

# THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

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## THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

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## COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Signal of Liberty.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, April 23, 1844.

The exciting subject at the present moment in Congress is the Texas question.

It was taken up by Mr. Tyler as the best possible capital, out of which he might secure his presidential re-election.

It would not only probably embarrass his rivals, and scatter dissent among the ranks of the regular parties, but would procure for himself the powerful adhesion of the South, a recompense of the reckless devotion, with which he assumed a matter so dear and important to them.

The annexation of Texas is inexpressibly valuable to slaveholders.

You cannot estimate their anxiety on the subject. They feel that on the event, the fate of slavery in the U. S. depends: if Texas shall become a part of the Union, slavery will be perpetual: if it shall be excluded, slavery's doom is pronounced.

Public sentiment has been revolutionized respecting slavery within the last few years: the House of Representatives is the mirror of public feeling, and faithfully reflects its present state.

Its old members frequently speak of the great change, which the last few years, has wrought on the subject of slavery, in the debates and conduct of the House.

Although the domineering spirit of northern dictation yet exists to a fatal and formidable extent, its tone has been greatly lowered, and freedom's advocates can speak and act, where a few years since a storm of indignation would have burst in overwhelming fury on them, at the first intimation of sentiments, they now utter freely.

Indeed all acknowledge the great change: all acknowledge the still excessive southern power: all acknowledge their hatred of slavery and all confess—some with joy, but some with dread, that the shroud of the grave is fast tightening around slave power.

Without undue arrogance, the Liberty party may claim the credit of these results.

They are the legitimate fruits of seed they have been sowing for the last five years.

Wheat is not a more natural yield from its seed, than is this anti-slavery feeling from the exposures of Liberty efforts.

The old abolition effort was restricted to moral action: it was not calculated to reach political bodies, and it did not.

The Liberty effort boldly spread out the political evil of slavery: it tore the covering from our political machinery: it exposed slavery: the mammoth moving power: it revealed slaveholders as its master spirits: it arrayed them for excessive monopolies of office and power: it started the North by revealing the subjection of themselves—their interests—and money to a southern slaveocracy, less in number than the population of some of our Atlantic cities,—and it portrayed in characters, that will never perish, the secret genius of the policy which has controlled the U. S. since her confederation.

The Liberty effort has done this,—and behold its results in the roused pride and energy of the North—and in the lowering tone of the South in the nation's Congress.

In 1839, Henry Clay declared that the proceedings of the abolitionists were becoming 'a-ming': therefore they were but moral suasionists: but then (in 1839) they talked of going to the Ballot box.

This was a memorable declaration,—memorable as an instance of sagacious foresight in this statesman, (for the party had not then been formed, nor a vote been cast through party organization), and memorable as a faithful prophecy of coming events.

It did not require the 60,000 Liberty votes of 1843 to "alarm" him, who had declared himself "opposed" to any scheme of emancipation, gradual or immediate: the mere announcement of political effort by men, imbued by the abolition spirit, was sufficient.

The present Texas movement is another indication of this "alarm". Eight slave states as large

as Ohio can be made out of its territory, and their weight is needed to uphold the present slave influence.

I have from an authentic source, the fact that Mr. Calhoun himself admitted this fact lately: he said that the civilized world was united to put down slavery, and that the southern states were a very inefficient body to resist this influence, aided by that of the northern states, and that Texas was absolutely indispensable to the existence of American slavery.

Mr. Belser, of Alabama, in his place in the House, said on this subject (as you will see by the Globe of 19th) that we had the constitutional power to annex Texas, arising from the necessity of the case: that the federal government guaranteed to us (southern men) the enjoyment of slave property: You (the U. S.) are therefore bound to carry out that guarantee, to pay your money to do so if necessary.

If Texas is not annexed, it will probably fall into the hands of a non-slaveholding power: what will the slaves of Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi, be then worth? Their owners must watch them, as west-erners do their sheep from wolves. It is therefore necessary that we should have Texas in order to enjoy our slave property, for the guarantee would be nothing unless it made slavery profitable!

