T. FOSTER, Editors.

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RE LIBERTY TICKET

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

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MISCELLANY.

From the Ladie's Magazine. WHAT WILL THE PEOPLE SAY!

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

CHAPTER III. Concluded.

'The fact is, Sarah, we must sell our carriage, and try to curtail a little,' Mr. Ashton said after dinner.

'Sell our carriage ? Impossible!' 'We could get along once very well without a carriage, and I think we must do so again.'

But what will people say to see us coming down. If we had never owned a carriage I should not advise you to get one now, seeing business is so dull, as you say. But it will never do to give it up now. People would say that we were going to the wall, and there would be were once said. O, no, don't think of

Silenced-but not convinced that it was right to continue his present style of living, Mr. Ashton returned to his store, and sat conning over plans and projects for raising money on the next day, when the entrance of some one disturbed his train of thought.

'Good day, Mr. Ashton,' said the individual, who proved to be his landlord. 'Good day! How do you do, Mr. Punctual?' replied the merchant, with a feeling of uneasiness.

'You have put my bill off again,' said that personage, coming abruptly to the point, and now I have come for it myself. I like promptness in dealing, and am never satisfied with any thing else .-When you have lived in my house for three months my part of the contract is fulfilled. Then I look for you to fulfil yours. Do you understand?'

'Perfectly,' said Mr. Ashton, turning to his desk and filling up a check for two hundred and fifty dollars. It is true that he had no money in bank, but then the check could not be presented until the next day, and that would give him a little

The landlord received the check in silence, and bowing low departed.

In about half an hour after the landlord had disappeared, a bill came in for a set of harness, new linings and cushions for the carriage, &c. amounting to one hun-

'I cannot pay this, just now,' Mr. Ashton said, with an air of impatience.

'It has already been standing four Mr. and Mrs. Ashton sat, one evening, vernment, in any way, to accept of a cession months,' the man replied. 'It is hardly before a cheerful grate, in a snug little of foreign territory. So far from it, they fair, Mr. Ashton, to keep mechanics out house, in a retired part of the city. Ev-bear no relation, nor do they contain the slightof their money in this way. We earn it ery thing around them was neat and comhard, and always want it.

merchant said, half angrily. 'Come day once indulged. As they were drawing after to-morrow and you shall have your

The mechanic turned away, mutter-

People say you make most too much

show to be honest, and I believe they are course,' his wife replied, smilingly. right.'

and sat in deep self-communion for many minutes, while a bright red spot burned upon his cheek. It was, perhaps half an great a show to be honest,' Mrs. Ashton hour before he resumed his investigation remarked, good humoredly. of the morrow's monetary business .-There was a calm self-possession in his it would make but little difference, for manner, as he did so, and an air of deep there would be no truth in the allegation. resolve about him, that indicated the mas- It is the truth that people say about us. tery of some weakness.

At the usual hour, he returned home. After tea, his wife remarked, with a smile, in a momentary fit of business perplexi- made.'

of living, with safety.'

ned without cause.' 'Indeed! I am not, Sarah.'

'And what do they say?' inquired Mrs. Ashton, eagerly.

'Why they say that we make most too | terly, five hundred dollars less.' nuch show to be honest! And what is vorse, they are half right.'

Mrs. Ashton was thunder-struck, as they say; that is, she was so astonished and confounded, that she knew not what

'Surely you must be trifling with

'No, Sarah, I am not. Of late, I have been so closely run for money to meet my business and accommodation paper, which is unusually heavy about these times, that I have been forced to put off many bills that were due, and should have ly. been paid. Among these was a bill from the carriage maker, for the new and beautiful harness, carriage linings and cushions. He called to-day for the fourth or fifth time, and I had to put him off again. He grumbled at it, and as he went away, muttered loud enough for me to hear him, People say, that you make most too much show to be honest, and I believe them.'

This is too severe for me, Sarah, and cannot stand it. If I have weakly yielded to my own inclinations and your dehave no peace of mind.'

Mrs. Ashton listened with breatless interest while her husband was speaking, but, although he paused for some moments, she did not reply.

'And now, Sarah,' he resumed, 'you know that I have considered you, and consulted you in all domestic arrangements. I still wish to do so. But I can no longer fied that to act thus is right. I think that we should sell our carriage, and move into a smaller house; and my reason for thinking so, is founded upon my knowledge of the fact, that as business is, and promises to be, for some time to come, I of happiness lie within ourselves.' cannot afford the expense to which they subject us.'

'And people say we make too great a show to be honest?' Mrs. Ashton remarked, in a tone of surprise, a little touched with indgnation, as her husband ceased speaking.

'Yes, Sarah, they do.'

'Well, they shall say it no longer .-They may say any thing but that. But to question your honesty is too much .-Sell the carriage, did you say? Yes, sell it to-morrow, and move into a smaller house next week. People say that we are not honest? O no, people musn't say that!' And a tear stood in Mrs. Ashton's the proposed annexation be Constitutional?' I eye, as she drew her arm affectionately about her husband's neck.

CHAPTER IV.

It was, perhaps, about a year after, that fortable, and even elegant, though not on 'You need not be insolent about it,' the the scale of magnificence that they had up their chairs before the fire after supper, Mr. Ashton remarked-

'This morning, Sarah, I took up the ing somewhat more loudly than he inten- last note I had out in the world. No man can say that I owe him a dollar.'

'You feel very comfortable then, of

'I do feel very comfortable. Much Mr. Ashton's quick ears caught the more than when I sported an elegant car- ty. This is a two edged sword; for if the words. He dropped his eyes to the floor, riage, and lived in a style of splendor beyond my ability to support.'

'People can't say that we make too

That they cannot. And, if they did, that is of most importance.

'So I felt when you explained to me your real condition, and I saw, too plainas if the subject had been broached by him ly, that there was room for the remark

'I certainly was in a bad way, then .-Well, husband, have you got over Every day I had to rack my brains for your strange idea about selling the car- the means of lifting my notes, and paying becomes necessary to authorize them, is but throne right, to trample on justice, the only firmly established; aye, and as lawfully toomy borrowed money. And when night another name for usurpation.

Indeed, indeed husband-you are alar- bankruptcy. And, yet I was doing a very fair business. The fortunate sale which

hundred and fifty dollars. And, besides this, our family expenses have been, quar-

'Impossible, Mr. Ashton!

'It is a fact, for I have kept, regularly. paid out for other than business purposes. Our carriage driver was a tax of three such an establishment involves, swell up beral, if not a licentious one to-morrow. into no unimportant sum.'

'And all this was not so much for the comfort it gave as to provide for the question, What will the people say?' Mrs. Ashton remarked, smiling, how vain and foolish I was!' she added more grave-

from expenses, and obtained in the sale of useful purposes of Government. horses and carriage, helped my business had once commenced, from a full conviction of its necessity, a system of reform and conomy, I carried it out in my store. forming joint barriers of protection, and indiing and selling, reduced my business more we desire annexation because she is conterenough to try and push us there, if that sires, and indulged in a little display and rely less upon borrowing, and more upon shall, for the same reason, burn for the annexextravagance, I am nevertheless, honest; business returns. Gradually I succeeded ation of Mexico; nor shall we be able wholly ded to the United States, the Slavery then ex and while a shadow of such a suspicion in reducing all to a safe and legitimate to quench our thirst but in the Oceans which as that indicated, is resting over me, I can line, and now I feel the happy result of wash on all sides the Continent we inhagood resolution, followed by a rigid determination to carry them out. People may talk as much as they please now; I know that no one can say I owe him a

dollar.' me a great deal.'

'We are both gainers then.' Mr. Ashton replied. 'That is, we are better and wiser. May we never forget the lesson we have learned, that the true sources

SELECTIONS.

JAMES G. BIRNEY AND TEXAS. LOWER SAGINAW, MICH., ? February 28, 1844.

Gentlemen-It is but a short time since received your note, written on behalf of a meeting of the citizens of Allegheny county, of all parties, requesting to know of me, as one of those who have been spoken of by their friends for the Presidency, what are my views upon the proposition to annex Texas to

In complying, as I cheerfully do, with the request-to your first interrogatory, 'would answer in the negative.

Our Government is strictly one of delegated authority. The 'powers' imparted to it are carefully described and embodied in the Constitution. None of them authorises the Goest allusion to such an event.

I do not forget that Louisiana and Florida, once foreign territory, were annexed to the Union;-but the President who projected and consummated the purchase of the former, both knew and acknowledged, while he was negotiating it, that it was unauthorized by the Constitution.

Nor am I unaware that some among us, of high authority in such matters, maintain that, as the Constitution confers on the Government the power of making treaties, it consequently confers the power to acquire territory by treapower to make treaties carry with it the incidental power to acquire, without stint, territory of other nations, equally does it carry with it the power to cede without stint, the territory we already possess, to other nations. If we adopt the construction, that the treatymaking department is not to be limited by the 'powers' imparted by the people to the Gorernment-then may whole States be transferred to other Sovereignties-then is the integrity of the Union-nay, our political existence itself, in the hands of the President and

two-thirds of a quorum of the Sen ate. objects sought are plainly allowed in the Con-

tercourse. If I dreamed, it was of mon- well as in name, abides with the People; that of men's rights, but their preservation. Do The unauthorized purchase of Louisiana But I am in earnest, Sarah. I find ey, and notes and ruin. Ffty times it has the powers of the Government are but emanathey incorporate in their organic law the elethat we cannot support our present style occurred that there has been but twenty tions or portions of that sovereignty imparted minutes, or ten dollars between me and to such of the citizens as may be duly called it in practice? Then, do they destroy their found in its political history. In saying this, I made of the carriage gave me fifteen at random, but within the limits marked out holder has an atom of right to his slave; or have been as certainly secured, without bring-But had'nt you better wait awhile, and hundred dollars, which helped me a good by the people themselves in the Constitution. that the slave has resting on him an atom of ing on ourselves the odium and the ills which see if business won't improve. I can't deal. It was so much that did not have to Should experience prove that these limits are obligation to obey the laws that enslave him, we are now suffering, from having extended bear the idea of it. And then, what will be returned. In a short time, we got in- too narrow, the people, on being resorted to, that rob him of every thing-of himself? No and strengthened the empire of S'avery?to this snug little affair of a house, at one will, through their own instrumentality, the 'I don't know, Sarah, what they would fourth the rent we had been paying, and States, enlarge them as they deem it expedi- tries rejoice, when they hear that the oppress- pealed to, have so amended the Constitution say. But I can tell you what they do I found quarter bills of sixty-two dollars ent. Meantime, the inconveniences arising ed of any land have achieved their liberty, at as to have authorized the acquisition, whilst much more easily paid than those of two from powers thought to be too much restrict whatever cost to their tyrants? ed, but which are susceptible of so complete a remedy, ought to be patiently borne with; should say, we cannot receive Texas as a gion, out of which three Slave States have for they are as nothing, when compared to Slave-Territory. We have no right to con- already been carved. the uncertainties, the disorders, the perils, the tinue chains, which we have no right to forge oppressions, attending a Government all at or impose. loose ends, vacillating and distracted by the an account in my business, of all moneys varying opinions and conflicting theories of tution of the United States does not permit Slave State. Into this struggle the Slave those who may successively be called to ad- the organization or the continuance of Slavery minister it. Governments without number on domain brought within its exclusive juriso think or speak. At last she said, lookhundred dollars a year. Feed for two, led a liberal construction of their powers; but rize the establishment necessary or proper out the lion's skin with the fox's tail. That hearing of the wrong, both in principle and practice of these rough. ing into her husband's face, with her and sometimes three horses, extra ser- few have suffered loss by a rigid one. The for carrying into execution any of these pow- struggle, in which, too, treachery in the North, tice of American Slavery, when they are told own pale and concerned in its express- vant hire about a large house, and extra liberal construction of to-day is not unfreservants, and the thousand expenses which quently made the ground work of a more li-

To your second question-Supposing it nexation, on any terms?'-I reply, I would

The permanent success of a Govornment territorial limits. While they may, doubtless, be too narrow for the highest development of ton, made a heavy aggregate. Over three Without saying that our territory is too large, thousand dollars in the last year saved I say, it is large enough for all the just and

I know no good reason why we should dewonderfully. And besides that, when I sire to have Texas united to us. The United nations by deserts, or by chains of mountains

So far am I from thinking the annexation were re-united to Mexico, and that, as one 'And you are so much happier. To er. To have such a power on our borders- tion. The legislative indirection by which do right and then rest satisfied, I feel, is one whose character and whose rights we slavery was continued in the District after much better than to be anxious that others may admire or speak well of us.— vorably affect us, as I think, in a variety of the representation of a people who had just rescue of the Republic from its most insidious this is true, and more, while these men are country; a spirit that is at war with all solid inless juster notions can be made to prevail. of our own Government, and render the condition of weak communities on our borders one

As a private citizen, I would do all that ers. The President is a department of the culiar relation to the country. "Powers" are entrusted to him, not so much with a view to his dictating or even leading in any particular line of policy which wholly regards the meut. Should be hesitate to use these nowmisled and demanding of the Government too, that deliberation on this subject, engafor instance, the repudiation of a National debt, or a fraudulent evasion of the obliga- a quorum of the Senate with authority to inworthy of the high trust reposed in him .-Such a President as Washington-caring much for his country, little for himself-would time, wisdom would be justified of her chilpected to cherish the feeling, or manifest the pertinacity that is generally considered allowable, if not commendable, in individuals differently situated. His duty then is, to fall in with the wishes of the people, matured and embodied in the deliberations of their representatives, although their views may, in important respects differ from his.

