religion of any other tenth which could be selected."

The communication of S. Y. E. in the first page should receive attention.—It is the first of a series of a half dozen short articles which he intends to furnish. The object of the writer, as we understand it, will be to show that there are a large class of real abolitionists who cannot unite with the present movement, on account of some obstacles which he hopes to be able to point out, as a preparatory step to their removal, and to the attainment of a greater unanimity of action among anti-slavery men. His design is a good one, and we have freely accorded to him the opportunity of presenting his views to our readers. Read, therefore, and understand.

Holley Monument Fund.—Friends who intend to contribute to this enterprise, are requested to forward one cent for each Liberty man to T. Foster, treasurer of this fund for the State, at the Signal office. Town meeting will be a good place for making collections which should be forwarded previous to the first of May next.

Willis writes from N. York—"A new fashion consisting of highly polished long boots, extending as high as the knee, and worn outside of the 'indispensables,' has been introduced among us, and seems to be quite the 'agony.' Breaches will come next, and broad cuffed coats and other insignia of about sixty or seventy years ago."

A duel took place in this city on Wednesday evening last, between two French gentlemen of this city. Weapons, pistols; distance, ten paces—injury, one coat tail badly lacerated.—N. O. Herald.

Read those beautiful stanzas of Whittier on the fourth page about the "Yankee Girl."

In England, one in 21 of the whole population is a voter; in Ireland, one in 100. The whole number of registered voters in Ireland is 65,000.

Detroit Charter Election.—Democratic majority for Mayor, 140. Three Whig Aldermen, two Democratic, one tie. All the Democratic Justices elected. The Whig majority for Mayor last year was about 300. The vote was larger than at any previous city election by 400.

Maine State Stock.—We understand from the Eastern Argus, that the State of Maine is paying a premium for her own stock, the State Treasurer having within a few days bought State scrip having little over a year to run, at 23 per cent advance.

Ann Arbor, March 8, 1844. Winter has taken his departure, having afforded us only one week of sleighing and that not of the best quality. The weather has become mild and pleasant, and the roads are fast improving. Emigration will doubtless commence early, as the Buffalo papers state that the ice in the lake no longer obstructs navigation. Wheat buyers offer 70 cents a bushel to-day. Flour at retail, \$3.75.

State Legislature.

The tax bill has been discussed in the Senate. Mr. Green proposed that the newspaper in which taxes should be published in each county should be designated by the board of Supervisors, which was agreed to and the bill passed as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Gray, Hart, Howell, Mason, Niles, Pratt, Redfield, Shearer, Starkey, Turner, Wilson—11. Nays—Messrs. Cust, Compton, Green, Moody, Patterson, Richmond, Thurber—7. The bill for the more effectual organization of the Milkin, was passed, yeas—32—nays 10.

The House bill making appropriations for the completion of the Central Railroad to Kalamazoo, passed the Senate—yeas 14, nays 4.

Mr. Howell reported a bill from select committee, to amend the revised statutes relative to divorce, with some amendments, which were concurred in; and the bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Starkey asked and obtained leave to present a petition which he had received this afternoon from O. J. Case and 104 citizens of Kalamazoo, asking the repeal of the adultery law of this session. The petition was referred to com. on state affairs.

In the debate on the tax bill, the following sentiments were promulgated, by Senator HOWELL. A mere party man, who legislates for party, in our opinion, is unfit to legislate for the people. He should stay at home. Mr. HOWELL strenuously opposed the amendment. He avowed, he said, the broad doctrine, that to the victors belong the spoils, and would always act on it. He would have his party take care of itself, and let the other party care of itself.—He feared cliques in the counties, and he preferred one large Leviathan to many little pets.

The resolution relative to amendment of the constitution by striking out the word "white" was ordered to a third reading.

Congressional.

In the House, on the 16th, Mr. Gilmer, of Va., (the new Secretary of the Navy) made a Report from the Select Committee having charge of the Massachusetts Resolutions, proposing an amendment to the Constitution.—Mr. Gilmer said the Committee would report adversely to the proposition. The Committee, however, had agreed that each member of the committee should present his views to the House. Agreeably with this understanding he now presented his views with those of another member of the Committee. He asked that they should be laid upon the table and printed when the other Reports should be printed.—Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, (also a member of the Committee,) said he had no objections if all the Reports were to be printed at the same time, and with this understanding the subject passed from the House.

The orders of the day were then called, being the Report of the committee on Rules and Orders in relation to the 21st Rule. Mr. Stevenson, of Me., finished his speech in opposition to the rule. He advocated the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and the Territories.

Hon. R. McClelland, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill appropriating \$595,000 for improving the Rivers and Harbors of the Lakes and of the Northwest.

On the nomination of Mr. Henshaw as collector of Customs at Boston—Yeas 8, Nays 31. On the nomination of Mr. Spencer as a Justice of the Supreme Court—yeas 29, Nays 26. On the nomination of Mr. Porter, as Secretary of War—Yeas 8, Nays 58.

On the nomination of Mr. Wise, as Minister to Rio de Janeiro—Yeas 30, Nays 10. On nomination of Mr. Proffit, Minister to Mexico—Yeas 8, Nays 53. On the nomination of Isaac Hill, to an office of trust, (place not recollected)—Yeas 11, Nays 25.

Mr. Merrick's postoffice bill, which has been reported with amendments, provides that all drop letters to be charged at the rate of two cents each, and all letters which shall hereafter be advertised, shall, on delivery, be charged with the cost of advertising, in addition to regular postage.

Second Section.—Where the size of papers is mentioned, the allowance is 1600 square inches, instead of 1300,—admitting all papers free for 30 miles from the place of publication instead of confining it to the county. Printed or lithographic circulars charged at two cents for all distances. Makes it the duty of deputy postmasters, before delivering any letter enclosed in the official envelope, to so mutilate it that it cannot be used a second time. No postmaster shall receive, to be conveyed by mail, any packet which shall weigh more than three pounds. Makes it penal to counterfeits the stamps—not less than six months, nor more than five years, and be fined a sum not exceeding \$5,000.