The fact is incontestable, that the annexation of Texas is essential to the continuance of southern slavery.

So immediate will be the bearing of this question on slave interests, that if the measure shall succeed, slaves will rise in value from 25 to 30 per cent, because of the increased demand presented by so fertile and vast a territory under the protection of this powerful country: on the other hand, if it fail, slave prices will fall 20 per cent, because of the increasing risks consequent on growing abolition.

Knowing this, and that the south would pay any price for so inappreciable a benefit, Mr. Tyler assumed it as the best possible electioneering capital.

By its influence, and through the services of the vast body of office holders scattered thro' the union, he hoped to receive the Democratic nomination of the Baltimore convention: strange as the infatuation may seem, yet you may rely on it as a fact, that Mr. Tyler expects that nomination with confident assurance.

He is the dupe of designing men: he is surrounded by them and by their influences, and poor man! has little intellect of his own, by which to form correct judgment.

The annexation treaty is said to be very skillfully drawn, so as to make it as unexceptionable as possible: Texas is to be admitted as a territory at present, but as states hereafter: we are to assume her debts so far as we receive land to pay them.

It is hoped to thus get the edge of the wedge in, and then it will not be difficult to send it home.

The treaty, however, will not be ratified by the Senate, but do not therefore suppose the project will be abandoned.

Annexation will be made the subject of a joint resolution, and the admission of Texas will thus be attempted during the present session, and too ere long depend on this!

I tremble to think of its result, where a bare majority is only needed: where the great power of the South, which heretofore has invariably overwhelmed opposition, to its favorite projects, is brought to bear: when the truckling of both great parties to the south is recollected: and when the south has with her usual admirable tact chosen for bringing forward the measure the eve of a presidential contest, in which she can sell a control, for the presidential chair is hers in fact, I do fear that this wicked and unconstitutional measure will soon be claimed as the law of the land.

There is but one hope for the salvation of the country, and that is in the exercise of the same power which compelled the confirmation of Edward Everett: let the north meet every where without distinction of party and reprobate the measure: let northern presses speak out, and let the feeling of the country be made known, let this be done and promptly, and the measure will fail.

The treaty was yesterday sent to the Senate: its doors were then closed, and its proceedings were secret: it is however known that the treaty and the documents were read, but no action was had.

I have it from an authentic and highly honorable source, that the treaty is infamous: There is much excitement through the City, to learn what was going on in the Senate: it was known that a subject vitally affecting the Union—that a measure whose importance has not been equalled since 1787—was discussing within, but all the doors were locked: secrecy presided, and not a word could transpire to the interest of people.

What an iniquitous proceeding this has been: to think of the interests, the wishes, the policy of the whole American people having been usurped by one man, and that man in power by accident—and that

this man dares to do on his own "ipse dixit"—and in order to forward his own personal objects, an act notoriously obnoxious to the people! What a perversion of the treaty making power.

This power contemplated high and important purposes, a great national interest or emergency: a secret session was then necessary. But to annex a foreign state: to violate the constitution: to break the compact of partnership made with the original states: to deliberately purchase a war: to do all this, when there is neither emergency nor pressure, to not consult the people, though there be ample time for it, and to act thus, one single man for base purposes too, by an overstrained interpretation of the treaty power, is so great an outrage that I want language to express my feelings.

I hope that, end as it may, it will be an enduring lesson to the North, no longer to fill the Presidential chair with slaveholders, or with "northern men with southern principles."

This question has created great feeling here. It became notorious that unless Mr. Clay declared against it, he would lose one half of his friends.

Accordingly after much delay, it is understood that a letter from him is in the city in which he takes decisive ground against annexation.

When he formerly contended for it, Texas was regarded as part of our territory: that claim has been long and formally abandoned.

Texas is now a foreign country: there is no power to annex her: she is at war with Mexico, and is a slave country: annexation would be virtually a war—and a war for slavery.