My answer to your third and last enquiry -"Would you be willing to receive it as a Slave Territory "-may be anticipated genrews on this subject:

I allow not to human laws, be they primary fit to enjoy an hour's pleasant social in- this country, the sovereignty, in substance, as but for its defence, not for the annihilation codes.

ment of injustice?-do they live by admitting most disastrous event for our country, to be to administrative functions; and that these own foundation, and absolve all men from the I neither forget nor underrate the advantages powers, while they are to be exercised solely duty of allegiance. Is any man so besotted of the acquisition, in a mere territorial point for the general welfare, must not be exercised as, for a moment, to suppose that the Slave- of view. But might not these advantages one: else why do all just men of all coun- Would not the people, on being properly ap-

On this ground, were there no other,

But there are other grounds:-the Consti-

Constitutional, would you be favorable to an- blessings of liberty in the land. With justice till the present, the Government has been or of injuring their own personal popularity, or All men so regard it. What, then, shall we must have some relation to the extent of its Constitution on this matter, as to make it pendence; by men whose lives are but the exoutweigh the establishment of justice, and the 'All these things,' resumed Mr. Ash- national prosperity—so may they be too large. high aims of the Union, expressed in the di- which every principle of just and equitable Slavery; while when Christ could purge the rectest terms? Surely not. But, admitting, that, on Constitutional

who does not know, that every institution, principles of the Government, making the acquisition ceases, at the moment of annexation, was more prudent and cautious in buy- cating that they ought to be one nation. If as a matter of course. This is so plainly the instruction of common sense as to call to a system, and made my calculations to minous with us-Texas once obtained, we for nothing but the mere statement of it.isting within it, being irreconcileable with fundamental objects of the Government, the establishment of justice and the blessings of liberty, became extinct the moment the transof Texas would be beneficial to us, I wish she fer was made. There was not-there is not -there cannot be, a slave within the District people, they were rapidly advancing to the of Columbia, without totally disregarding not highest grade of intellectual and political pow- only the spirit but the letter of the Constituways. One only I shall allude to: it would adonted such a Constitution as ours. Could unhappily existing to a great extent in our very in the District be submitted to a competent tribunal-one not made up of actual slaveimprovement and true civilization, and which, holders, and others under the bias of Slavery -there could not be a moment's doubt of the will soon begin to set at defiance the restraints character of the decision. Before such a tribunal, the slavery side of the question would be too bald for argument.

So too, in regard to the Slavery that existed in Louisiana and Florida at the time of honorably could, to defeat the scheme of their transfer to the United States. But it annexation. So would I in any other public was determined on by our tule is that it should station than the one to which your note re- be sustained. With that view, as the most feasible devise, provision was made in the Government, and stands in an altogether pe- treaties of purchase, for securing to the then had been imparted by the people, [admitting ordinary pecuniary interests of the communi- for argument's sake, that they could impart ty, as to his being the Conservator of the such power, to the Government itself, or to Constitution and of the honor of the Govern- any department or office of it, to establish or continue Slavery within her jurisdictional doers to prevent a violation of the Constitution, main. To infer from the silence of the Conor to resist the Legislative bodies acting un- stitution in regard to Slavery as a National der the impulse of an inflamed constituency, Government-concern, with full knowledge, what it would be manifestly unjust and dis- ged the attention of the Convention; to infer, honorable in the Government to grant-as, I say, from this silence, that the people intended to clothe the President and two-thirds of tions of a treaty-he would prove himself un- troduce Slavery into the Government, and this, too, knowing as we do, that justice and liberty had been placed as sentinels in its vestibule, would not only be absurd, but eminentn such cases, breast the torrent with all his ly disrespectful to the very source of all Con constitutional might, trusting, that, in due stitutional authority. Had Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Monroe accepted treaties providing for dren. But in matters purely of expediency securing their peculiar privileges and immuor policy, the Executive ought not to be ex- nities to an Order of Nobility, or a Religious establishment, that might have existed in Louisiana and Florida, when they were respectively ceded, they would not, in so doing, have shown a more wilful disregard of the Constitution, and of the People, by whose authority it was made, than they did in spreading the mildew of this accursed system over the largest and fairest portion of our na-

To this twofold violation of the Constitution, in the act of acquiring territory, and in erally, from what I have said in answer to the provision made for the permanency o your second enquiry. But I trust you will Slavery; a third, of kindred complexion with eceive indulgently a brief explication of my the last, may be added. Instead of confining the operation of the treaties to the cases of the resident slaveholders of Louisiana and or secondary, no matter by what numbers, Florida; the only ones provided for, the slaveor with what solemnities ordained, the least holders of the States were allowed, without semblance of right to establish Slavery, to restraint, to introduce their Slaves into those make property of my fellow, created equally territories. From the first, this was perwith myself, in the image of God. Individu- mitted under our slaveholding Executives, and the powers of the Government, wherever the ally, or as political communities, men have it has been persisted in so long without beno more right to enact Slavery, than they ing interrupted or even questioned, that Louishave to enact murder or blasphemy, or incest ana and Florida Slavery, as parts of the Constitution, the liberal construction which or adultery. To establish Slavery is to de- whole system, are now considered to be as ny, what a long tail our puss has got! true foundation of Government. Govern- as is the Slavery of Georgia or of South

they carefully guarded against the countenance and diffusion of Slavery in that vast re-

power entered with a fierceness that did not of being the stay of the system. seem to characterize it in former times .do? Shall we so interpret the silence of the despise the truths of the Declaration of Indegrounds, no valid objection can be made a- too, has been exercised in the same insolent

task of official meanness and servility. Such is the condition of our affairs nowthe slave-power has met with an adversary culous. more formidable than any it has vet had to sing of our holy struggle, its utter and everriving to ascend from all the borders of the and to Him in whose might we have fought, of events of a kindred character, that have all else. been used to establish injustice in the land, and to perpetuate the evils of the most abominable tyranny that man has ever usurped over

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, JAMES G. BIRNEY. To Messrs. Wm. E. Austin, David Shields,

JOSEPH SMITH.

James Clarke, Committee.

The distinguished theologian, lawyer, reacher, and prophet, has announced himself as a candidate for the Presidency. But Joseph finds its necessary to use the means of obtaining popular favor resorted to by the Gentiles, and has come out with an address to the people, in which he justly belabors his antagonist, Mr. Van Buren, in his own dignified style, in English, Latin, and Greek, as

ress, that he went into the presidential chair the inflexible and uncompromising opponent of every attempt, on the part of Con gress, to abolish slavery in the District of Colombia, against the wishes of the slaveholdng states; and also with a determination eally decided to resist the slightest interence with it in the states where it exists. Poor little Matty made this rhapsodical sweep with the fact before his eyes, that the state of New York, his native state, had abolished slavery without a struggle or groan. Great slavery is tolerated where it exists; Constitution or no Constitution, People or no People, Right or Wrong, vox Matti, vox Dubol the man and his measures have such a striking before the horse. But his mighty whisk thro' My borrowed money. And when high another name for usurpation.

True foundation of Government. Governme

COMMUNICATIONS

For the Signal of Liberty. LAY SERMON.

"Suffer me first to go and bury my Father." MORAL .- The claims of God should never give way to any others.

While, then, as sure as the links of a suspended chain hang one upon the other, and the apper one supports the whole, every system wrong is linked togethet, and if, perchance, moral man, a man of fair deportment, or a rofessing christian is in such a chain, he is forever made the support of the whole. While this is true, if any man claims that he holds Slaves and yet follows Christ, I forget the man that wished to go and bury his father : amitous consequences to the country, was the for on a christian who will support wrong, admission of Missouri into the Union, as a hange the whole horde, down to Pedro Blan-

did its part but too well, issued in the com- to break every yoke-to lift up their voice Again: Two of the objects of the Govern- plete triumph of the enemies of the Constitu- like a trumpet, &c., and yet keep silence and ment set forth in the preamble of the Consti- tion. Its friends vanquished, betrayed, retired delay for fear of disturbing their Church or tution are-to establish justice and secure the discouraged from the field. From that time prejudicing the interest of their peculiar sect, and liberty, Slavery is wholly incompatible. swayed by men who show, in the enslave- on any pretence that can be made, I forget the ment of their fellow men, how heartily they man that wished to have time to bury his fa-

pression of the coarse, barbarian contempt by as admonition and reproof is sounded in perpetuation of the blessings of liberty, those with which every claim of humanity, and the ears of the Church that has in its bosons Government may be spurned and trampled on Jewish Temple, by driving out the nefarious in the face of God and man. Their power, clan that defiled it, they say that if we admit that the Church is the bulwark of Slavery, gainst the acquisition of foreign territory; spirit of overseership that marks brotal rule we must, of course, say that it should be torn at home over the ragged starvelings of their down. While, when Christ and his doctrines States are not connected by large rivers wa- law, usage or custom existing in the acquired rapacity and avarice. The free States send were rejected and condemned by the Scribes tering both; nor are they separated from other territory, inconsistent with the fundamental their members of Congress to Washington to and Pharisees, (and even when Paul invited be overawed, corrupted and despised. The Jews to his room, so strong were their prejuvenal orators and declaimers of Athens, who dices that he could not get a hearing) men sold themselves and their country to Philip. thrust in the assertion that they are afraid of were not looked on with supremer contempt the doctrines of the Abolitionists and that by their supercilious purchaser, than are the ministers are afraid to take their papers, &c. betrayers of the North by their slaveholding &c., when they are really asking for delay, overseers when driving them to their daily and a more convenient season, I again loose sight of the man who wanted to bury his fa-

one for which we have been prepared, mainly While it is a duty to reprove, rebuke, exby the two annexations that have already ta- hort, &c., and by no means suffer sin ken place, and by the admission of Missouri upon a brother; and yet, the majority of the into the Union. It is a sad condition-but | Churches of America fellow ship Slaveholdnot devoid of hope. For again are the friends ers, unreproved and even unentreated, while of the Constitution and of universal liberty they are called good brethren, who ought to rallying, and fast swelling the ranks of a par- be pitied, and are excused as piously holding ty in whose success lies, as I firmly believe, Slaves, and as needing and deserving time to oe. Already it is evident, that the constant high officers in the Church, and while they cy, and energy, and activity of the Liberty put up a flaming Sword to guard their sacred party are not without some of their proper institution-comparison with the man who fruits. The sagacious begin to discover, that asked only to bury his father, is perfectly ridi-

While the baneful horrid effects of Slavery cope with-that confusion & despondency are are felt in every avenue of Church and State, showing themselves among the leaders of its of families, and individuals, while in one battallia; -that the rescue of the Government word in the United States of America-in from that dark power, and the crowning bles- our National Capital-in American Churches -smong American Ministers, SLAVERY exlasting overthrow, shall, at no very distant ists, is it wonderful, that zeal eats us up, is it period, cause the song of praise and thanks- wonderful, that we are ultra, rather do not you, friend S. Y. E., wonder that any truce is asked, any time to repent wanted, or apoloand who has given us the victory. At such | gy made for not at once putting out these ima time, in such a crisis, to receive Texas as molating fires; where under Christian rule, a Slave territory would be a grievious event man may not stop even to bury his fathto be added to the already unhappy catalogue er when Christian duty demands something L. C.

> MUNIFICENT DONATION .- Hon. Nicholas Brown, of Providence, has bequeathed \$30,000 towards the erection of an asvlum for the insane of Rhode Island .-Cyrus Butler, Esq. of the same town, has swelled the amount to \$70,000, by the subscription of \$40,000. These bestowments are to be applied to the end proposed, as soon as the further sum of \$40.-000, making \$110,000 in all, shall be collected. For this purpose a general subscription has been opened.

NOT AN ABOLITION LIE. - Mr. Wise. in his late farewell address to his constituents, says: "The slaves are a mass of ignorance, and State policy keeps them so." In the same address, he says there are in his Congressional District 35,388 slaves, worth \$200 each, \$7,087,000 .- Morn.

NEW YORK BRANDY .- A witness latetestified in court that they made branly in the store where he kept as follows: One gallon of fourth-proof brandy, purchased at \$1 75 per gallon; three gallons of alcohol, which cost 38 cents per gallon; and one gallon of clean pump water, which cost nothing but the pumping of it. -Buff. Gaz.

SMALL DEBTS .- Small debts ruin credt: and when a man has lost that, he will find himself at the bottom of a hill, up which he can't ascend.

EVIDENCE OF HIGH MORALS .- Upwards of twelve hundred persons chartered hree steamboats at N. Orleans, and went three miles below the city to witness a "prize fight." This is a striking mark of good morals and refined intellect. A prize fight is a good place to imbibe Congress qualifications, so far, at least, as puvilistics are concerned.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, APRIL 29, 1844.

THE LIBERTY TICKET. For President, JAMES G. BIRNEY, or Michigan.
For Vice President, THOMAS MORRIS,

ELECTORAL TICKET.

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

MONTHLY CONCERT. The Monthly Concert of Prayer for the En slaved will be attended at the Presbyterian Church this (Monday) evening at 7 o'clock.

ANNEXATION OF TEXASII The interest in favor of this nefarious project seems to be steadily increasing. The announce ment of the signing of the Treaty, on the 12th of April, has already appeared in the Madisoni an, Mr. Tyler's organ. Every public man at the South, of all parties, so far as we recollect, (except J. M. Botts.) is decidedly in favor of annexation, or is silent respecting it. At the North many Democratic papers decidedly favor it, and some among the Whigs. The N. Y. Courier and Enquirer and is a warm advocate for this union. If we inquire among the politicians of our own neighborhoods, we find many its avowed supporters, and the greater portion indifferent. In this alarming state of things, what have we to oppose to the united demands of the Slavociacy, but the virtue of two thirds of the Senate. and one half of these two thirds is composed of slaveholders themselves!

The treaty is to be presented to the Senate as prepared. Hon. Wm. Wilkins, Secretary of War, has come out with a long letter in defence of annexation, addressed to the people of the 21st Congressional District of Penusylvania. It contains nothing very remarkable. It praises the fine country of Texas-says it will make a market for our manfactures-will carry slavery further off without increasing the number of slaves -will be a beautiful region for growing sugar,

the treaty, but nothing is certainly known. It seems to be agreed, however, that the United States are to pay the national debt of Texas, which is variously estimated from ten to twenty millions. The treaty is to be ratified within thirty days from its signing.

LIBERTY PRINCIPLES.

The Cincinnati Morning Herald concludes a well written article in review passed. of an anti-Texas Speech, by Mr. Greene, with the following enunciation of principles held by the Liberty Party.

"The Constitution was ordained to establish justice. It no where recognizes tinue Slavery. Within the exclusive jurisdiction of the General Government, local laws ceased, and the slave became continue any or all of those laws which did not conflict with the Constitution-but no other. The law of Slavery did so fore, there is no slavery in Florida or Louisiana, or the States formed out of the latter, but such as exists in violation of fetter would be snapped asunder, every slave would rise up, a free man, by that simple act.

These are our principles-simple, clear, comprehensive, conclusive."

NEIGHBORHOOD MEETINGS.

The following we copy from the Emancinator, and commend its suggestions to our Liberty friends throughout the State. Let it not be our fault that Liberty prin- be one slave less than before. ciples are not generally understood; for, once known, they must commend themselves to every enlightened conscience, and bring forth appropriate fruits at the ballot box: - Ch. Freeman.

made by holding neighborhood meetings. These meetings may be held and great good accomplished, without the trouble and expense of sending abroad for a speaker. Readers can do the work. Let the county or town committees appoint a reader for each school district. Let these individuals supply themselves with Liberty newspapers, pamphlets, and tracts; appoint meetings at the most convenient places, set the women at work inviting their neighbors and triends to attend, and read short and well selected articles on the subject of slavery. The paragraphs may or may not be interspersed with remarks from the reader. Try it and see if it does not work well.