A newspaper is defined to be any printed publication issued in numbers, consisting of short stated intervals of not more than one week. The 29th section of the post office law of 1825, is restored so as to make free the exchanges of editors—and allow papers to be sent outside of the mail as merchandise. In the House, Mr. Randolph presented a petition of sundry citizens of Randolph county, Illinois, praying for a modification of the

naturalization laws, so as to prevent abolitionists from becoming naturalized: referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

It is said that abolition petitions are rejected because Congress has no power to grant them: yet this outrageous petition to disfranchise American citizens was received and referred without a word of comment. What hypocrisy!

The following was adopted by yeas, 123; nays, Messrs. Abbot, Adams, Baker, Dickey, Giddings, Grinnell, Hardin, Harper, Hudson, Washington Hunt, Irvin, Perley B. Johnson, Daniel P. King, McClelland, Mellvaine, Rockwell, Rodgers, Severance, Albert Smith, Tilden, Vance, Vinton, and Winthrop.—25.

"That all efforts of the abolitionists or others made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences: and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend to our political institutions."

It will be seen that our representative, Mr. McClelland, voted right on this question, although in company with sundry "Federal Bank Whigs." To vote right in so small a minority, on a test question like this, is favorable to Mr. McClelland's reputation as an independent man. As to his comrades, Hunt and Lyon, it would appear that they voted with the majority.

Postscript.—The twenty-first rule has been abolished by a vote of 106 to 86—29 majority. The Michigan Representatives voted against the rule.

FOREIGN NEWS. ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA

SIXTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. The steamship Hibernia arrived at Boston on Monday morning, with dates from Liverpool to the 4th, and London to the 3d instant.

In a commercial point of view the news is of the highest importance. Cotton had gone up full 1-4d since our last accounts, with tremendous sales.

The State Trials have gone through seventeen days, and each day was a perfect farce.

The Globe of Friday states on the authority of a city correspondent, that the Bank of England has obtained a renewal of its charter from the present government.

THE STATE TRIALS.—The absorbing topic of the day is the State trials, which are now taking place in Dublin. The preliminary steps have been marked by all the excitement and bad feeling between the opposing parties, for which unhappy Ireland is distinguished.

The striking of the special jury which is to try the issue, has ranged against the Government all the Roman Catholic party who were not previously repealers. From some hundreds of names on the panel, 48 were drawn by ballot, the traversers possessing the same right as the Crown of peremptorily challenging 12—12 on each side. It happened that out of the 48 drawn, 11 were Roman Catholics; there the Government challenged, and the whole were struck off, the Representative of the traversers, during this process, saying, "there goes a Catholic: another Pap is struck off!"

This affair has set the country in a blaze, so to speak, and unpopular as were the proceedings before, it has made them worse.

That proceeding as may be imagined, gave great umbrage to the Repeal party, and the Government has been attacked with great bitterness for adopting a line of conduct which looks very like a foregone conclusion to pack a jury to insure a conviction.

American Provisions are doing fairly in England, Beef excepted. Cheese and Pork do well.

There is nothing of much account from the Continent. They had been for two weeks debating the French King's Speech in the Chamber of Deputies and making little progress. The Legitimists were severely censured for the visit to the Duke of Bordeaux in England. Berryer defended them with his accustomed eloquence.

India is much dejected, especially in the North West. British power is steadily extending its sway. The Punjab has been absorbed in the E. I. Company's possessions and Scinde is destined to share its fate.

General Intelligence.

Boston Harbor.—The ice companies at Boston who took the contract for opening the harbor, cut a channel through the ice 27 feet wide and 7 miles long, on the 1st inst., so that the Britannia would be able to depart next day. The company employed a force of about 800 men and 6 horses, with implements of all shapes and sizes.

A Curiosity.—Du Solle says that the greatest natural curiosity in the world, in his opinion, may be found in the factories at Lowell, Mass. There may be seen, as Sam Slick says, five hundred girls together, all in silence!

It is estimated that about 2000 persons in Missouri are preparing to emigrate to Oregon Territory next Spring. A Western member of Congress, in the debate upon Oregon, said there were already 20,000 emigrants from the United States in the Territory.

The Oregon Territory.—Mr. Packenham, the newly-appointed British Envoy to the U. States, carries out with him, it is confidently stated, full instructions to negotiate a settlement of the Oregon territory dispute.—Lon. Morn. Her.

Reform in the Creek Nation.—The Creeks have passed a law expelling all white men from the limits of the nation, who play at cards, whether they have Indian wives or not.

The editorial corps of Pittsburgh, have resolved to abstain from personalities as much as possible in their columns, and hereafter to cultivate a better spirit among themselves.

Congress—Extravagance.—For Stationery used by the 25th Congress, the first under Mr. Van Buren, we find such items as the following in the report of one Committee on retrenchment (by Mr. Sumners) 2d session, 27th Congress, House Doc. No. 30:

Table with 3 columns: Item, Quantity, Price. Includes items like 3,070 reams envelope paper, 3,810 do. quarto post, 2,316 do. foolscap, etc.

Farmer and Artist.—Of what use is all your studying and your books, said an honest farmer to an ingenious artist. They don't make the corn grow nor produce vegetables for market. My Sam does more good with his plough in one month, than you can do with all your books and papers in one year.

What plough does your son use? said the artist quietly. Why, he uses—his plough, to be sure.—He can do nothing with any other. By using this plough, we save half the labor, and raise full three times as much as we did with the old wooden concern.

The artist turned over one of his sheets and showed the farmer the drawing of his much praised plough, saying with a smile, 'I am the inventor of your favorite plough, and my name is—'

The astonished farmer shook the artist heartily by the hand, and invited him to call at the farmhouse and make it his home as long as he liked.—Loudon Paper.

The Route to Oregon.—The emigrants to Oregon, says a western paper, have a long route to travel, much of the way over mountains and barren deserts, and but few resting places. The distance is set down as follows: from Independence, on the frontier of Missouri, to Fort Larime, 750 miles; from Larime to Fort Hall, 550 miles; from Fort Hall, to Fort Wallah-Wallah, 450 miles; from Fort Wallah-Wallah to Fort Vancouver, 350 miles.