Such are said to be Mr. Clay's grounds. I have them from good authority.

Mr. Clay has held back his views on this subject, until he could no longer do so, and until their publication was of no avail, beyond their effect on his own election.

It was notorious that silence would lose him friends: that the Liberty party would greatly augment, being the only one, in which the people could confide on this subject: it was also notorious that the question will be settled one way or other before next March.

Annexation will either become alleged law by the action of the present Congress, or it will wholly fail by the peoples action at the ballot box.

Therefore the avowal: but it is yet withheld. There is no straight-forwardness about these politicians—no open honesty: why not publish this letter at once! but no! something may turn up: people are to be sounded: the letter is to be held as a masked gun, and if politic, out it will come.

If not politic, none but confidants will ever know that Henry Clay was anti-annexation.

Shame on such secret maneuvering: it must be thus with every slaveholder: but again I hope the North will take warning.

General Cass's friends are increasing considerably in Congress: don't be surprised to hear of his nomination: were the convention a month or two later, his nomination would be very likely.

An exciting scene took place in the H. R. to day: Mr. Clay's well known and remarkable declaration on the Missouri question\* is felt by all his friends, to be fatally serious: they want to get rid of it, or to turn it off,—to explain or deny it.

Without it, or Mr. Clay being relevant to the pending debates, Mr. White, of Kentucky brought up the subject, and said Mr. Clay never used these expressions.

Mr. Rathbun of N. Y., Democratic, said they admitted of the most abundant proof.

Mr. White, who is of excitable temperament, and was much warned, was understood, to have given the lie to Mr. Rathbun.

The latter left his seat, and made at Mr. White, who put himself in an attitude of defence: a boxing match or scuffle ensued: blows were struck: the members rushed to separate the combatants: a great uproar took place—business was stopped: but after some time business was restored without injury or hurt on either side.

But meanwhile some person on the lobby took advantage of the confusion to enter the house, without being entitled: among them was a little mean fellow: William S. Moore, of Kentucky, who has been sneaking about the house for the last three weeks.

Mr. McCausland of Ohio, desired him to go out: he refused: Mr. C. then thrust him out: when just outside the door the scoundrel, filled with diabolical rage, snatched a pistol from his pocket, and aiming at Mr. McC. fired it: the ball missed its aim but passing through the house door entered the house and lodged in the fleshy part of the thigh of one of

the House police: the wound though not dangerous is severe: the hole in the door admits my finger. The Ruffian was instantly seized and is in custody.

After order was restored, Mr. Rathbun, as the assailant, made a handsome apology: acknowledged and blamed his conduct: he was, like others, a man of passion, no event of his life had given him more regret because of the House and of the country: his excitement however was but of the moment, it had passed. He had no ill-feeling to Mr. White.

The latter gentleman followed in like spirit, and both shook hands. A motion was then made to expel both gentlemen from the House, but after talking and debating, the subject passed away, and nothing was done.

The pistol outrage was referred to a committee. This occurrence used up more than half of the day.

The House does not kill itself by business: by great effort the Speaker takes the chair at the unusually early hour of 11 o'clock A. M., and sits all the forenoon, and all the afternoon up to 3, and sometimes so late as 4 o'clock, averaging at least 4 hours a day at \$2 an hour, or \$8 per diem.

In my next I will give further intelligence, meantime,

I am sir, yours &c,

VIATOR.

We find the following account of the outrage in the House thus detailed by the Editor of the Globe, who was present.

Mr. White is from Kentucky, and was the last Speaker of the House. The blank spaces probably represent some of those gentle currents with which the language of slaveholders usually abounds.

"Mr. White, just at the close of his hour, stated that five gentlemen of the House had certified to what the newspapers had charged Mr. Clay as having said in his speech on the Missouri question, in February, 1819: 'If you won't let us have black slaves, we must have white ones,' &c; which speech he said Mr. Clay had never written out.