Or the first page will be found Mr. Birney's answer to a committee of the citizens of Pittsburgh, appointed to request an expression of opinion from all the Presidential candidates on the annexation of Texas. Mr. Birnry gives his views with his usual frankness and candor, and they are eminently worthy of a statesman, a patriot, and a Christian. Messrs. Clay, Van Buren, Cass, &c, it seems, have not yet found time to answer.

The Emancipator has an article reprobating the anti duelling tone of the Democratic papers, while they support and eulogize auxilio"-says the Emancipator; we do not wish to succeed by any such help.

LIBERTY ASSOCIATION.

At the meeting two weeks since, the resoution declaring that the principles of the Liberty party entitle it to support in preference to either of the other parties, was spoken to in the affirmative by Messrs, Denison, Jewett and Chandler. No one appeared on the nega-

At the meeting last Monday evening, Dr. Denton took the stand on the part of the negative, and was replied to by Messrs. Denison and Beckley, the discussion being pro tracted to a late hour. We cannot give a report of the Doctor's remarks, but will state his positions in such a manner as will give an idea of the nature of the argument he advanced. He took the most eligible ground that could be taken on that side of the question, and spoke to it with his usual ability.

His grand objection to the Liberty party was, that it was organized to accomplish something which it had not, and never could have power to accomplish. The great rallying cry of Abolitionists was, that there were three millions of slaves in our land, groaning and suffering in bondage, and for their liberation, the Liberty party was organised and put in operation. The Liberty papers and speakers hold forth this as their prominent object. They virtually assume that if they had the control of the administration, slavery would be immediately abolished. Now, he took issue with them, and denied that, under any circumstances, the Liberty party could ral Government been made. ever free a single slave. To test this, he proposed to look at the thing practically .compose three fourths of both Houses of Congress-what could they do? There would be vanced on the part of the negative. a great rejoicing, to be sure, among the begeneral expectation that the professed object could you do? You say you could abolish fect on the permanence of slavery in the slavery in the District of Columbia. Concesake, what would your act of emancipation by such enactments, which assertion might amount to? Just this, that there should be well be controverted, we still contend that no slaves held in a little Dis rict of ten, miles such an act of legislation, by a majority of the Slave States you would not pretend to in- would exert a tremendous influence on every terfere with it. But who does not know that slave State in the Union. Moral and intellec-

But you say you could abolish slavery in accessible to humanity. But by the time the act of emancipation should be consummated. This is the view of the subject taken by the how many of the thirty thousand slaves of slaveholders in reference to the Federal Disthe right of Congress to establish or con- Florida would be left in the territory? How trict. Instead of saying to the free States, States? You might indeed proclaim Liberty very in this District if you will; we do not slavery cannot exist, except as a positive though all these brakes and swamps and thick- care any thing about it; for you cannot free usurpation. When Louisiana and Flori- ets; but how much of an object would that a single slave;" they, to a man, have strenuda passed within this jurisdiction, their be, when not a solitary individual could be ously resisted it. And why? Because found whose ears could be made glad with the would be the entering wedge for the destrucnews of his restoration to long-lost freedom? tion of the whole system. The abolition of passed; but there would not be one slave less after full deliberation, would commit the Pre-

than before. You do not pretend you can go into the anti-slavery side of the question.' It conflict. There was no grant of power States to emancipate; but you could annoy would be a solemn condemnation of slavery to Congress to enact it. The preamble the slaveholders. You could prohibit the in all the States. It would create a precedent, of the Constitution forbade it; as did also traffic in slaves coast-wise. Well, supposing and involve a pledge for its destruction wherethe 5th article of Amendments. There- you could, would that free the slaves? The ever the National Government could legititraders then would drive them through by land to the southern slave markets. But you say you could stop the traffic in slaves between the States. Now this will do to talk about; the Federal Constitution. For the same but what man of sense does not know that it reason, the annexation of Texas would would be utterly impracticable. It could onbe the death of slavery, there. Every ly be enforced by a continued cordon of United should henceforth be used for the destruction, States officers, stationed at every twenty rods, like the revenue officers on the frontiers of France and Belgium. And were these officers thus stationed on the line of the thirteen States, it would be impossible to carry out the object in the midst of a population totally a verse to it. But conceding that you could prohibit all transition of slaves from one State to another, what would be gained by it? They might, indeed, be cooped up within the States in which they were born; but there would not

You have now done all you can do. You have abolished slavery in the Federal District, and in Florida, and prohibited the inter-State slave trade; and the anti-slavery powers of Congress are expended. Your members of Congress would return to their constituents, "Multitudes of Liberty votes may be and instead of being able to point to the improved condition and joyous prospects of disenthralled millions, they must acknowledge to the whole case. And where the contending them that the Liberty party, which was organ ised for the emancipation of 3,000,000 of slaves, had expended all its powers, and had cision of the principle involved in it, and of not been able, with triumphant political suc- all its consequences, however momentous,cess, to liberate a single slave. There were 8,000,000 of slaves when the Liberty party commenced its career, and there were still 3,000,000 left when its grand principles and they certainly will, its loss will be disastrous measures had been fully consummated!

This, the Doctor contended, must be the practical result of our political party, and if we thought or represented it to be different, we deceived ourselves and others. But othe results must fo'low, of momentous importance. When the Liberty Congress has le- slavery in our country. They are spoken of gislated what little it can nominally for the abolition of slavery, it must attend to the fi- States, as though every free inhabitant of those nancial affairs of the nation. What kind of States by birth, education, and interest, were currency shall be used? How shall the reve- necessarily the sworn enemy of freedom .nue be raised, by direct tax, or by a tariff? If by a tariff, what principle shall be its basis? Now, among Liberty men there is a great diversity of opinion on those and kindred points, and the members would disagree in Congress, and come home, and appeal to their respective constituents, and thus again become divided into opposite political parties on questions cities, unto Heaven. Now this view of the purely financial. Thus the complete triumph the most bloody duellists of that party. It of the Liberty party would not only be im- is not a war of thirteen free States upon the looks too much like hypocrisy. "Non tali potent to liberate a single slave, but it would people of thirteen slaves States; but upon a

propositions which we will enumerate.

He laid it down as a first principle, that and not by its acts. This is so obviously at war with common sense, that we should think explicitly. Perhaps " the Democracy' have especial need of this rule of interpreta-

He compared the slavery question to that of rish Repeal. It would be as wise to get up as to organise the Liberty party for the exinction of slavery.

He contended that political parties could only be successful on practical questions .-On finaucial matters Congress had absolute jurisdiction, and put its hand into the pocket of

every man in this Union. Our application to the Federal Government was the rankest Federalism. It was an attempt to make the long arm of national powother federal attempts, it had produced irritaonducted, had put back the cause, especially in Maryland, Virginia, and Kentucky. He believed these would now have been free States, had not this application to the Fede-

Not having notes of the remarks of the gentlemen who replied to Dr. Denton, we Suppose Mr. Binney to be already elected to cannot follow their train of thought, but shall the Presidency; suppose the Liberty party to present a few considerations of our own. which, we think, will fairly meet those ad-

1. We deny the position of the Doctor. nevolent old ladies who have had their hearts that the abolition of slavery in the Federal in the anti-slavery cause, and there would be a District, and in Florida by act of Congress. would be a trifling and insignificant action of of this party would be carried out; but what that body, which would have no material ef-States. We take issue with him here. Even ding this questionable position for argument's admitting that not a slave would be liberated square, while over the immense domains of Congress, and sanctioned by the President, your act of emancipation would not liberate tual campaigns, like those of ordinary armies. a single slave, even in this District? The are often determined by the success of an atowners, in an'icipation of such an act, would tack upon a single hostile post. If the posmerely have to remove their slaves three or session of that post be important-if it give four miles into the adjoining States, and thus command of the whole field of war, and if the your act of emancipation would be a mere enemy rallies with his full strength for its dedead letter-an empty triumph. There would fence-it is absurd to say that it is not worth not be one slave less than before the act was contending for, because it gives you the possession of only a few acres of barren land. -The value of the post is to be estimated by Florida. It is true you might have jurisdict- the advantage its possession will give to eithon over the jungles and morasses, almost in- er of the contending parties, for the purposes of the warfare in which they are engaged .easy to transport them to the neighboring as the Doctor would, "You may abolish slahe act for emancipation in Florida might be slavery in that District by national authority sident and both Houses of Congress to the est degree. Instead of having no jurisdiction

mately lay hands upon it. It would be equivalent to an emphatic avowal by the whole nation, that the doctrine of the Abolitionists was right. It would so change the action of the Federal Government, that its long arm, its extensive patronage, and mighty energies and not the aggrandizement of the system.-Slaveholders could no longer successfully aspire to become Presidents, nor would fivesixths of the Cabinet be composed of that class of the enemies of human freedom, nor would our foreign negotistions be conducted chiefly by slaveholders, and for the interests of slave labor. And it would open the way for dismissing from the Halls of Congress those nine teen members who there hold seats on accoun of property in men. All these results, and nany more, would be consequent upon the single act of emancipation in the national domains, even though not a slave should be directly liberated thereby. The Doctor is close and legitimate reasoner; and he well knows that in controversies fairly involving an important principle, it matters little on what point that principle is decided. A de cision of the principle in issue, is a decision of parties fight the battle on any particular point a decision against them on that point is a de-So it is in reference to the District. The slaveholders have made an issue here, and

to their cause in the highest degree. 2. The grand error which gives to the Doctor's argument its great apparent force, is an implied assumption that all the slave States so called, are permanently pledged, fastene and bound to the support of every form o as the slave States, in contrast with the free Hence the power and influence of the whole people of thirteen slave States is impliedly adduced by the argument of the Doctor, as irrevocably pledged to the support of slavery. This, in itself, makes a formidable apparen rampart against the efforts of Abolitionists. reaching, like the walls of the Canaanitish subject is totally fallacious. Our controversy

This was the sum of the Doctor's main ar- ernment there, and control the Legislative DETROIT LIBERTY ASSOCIATION 5th, That it is a measure calculated to gument; but he advocated several collateral and Executive power, by means of superior knowledge, wealth and aristocratic laws .-The slaveholders are a mere fraction of the every party is to be judged by its professions, people of the slave States, and the interests of all the remaining people are decidedly oppo sed to their domination. The slaves are opne was misunderstood, had he not stated it most posed to it for liberty's sake; the free colored people, on account of the oppressions put upslaveholding white people, on account of the unequal laws made by slaveholders, and the preperty qualifications for office and suffrage, a political party to repeal the Union between which so largely prevail. The number of England and Ireland by an act of Congress | non slaveholding voters, compared to slaveholders, even under the present limitations of the right of suffrage, is undoubtedly at least three to one. What hinders, then, that these, united upon anti-slavery principles, should be faint praise. become a most efficient wing of the Liberty party? This party proposes the entire aboligislative authority. The Liberty party is no sectional. In the national domains, it will er centrol the affairs of the States; and like abolish all national slavery by act of Congress in Kentucky, and every other slave State, by tion and resistance. The agitation of this the Liberty party in Kentucky, or in that question, in the manner in which it had been | State. The fact that no organised Liberty party has made its appearance in any slave State, does not prove that none will appear not exist for an efficient and powerful organization in each State. Every candid reasoning man will agree with Gen. Washington, that there is but one proper and efficient mode by which slavery can be abolished in the slave States, and that is by Legislative authority. Now, if slavery be ever abolished in any slave State, it will be by the action of a portion of the people through the State Legislature; and that portion of the people, under whatever name or peculiarity it be organised, MUST NECESSARILY BE A LIBERTY PARTY. II must be so in the nature of the case. Whether emancipation come sooner or later in any slave State, the party that advocates it must be essentially identical in principle with the liberty party already existing in the free states. Just as sure as slavery shall be abolished by law in any slave State, just so sure are w that the portion of the people laboring for Legislative emancipation, will be a Liberty party. A Liberty party, then, in each of the slave States is as certain to exist sooner or later, as that emancipation will take place there; and to say that it will never exist there, is to say that slavery will be perpetual .-That such a party has not yet commenced in any slave State, is not surprising. It is yet in its infancy. It has existed but four years in the free States. Its object as much conemplates a Liberty organization in the slave

> ng darkness of slavery, and the grand principles of the Liberty party will spring forth nto fullness of life and vigor. Here, then, is our answer to the Doctor's often repeated inquiry, "What can the Liber ty Party do?" It can abolish slavery in the Federal District, in Florida, and in every State proper constitutional authority. Instead of sile. not being able to free one single slave, as he We hope our country friends and you of the Liberty Party. transcending constitutional rights in the small in the premises, its legitimate control over the whole subject will be absolute, supreme. and we may say, undisputed. In those States where the laws hinder the enjoyment of liberty, the laws can be repealed; in those where the constitution prohibits emancipatory laws, the constitution can be altered. All political power resides in the people; and by the acion of a majority of them, the Liberty party

as in the free States. The materials exist

there; and they only need the primeval ele-

ments of light and truth to dispel the prevail-

proposes to accomplish its objects. The length of this article precludes a no tice of the minor positions adduced by Doctor Denton. The discussion is now fairly opened and we hope will be continued from week to week by all parties, with the same good feeling with which it has commenced.

The correspondent of the N. Y Herald writes from Washington respect-

ing the annexation of Texas: "The abolitionists of the North, are, of course, deeply interested in these results. The numbers of these people have greaty increased, particularly at the West, a Sovereign State: while their power has equally increased at the East. In many States or sections the Constitution for the exercise of such of the Union, they undoubtedly hold a balance of political power. They are, therefore, formidable to both whigs and democrats. And it is a remarkable fact in the political history of these identical times, that between the Scylla of the abolitionist at the North, and the Charybdis of the slaveholders of the South, both whigs and democrats are equally afraid of shipwreck in the Presidential election. Both Clay and Van Buren are equally must maintain it; and when they lose it, as reluctant to oppose publicly either the annexation or the rejection of Texas. People of less sagacity have no hesitation in declaring themselves."