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COLLECTING.—The Knickerbocker tells the following: A gentleman from New York, who had been in Boston for the purpose of collecting some money due him in that city, was about returning, when he found that one bill of \$100 had been overlooked.—His landlord, who knew the debtor, thought it a doubtful case, but added, that if it was collectable at all, a tall raw boned native, then dunning a lodger in another part of the room, would annoy it out of the man. Calling him up, therefore, he introduced him to the creditor, who showed him the account.

"Well, squire, 'taint much use in trying I guess. I know that critter. You might as well try to squeeze the oil out of Bunker Hill Monument, as to try to collect a debt out of him. But, anyhow, what'll you give, supposin' I do try?"

"Well, sir, the bill is \$100 I'll give you—yes, I'll give you half if you collect it."

"Agreed," replied the collector; "there's no harm in trying any how."

Some weeks after, the creditor happened to be in Boston, and in walking up Tremont street encountered his enterprising friend.

"Look here," said he, "I had considerable luck with that bill of your'n. You see I stuck to him like a dog to a root, but for the first week or so, it wasn't no use, not a bit. If he was home, he was short; if he wasn't home I could get no satisfaction. By and by, says I, after going sixteen times, I'll fix you; so I set down on the door step, and I sat all day, and a part of the evening, and I began early next morning, and about ten o'clock he got in. He paid me my half and I gin him up the note."

Depend on your own efforts. Dare to think for yourself; judge, decide, act.

Personal independence of action indicates strength of intellect, and has the effect to cultivate it. A timid mind is inactive; and a habit of indecision weakens the power of the mind to arrive at definite conclusions. Some are turned & influenced too much by the judgment of others. They almost think by bor-

row. To consider the opinions of others is always safe—to despise them presumptuous; but reformers are found only without the independent thinkers.

Yankeeism.—"Any work for a feller!" said a fresh imported specimen across our counter, the other day.

"No," was the reply. "You don't know of nobody round here that would 'nt like to hire nobody, do you?"

"No." "Still the chap hung upon the counter. The clerk's attention was called away—and upon returning, he found the chap as busy folding papers as if hired by the job.

"Only thought I might be dewing something while I waited."

"Oh, nobody told me I should'n't—and I didn't know but something might turn up if I did; but if you are so almighty stuck up, I won't charge you for what I've done. Good morning; and I hope you'll be here when I come back."

So he walked; and we'll bet he has wormed himself into a situation before this time, if he has not, it is no fault of his own, at any rate, and if he has, his employer finds no fault with him, we'll be bound.

Sectional Interests.—The Madisonian has published a table exhibiting the political strength of the different sections of the country, which it says may be interesting at "this particular juncture," and divides the different sections as follows:

North Eastern States, 94
Western Free States, 41
Southern and Western Slave States, 88

It will be noticed that the Slave States are, in a body arrayed against the Eastern free States, and the Slave States being still in a minority, the Western free States are thrown in as a balance of power.

The Mammoth Cave.—J. B. Taylor, an Agent at the American Tract Society, has recently made a visit to this wonderful Cave, and thus describes it.

"The mouth is vast, and you enter it with emotions of awe and terror. After passing forward a few rods the darkness is complete, except as the rocky sides and roof are illumined by the lamp which each visitor carries in his hand. The Main Branch is about five miles in length, of the average width of Pearl street, New York, or Washington street, Boston, and about as high as ordinary two or three story houses. There are one hundred and sixty branches of various length and size.

The farthest point to which we penetrated, Croghan's Hall, is said by the guides to be nine miles from the mouth of the Cave; and in reaching it we had crossed three rivers in boats, two of them quite short, and one about one half or three fourths of a mile in length. The great attraction is Cleveland's Cabinet, which is an arched avenue of about a mile and a half, with a span of nearly 70 feet, and quite straight, encrusted from end to end with beautiful formations resembling alabaster. The roof and floor are covered with delicate or massive stalactites, and the whole scene is brilliant beyond description."

Not Bad.—We heard a butcher boy remark, the other day, that he had often heard of the fore quarters of the Globe, but he should like to know where the hind quarters were!—N. Y. Sun, Mercury.

Destructive Fire.—Eight thousand five hundred bales of cotton were destroyed by fire at New Orleans, on the 11th ult. The cotton was worth \$840,000. The damage to the buildings, press and apparatus, is estimated at \$575,000, all of which is covered by insurance.

New State.—A bill has been passed by the Territorial Legislature to refer the question of organizing 'The state of Wisconsin' to the people at the fall election.

Germans.—It is estimated there are three millions of Germans in the United States, and that there are fifty newspapers printed in their language.

The court of errors of the state of New York has judicially decided that as long as a man can stand on two legs he is not drunk.—Boston Post.

Female Industry.—The farmers wives in the interior of New England are proverbial for their diligence in business. The wife of Harvey Ford, of Winchester, Conn. has made during the 16 years past, 108,807 lbs. of butter and cheese, exclusive of what was used in the family, and some sales not reckoned in the account. The amount of money for which these articles were sold was \$3,340.—Twenty cows were usually kept and almost the entire labor of the dairy was performed by Mrs. F. The usual average is 6,800 lbs. at \$521—no small fruit of one woman's labor.

A hog raised in Clinton county, Illinois, weighing upwards of fourteen hundred pounds was recently exhibited at Chicago.

Catholicity in the United States.—It is stated that by the arrival of the Hibernia, advice from Rome has been received that the Right Rev. Bishop Eccleson, of Baltimore, has been nominated Metropolitan Bishop of the United States; Bishop Benedict Fenwick, of Boston, Bishop Hughes, of New York, Bishop Parcell, of Ohio, and Bishop Le Blanc, of New Orleans, are to be made Arch Bishops.—Balt. Clipper.