The extract, he said, was taken from a note to Mr. Rich's speech, published in the National Intelligencer more than a year after that gentleman had made his speech, in which note Mr. Rich had said that Mr. Clay used those words. Here Mr. White's hour ran out, and Mr. Jacob Brinkerhoff obtained the floor.

Mr. Andrew Kennedy asked Mr. Brinkerhoff to yield the floor to him a moment, as he was one of the five gentlemen alluded to, and he wished to prove what he had certified to. Mr. Brinkerhoff refused to yield the floor; when Mr. Rathbun, who sits directly in front of, and not more than three feet from, Mr. White, said to Mr. Kennedy, "Never mind, we can prove it all over the House." Mr. White replied, "You can prove a lie, then; swallow that, you."

Mr. Rathbun rose slowly from his seat, with his thumbs in the pockets of his pantaloons, and turning round to Mr. White, said, "Do you intend to apply the lie to me personally?" To which Mr. White replied, "I do, you; shutting his fists, and putting himself in a defensive, or offensive position, as he said so. By the time the words were out of his mouth, both of them had aimed a blow at each other. We could not discern which struck first. As soon as we saw this, we ran to where they were, but before we reached there they had been separated. We entered the aisle where the combatants were, side by side, with the sergeant-at-arms. The members ordered the sergeant-at-arms cut in a menacing manner, some of them putting their hands against him. While they were doing this, we have been told a man, named Moore, who resides in the Lexington congressional district of Kentucky, was behind the sergeant-at-arms, trying to pull him out, and saying, at the same time, 'let them fight it out.' We neither saw nor heard this. Our attention was drawn at the time to the members in front of the sergeant-at-arms, who were ordering him out of the bar of the House. We thought, if the sergeant-at-arms was out of his place, or exceeding his duty, that we certainly were clearly out of ours, and that we had better keep a bright lookout, else we might be ejected very suddenly. By the time we thought this much, we concluded to get out of the bar of the House; and as we got near the door that enters the hall from the Post-office of the House, we saw the flash, and heard the report of a pistol in the door-way.

We rushed to the door, and found three or four persons just outside the door, grappling with the Kentuckian whom we have mentioned, trying to wrest from him a pistol. As he appeared to hold his own with them, we concluded to assist them; and just as we were about doing so, a voice at our side said, "Take me, Mr. Rives, for I am wounded." We at once recognized the person who spoke to be Mr. Isaac H. Wailes, one of the police of the Capitol. We took hold of him,

and found that he had been shot through his right thigh, near where it joins his body.

Two men assisted us to take him to his house, about 300 yards from the Capitol. On his way thither, he informed us that, hearing a disturbance in the House of Representatives, he thought it to be his duty to go in and assist in quelling it; that, as he entered the door nearest the post-office, Mr. McCausland, a member of Congress from Ohio, was putting the Kentuckian before mentioned out at it; that as soon as he was put out, he drew a pistol from his breast and attempted to shoot Mr. McCausland, who was then just inside the House, while he, Mr. Wailes, was in the door; that some person at that moment took hold of the man who had the pistol, and turned him so much, that he shot him (Wailes,) who was by one of the cheeks of the door."

The whole matter was referred to a committee. The Baltimore Sun says:

"The Committee will probably report, the House will discuss the matter several weeks, and then the whole subject will be laid aside without any further action.—Until the House takes some prompt and decisive means to prevent the recurrence of such scenes, by expelling the parties who engage in them, it will continue to be disgraced by them, and the public halls will be the places for disorders, riots, fighting and pistoling. Shameful!"

EXTRACT

From an Address to the Liberty Association of Detroit.

BY HORACE HALL, CEC.