> The declaration of Mr. Clay that "h would suffer the tortures of the Inquisition before he would sign a bill for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, or give countenance to the project," may be found in speech of Mr. Wise, at Northumberland, Va., April 3d, 1843, as reported in the Richmond Enquirer of April 14. So says the editor of the Cayuga Tocsin, who had been soundly rated by his Whig neighbors for publishing a wanton falsehood, and took pains o look up the documents.

divided on great political questions of finance. States. They have seized the reins of Gov- Representatives.

friend writes us as follows:

"Our Liberty Association meeting last vening came off with great eclat. had a crowded room and a most attentive on them by the slaveholders; and the non- auditory. The subjoined resolutions were

overruled for good, gave additional intertion of slavery throughout the United States est to the occasion. A short time before and Territories, by law, by the competent le- the meeting the President of the Association received an annonymous letter thro' the Post Office, evidently of Whig parentage, of a menacing character, asking how Judge W. could reconcile his support of the Liberty party views with his oath of office-how he could faithfully and there, nor does it prove that the elements do relation to recaption of slaves, expresskinsman Secretary Wilkins for his present Texan views. I believe if the captious author were present at the meeting, and his understanding bears any just relation to his cowardice, he left that Hall Committee on Foreign Relations on the abundantly satisfied on all these points; subject of the demand of the Spanish at any rate the audience were so. In Minister, of indemnity for the Amistad regard to his political sentiments, Judge "her cargo and the Slaves on board" W. avowed his still unwavering attach- made to the House of Representatives on ment to all the principles and measures the 10th inst., that of the late National administration saving ble that that one was of such transcendent Servile as well as Free Institutions," is interest, as to merge all other questions untrue, unsupported by the history of the in the views of every enlighened christ- Constitution, calculated to bring our form fluence of slavery on our free institutions Nation. by contrasting the comparative condition states. But before he could more than hoary and practiced duellist, is not only glance at the principles and measures of an insult to the moral sense of the Nation, the Liberty party, the great remedy, -the but a practical invitation to a continuance time as well as the strength of the speak- of that aggressive bullying demeanor of

On the whole, our cause in Detroit.

gument for publication.

so often and positively affirmed, it can and in particular will not fail to look in upon Resolved, That the thanks of this Assincerity of their new-born zeal in opposition to annexation. There are some in the Signal of Liberty. pretty plain indications that it is already "dying away."

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas,-public rumor, strengthened by the statement of the Government press. avers that the chief Executive Magistrate of the Nation has negotiated a Treaty of cession with the Republic of Texas, and has already signed and communicated the same to the Senate for ratification:

And, whereas, it is furthermore averred that by the terms of this Treaty, the whole Territory embraced within the Sovreignty of Texas, as acknowledged by the United States, is annexed and to be admitted into the Union of these States as

And, whereas, there is no provision in authority by the President and Senate: Therefore Resolved,

1st, That as citizens of the United States, we do most solemnly protest against the annexation or admission of Texas into the Union, either by Treaty or by Act of Congress, as unconstitutional, unwise, and designed and calculated to perpetuate Human Slavery.

2nd, That the Article of the Constitu-States confers the power only on Congress, and the Treaty Power of the President and Senate, does not comprehend authority to receive within the Constitutional folds of the Union Foreign Governments or their whole Territorial jurisdiction, and People and obligations.

3rd, That the measure itself in the mode proposed is disreputable to the High Functionaries of our Government:-ac complishing surreptitiously, an object hateful to the People, and which could

4th. That we deem the measure perilous to the Union of the States,-con-The Constitutional Democrat of ceived in the spirit of iniquitous specula-Detroit, is very decided for the annexation tion,-pregnant with fraud, and well worof Texas. The Editor thinks the power thy of its monstrous travail, and we deof the ballot box should be brought to voutly hope that there is yet virtue enough bear for this purpose, and recommends to in the Senate to soar aloft above Party leave the country just where it found it- very small number of persons residing in those the Texans to send on their Senators and and crush this Progeny of Avarice and Democrat from those States. O shame! for that august institution. These are unhallowed Ambition in its birth.

The second meeting of the Association perpetuate in the South the curse of Huwas well attended, and was very ably ad- man Slavery, by raising the price of Hudressed by Judge Wilkins. A valued man blood and suffering, in the increased demand in the slave markets of Washington and other Southern cities, for Human We Property.

6th. That this daring and unhallowed attempt, presents to the friends of Human offered by the Executive Committee for Rights in the North, an unanswerable ardiscussion as embracing prominent ques- gument drawn from experience, why they tions for debate. Judge Wilkins occu- should organize on distinctive ground as pied the whole evening on the Texan a LIBERTY PARTY, merging all questions throats. African colonization has been question, and rarely has it been our priv. of mere temporary expediency, until the ilege to enjoy a higher intellectual treat: whole country becomes rescued from the to say that it was able and eloquent would moral and political blight which this curse A little incident intended for evil but a Nation:-for the present administration was brought into power by our Whig Neighbors-deluding themselves and others with the Syren song of safety under "Tyler 100," and entreating the friends of Liberty to go with them, alleging their cause and principles were safe under whig leaders and whig domination:-Satisfied then by the lessons of Experience that the cause of Human Rights is only safe impartially administer the law of '93 in in the hands of its avowed friends, we entreat the Liberty Party everywhere ing doubt of his sincerity-a belief that throughout the Land to stand to their prinhe is still "an old hunker," (that is, as ciples of organization, and present a bold was understood, still a Democrat in prin- unwavering front to both Whigs and Dem ciple) and asking how he could answer ccrats:-nail their flag to the mast-nevto his friend Senator Walker, and his er to be torn down,-and make no compromise, until oppression shall cease and

"The captive be made free " Resolved, That the fact deliberately Temporising measures, political or eccleand solemnly asserted in a report of the siastical, will have little influence on the

"The wise and virtuous founders of this one, but observed that it was quite possi- great Republican Empire laid its basis on ian and patriot, and here the eloquent of Government into just reproach, and to be entailed upon them and their posterspeaker drew a picture of the blighting in calls loudly for the rebuke of the whole ity in perpetuity.

Resolved, That the attempt to elevate of the non-slaveholding and slaveholding to the chief magistracy of this Union, a er was exhausted and the Association ad- Southern towards Northern men, which journed. It is to be hoped that Judge W. has disgraced our Halls of Congressional bal controversy on this subject is a contest may be induced to give a sketch of his ar- Legislation the last half century.

proclaimed by Henry Clay in the Senate wears an encouraging aspect. You know in 1839, that "it is not true-that either we have a flinty soil here to work up- of the two great parties in this country the Treasury note bill, in reply to Mr. on, but we feel confident, as we trust our has any design or aim at abolition," susin the Union, by law, by the exercise of the ballot box will show, not hopelessly ster- tained as it is by innumerable facts, lays broad the foundation for the organization Congress:

> us at some of our gatherings. Our Whig sociation be tendered to its President for admitted, scandalous that this government friends of the Detroit Advertiser, declined his able and interesting address at the publishing our resolutions in relation to opening meeting, and that he be requested Texas, from which we may judge of the to furnish a copy of it, or such parts thereof as he judge proper, for publication

Resolved, That this Association shall be governed in its deliberations by the ordinary rules of debate in other public bodies, with such exceptions only as the

following rules may create: 1. No person who is not a member shall be allowed to occupy the floor more than fifteen minutes at one time.

2. No member of the Society shall be allowed more than fifteen minutes in reply to any person who is not a mem-

3. No member shall be allowed to speak more than twice the same evening.

4. No two persons shall be allowed to speak consecutively on the same side of a question, if objection be made.

5. If, in the course of discussion, denial shall be made of any alleged matters of fact of which convenient proof cannot be adduced at the moment, it shall be the privilege of the person thus challenged to request a record to be made by the Secretary of the matter denied, in which case he shall be bound to substantiate the same at the next ensuing meeting.

PENNSYLVANIA.

We learn by the Pittsburgh (Pa.) Sun that new daily (Liberty) paper is about to make its appearance in that city under the care of the Hon. Neville B. Craig, the most popular tion regulating the admission of New editor in Western Pennsylvania. The abolitionists calculate upon giving 1200 votes this fall in Alleghany Co. They have several able speakers who will enter the field in defence of our principles. Among them is Dr. Wm. Elder, whose eloquence and power as an orator are universally acknowledged and admired .- Bangor Gazette.

THE SLAVE POWER.

A planter in Virginia, owning fifty slaves as a power in the election of President and Representatives in Congress, equivalent to thirty votes, while a farmer in Massachusetts, having equal or greater property, has only a not bear the light of preliminary discuss- single vote. With this atrocious injustice to the people of the free States, staring them in the face, one hundred and tweety-seven members of the House of Representatives, solemnly declare that every proposition to obtain relief from this provision of the Constitution ought to be promptly and decisively condemned. In this number of one hundred and tweny-seven, who thus virtually subject the free

States to the Slave Power, is almost every where is thy blush !'-Boston Courier.

TEXAS.

We are indebted to Hon. Mr. McClelland for a copy of an anonymous pamphlet, on Texas, to which even the printer has not put his name. It appears to be the production of a Colonizationist. Our slave population, the writer assures us, in half a century, will amount to twelve or thirteen millions, and they will either exterminate the whites south of the North Carolina and Tennessee line, or the whites will have to thin them off by cutting their justly exploded, and colonization on our own continent is the last alternative. The writer proposes to annex Texas to the inflicts upon our character and course as Union—to set apart the western portion of it for a colony of free negroes-to admit the eastern portion as one slavehold. ing State, to offset against Iowa. The negro colony in Western Texas to be under the protection of the Gen. Government, but never to be admitted as a State. This arrangement, he thinks, ought to satisfy all parties. The West would have their appetite for good land satiated; the South ought to be satisfied with one more slaveholding State; and the North should be content that they have to admit only one more slave State, instead of the many that might be made from that large coun-

> These suggestions will amount to noth. ing practically. The issue is fairly made in this country between liberty and slavery, and one or the other must prevail.ulttmate result.

On one point the testimony of the writer, who says he is a citizen of a slave. holding state, is worthy of notice. He affirms that in Maryland, Kentucky, Vir. ginia, Missouri and Tennessee, the nonslaveholding voters out-number the slaveholders in the ratio of four or five to one. and that the more intelligent portion of the people of these States wiil never acquiesce in the idea that negro slavery is

MR. CLAY ON THE TARIFF.

We have repeatedly referred to the exressed views of the leading men of the Whig and Democratic parties, and shown by their own statements, that there was no essential difference between them on the Tariff, and consequently the great ver without an adequate object-a battle which Resolved. That the melancholy truth will leave the matter just where it was before. The following extract from a speech of Mr. Clay, Jan. 21, 1842, on Woodbury, was made the theme of a lengthy debate on a recent occasion in

"But whence this new-born zeal (said Mr. C.) in regard to taxation. It was he should have gone on for years past, and was going on now, by the expenditure of more than was received. Taxation he knew, and had before said, was the reme-'dy for this. Carry out, then, said he, the spirit of the compromise act. Look to revenue alone for the support of Government. Do not raise the question of protection, which (said the Senator from Kentucky) I had hoped had been put to rest. There is no necessity of protection for protection." * * *

When Mr. Clay was in Charleston, a few days since, in a speech in the theatre, he gave an exposition of his views on the tariff, and on this compromise act. He declared that he had ever been in favor of the protective policy to a certain extent. He had been active in effecting the compromise of 1833, and he had never countenanced its violation in the slightest particular, and he had resisted every effort in Congress to violate it.

"It was important to understand the true character of that compromise. It provided for a gradual reduction of duties own to twenty per cent, at a given time, and after that, for the raising of such a revenue, by duties on imports exclusively, as was necessary for an economical administration of the government." "Mr. C. denied that the principle of the compromise required the maximum duty to be fixed at twenty per cent: its true principle was that no more revenue should be raised than was necessary for an honest and economical administration of the government, and within that limit there might be discrimination in favor of domestic industry."

Now we would ask how this dectrine differs from that laid down by Messrs. Van Buren, Cass, Buchanan, &c. If there be none, then the controversy between Whigs and Democrats is confessedly on an imaginary point.

We have been asked what are the principles or objects of the Native American party, so called. We are unable to lay our hands on any acknowledged statement of them. An exchange paper says this party goes for excluding all foreigners from office, and for debarring them from voting until they shall have resided in this country twenty years.

It is said that Chancellor Walworth, of New York, will not be confirmed by the Senate as Judge of the U.S. Supreme Court. The reasons are two: he is not a slaveholder, and it is known that he has no great respect or reverence reasons enough.

EDITORIAL INDEPENDENCE.

We like independence in an Editor .-We like to have a man come out with his positions, whatsoever they may be. without fear or apprehension, and let them go for what they are worth. Our neighbor of the Journal is such a man. And it gives him a great advantage in arguing with his opponents. Fact, statements, and arguments, which other men would be obliged to combat in half a column, he can despatch in half a line .list, and has tried to kill men in a duel, is Calhoun and General Almonte, the Mexican by the cocking of a pistolmet by the assertion that he is an amiable Minister, for the adjustment of the boundary man who has nothing of the spirit of mur- and the purchase of that part of California der in him; our testimony from his own which lies north of the thirty-sixth degree. by the whip, is met by the assertion that is said to be \$6,000,000. The Minister deshired man, that his slaves are governed the Quaker who relates the fact, cannot Mexico, on Sunday morning last. be depended on: a statement from the Emancipator is met by the assertion that Rev. Joshua Leavitt is a dishonest man, &c. &c. Being thus utterly discomfitted as follows: on every side, we turned the Editor over to Dr. Lyman Beecher, on a point that every duellist is at heart a murderer, because he tries to kill, and only fails for The Liberty men have elected two Supervisors want of skill. But to our utter astonish- in this county, Le Roy elected the entire ticket ment, we find by the last Journal that our ally, Dr. Beecher, is utterly worsted and tie and in drawing they lost it. Burlington elecprostrated! The Editor of the Journal him, he is decidedly a Liberty man, not only i says the Doctor was insane when he wrote profession but in action, and was numinated and that! Hear him:

to be wanting in some of the essential reof self-confidence, a zeal untempered by charity, and, it seems to us, a deplorable want of true humility."

But not only is the Doctor upset, but the Editor declares, that "among a thouof the Journal. We supposed we could says in his Proclamation, stand our ground among the smaller kind conclusions by reason and argument; but who can stand against an intellectual gi- whose God is the Lord.' ant who demolishes "a thousand of the learned" in a single line?