ANN ARBOR DEBATING SOCIETY. Question for discussion on Saturday evening next: Resolved, That there is more happiness in this world than misery.

Gentlemen and Ladies are respectfully invited to attend. JOHN TAYLOR, Sec'y.

Receipts for the Signal of Liberty by Mail, from Feb. 24, to March 8. A. F. CORNING \$2, W. H. BOLAND \$2, A. CALHOUN, \$2.

SPECIAL NOTICE. WE are exceedingly in want of FUSUS to meet our liabilities. Many of our customers are still indebted to us and we are anxious if possible to have them adjust their accounts without cost to themselves or trouble to us, therefore:

POSITIVELY all who are indebted to us for Wool Carbons, Cloth Dresses, or otherwise, must call and settle their accounts immediately, or we shall be under the necessity of giving them a personal call at their dwellings. N. B.—We are in earnest, no mistake. Ann Arbor, March 8th, 1844. 3w43

ESTRAY. NOTICE is hereby given that a yoke of four year old steers broke into my enclosure in the township of Superior, Washtenaw county, last fall, one brown, a little white on the tip of the tail, the tip of the horns black, the other red with a line back and belly, some white on his face, and a white tail. The owner is requested to come and prove property and pay damages, and take them away. FELIX DUROSS. 8w46

BINGHAM & CHAPMAN. FORWARDING MERCHANTS, DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. AT THE RAIL-ROAD DEPOT, GRASS LAKE, MICH. H. B. BINGHAM. G. CHAPMAN. 43-3m.

Seeds. WANTED.—Twenty-Five pounds Long Blood, Large Red, and White Sugar Beet Seed, and Twenty pounds Cucumber Seed, for which a liberal price will be paid in goods, if delivered soon. Also, Twenty bushels Red and White Onions, delivered in April next, and Twenty bushels Red and Blood Beets. S. B. NOBLE. Ann Arbor, Feb. 8, 1844. 42-6w

500,000 Feet PINE LUMBER. THE subscribers offer for sale, Five hundred Thousand Feet SEASONED PINE LUMBER, which has been put up in the best possible manner, and is of every quality and thickness. Persons wishing to purchase Lumber that is fit for immediate use, will do well to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere. HAZELTON & PATERSON. Formerly Agents for Beach & Co. Flint, January 22, 1844. 41-6m.

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

CANDLES. BY the Box, for sale by C. J. GARLAND. Ann Arbor, Upper Town, Jan. 17, '44. 39

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!! G. D. Hill, Agent of the Etna Insurance Co., will insure property against loss or damage by Fire on reasonable terms. Oct. 25, 1843. 27-1f

APPLES. BY the Barrel, for sale by C. J. GARLAND. Ann Arbor, Upper Town, Jan. 17, '44. 39

CASH PAID FOR WHEAT and TIMOTHY SEED, by C. J. GARLAND. Ann Arbor, Upper Town, Jan. 17, '44. 39

BLANK DEEDS, MORTGAGES, EXECUTIONS, SUMMONSES, &c. &c. printed and for sale at the SIGNAL OFFICE. 41

PETERS' PILLS. TRUTH HAS PREVAILED.

PETERS' Vegetable Pills have now been ten years before the public. During that period they have obtained a celebrity unparalleled in the history of the most popular medicines which have preceded them or have followed in their track.—The happy combination of vegetable ingredients to which these pills owe their efficacy, is the result of years of earnest study and experiment, and directed by long previous experience in the properties of medical substances, the pathology of disease, the nature and modus operandi of the various fluids which minister to the support and sustenance of the human body, and organization by which those fluids are prepared, modified and distributed. The triumph of skill, and patient experiment has been complete. Throughout the length and breadth of our land, in British America and the West Indies, and on the continent of Europe, the curative virtues of Peter's Vegetable Pills are gratefully acknowledged. They may be called THE MEDICINE PAR EXCELLENCE, of the Southern States. Their consumption south of the Potomac, is enormous, and continually on the increase. No other pill "goes down" there, however assailed with hired pupils and home made concoctions of various kinds.

Peters' Vegetable Pills may be termed a universal medicine, for there is scarcely any derangement or obstruction of the organs and functions of the human machine which they will not alleviate or remove when administered in the early stages of the disease. They are particularly adapted to the stomach, the bowels, the liver, the spleen, and the lungs, and restore the sufferer to health. Containing no irritating or drastic substances, their exhibition is never followed by that prostration of the bodily powers which characterizes the operation of most other cathartics, and they may be administered without the slightest fear of producing local inflammation, so frequently caused by the purgent compositions vended by the quacks and charlatans of the day.

In almost all stages of disease, Peter's Vegetable Pills will be found of beneficial effect, and they should always be resorted to when the first symptoms makes its appearance. The conquest of the complaint will then be easy and immediate. In bilious disorders, remittent or intermittent fever, dysentery, cholera, cholera, diarrhoea, dropsy, sour or flatulencies, enlargement of the spleen, sick headache, all complaints growing out of imperfect or too rapid digestion, torpor of the bowels, female obstructions, habitual constiveness, and all other diseases in which the operation of cathartics is necessary, Peter's Vegetable Pills will be found unrivalled in the speed, certainty and gentleness of their operation.

It is asked upon what principle these extraordinary effects are produced? We reply that Peter's Vegetable Pills acts as a purifier of the blood, by purifying the chyle and other fluids of which blood is composed. Chyle is a milky fluid deposited by the digestive matter on the coats of the intestines; and which when combined with the biliary secretion, is conveyed into the veins and becomes the principle of life. This medicine acts directly upon the chyle from which it expels all acid particles, and all humors detrimental to a healthy circulation. It cleanses the system, and restores the balance of change takes place which first renders the immediate purposes of vitality. This is beginning at the beginning. To embue the streams of life with health, it is necessary to purify them at their sources.

Such is the radical mode in which this medicine performs its cures. Testimonials which would fill volumes (many of them from high scientific authority) are its vouchers, and it is used in the practice of the first Physicians here and abroad.