The Legislature ordered that the Electors of President and Vice President shall be chosen by a majority, instead of a plerality vote: otherwise the choice shall go the Legislature, that the Whigs cannot obtain the electoral er gradual or immediate." vote of Maine, under these circumstances It is out of the question entirely. There is then no alternative but for the Whigs to take up the Liberty Ticket and give Maine to JAMES G. BIRNEY, or let it go for Martin Van that they cannot carry the Clay electors against the Democratic and Liberty party both, and if it goes to the Legislature, Van Buren has the State beyond a contingency. See now who will "throw away their votes," indirectly vote for the "Locos."

The loss of this State to Van Buren might defeat his election .- Lib. Standard.

Our quotations about Mr. Clay and the Sabbath have been from the N. Y Tribune and from the New Orleans Courier-papers that ought to know. We insert no statements in our paper, but such as we suppose at the time to be true.

APPROPRIATE .- The Chemung Whigh and Michigan Expositor, come to us with the picture of a "fat and sleek" coon, extended over their columns of election

Hon. WM. SLADE, of Vermont, is out in the newspapers with a labored ardescends to a fling at the Liberty party, that they are helping to elect Van Buren by voting for Mr. Birney.

Wisconsin, gave about 100 Liberty votes last fall. At the spring elections, the a year. vote was over 300.

About seven months since, a County Liberty Convention was called at Racine, W. T. Only four persons attended. This was ridiculed far and near .-At the spring elections, the Liberty ticket in one town received 105 votes, and in two other towns the slavery parties combined to put down the Liberty party, but

THE FREEMAN'S OATH. - A second Daniel gives the following exposition of the freeman's oath, in Connecticut:

"What is the meaning of the words in the oath, 'you will give your vote as you judge will conduce to the best good of the State? Now, setting aside all superstitious and casuistical questions, we apprehend the plain meaning is, to vote for such persons as (all circumstances considered) can be elected." -

We presume the writer is a Whig, as they are known to have a great horror of throwing Eggs. away votes on those who cannot be elected.

THE MAGNET. The April number of this work has come to hand, containing the usual amount of corious and scientific mat-

on the pretence that he is an abolitionist, or friendly to abolition."-N. Y. Tribune.



More ABOUT THAT TREATY .- We find in the New York Evening Post of Saturday, the following:

"The cause of the delay in the communi cation of the treaty for the annexation of Tex The amount of the purchase money offered spatched a special messenger to the city of case, he could not resist the desire of saying

CALHOUN COUNTY. ERASTUS HUSSEY Writes us from Battle Creek.

As I have not seen in the Signal the return say for the encouragement of every well wisher with the exception of Town Clerk, this was a upported by the party in our Town. We may about the same number of votes we did last fall; "Dr. Beecher's discourses appear to us this has been an increase in two years from 18 to bail.

quisites of a sound mind. There is a Liberty votes polled in Emmett, and they gave head strong rashness of assertion, a tone 27 whole tickets, and the Supervisor some 10 or 12 more. Thus we have every reason for encouragement-our watchword now is "Onward! and Victory in 1848."

sand of the learned there is scarcely a of Vermont, has appointed Friday, the merry as birds. Every thing seemed Boston Bee. sane man"! We shall be obliged to haul fifth of April, as a day of Fasting and Pray- moving to the vernal tune of off, and forbear all controversy with him er for the good people of that State; and

"Let us pray that God would put into of men, who, like ourselves, come at their the hearts of the American People to said, smiling, "You are a nice little girl." ABOLISH SLAVERY at once and forever, and to become in all things that happy people

Yet while Gov. Mattocks thus prays, and recommends to the people to pray, he intends to vote, and recommends to the people to vote, for a President, who says: "It is not true, and I REJOICE that it is not true, that either of the two great parttes in this country has any design or aim at abolition. I should deeply LAMENT it diapason which would bring us all into as in Massachusetts, which will of course go if it were true." "I would oppose ANY for Van Buren. Now it is certain as destiny scheme of emancipation whatever, wheth-

How much will such prayers, accompanied by such action, avail towards abolshing slavery?

Col. Johnson has written a letter. Buren and the "Locofocos," It is certain in which he says he in favor of the annexation of Texas to the United States, when it shall be in accordance with the wishes of the people of both countries.

> (F Read the article on the fourth page, entitled Dr. Brisbane's Freedmen. Rev. J. Boucher's testimony as to the manner Methodist ministers treat slaves is explicit.

(F A great meeting in favor of the annexation of Texas was called in Philadelphia recently, & when the hour arrived, the assembly was found to consist of seven persons, to wit: one lawyer, two reporters, one abolitionist and three annex-

FLevi Woodbury, Senator from New Hampshire, says he is not interested in lands or other property in Texas, as has

THE LIBERTY HARP .- This is the title of a neat little work, by J. N. T. Tucker, con ticle, containing five "presumptions" for taining a choice selection of Liberty Hymns, believing that Mr. Clay is opposed to the Songs, &c. It is published at Syracuse, N. annexation of Texas. Why not let Mr. Y. It contains many choice articles of poetry Clay speak for himself? Mr. Slade also by Whittier Pierpont, and other elegant writers, with appropriate tunes.

THE ADVOCATE.-This is the appellation of a semi-monthly paper, published in Albany, N. Y. and devoted to the advancement of col Five towns in Milwaukie County, ored people generally. The first numbers present a favorable appearance. Price \$1,00

> (F The Foreign News, by the last arrivals, is not important.

We shall bring up the doings of Con. gress next week. Nothing important has transpired. Annexation is the all absorbing opic at Washington.

(FBy a recent law of Ohio, militia trainings are to be dispensed with in time of peace, notwitstanding they elected part of the but the enrolments are to be continued .-Each person enrolled is to pay 50 cents a year into the county treasury for the benefit of his brigade.

> eyan Methodists in England are closed elect me, I will serve you zealously. against lectures on Tetotalism, by vote of faithfully, and to the best of my abilities the Conference.

It is said that one firm in Cincinnati have already sent to New Orleans, this season, forty five hundred barrels of

ANN ARBOR, April 26, 1844. We have beautiful spring weather, with aoundance of showers, and vegetation is forward. The price of Wheat still remains at 70 cents. We notice that Genesee Flour brought \$5,03 in the New York market, A-Wobody asks support for Mr. Clay, pril 19th, which is a small advance on last quotations. Michigan and Genesee Flour of his body. Bat faint hopes were en- kees say, "alike the little end of nothing, very nearly compare in value.

Ceneral Entelligence.

on Saturday, for having hostile attentions towards each other:

It appears that umbrage was taken by one of the chevaliers, a Mr. Wheeler from North Carolina, at some expression used by Dr. Cowen, of New York, at a masquerade which as, to the Senate is now explained. It was came off on Tuesday last. The next morning, expected that it would be sent in on Tuesday, the Doctor was agreeably surprised with a po-But since the signature on Friday, it seems lite invitation to enjoy that which Byron calls The objection to Mr. Clay that he is a duel negotiations have commenced between Mr. the strange, quick jar, upon the eat, produced

> "when you know A moment more may bring the sight to bear Ypon your person, twelve yards off, or so.'

The Doctor, nothing loth, made instant preparation, but as there was a lady in the farewell to her, and she with a woman's quick ness, having divined the cause of the Doctor's sudden necessity to visit a neighboring State, hied her straight to his Honor, the Mayor, who took measures for inducing the belligerents to stay in New York-for on Saturday peace in \$10,000 each-no trifle in these

Yesterday morning, one of the seconds, Wm. Mercer Green, Esq., formerly of the U. S. Navy, but at present a student of medicine,

THE BROTHER AND SISTER .- Mrs. Child relates the following pleasant anecdote, in one of her letters to the Cou-

Something Strange. Gov. Mattocks, by children whom the weather made as

"Bignal banks are fresh and fair, And Grenta woods are green.

To one who was chasing her hoop, l She stopped, looked in my face, so rosy and happy, and laying her hand on her rother's shoulder, exclaimed earnestly, 'And he is a nice little boy, too!" It was a simple child-like act, but it brought a warm gush into my heart. Blessings on all unselfishness! On all that leads us in love to prefer one another. Here lies the secret of universal harmony; this is the tune. Only by losing ourselves can we find ourselves.

GOOD ADVICE .- Mr. Wise of Virgina, who has resigned his seat in the House of Representatives in order to accept the appointment of Minister to Brazil, in his ate address to his constituents, gives the following advice-"Tax yourselves, 1st, to pay your public debt, 2d, to educate ommon primary free schools at State charge."

It has been stated that there was not a newspaper published in the district which Mr. Wise represented; hence the appropriateness of his advice. - Ch. Watchman.

Southern Customs .- A friend, wri-

ing from New Orleans, says: "I passed an auction store this morning, and on going in found the merchandise was live stock, i. e. slaves. They were selling them in different ways-by families and singly. One family of 7 persons, 4 males and 3 females, sold for \$4,380. Single young males from \$600 to \$800."

What a disgrace to civilized and Christian America in this enlightened age!-Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE WAY IT'S DONE IN MISSISSIPPI.-Mr. Percy Howe thus presents himself as a candidate for Congress from De Soto County, Mississippi:

Fellow Citizens-Such an opportunity as the present one of honoring honest merit, and, at the same time, honoring ourselves generally and the State paricularly, does not present itself oftener than once in a century. Dr. Franklin, the ornament of the last century, died on the 17th of April 1790; I intend to institute no 'odious' comparisons. To my contemporaries, history and posterity, beongs the pleasing and sacred duty of desgnating the ornament of the present cenury; but this I will fearlessly (and, 1 trust, modestly,) assert, that if you want an open, candid, untemporizing, thoroughgoing republican-an opponent of all banks, bonds and bubbles-a genuine, unadulterated repealer, radical, real, straight forward, stand-up-to-the-rack-fodder-or-no fodder subterranean repudiator-no mongrel-no neutral-I AM YOUR MAN!-for The meeting houses of the Wes- me you will cast your votes! and if you -so help me God!

> Another Duel at New Orleans .-A duel took place at New Orleans on the 25th ult., between Gen. Wm. Bebuys, the State Treasurer, and Mr. Richard Richardson, which, it was feared would likely be attended with fatal consequences .-The parties met at the New Orleans Ball Room, at 12 o'clock, and fought with sharped foils. Mr. Richardson was severely wounded in the shoulder, and Gen. Bebuys was run through the lower part tertained of his recovery.

The three cities in the District of Coumbia owe \$1,320,000, which is assumed The New York True Sun contains an by the United States. If the Union is to FRIENDS OF JACKSON CO., LISTEN account of the arrest of two chivalric heroes pay such large sums for this portion of our national territory, would it not be well to inquire into the causes of their extrav-

> A shopkeeper at Doncaster, had, for rascal. A stranger asked him why this appellation had been given him. "To quoth he, "who are all great rascals."

agance?-Western Citizen.

REWARD OF MERIT .- 'Sam,' said one ittle urchin to another, yesterday-"Sam. loes your schoolmaster ever give you any reward of merit?

"I s'pose he does," was the rejoinder; 'he gives me a lickin' regularly every day, and says I merits two!"

The N. Y. Mercury wants to know, when the President of the United States makes an appointment, how many disappointments does he make?"

FOUR HUNDRED SLAVES TO BE SHOT. -Captain Clarke, of the schooner Pawtuxent, arrived at New York from Matanzas, stated that four hundred slaves connected with the late conspiracy were was introduced to his Honor by the same of- in irons, and would be shot in a few days. cer that arrested the principals, and was de- One of them had poisoned a whole family tained at his Honor's office until he found in Matanzas. Capt. C. left on the 25th ult .- Balt. Clipper.

Aconns.-It is said that the acorn was hence its name acorn, or eyke corn, the years, the poor slave has none. fruit of the eyke tree, which we now call I found the Battery unoccupied, save oak tree. We have a-corn, which is sometimes food for very bitter reflection .-

> So have we-one which is very painful to the feelings of our sole-Asylum Journal.

> The Jewish Passover will commence on Wednesday, April 2. There are now baking, for use in Philadelphia and New York, six thousand loaves of passover bread, which will consume over one hundred and thirty barrels of flour.

The last and most classical name given to wood sawyers is, "sub-dividers of wood."

Joe Smith, the Mormon, goes against lawyers. In his recent pamphlet he says: Like the good Samaritan, send evey law ver, as soon as he repents and obeys the ordinances of Heaven, to preach the gospel to the destitute, without purse or scrip, pouring in the oil and the

DEFINITION .- A writer in the Knickerbocker defines Transcendentalism as your children-every one of them-at follows.-It is as clear as mud! 'Incomprehensibility osity ivity a lity at ion mentnessism!

> A Good HINT .- The celebrated Dr. Abernethy once said: "I tell you honestly, what I think is the whole cause of the complicated maladies of the human frame; it is their gormandizing and stuffing, and stimulating the digestive organs, to excess, thereby creating irritation .-The state of their mind is another grand cause-the fidgeting and disconcerting themselves about that which cannot be

The Legislature of Maine, which adjourned a few days since, passed a bill abolishing all militia trainings, but continuing the enrolment and organization as hereto-

COL. STONE AN INDIAN CHIEF. - Wm. L. Stone, Editor of the N. Y. Commer cial, has been made a Chief, by the Sene ca Indians, in Cattaraugus County, N. Y in consideration of his services in giving an impartial history of their chiefs, Brandt and Red Jacket, &c. He takes the name of Sagosenota, (the man who perpetuates the exploits of brave men.)-Lib. Her-

AN EXPENSIVE HEAD DRESS .- The crown of that personage called Victoria the First was made by Rundell & Bridge, and by an estimate which has been published, its value amounts to the trifling sum of £111,900. Hear that, ye cppressed London Miliners and starving me

AN EXTRA 'ORDINARY'. - An avaricious man, who kept a very scanty table. dining one day with his son at an ordinary in Cambridge, whispered in his ear, Tom, you must eat for to-day and to morrow,' 'Oh, yes,' returned the half starved lad, 'but I havn't eaten for yesterday and the day before yet, father.'

Hazel Eyes .- Major Noah says that a hazel eye inspires at first a Platonic sentiment, which gradually but surely expands, and emerges into love as securely founded as the Rock of Gribralter. A woman with a hazel eye never clopes from her husband; never chats scandal; never sacrifices her husband's comfort to her own; never finds fault; never talks too much or too little; is always an entertaining, intellectual, agreeable and loveable creature. We never knew but one uninteresting and unamiable girl with a hazel eye. and she had a nose which looked, as the yanwhittled to a pint."

JACKSON, APRIL 15th, 1844. FOURTH OF JULY. TO US !