For sale by F. J. B. Crane, W. S. A. J. W. Maynard, J. H. Lund, Harris, Partridge & Co. S. P. & J. C. Jewett, Davidson & Becker, H. Becker, Christian Eberbach, G. Grenville, D. Waterman, C. J. Garland, E. T. Williams, Ann Arbor, George Warner & Co., D. C. Whitcomb, J. J. Millard, Son, N. W. Wing, Dexter, M. Jackson, Lemoy, Paul Raymond, Jackson, Breckerson & Kief, Manchester, D. Jones, Clinton, D. S. Haywood, Saine, Stone, Beacock & Co., Ypsilanti, Scattergood & Co., Plymouth, Pierre Teller and T. H. Eaton & Co. Detroit, also in Adrian, Tecumseh, Brooklyn, Pontiac, Chicago, and almost every where else. Ann Arbor, Jan. 15, 1844. 27-1y

DR. OSGOOD'S INDIA CHOLAGOGUE. AMONG the most valuable qualities of this medicine, is its restoring influence upon constitutions impaired and injured by previous attacks of bilious fever, or fever and ague; or by a long residence in the malarious climates which prevail in the Tropics. There are many constitutions which become gradually undermined by a miasmatic influence, without even a day's actual confinement. In such cases, the Cholagogue acts like a charm—the sallow complexion, loss of appetite, languor, weariness and depression of spirits, with other unpleasant symptoms, which render life a burden, all yield to this remedy when faithfully used according to the directions of the accompanying pamphlet. It is entirely a vegetable preparation, and may be taken with perfect safety under all circumstances of the system.

For sale by W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, sole Agents, for Ann Arbor and vicinity. DANIEL KIMBERLY, Schoolmaster, H. B. HUSTON, & F. MARSH, Jr. M. Kalamazoo, John C. Whittier, S. M. Galesburg, T. L. Bolcom, P. M. Battle Creek, James M. Parsons, P. M. Marshall, Paul Raymond, Druggist, Jackson, Wm. Jackson, P. M. Leoni, Hale and Smith, Grass Lake, John C. Whittier, S. M. Galesburg, J. Miller & Son, Dexter, Thomas P. May, Jr. Plymouth, Perin & Hall, Northville, Mead & McCarthy, Farmington, Peter Van Evert, Franklin, James Deaton, Pontiac, Mack & Sprague, Rochester, James Stephens, Utica, E. C. Gallup, Mt. Clemens, G. & J. G. Hill, Detroit, John Owen & Co., Dearbornville, Dr. Thos. M. Sweeney, Dearbornville, E. H. Ypsilanti, J. H. LUND, W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, Ann Arbor, CHRISTIAN EBERBACH, 49-1y

LEATHER. THE undersigned has just received from the Manufacturer, and will continue to be supplied with the best quality 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, Pains and Slaughter Kips, Harness and Bridle Leather, Bindings, White and Colored Linings, Shoe Thread, &c.

All persons desirous of purchasing are requested to call at the ONE STORY BRICK BUILDING, No. 39, Woodward Avenue, and examine the quality and prices before purchasing elsewhere. N. B. The highest Market Price will be paid in CASH FOR HIDES. J. D. BALDWIN, Detroit, Nov. 13, 1843. 29-6m

1843. WHOLESALE & RETAIL. J. H. FARREN, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, SMART'S BLOCK, 157 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT. Keeps constantly for sale a complete assortment of Miscellaneous, School and Classical Books; Letter and Cap Paper, plain and ruled, Quills, Ink, Sewing Wax, Candles, Wrapping Paper, Printing Paper, of all sizes; and Book, News and Calendar Ink, of various kinds. Full and assiduous, of every variety of Kulling, MEMORANDUM BOOKS, &c. &c. To Merchants, Teachers, and others, buying in quantities, a large discount made. SABBATH SCHOOL & BIBLE SOCIETY DEPOSITORY 51-1f.

MRS. BUFFINGTON RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies of Ann Arbor and its vicinity, that she has just received her latest Patterns for Hats, Caps, Cloaks and Dresses; and she respectfully invites them to call and examine for themselves. She likewise renders them her sincere thanks for their patronage for the past year, and begs a continuation. Her establishment will be found midway between the Upper and Lower Town. Ann Arbor, Nov. 2, 1843. 29-1f.

SALERATUS. WHOLESALE and RETAIL by F. DENISON. December 20, 1843. 35-1f.

CASH PAID FOR TALLOW, by C. J. GARLAND. Ann Arbor, Upper Town, Jan. 22, '44. 40

NEW BOOK STORE. (ANN ARBOR, LOWER TOWN.)

THE Subscriber has just received a general assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS, such as are in use in Common Schools in this State, together with a variety of Religious, Scientific and Miscellaneous works, such as Quarto Bibles, Polyglot & Common, do. Pocket Edition, Family, do. School, do. Pocket Testaments, 3 sizes, Prayer Books, 4 sizes, The Psalter, a new Baptist Hymn Book, Methodist Hymn Book, Watts' Psalms and Hymns, Annals for 1844, Cowpers Poems, Ossiana, do. Campbell's, do. Burns', do. Milton's Works, Scott's Works, Alsbury, Tales of a Grandfather, Scott's Napoleon, Beautiful New Year's Presents, View of all Religions, Mothers' Friend, Gems of Piety, Meditation on Prayer, a valuable work, The Task, Berquin's Works, Christian, Baptist, Church, Washingtonian and Farmers' Almanacs, Boston Acrostic Sacred Lyric and Manhattan Collection Singing Books, Blank Day Books, Ledgers, Journals and Accounts, Blotters, Justices' Dockets, Toy Bibles, Primers, 100 kinds, Song Books, 20 kinds, and various other Books, together with Water, Sealing Wax, Ink, Quills, Steel Pens, Letter Paper, an excellent article, and common, Cap Paper, Ink Stands, Lead Pencils, Drawing Pencils, B. B. & H. B. and Prepared India Rubber.

All of which will be sold at Detroit prices for Cash. The subscriber has made his arrangements so that almost anything in the line of Books and Stationery which is not on hand can be furnished at a short notice. He intends to make the sale of Books a permanent business, and will therefore do what he can to keep his assortment fresh. Don't forget the place, Ann Arbor, Lower Village, nearly opposite the Flouring Mill. WM. R. PERRY. 37-3m.

January 8, 1844.

E. DEAN'S CELEBRATED CHEMICAL PLASTER.

The most effectual remedy

POETRY.

THE YANKEE GIRL.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

She sings by her wheel, at that low cottage door, Which her long evening shadow is stretching before. With a music as sweet as a music which seems, Breathed softly and faint in the ear of four dreams. How brilliant and faithful the light of her eye, Like a star glancing out from the blue of the sky. And lightly and freely her dark tresses play O'er a brow and a bosom as lovely as they!

college diplomas, but of a fixed purpose and a vigorous intellect? One consequence of a college education I have seldom seen alluded to, and yet it is an almost inevitable result of it. The graduates imbibe a spirit of caste—a feeling of respect for themselves and for other graduates, merely because they have been to college—and a low opinion of all others, however learned or talented, merely because they had not acquired their learning at a college. This feeling is manifested by most graduates, in a greater or less degree, whatever may be their age or moral character. In their imaginations, they divide the human race into two classes, the educated and uneducated: those who have been to college, and those who have not; and bestow on the former class, though doubtless often unconsciously, a disproportionate regard, simply on account of this adventitious distinction.

But another, and to a great extent, a necessary consequence of a college education much mars its utility. What is the object of education? It is twofold: 1. To impart to the mind the greatest amount of useful knowledge. This is one thing. 2. To enable the mind to exert all its faculties to the best advantage in effecting a given purpose. This is another object, and totally distinct from the former.

Now, a college education only secures the first object, leaving the other, and most important one, to a great extent unattained. That collegiate institutions are well calculated to impart a knowledge of literature and of some of the sciences, I admit. That this knowledge is valuable—is always valuable—is valuable to men of all professions and employments, I admit. But this knowledge, in all its varieties, may be acquired out of college walls, as well as within them. The acquisition of knowledge is desirable—the acquisition of the knowledge in a college, is worth nothing. Here again I run against the prejudices of the liberally educated. In discussing this subject once with a learned graduate, I adduced the case of Dr. Franklin. He admitted the extent of Franklin's knowledge, but affirmed that if he had acquired the same knowledge within the walls of a college, he would have been a wiser man, and might have been more useful to mankind! My position is directly the reverse of this. The knocks and thumps that Franklin received from his brother—his consequent running way, and subsequent necessities—his deception by the Ex-Governor of Pennsylvania—his difficulties with his brother juries in the London printing office, and the other adventures which befell him, were a part of his education—and more important to his elevation and usefulness in the world, than all the Greek, Latin and Mathematics he could have acquired in the same number of years within the walls of a college. He who is shut up there may treasure up the riches of literature to the full extent; but just in proportion as he devotes himself wholly to these, will be his ignorance of practical life—an ignorance more detrimental than would be that of mere literature.—Let two individuals of equal capacity acquire the same amount of literature, one in college, and one while following some practical business, and the knowledge of the latter will be far the most useful to him and to his fellow men.

But apart from the absurdity of these works, and their licentious tendency, the impression they leave on the mind of the scholar who studies them for years at a period when the mind is most capable of impressions—is decidedly antagonistic to the humble, mild and forgiving spirit of the Christian religion. I have often wondered that they were put into the hands of candidates for the ministry. I was first led to think of this, by conversation with a young gentleman of uncommon talents who was studying for the ministry. He discussed by the hour with the greatest enthusiasm the different characters of Homer's heroes: he admired their noble sentiments, their undaunted spirit and heroic courage, and could repeat any number of the blood thirsty and ruffian-like speeches of these savages with the most exalted pathos. Alas! thought I, you have gone to a school poorly adapted to teach you to proclaim the meek, loving, child-like forgiving doctrines of the Prince of Peace. Such works as these are of no practical use to mankind, so far as I can see. They impart no useful knowledge to the mind, nor do they establish or strengthen correct moral principles. If preserved at all, on account of the genius of the authors, they should be placed upon the upper shelf, to be consulted by literati and antiquaries, instead of being forced upon the time and attention of those who might be far better employed.

Lying Extraordinary.—The Yazoo

(Miss Banner of the 8th ill., contains the following strange paragraph: We understand from a friend just from New Orleans, who came passenger as far as Westburg on the steamboat Queen of the West that the most dreadful case of lying occurred on board. It seems that one of the cabin passengers had his trunk stolen, and that one of the three deck passengers was suspected of having committed the theft, he was at once taken and a guard placed over him; during the night he jumped overboard, and it is supposed that he was drowned.—When daylight made its appearance the other two deck passengers were taken into the cabin, and it was determined that twelve of the passengers should award what punishment should be inflicted on these two men; they determined that they should receive thirty nine lashes on the bare back. They were then stripped, and the gentleman who had lost the trunk was selected to carry into execution the judgment of these twelve disinterested gentlemen. He procured a rope, and we are told cut and slashed the poor fellow until they fainted. They received this punishment because they were merely suspected of being accomplices of the one who had jumped overboard.

Honest Conversation.—Hollo, stranger you appear to be travelling.

'Yes, I always travel when on a journey.' 'I think I have seen you somewhere.' 'Very likely; I have often been there.' 'And pray what might your name be?' 'It might be Sam Patch; but it isn't.' 'Have you been long in these parts?' 'Never longer than at present—five feet nine.' 'Do you get any thing new?' 'Yes I bought a new whetstone this morning.' 'I thought so you are the sharpest blade I've seen on this road.'

THE AMERICAN LETTER MAIL COMPANY

recently established, with Post Offices in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston; intend to extend their routes as far as they find encouragement. Postage, only six and a quarter cents for each half ounce—stamps, 20 for a dollar—without regard to distance. The object is, to test the Constitutional right of Government to monopolize the conveyance of letters.