At a meeting of the Committee, appointed to call a Convention of the citizens of Jackson County, for the purpose of making arrangements for the moral and religious observance of the Fourth of July, at the village of his virtues, obtained the name of the little Jackson, convened on the 13th instant, it

Resolved, That a meeting for the above distinguish me from the rest of my trade," purpose, be held on the first Wednesday in June, at the Session House, in said village, at 2 o'clock P. M.

This is therefore, earnestly to entreat the friends of Liberty, Sabbath Schools and Temperance to meet on that day, either to make arrangements for the proper observance of the 4th, or to appoint a Committee for that purpose, and to attend to any other business which may be deemed important to the occa-

Sons of the pilgrims-friends of the bond and prepare for the triumph of freedom. Look upon your children, seated around you in the Sabbath School.

The spirit of slavery, with brazen chains

n hand, is in hot pursuit of them. Let them, on the Fourth, in thronging owds, come and learn the fear of the Lord and the science of freedom, and drink in the grateful and hallowed recollection of the piety and prayers, and tears, and sacrifices of reasures and blood, the price of their present privileges and joys. Remember too, the inebriate. Freedom he tastes not-joy he feels not-hope cheers him not-pour down your Flouring Mill. sympathies on his desolate heart, and warm him into hope and confidence. Grudge not once used for food, in ancient days, and the two or three days of your 365. Days and

> Be active, friends of Jackson County, in preparation and execution, and the coming Fourth may be the dawn of a new and more joyous independence than sword or carage ever won.

M. HARRISON, JOHN COLLAR, O. H. FIFIELD. A. LATIMER, J. P. COWDEN, Committee appointed on the last 4th of July.

ANN ARBOR DEBATING SOCIETY. This Society meets this (Saturday evening, April 27th. The following question was pro osed for discussion, by J. Ludington:

"Resolved, That Society is justly accounta-ble for the crimes of individuals, for man by na-ture is not totally deprayed. DISPUTANTS. AFF .- F. E. Jones, P. Beasimer, E. G.

James, J. Sprague, A. Liscum, NE .- E. L. James, E. R. Chase, J. Lud ngton, G. C. Jones, Scott Sinclair.

E. R. POWELL, Sec'y.

Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited

MRS. HULME. MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER, Silk and Straw Bonnets made, cleaned and altered to the present fashion.

Shop, nearly opposite Davidson's Store, An Arbor, Lower Town. New Establishment.

THRESHING MACHINES. NAPP, HAVILAND & CO. would respectfully inform the farmers of Washtenaw and the surrounding counties that they have es-tablished themselves in Lower Town, Ann Arbor, for the purpose of manufacturing Threshing

Machines.

Having been for many years engaged in this business in Ohio, they feel that they can with confidence recommend their work. They are making the Burrall & Cadiz Machines and Horse power; also Eastman's planatary power, different from any other made in this country and generally preferred to any other Machines. which they intend to sell at such prices and on such terms as cannot fail to give satisfaction—they are determined not to be outdone by any similar establishment either in price, style or quality of work.

"Competition is the life of trade" and all they ask of the Farming community is to patronize them so far as to give them an opportunity of supplping a part of the Machines that may be wanted. They are prepared to repair old Machines.

Machines.

Their shop is in the basement story of H. & R. Patridge & Co's Machine shop, where they may be found to answer all calls.

KNAPP, HAVILAND & CO.

T. A. HAVILAND, J. E. MC LAIN. Ann Arbor, April 29, 1844.

TO CLOTHIERS, MANUFACTURERS AND MER-CHANTS.

THE subscribers are now receiving, at their stores, 188 Jefferson Avenue, and corner of Randolph and Woodbridge streets, Detroit, a arge and general stock of DYE-WOODS AND DIE-STUFFS. 35 tons Logwood, Pustic, Limewood, Nicar ragua, Hypernie Wood, in the stick,

bbls. ground Camwood, Fustic do Logwood, do Redwoods, Alum, 6 bhds Copperas, 4 do Blue Vitciol,

4 do Bue Vitriol,
4 pipes Ombro and Crop Madders, prime,
500 lbs Extract Logwood,
600 do Bengal, Madas and Caraccas Indigo,
300 do Blue Nutgalls, (Alleppo,)
250 do Powdered Curcuma,
200 do Verdiria.

200 do Verdigris. 10 Carboys Oil Vitriol, do Aqua Fortis, do Spirits Sea Salts, do Nitrie Acid, 2 cases Lac Dye,

300 lbs. Banquo Tin, 250 do Cream Tartar, 500 do Quereciron Bark. Together with a complete assortment of all the inor articles in the trade, to wit: Press Papers, Teazles, Brushes, Jacks, Tent Hooks, Dye Kettles, Pickers, Burling Irons, Nippers, Prussiate of Pot-

ash, Sal Amoniae, Sal Soda,

Sugar of Lead, Steel Reeds, Card Cleaners, MACHINE CARDS,

Satinett Warps, Shears, &c.
This entire stock has been purchased within the st 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 these goods is un-exceptionable. They will positivly be sold at the owest New York jobbing prices, with the adlition of transportation only.

The subscribers have the sole Agency in this

State for the sale of "PARSON'S SHEARING MACHINES," nd the celebrated "LEICESTER MACHINE CARDS," decidedly the best in use. THEO. H. EATON, & CO. April 11, 1843.

NEW BOOK STORE (ANN ARBOR, LOWER TOWN.)

THE Subscriber has just received a gene assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS, su are in use in Common Schools in this State. gether with a variety of Religious, Scientif

nd Miscellaneous works, such as Juarto Bibles, Polyglot & Common, do. Pocket Quarto Bibles, Polyglot & Common, do Pocket Edition, Family, do. School, do. Pocket Testaments. 3 sizes, Prayer Books, 4 sizes, The Psalmist, a new Baptist Hymn Book, Methodist Hymn Book, Watts' Psalms and Hymns, Annuals for 1844, Cowpers Poems, Ossians, do Campbells, do. Burns', do. Milton's Works, Scott's Works, Albums, Tales of a Grandfather. Scott's Numpleon. ther, Scott's Napoleon, Beautiful New Year's

Presents, View of all Religions, Mothers Friend, Fireside Piety, Gems Meditation on Prayer, a valuable work, The Task, Berquins Works. Christian, Baptist, Church, Washingtonian and Farmers' Almanaes, Boston Academy, Sacred Lyre and Manhattan Col-Blank Day Books,

Ledgers, Jour-Sons of the pilgrims—friends of the bond and the free—lovers of your country, come Blotters, Justices' Dockers, Toy Bibles, Prim ers, 100 kinds, Song Books, 20 kinds, and various other Books, together with Wufers, Scaling

> ter Paper, (an excellent article,) and amon. Cap Paper, Ink Stands, Lead Pencils, Drawing Pencils, B. B. & H. B. and Prepared India Rubber, of which will be sold at Detroit prices for Cash. The subscriber has made his arrange-ments so that almost anything in the line of be furnished at a short notice. He intends to nake the sale of Books a permanent business

Arbor. Lower Village, nearly opposite the WM, R. PERRY. January 8, 1844.

and will therefore do what he can to keep his assortment good. Don't forget the place, Ann

500,000 Feet PINE LUMBER. THE subscribers offer for sale, Five hun dred Thousand Feet SEASONED

PINE LUMBER. which has been put up in the best possible man-ner, and is of every quality and thickness. Per ons wishing to purchase Lumber that is fir for immediate use, will do well to give us a call pefore purchasing elsewhere.
HAZELTON & PATERSON.

Formerly Agents for Beach & Co. Flint, January 22, 1844. 49-6m. 40-6m. Wesleyan Hymn Books, JUST received and for sale by G. BECKLEY.

Ann Arbor, April 8th, 1844.

Notice to Merchants. THE Subscribers encouraged by the patron-age they have hitherto received in the wholesale department of their business, will the first day of May next, open the store now occu-Geo. Grenville, fronting on Huro street, and connecting with their present store in the rear, exclusively for a

whole sales rock. where they will keep at all times a full

Dry Goods. Bools, & Shoes Carpeting Hats, Caps, Paper Hangings, Bonnets, Crockery by the Crate, Hardware and Groceries,

Arthuran & And & C. & C. & C. all of which will be sold on as good terms as a any point this side of New York City.

G. D. HILL & CO.

Ann A-bor, March 26, 1844.

TAKEN UP BY the subscriber on the fifteenth of Dec. old, with a small square mark on the end of the eft ear. Said Estray has been entered on Town

left ear. Salu Estra,
Book, according to law.
DANIEL DWIGHT.
Sw. Scio, April 3, 1844.

HORSES, WAGONS, BUGGIES AND HARNESS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale five good hor-L ses, one two horse wagon, two buggies, two setts double harness, one single harness and two saddles. The wagon, buggies and harness were new last fall, and will be sold cheap for cash or on short credit. H. PARTRIDGE. Ann Arbor, Lower Town, April 11, 1844, 51:

LEATHER.

HHE undersigned has just received from th Manufacturer, and will continue to be sup plied with a General Assortmentment of EAST-ERN TANNED LEATHER, which he will sell at decidedly Low Prices, for CASH o

He will continually have on hand Spanish SOLE LEATHER, of Light, Middle and Heavy Weights; Upper Leather, Oak and Hembock Tanned Calf Skins Patna 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 purchasipp

dsewhere. N. B. The highest Market Price will be pa Detroit, Nov. 13, 1843.

J. D. BALDWIN. 29-6m.

A SA L. SMITH'S ESTATE.—The undersigned, having heen appointed by the Hon. George Sedgewick, Judge of Probate, of Washtenaw County, Commissioners to examine and allow claims against the Estate of Asa L Smith, deceased; said estate having been represented insolvent—and six months are allowed reditors to bring in and prove their claims. We therefore give notice that we will meet for the purpose aforesaid at the office of Wm. R. Perry the village of Ann Arbor, on the 13th day June, 13th day of July, 13th day of August and the 13th day of September next, at ten of the

WM. R. PERRY: Commissioners JAMES GIB SN,) Dated, Ann Arbor, April 19, 1844. 6w59

A Farm for Sale,

SITUATED in the town of Ingham, Inghan County, Michigan. Said Farm contain one hundred and fifty acres handsomely situaed in the midst of a thriving settlement The land is what is usually called timbered Land, in Michigan, the timber being sugar maple, whitewood, beach, ash, oak, &c. a kinds of timber peculiar to the timbered land i Michigan. There is on this farm about forty acres of good improvement; a good part of this LOG HOUSE AND NEW BARN,

ramed, 34 by 42 feet, well finished. There ar also on the place farming utensils, such as Chains, Ploughs, Drag, Cart, Fanning Mill, &c. which will be sold with the place,
TERMS OF SALE. One quarter of purchase money down; the

emainder in ten years, if necessary, with annu al interest. For particulars enquire of the sub-scriber in Dexter village.

JULIUS RANNEY. March 20, 1844.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES. OF superior quality, just printed and for Sale at this Office. Ann Arbor, Nov. 2, 1848.

ATTENTION CLOTHIERS

JUST received at the General Depot, for the sale of Clothiers Stock, Machinery, Dya uffs, &c. &c., No. 139, Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, the following large, well assorted, and

fully selected stock, viz: 100 bbls, St. Domingo Logweod, Cut, 5 Tons ... 150 bbls. Cuba Fustic, Cut,

5 Tons " ... 50 bbls. Nic. Wood, Chipped, 50 "Lima Wood, 30 "Red Wood,

120 " Ground Camwood, 10 " Quercitron Bark, 500 lbs. Nutgalls, 10 Cases Extract of Logwood,

300 lbs. Lac Dye, 2 Ceroons Spanish Indigo, 300 lbs. Sumno Sicily, 3 Casks Madder,

3 Casks Blue Vitriol, 5 Casks Alum, 2 Barrels Red Tartar. 2 Barrels Cream Tartar, 3 Carboys Aqua Fortis, 5 ' Oil Vitriol, 3 " Muriatic Ac Muriatic Acid,

500 lbs. Virdigris, 50 " Block Tin, Tensels, Twine, Copper Kettles, all sizes, Parson's Shearing Machines,

Curtis'
Screws and Press Plates,
Cranks, Press Paper, Steel Reeds,
Worsted Harness, Tenter Hooks,
Emery, all No's., Olive Orl,
Clothiers' Jacks, Sattinett Warp,
Clothiers' Brushes, Shuttles,
Pickers, Card Cleaners, &c. &c.
The above, with a variety of other articles beonging to the trade, have been purchased this longing to the trade, have been purchased this summer by the subscribers from Manufacturers and First Hands in the New York, Thiladelphin, and Boston Markets, and every thing having re-ceived his personal inspection, he can with the timest confidence offer them to purchasers as the

our Clothiers and Manufacturers leaving the State to make their purchases, he would merely say to the trade, CALL, examine the goods and escertain prices before you say you can buy heaper any where else. He is also prepared to contract for CARDING

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

MACHINES made in this State or East.
PIERRE TELLER,
Sign of the Golden Mortar, 139, Jefferson Avenue, Detroit.

E. DEAN'S

CHEMICAL PLASTER, The most effectual remedy yet discovered for Rheumatism, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Inflammation in the Eyes, Swelled Throat in Scar-

let Fever, Quinsey, 4°c. 4°c. THE CHEMICAL PLASTER is an important remedy for those who are afflicted with hronic and inflammatory complaints, by its eas-ng pain, counteracting inflammation, and giving peedy relief by its active, strengthening, and lyne, diaphoretic and counterirritant propertiesin effectual remedy for Chronic and Imflammate ry Rheumatism, Ague in the Breast, Scalds, Burns, Bruises, Scrofula, Ulcers, Old Sores of almost every description, Cankered and Swelled Throat arising from Scarlet Fever, Felone, White Swellings, Chilblains, &c. Persons suffering from Liver Complaints, Pulmonary diseases, Inlammation of the Lungs, with pain in the side, pack or limbs, will find relief by the use of this Plaster. In all cases it may be used with perfect

afety.
E. DEAN'S CHEMICAL PLASTER is put up in boxes at fifty cents and one dollar each, with full directions accompanying each box. RIS & CO., Ashtabula, Ohio, sole proprietors, to whom all orders should be addressed. Sold also by their Agents throughout the country.