A citizen of Cincinnati has enclosed forty dollars to the Trustees of the Township, to be distributed among the poor.—This is the amount he estimates he has saved, by abstaining from the use of tobacco during the last four years, having been before that time an inveterate slave to the weed.

Queen Victoria is four feet eight inches in height, and Prince Albert five ten inches.

At a recent meeting of a Branch of the American Tract Society in Conn., a clergyman stated, that in one town in Florida, a Justice sent all over town for a bible upon which to swear some witnesses, and not one could be found!

The receipts of the American Colonization Society last year amounted to \$43,000.

A letter from Constantinople states that the Sultan is learning the French language and geography, and is very assiduous in the attaining of those acquisitions. The Sultan's pursuing these studies is endeavored to be kept a secret amongst the Turks.

Two Powerful to be left Unfettered.—Printers and booksellers in France are appointed by the royal patent, and can be deprived of their patent by the ministers. The printers and the booksellers are equally answerable with the author for every bad publication; and the penalty extends to six and ten years imprisonment, nay, to deportation for life, and a fine of 40,000 francs.—London Patriot.

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. Ann Arbor, Lower Town, Nov. 13, 1843. 29-6m

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 he depends upon the merits of the same for its reputation. The above pills are 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. January 17, 1844. 39-3m.

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. 32 C. J. GARLAND.

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 and Washington streets, 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. Cham. Detroit, May 9, 1843. 4-ly

WOOL! WOOL! CLOTH! CLOTH!

THE Subscribers would inform the Public that persons having wool to be manufactured, can have it done at their Mills and Woollen Works, in 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 Scioto will be properly attended to. SAMUEL W. FOSTER & CO. Scioto, Washenaw Co., Dec. 25, 1843. 36-6f

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Washenaw, administrators on the estate of Ann L. Smith, late of said county and having given bonds as required by law, hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to them, and all persons having claims against said estate to present them properly attested for adjustment. SYRENA SMITH, Administratrix. WILLIAM M. SINCLAIR, Administrator. Ann Arbor, March 1, 1844. 45-6w

RAIL ROAD HOTEL. 1843. BY 1843. PATRICK & ANDREWS.

OPPOSITE THE WESTERN AND NORTHERN RAIL ROAD DEPOTS, DETROIT, MICH. THE above Hotel has been greatly enlarged, and fitted up in a style equal to any public house in Detroit, for comfort and convenience. Its location is in a healthy and pleasant part of the city, being situated on the Public Square, and in the immediate vicinity of the Central and Northern Rail Roads, and convenient to the principal STAGE ROUTES.

diverging to different parts of the State. Travellers wishing to take the Cars or Boats cannot find a more convenient place than this, being near the Cars on both Rail Roads, and 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 Affairs, 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.

NEW GOODS!!

HAVING retired, from business, at the old stand of G. Ward, I will sell my stock of FANCY and BLENDING GOODS Cheap. My stock is entirely new, and comprises a good variety, well selected, and will enable me to sell them about as low as they have been sold in New York, from Jobbing Houses during this season. Especially I can sell Woolen Cloths, from the coarsest to superfine, 3-4 & 6-4 Cloths, Suitings, 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 SALERATIS 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. 29-6f

WOOL AND WOOLEN CLOTHS.

I will exchange woolen cloths of every width and quality for wool, to be delivered in May or June, or after that time, if my stock of cloths is complete, quality good, prices low, &c. F. DENISON. Ann Arbor, February 1st, 1843. 41. N. B. It is important that wool be done up in good order; and any information will be given when asked. F. DENISON.

ABBOT & BEECHER.

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

JUST received a larger Stock than ever of Heavy Brown Sheetings, Shirtings and Drillings, Bleached Goods, Calicoes, Apron Checks, Bagging, Burlaps, Diapers, Crths, Muslins, Fustians, Mole Skins, Sattinetts, Shemp's Gray Cloth, Buckskin Cloth, Fancy Cassimeres, &c. &c. &c. Wolverine Coatings, Alpaca Luster, Changeable Stripes, Do. Fancy Alpacaes, Crape Delaines, India Cloth, Moulain De Laines, Parisians, Chusnas, Shawls, Robes, Rovers, Cardinals, Dismack Shawls, Blankets, Blank, Brown, and Blue Broad Cloths, Felt and Pilot Over Coatings, Blankets, Flannels, and Superior

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

POT ASH, WOOL AND FLOUR, For which we will pay the highest prices either in CASH or GOODS, at the CHEAPEST CASH PRICES, No. 144, Jefferson Avenue, Corner Hates Street, Detroit, Nov. 13, 1843. 29-7f

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 DYE-STUFFS. 35 tons Logwood, Rustic, Limeswood, Nicaragua, Hypericum Wood, in the stick, 130 lbs ground Camwood, 150 do Fustic, 120 do Logwood, 100 do Redwoods, 20 do Alum, 6 Hds Copppers, 4 Hds Yucca, 4 pipes Umbre and Crop Madders, prime, 500 lbs Extract Logwood, 600 do Bengal, Madras and Caracas Indigo, 200 do Blue Nutgalls, (Alleppe), 250 do Powdered Curcuma, 200 do Yucca, 10 Carboys Oil Vitriol, 6 do Aqua Fortis, 4 do Spiritus Sale, 4 do Nitric Acid, 2 cases Lac Dye, 200 lbs Baquin Tart, 250 lbs Nitrate Potash, 500 do Quercion Bark. Together with a complete assortment of all the minor articles in the trade, to wit: Press Papers, Tenzels, Brushes, Baks, Tent Hooks, Dye Kettles, Pickers, Burling Irons, Nitrate Potash, Sugar of Lead, Steel Reeds, Card Cleaners, &c. &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 assuring that the quality of these goods is unexceptionable. 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 "GARSON'S SEWING MACHINES," and the celebrated "LEICESTER MACHINE CARDS," decidedly the best in use. THEO. H. EATON, & CO. April 11, 1843. 51f

BOOK BINDERY.