BFA liberal discount made to dealers and phy-For testimonials and certificates from persons of the highest respectibility, who have used the Chemical Plaster, see another column of this pa-

For sale by the following Agents in Michigan: H. W. Rood, Niles, J. C. Larrimore, "C. Shanahan, Edwardsburgh. Win. O. Austin, White Pigeon.
Isaac Benham, Jr., Conatantine.
Danl. L. Kimberly, Schoolerait.
H. B. Huston, & F. March, jr P M Kalamazoo.
James W. Cothren, P. M. Galesburgh. T. L. Bolkcom, P. M. Battle Creek. James M. Parsons, P. M. Marshall. Paul Raymond, Druggist, Jackson. Wm. Jackson, P. M. Leoni. Hale and Smith, Grass Lake. John C. Winans, Sylvan, J Millerd & Son, Dexter. Thomas P. May, Jr. Plymouth, Perin & Hall, Northville.

Mead & McCarthy, Farmington, Peter Van Every, Franklin, Julius Dean, Pontine Mack & Sprague, Rochester, James Stephens, Utica,
E. C. Gallup, Mt. Clemens,
G. & J. G. Hill,
John Owen & Co.
Dr. Thos. M. Sweeny, Dearbornville,

E. Samson, Ypsilanti, J. H. LUND,

W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, Ann Arbor. CHRISTIAN EBERBACII,

1844.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL. A. M'FAREEN, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER.

SMART'S BLOCK, 187 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT. Keeps constantly for sale a complete assortment of Miscellaneous, School and Classical Books; Letter and Cap Paper, plain and ruled, Quills, Ink, Sealing Wax, Cutlery, Wrapping Paper, Print-ing Paper, of all stres; and Book, News and Canister Ink. of va-

BLANK BOOKS, land half bound, of every variety of Ruling, MEMORANDUM BOOKS, &c. in quantities, a large discoont made.

SABBATH SCHOOL & BIBLE SOCIETY DEPOSITOR

DR. OSGOOD'S INDIA CHOLAGOGUE. A MONG the most valuable qualities of this medicine, is its restoring influence upon constitutions impaired and injured by previous attacks of billious lever, or fever and ague; or by a long residence in those climates which prouce them. There are many constitutions which become gradually undermined by a miasmal in-fluence, without even a day's actual confinement. n 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 sclety un-

fer all circumstances of the system.

For sale by

W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, sole Agent, for Ann Arbor and vicinity.

BINGHAM & CHAPMAN. FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, CRO-¿CERIES, de. AT THE RAIL-ROAD DEPCT, GRASS LAKE, MICH. H. H. BINGHAM.

G. CHAPMAN. 43-3m.

POETBY.

For the Signal of Liberty. THE SLAVE'S SOLILOQUY. Despised, rejected, Lord, are we, And long to gain our Liberty: Despised, rejected, mocked by pride, We long to gain our rights denied.

Poor and afflicted, 'tis our lot, We know, but feel to murmur not; T'would ill become us to refuse, The will our Masters deign to choose.

Poor and forsaken, yet we sing, For Jesus is our glorious King: Through sufferings perfect now he reigns, And shares in all our griefs and pains.

Poor and dejected, but ere long, We hope to sing blest freedom's song, And though the world may think it strange, Our sad condition soon may change.

Father of Grace, who deign'st to save, O bless the poor, afflicted slave: For we alone on Thee depend, Continue thou the poor slave's Friend.

Content to live by toil and pain, May we eternal riches gain; Meanwhile, by Thy free goodness fed, O give us day by day our bread. Sylvanus, March 27, 1844.

L. A. W.

LETTERS FROM MICHIGAN.

A few Sabbaths since. I attended church. where the minister took occasion to denounce works of fiction in the strongest World, and other publications of a kinered as so many devices of the Devil, ground against all fictitious stories of the petite for novels increases. day, as decidedly injurious in their tendency. This has led me to institute the titious narrations is so universal, and whether its gratification must necsssarily be injurious to the reader.

On examination, we find narrations may be highly distasteful to another, tho' for the heroes of modern romance. the appetite for narrations may be the killed, the N. Y. Herald had an express of oratory employed by their Master. run for the special information of the thousands.

The extent to which fictitious narratives ment as much as a doctrinal one. may influence the mind is determined

them in their various destines, and know There are passages in the life of every not how to pause till they have read the person, however humble his situation, story to the end. The recollection of it which, if written out in detail, with a true remains vivid and forcible, and though description of incident and character, the incidents become dim or extinct in the would be highly instructive, and have all nemory by the lapse of years, and the the interest of romance. The story-wricrowding of other ideas and feelings, yet ters have turned their attention to this it has an abiding influence on the charac- field of common life; and are presenting

Women are more susceptible than men, ty, and danger, and at last lies down with one of her most efficient helpers. eyes steeped in tears for the distressed hero or heroine.

Novels and remances I esteem to be far worse in their effects than the shorter stories of magazines and newspapers, for the following reasons:

1. They consume more time.

2. They relate almost exclusively to the passion of love, thus begetting in the readers mind a continual excitement of that feeling.

3. They represent the world in a false tion, are apt to try to imitate or act out their favorite characters; and when a possible terms. As illustrative of what he of her beloved heroine, arrayed in splenmeant, he referred to the stories that a. did dresses, attended by knights and lords, bound in the Saturday Courier, the New and perchance admitted to royal circles, she dreads to get up in the morning to dred stamp, which may be found spread skim the milk, to take a place at the washout on the parlor tables of professors of tub, or assist her mother in making soap. godliness, and which the speaker consid- Yet in this practical world of ours, all anti-slavery movements. these things must be done. Butter must to keep mankind from exercising sober be made, clothes washed, and soap manreflection, and coming to a knowledge of ufactured. But the habitual novel readthemselves. I have since seen an article er invariably acquires a disrelish for doin the Baptist paper at Detroit, taking mestic duties just in proportion as her ap-

4. They are seldom or never so written as to leave a valuable and permanent inquiry why it is that the passion for fic- moral impression on the reader. The greater part of them tend to lessen the distinctions between vice and virtue, and to teach the reader to be content with following the heartless conventionalities of real or imaginary, to be popular in all life. The forty volumes of novels writcountries, to be pleasing to both sexes and ten by Sir Walter Scott, which have been all ages-to men, women, and children read, perhaps, by millions, do not present -to the savage and the philosopher .- favorably to the admiration or imitation lacking of the allotted task, to hug the gin-This universal inclination for narrations of the reader, a single character remarkon every subject demonstrates that they able for philanthropic heroism, or exalted appeal to some of the strongest faculties moral energy. The same is true subof our nature. But all are not equally stantially of most novels. Men born to pleased with the same kind of stories .- elevate and bless mankind are not usual-Those which will suit one class of minds ly novel-writers, nor are they fit subjects

These productions, then, and all of a same in both. For instance, some are similar character, should be discountenanpleased with stories of war, murders, pi- ced by the clergy. But when they make racy, &c. Others delight in marvellous war upon all fictitious narratives, mere- out of the window and saw a slave man standtales, like those contained in the Arabian ly because they are fictitious, they take ing by, and they consulting over him. Pre-Nights Entertainment. Devout people untenable grounds. Such narrations and love to hear of Christian martyrs, and a stories have been employed from the earclass of abolitionists are vastly interested liest ages, to convey the lessons of truth with details of escaping fugitive slaves .- and virtue. He who "spoke as never The public daily presses generally un- man spake," was notorious for employderstand these several propensites of men, ing this medium of instruction. He was and endeavor to turn them to their pe- a great story-teller. He told tales about cuniary account. When the trial of Van- the sheep and the goats, the hens and the zandt took place for the seduction of a chickens, about reaping and sowing, about young lady, a member of his church, leasing land and letting money, about sellcertain papers took especial pains to obling goods, about mixing dough, and borrow tain, as early as possible, all the minute ing loaves of bread, & sweeping the house. particulars of that seduction, well know- and about the sports of little children .ing they would be sought after in com- Those ministers who are afraid of desemunity with the greatest avidity. At crating "the dignity of the pulpit," might the pugilistic fight in which McCoy was do well to make a catalogue of the topics

That children love stories, is proverbi-Herald, by which all the particulars of al; and the necessity of having something the beastly combat might be made know, beyond a dry compilation of facts, has through an extra Herald, to the waiting filled our Sabbath School Libraries with works of fiction, which yet are adapted Now concering these and all other kinds to convey the strongest impressions of of narratives & stories, it may be remark- truth. It should be remembered that by ed, that so far as their effect on the mind far the greater portion of mankind, howis involved, it makes some, though not ever mature in stature, are but children very much difference, whether they are in intellect, and need the instruction adap- abruptly, threatening, however, to bring him, believed to be true or not. Local caus- ted to minors. Hence the popularity of es may give a more vivid interest to those works which have been written on some narratives than to others; but wheth- that plan. Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," er real or imaginary, if read, they will with no literary merit, has attained a cirhave some effect on the reader. He de- culation second to no book in the English lights in that kind of narrative to which language, except the Bible. Abbott's he is predisposed; and except in matters "Young Christian," "Corner Stone," &c. of historical truth, fiction, for the time which have been translated into foreign being, answers every purpose of truth .- languages, are far more useful than if The mind is interested, pleased, impress- they contained the same truths, arranged ed, and perhaps excited by the story, as a mere compend of divinity. I no. est difficulty you find in getting the slaves to whatsoever it may be, and it will have tice that religious papers, like the "Morsome effect on the feelings, intellect and ning Star," the organ of the Free Will morals, and thus become an element in Baptists, and the "True Wesleyan," pubshaping the immortal destiny of the real lish stories from time to time. The latter paper seems to have a story depart-

I wrote you lately that every county chiefly by its capacity and susceptibility. paper in this State is expected by its rea- right of petition, but the right to "dis-On some of a lymphatic temperment, the ders to furnish them with stories. I think most vivid narratives make but little im- that while an examination of these will speeches in 1837: pression. They take up such a work show that the appetite for that kind of merely for amusement, look it over with writing is becoming more general, the comparative listlessness, and lay it aside character of these productions is changing with only a vague impression resting up- essentially for the better. Stories of loveon the mind, which helps to constitute the sick swains and damsels, who talk and character for a brief period, and then is act all kinds of fooleries, is giving place swallowed up in the ocean of forgetful- tonarratives of the every day transactions ness. Far different is it with those of sus of the farmer, the mechanic, the shopkeepceptible temperaments, especially when er, and the laborer, conveying, and dethey are young. For the time being they signed to convey, important moral truths. regard the narrative as real-they laugh That there is much in these that is trash- Well, better "black"-than to be bloody -they weep-they rejoice-they sym- v and absurd, I admit. But they are a with the crime of duelling, slaveholding,

various sections of it as it really is.

On the whole, we may safely conclude, and are guided more by their feelings: that if Fiction, instead of being sent out hence they have a greater passion for through the earth to follow her own wild works of fiction of every kind. Many vagaries, and thus mislead the ignorant a young lady spends the midnight hour in and pervert the simple, could be enlisted wading through some story of love, wo- as the companion of Truth, she would ven into a novel or romance, with all its be an agreeable, sprightly and useful felconcomitants of trouble, grief, perplexi- low traveller to her comrade, and prove

From the Emancipator.

DR. BRISBANE'S FREEDMEN. Dr. Brisbane arrived at Cincinnati in safey, with the precious charge for which he had periled his life. Twenty-seven Americans, whom he once held as slaves, and in the days of his darkness sold as slaves, and whom he had now redeemed and rescued out of the house of bondage at a cost of over \$20,000. On the 4th of March, the benevolent ladies of Cincinnati held a meeting at the Baptist Church on Webster Street, for the purpose of ight. Young persons of vivid imagina- providing for these destitute people. Large quantities of clothes were sent in, and a great amount of materials contributed, which we young lady has spent the night in reading are informed, about forty ladies were busily engaged during the day in making into gar-

> Several speeches were made during the er, and other gentlemen; and the deepest inerest was manifested in the proceedings, by many who have not hitherto participated in

The Rev J. Boucher, long and extensively known as an efficient and devoted minister of me M. E. Church in the South West, and who was born and educated in the midst of slavery, explained the reason, why many of those who travelled through the South, espeishops often come away impressed with the dea that the slaves are better treated than i represented by Abolitionists. "The houses do not stand long the road-side, as in this region -the negro quarter is farther back commonly than the house; and the gin-house still farther back. What can the mere traveller or visitor know of the internal workings of Slavery so situated? Let him stand and see, as I have seen, the picked cotton reckoned up with the negroes, and then compelled, for every pound post: and then let them tell me the slaves' sufferings are exaggerated."

Among other incidents, he related the fol-

While on the Alabama circuit, I spent the Sabbath with an old circuit preacher, who was also a doctor, living near "the Horse Shoe," celebrated as General Jackson's battle ground. On Monday morning early, he was reading "Pope's Messiah" to me, when his wife called him out. I glanced my eye sently the doctor took a raw-hide from unde his coat and begun to cut up the half-naked back of the slave. I saw six or seven inches of the skin turn up perfectly white at every stroke, until the whole back was red with

The lacerated man cried out some at first; but at every blow the doctor cried, "won't ye frush! won't we hush!' till the slave finally stood still and groaned. As soon as he done, the doctor came in panting, almost out of oreath, and addressing me said, "won't you go to prayer with me, Sir?" I fell upon my knees and prayed, but what I said I know not. When I came out the poor creature had crept up and knelt by the door during prayer, and his back was a gore of blood quite

At a camp-meeting, Mr. Boucher said a preacher, who was a planter, told him how he had given one of his man slaves 100 lashes for requesting his master to seil him to another plantation, so that he might not see his wife cruelly whipt, as she had been the day before, for refusing to be flogged by an underling driver, who was but a stripling. And when he (Mr. B.) exclaimed at his atrocity, calling the planter-preacher, a "bloody-fingered sinner," he seized his hat and left him (Boucher,) before the next conference,-a threat, however, which he did not put in exe

It is said, continued Mr. B., that we should seek first to convert the slaveholders, and through them get access to the slaves, and bring them to Christ. But the thing is utterly impracticable. I have tried it; and I know that, as a general thing, you can never get the slave to seek religion while he knows that you think his master is a Christian. The greatlisten to you is, that their masters are professors. Instead therefore of helping, it would absolutely hinder the slave's prospect of salvation, to convert all the masters to the religion which now exists there.

Henry Clay is the embodiment of Whig principles. He not only goes against the cuss." The following is from one of his

"Discussion imples deliberation; deliberation is preliminary to action. The people of the North have no right to act upon the subject of southern slavery, and therefore they have no right to deliberate -no right to discuss." - Clay's Speech,

THE TRIBUNE calls JAMES G. BIRNEY the "black candidate" for Presidency!pathize with the actors which pass before great improvement on the former kind, and robbing the poor of his wages,

THEPEUPL

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 Do. Fancy Alapines, Crape Delaines, India Cloth, Mouslin De 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. GABLAND.

VICTORY AT LAST!

The Fever and Ague used up--Dr. Banister's Pills

DR. BANISTER'S CELEBRATED FEVER AND AGUE PILLS. PURELY VEGETABLE .- A sale, speedy, and sure remedy for fever and neeting by Messrs, Buffman, Lewis, Bouch- ague, dum ague, chill fever, and the billious diseases peculiar to new coun-

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 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.

January 17, 1844.

L. BECKLEY, Proprietor.

LOWER TOWN

ESSRS. 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

RAIL ROAD

TEMPERANCE HOUSE HE undersigned would respectfully into the friends of Temperance, and the pub generally, that the above named House, former known as the Temperance Hotel, and situated on the corner of Michigan avenue and Washing-on street, near the Central Railroad Depot, havng undergone thorough repairs and very great dditional improvements, is now ready for the reeption of all those who may favor him with a call. The accommodations, in every respect, are not inferior to any Temperance House in the ountry, and every attention will be given to such as bestow their patronage upon this lauda-

N. B. Carriages always in readiness to convey passengers to and from Boats and Cars.
WM. CHAMP. Detroit, May 9, 1843.

WOOL! WOOL!

THE Subscribers would inform the Public

L that persons having wool to be manufactur ed, can have it done at their Manufactory with 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 TERMS.

Half the cloth the wool will make, or 371 cents per yard. We will also exchange Cloth for Wool on recsonable terms. Wood on recognize terms.

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

SAMUEL W. FOSTER & CO. Scio, Washtenaw Co., Dec. 25, 1843.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE. THE undersigned, having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County Washtenaw, administrators on the estate of Asa 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 imnediate payment to them, and all persons havng claims against said estate to present them properly attested for adjustment.

SYRENA SMITH, Administratrix.
WILLIAM M. SINCLAIR, Administrator. Ann Arbor, March 1, 1844.

RAIL ROAD HOTEL 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 nouse 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 the different parts of the State. TRAVELERS wishing to take the Cars or Boat cannot find a more convenient place than this being near the Cars on both Rail Roads, and i nediate connection with the Boats.

The Proprietors assure the public, that no pains will be spared to furnish their TABLE with the best the Market affords, and their customers with every attention in their power, requi CARRIAGES & BAGGAGE WAGONS llways in readiness to convey Passengers to and from the Boats and Cars free of charge.

TERMS-75 cents per day, or 25 cents pe PATRICK & ANDREWS.

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 rformed by it, but fearing there may be some persons affected who have been gulled by using spectfully request them to call on us and satisf

the imitations got up by others, we would rehemselves of its many cures in similar cases .-By purchasing of us they can rely upon the gen-uineness of the article, which they should be careful to do, as we are told there is a spuriou ticle 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. C. Bristol" written in his own hand over the Cork.

W S. & J. W. MAYNARD. Ann Arbor, Dec. 25, 1843. 36

WOOL AND WOOLEN CLOTHS. T will exchange woolen cloths of every width I and quality for wool, to be delivered in May or June, or after shearing time. My stock of cloth is complete, quality good, prices low, & F. DENISON.

good order, and any information will be given in this part of the country, or desirous of becom when asked F D.

ABBOTT & BEECHER. DETROIT WHOLESALE RETAIL DALERS IN DOMESTIC STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS. JUST received a larger Stock than ever of Heavy Brown Sheetings, Shirtings and Drill ings, Bleached Goods, Calicoes, Apren Checks, Baggings, Burleps, Diapers, Crath, Muslin, Fustians, Mole Skins, Sattinets, Sheep's Gray Cloth, Buckskin Cloth, Fancy Cassimeres, Wolverine

Laines, Parisians. Chusans, Shawls, Rob
Roys, Cardinals, Damask
Shawls, Black, Blue Black, Brown,
and Blue Broad Cloths, Felt and Pilot
Over Coatings, Blankets, Flaunels, and Superio

Contings, Alapaca Lustre, Changeable Stripe

BEAVER CLOTHS, Leather, Cotton Yarn, Tea, Sugar,

Coffee, Rice and Tobacco. All of which Goods will be sold at the LOW-EST PRICES that they can be bought for West of New York City, and we wish our Friends to give us a Call before Buying. WANTED.

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

Detroit, Nov. 13, 1843.

PETERS' PILLS. TRUTH HAS PREVAILED.

PETERS' Vegetable Pills have now been tell years before the public. During that period they have obtained a celebrity unparalleled in the bistory of the most popular medicines which have receded 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, directed by long previous experience in the properties of medical substances, the pathology of dis ase, the nature and modus operandi of the vaious fluids which minister to the support and tenance of the human body, and organization which those fluids are prepared, modified and stributed. The triumph of skill, and patient ength and breadth of our land, in British Amerand the West Indies, and on the continen Europe, the carative virtues of Peter's Vege ble Pills, are gratefully acknowledged. They e Southern States. Their consumption south I the Potomac, is enormons, and continually on the increase. No other pill "goes down" there, owever sugared over with hired puffs and home

nanufactured certificates.

Peters' Vegetable Pills may be termed a uniers at medicine, for there is scarcely any desagement or obstruction of the organs and unctions of the human machine which they wall not alleviate or remove when administered in the arly stages of congestion of the stomach or bow els, they specdily relax those organs, reduce the attendant fever, and restore the sufferer to health. Containing no irritating or drastic substances, their exhibition is never followed by that prostration of the bodity powers which characterize the operation of most other cathartics, and they av be administered without the slightest fear of producing local inflammation, so frequentle caused by the purgent compositions vended b he quicks and charlatans of the day

ne quicks and charlatans of the day.

In almost all stages of disease, Peters' Vegetable Pills will be found of beneficial effect, bubey should always be resorted to when the first
ymptom makes its appearance. The conquesof the complaint will then be easy and immedinte. In billious disorders, remittant or intermi ant fever, dispepsia, dysentery, cholera, chole diarhæa, dropsy, sour or færed eructations, en argement of the spleen, sick headache, all comlaints growing out of imperfect or too rapid dibitual costiveness, and all other diseases which a purgative medicine is proper, Peters Vegetable Pills will be found unrivalled in the peed, certainty and gentleness of their opera-

It is asked upon what principle these extraor imary effects are produced? We reply that I'm ters Vegetable Pill-acts as a purifier of the which blood is composed. Chyle is a milky fluid deposited by the digestive matter of the coats of the intestines; and which when combined with the billiary secretion, is conveyed into the veins and becomes the principle of life. This medicine acts directly upon the chylel rom which it expels all acrid particles, and al, humors detrimental to a healthy circulation. I cleanses the juices and fluids before the chemical change takes place which fits them for the imme diate purposes of vitality. This is beginning the beginning. To embue the streams of life with health, it is necessary to purify them at

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

For sale by F. J. B. Crane, W. S. & J. W. Maynard, J. H. Lund, Harris, Partridges & Co. S. P. & J. C. Jewett, Davidson & Becker, H. Becker, Christian Eberbaeh, G. Grenville, D. D. Waterman, C. J. Garland, E. T. Williams, Ann Arbor; George Warner & Co., D. C. Whitwood, J. Millard & Son, N. H. Wing. Dexter; M. Jackson, Leoni; Paul Raymond, Jackson; Brotherson & Kief, Manchester; D Keys, Clinton; D S Haywood, Saline; Stone Babcock & Co., Vpsilanti; Scattergood & Co. Plymouth; Pierre Teller and T. H. Eaton & Co. Detroit; also in Adrian, Tecumseh, Brooklyn Pontiac, Chicago, and alm ost every where else. Ann Arbor, Jan. 15, 1844.

E. DEAN'S CELEBRATED CHEMICAL PLASTER. THE following is one from among the nu

I merous testimonials from persons of the nighest respectability, which the proprietors have LETTER FROM JOHN S. CARTER.

Druggist and Apothecary Erie, Pa. dated July 2nd, 1840. MESSRS. H. HARRIS & Co.—Gentlemen: In eply to your favor of the 1st instant, it affords

ne pleasure to state, that I have during the last hree years sold many dozens of E. Dean's Chemical Plaster, and it has almost universally given satisfaction to the purchasers. It has done vonders to my certain knowledge both in Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism. Ar old genlleman who had been afflicted with it fo years remarked to me that he had expended mor than thirty dollars with doctors without benefiwhen he was directed to try the plaster, from one box of which he says he received more relief than from all his physicians. The plaster has also given good satisfaction in Fever Sores and Inflammation of the Eyes. I could say more, but the bearer of this is waiting.

Respectfully yours, JOHN S. CARTER. For the diseases in which this Plaster is ap icable, see advertisement in another column 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 EBERBACH, \ Town

James G. Birney,

TTORNEY AND COUNSEL-LOR AT LAW. SAGANAW CITY, MICHIGAN.

G. B. will also act as Land Agent in the Land District in which this (Saganaw) County is; he will make investments for others Ann Arber, February 1st, 1843.

Ann Arber, February 1st, 1843.

All lands, pay over for non-residents their taxes, and N. B. It is important that wool be done up in give information generally to persons interested ing immigrants to it.

TO THE VICTOR BELONG THE SPOILS."

A LTHOUGH 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. Dr. Sherman's

"COUGH LOZENGES"

cure the most obstinate cases of Cough in a few hours. They have cured a large number of persons who have been given up by their physicians and friends, and many who have been reduced to the verge of the grave by spitting blood, Consumption and Hectic Fever, by their use have had the rose of health restored to the hageard cheek, and now live to speak forth the gard cheek, and now live to speak forth the praises of this invaluable medicine. Dr. Sher-

"WORM LOZENGES" have been proved in more than 400,000 cases to be infallible, in fact, the only certain Worm destroying medicine ever discovered. Children will eat them when they cannot be forced to take any other medicine, and the benefit derived from the administration of medicine to the state. the administration of medicine to them in this form is great beyond conception. They have never been known to fail. Dr. Sherman's

"CAMPHOR LOZENGES,"
relieve Headache, Nervous Sick-headache, Pel
pitation of the Heart, and sickness in a very
few minutes. Dr. Sherman's

few minutes. Dr. Sherman's

"POOR MAN'S PLASTER"
is acknowledged by all who have ever used it to
be the best strengthening Plaster in the world,
and a sovereign remedy for pains and weakness
in the back, loins, side, breast, neck, limbs,
joints, rheumatism, lumbago, &c. Be careful
to procure the above and all other medicines of
Maynard's, and you will be sure there will be no
mistake in quantity or charge.

W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD.

Ana Arbor, February 5, 1844.

THE TRUE PAIN WHICH cures like a charm all BURNS by fire or water, and every external SORE. PAIN, INFLAMMATION, ACHE or ITCH-ING ever yet found upon the human family, to which it has been applied, must always be sought which it has been applied, must always be sought genuine from Comstock and Co., of New York, or their authorized agents. All are cautioned against any spurious articles, which may always be avoided by knowing the one you buy comes from Comstock & Co., who are now the only proprietors and manufacturers. Inquire for Connel's, which is warranted to do all it ever would when called by 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

been reduced more than four fold, and is now sold for 25 cents, the former price being too experbitant. The 50 cent size now contains four imes as much as the tormer, and the \$1 size iear ten times as much.

No family that has any title to humanity, will fail to have Conner.'s Pain Extractor Ointment always at hand, to save life, all scars, and reduce all agony from any burn in five minutes, provided they have seen it used, or will believe those who have used it.

COMSTOCK & CO., 21, Courtland Street. Be sure, therefore, and ask for Conner's, sour plate with Dalley's name on it has been tolen, and the spurious may appear with that rectly from Comstock & Co., or shun it.

WM. S. & J. W. MAYNARD,

Agent for Ann Arbor,

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!!

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

JEWELRY, onsisting in part of Gold Finger Rings, and Bosom Pins. Hearts and Crosses, Silver and Common Thimbles, Watch Chains and Keys, Penril Cases: also, Spoons, Sugar Bowis, Butter Knives, Tooth and Hair Brashes, Pocket Books, Violin Strings, Needles, Pins. Hooks, and Eyes, Speciacles. Fine Combs, Dressing Combs,

Side Combs, Back Combs, Pocket Combs, Water Paints, Marking Cotton, Steel Pens, and I weasers, Snuff & Tobacco Boxes, Elastics, &c. All of which will be sold as chenp 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 continuence of the same. CLOCKS AND WATCH-ES of every description repaired and warranted. Also, JEWELRY repaired on short notice.— Shop at his old stand directly opposite the Court

Ann Arbor, Nov 6, 1843.

HE following indispensable family remedies may be found at MAYNARD's Druggist Store, in Ann Arbor, where none will be sold unless known to be of the best kind and no counterfeit article ever offered, patent medicine invariably procured of the origin linventor or his regular successor:
IF No family should be a week without these remedies.

BALDNESS. Balm of Co'umbia, for the Huir. which wil op it if falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on children make it grow rapidly, or on those who have lost the hair from any cause. ALL VERMIN that infest the heads of children in schools, are prevented or killed by it at once. Find the name of COMSTOCK on it or never try it. Remember this always. PILES, &c.

are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the only true Hars' Liniary, from Comstock & Co. All SORES, and every thing relieved by it that admits of an outward application. It acts like a chaim. Use RHEUMATISM AND LAMENESS posiively cured; all shrivelled muscles and limbs are

restored, in the old or young, by the Indian Veg-etable Elizir and Nerre and Bone Liniment-but never without the name of Comstock & Co. on KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE will oradicate all WORMS in children or adults with a

TOOTH DROPS. KLINES—cures effectually. Ann Arbor, Feb. 5, 1844. DISSOLUTION.—The Partnership herete-

fore existing under the firm of David-sons & Becker was by mutual consent dissolved on the 30th day of March. All notes and ac-J. L. Davidson, who will still carry on the business at the old stand.

ROBERT DAVIDSON, JOHN DAVIDSON, C. R. BECKER. arch 30, 1844. 3w50 Ann Arbor, March 30, 1844.

NOTICE is hereby given that a yoke of four year old steers broke into my enclosure in

the township of Superior. Weshtensw 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 o come and prove property and pay damages,

and take them away. FELIX DUROSS. March 5, 1841.

BOOK BINDERY. E BOOTH would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Ann Arbor and vicinity that

BOOK BINDING, at the old stand, in the Paper Mill. Old Books will be neatly rebound on short notice. All kinds of RULING done to order. Country produce taken in payment. April 19, 1843.

he continues the business

CHARLES H. STEWART, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY. SOLICITOR IN CHARGETT.

JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT.

49-tf.