AT THE PAPER MILL (LOWER TOWN) ANN ARBOR. B. 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 re-bound in the most durable and elegant manner, and at the lowest prices. All kinds of RULING done to order.—Country produce taken in payment. April 19, 1843. 52-1f

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 their confident invite all persons in want of "Ready Made Clothing" to visit Detroit, to call at their establishment of Corner of Jefferson and Woodbridge Streets, 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 to be made up 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, PLIOT and BEATING CLOTHS, BLENDING CLOTHS, SATINETS, WINTER WEEDS, and every variety and description of goods suitable for gentlemen's wearing apparel, all of which shall be sold very low for cash, or exchanged for Produce at market prices.

All those wishing Bargains in any of the above articles, are invited to call at the "EASTON'S READY MADE CLOTHING EMPORIUM" of the subscribers, Cor. of Jefferson and Woodward Avenues, Detroit. HALLOCK & RAYMOND, Detroit, Sept. 25, 1843. 23-4f

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 circulation, of the extraordinary cures lately performed by it, but fearing there may be some persons affected who have been misled by using the imitations got up by others, we would respectfully request them to call on us and satisfy themselves of its many cures in the simplest 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 vicinity. Be careful to observe that "Bristol's Extract of Sarsaparilla, Buffalo," is stamped upon the bottles, and "C. Bristol" written in his own hand over the Cork. W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD. Ann Arbor, Dec. 25, 1843. 36

Valuable School Books.

TWO of the best, and most useful and necessary SCHOOL BOOKS, are the following, which have received the sanction of the best judges in the State of New York, and have been examined and approved by the Common Schools and Academies of that State. They have also been approved by the Superintendent of Public Instruction of Michigan. [Dr. Comstock,] and selected by him to be used in the Common Schools of this State, viz: 1. ALGEBRA CLASS READER, containing a series of lessons in reading, with introductory exercises in Articulation, Inflection, Emphasis, and the other essential elements of correct natural Elocution; designed for Academies and Common Schools.—By GEORGE WILSON, formerly Principal of the Canandaigua Academy, and late Principal of the Livingston County High 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 style, but it should be also 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 Brooklyn, N. Y., an experienced Teacher says, "I have very severely 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 I cannot but desire its immediate adoption in our Academies and Schools." Similar testimonials are furnished from hundreds of others, have been received.]

A PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL SYSTEM OF ARITHMETIC, containing several new methods of operation, and a new system of Proportion; with Theoretical explanations of all the principal rules. Also, a Treatise on Mensuration, with a practical system of Book Keeping, by the author of the American Class Reader. [This book are for sale at the Michigan Book Store, by the dozen or singly.—Teachers, who have not already examined them, are invited to call at 143 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit. C. MORSE.

The above books can be had at the Book Store of WM. R. PERRY, Ann Arbor, Lower Village. January 15, 1844. 38-2m

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 Boston Pins, Hearts and Crosses, Silver and Gold Chains, Buttons, Watch Cases, and Keys, Percil Cases, also, Spoon Cases, Sugar Bowls, Butter Knives, Tooth and Hair Brushes, Pocket Books, Violin Strings, Needles, Pins, Hooks, &c. &c. Spectacles, Fine Combs, Dressing Combs, Side Combs, Back Combs, Pocket Combs, Water Paints, Marking Cotton, Steel Pens, and Tweezers, Snuff & Tobacco Boxes, Elastic, &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. Ann Arbor, Nov. 6, 1843. 28-1y. F. DENISON. Dec. 20, 1843. 35-1f

YPSILANTI ACADEMY, AND TEACHERS' SEMINARY.

H. H. GRIFFIN, PRINCIPAL. Mr. CHAS. S. WOODARD, ASSISTANT. THE next term of this institution 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 principal will be given to impart a practical knowledge of the English branches. He occupies about half an hour daily in lecturing, with the aid of the apparatus, minerals, or otherwise.

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

TUITION in the common English branches, including Composition and Declamation, from \$2.00 to \$3.50. In Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, History, Rhetoric, Diction, Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, &c. from \$4.50 to \$5.00. Teaching and Chinese or Theorem 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 to board themselves.

Rev. I. M. WEAVER, Rev. H. P. EATON, Rev. E. CRANE, J. FAIRCHILD, M. D., J. S. ALLEN, M. D., G. E. M. SKINNER, ESQ., S. MURDOCK, 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

Stray Cattle.

Living near Foster's Mills, in Scioto, on or about the 1st of December last, a pair of ONE LIGHT RED STEER, some white stripes on him, and left born a little lopped, and is about four years old. Also, TWO STAGS. One is red, with a white face; the other dark red, mixed with white, and supposed to be about three or four years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away. JOHN FULLER, Scioto, January 29, 1844. 40-8w.

THE TRUE PAIN EXTRACTOR SALVE.

WHICH cures like a charm all BRUISES by fire or water, SORE THROATS, PAIN, INFLAMMATION, ACHE or ITCHING ever yet found upon the human family, to which it has been applied, must always be sought genuine from Comstock and Co., of New York, or their authorized agents. Are cautioned against any spurious articles which will not be avoided by knowing the one you buy comes from Comstock & Co., who are now the only proprietors and manufacturers. Inquire for Comstock's, which is warranted to do all it ever would, when used in any other name, or the price shall be refunded in any case, if it does not please. To place it within reach of all, the price has been reduced more than four fold, and is now sold for 25 cents, the former price being too exorbitant. The 50 cent size now contains four times as much as the former, and the \$1 size nearly twice as much.

No family that has any title to humanity, will fail to have Comstock's Pain Extractor Ointment always at hand, to save life, all scars, and reduce all agony from any burn in five minutes, provided they be so soon used, or will believe those who have used it. COMSTOCK & CO., 21, Courland Street, N. Y.

Be sure, therefore, and ask for COMSTOCK'S, as our price with Dalley's name on it has been stolen, and the spurious ones appear with our name on it. Know, therefore, that it comes directly from Comstock & Co., or shun it. WM. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, Agent for Ann Arbor.

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