Friends and Fellow Citizens:

I doubt not most of you are ready to admit that our object is important, but are fearful that our measures are not proper, or such as to ensure success—and perhaps some of you are ready to repeat the charge that we have "ruined the cause" by advancing from the ground of "moral suasion" simply to the assertion of political rights, and thus manifested our determination to political with moral action. Before proceeding the more fully to justify our position as a "Liberty Party," we wish to refer to one fact, a peculiar trait in the history of the origin and process of every reformation, moral, civil, or religious that has blessed the world. It is this, that the claims first instituted by the reformers and the measures first advocated to secure the ends desired were far below the ultimate object secured—unknown, doubtless, to themselves, the leaders in every reform have first led to take ground from which they soon advanced to higher, and yet higher claims upon those whom they sought to elevate or reform. As evidence of this, we may fearlessly appeal to the history of the past. Look at Luther—when first breaking ground in the glorious era of the reformation he attacked some of the outposts of that citadel of error—the Papal Church—think you he dreamed that he was entering upon a struggle of such mighty moment that step by step he would be led on in his attacks till the wrong arm of spiritual despotism should be broken? Look at the fathers of the Revolution—when they first remonstrated with the mother country for their wrongs, and petitioned for redress, think you they contemplated the lengths to which they would soon be driven in the assertion of their rights—that the claims they then made for the repeal of some of her odious laws would soon be followed by the declaration of their absolute independence of her control, and result in adding a new Republic to the world? Look at the glorious moral reformation which has blessed our own day. Think you that Edwards and Beecher and Delavan, and the host of early warriors in the Temperance reform, when they first broke the silence of the world upon that subject, and laid down the position of Total Abstinence from ardent spirits, that they would soon go for the banishment of all intoxicating drinks? and yet, still further to perfect their glorious work, unite political with moral action! Thus it has ever been, in leading forth the host of his chosen ones to do battle with the crying sins of the world. God (in consideration, doubtless, of the blindness of our moral perceptibilities) has left them to take ground far below what they were afterwards driven to assume, and thus as they advanced from step to step in their upward course, that spirit-stirring motto, "exceed higher"—"higher," "higher," has been emblazoned upon their banners; and one fact which stands out in bold relief in justification of all these advances is this, as fast as one position has been abandoned and a higher one assumed, multitudes of those who had been the warm, and at times, fierce opposers of the position or principle thus abandoned, have at once marched up and taken the ground just vacated by the reformers, and from that new position continued the combat. Amidst the fierce contest that is ever attendant upon moral warfare it needs some bold, daring spirit to seize the standard under which his associates do battle and bear it forward—thus animating them to press onward to final triumph! This is done by starting some new principle which bears upon the question at issue, or advancing to the occupancy of some new ground, far in advance of what had previously been the battle field—and were evidence now wanting that the principle of political action in our cause was sound, or that its demands have been productive of good, we might find it in the fact that, that very step—that advance had brought thousands and tens of thousands in our land at once to assume the ground of moral suasion which had previously most bitterly opposed it!

But we are not driven to analogy in the history of former reformations alone to sustain us in our advance measures from moral, simply to moral and political action combined—already the history of this movement fully justifies its wisdom—and here we may turn for a moment to the origin of the "Liberty Party" and consider some of the circumstances which gave it being. For ten long years the early friends of the enslaved waged a fierce war of moral suasion against the evil system of oppression and its supporters—gradually the light dawned upon their path, and the fact began to be evident that to rest simply there, and rely only upon moral su-

asion, would be virtually to abandon the cause—they discovered that as slavery was the creature of law, and law the product of those to whom the ballot box gave authority—consistency no less than equity demanded that there—at the ballot box, the monster should be faced—therefore despite the opposition that raged around them, they boldly took their stand.

I love to speak of that band of intrepid spirits who, amidst the whirlwind that was sweeping round them, dared to take this vantage ground and vote for Liberty. I was not one of them, and therefore may speak freely, like many at the present time, my conscience and judgment were on the side of Liberty, but pity pleaded "wait for this once." I yielded to its demands, and thus lost the opportunity of sharing in the glory of that achievement—but they who resisted its strong entreaties and then cast their first vote for Liberty, threw athwart the dark and angry sea of political strife a gleam of hope—like the Ark, amid the waves of the deluge, they outrode the storm and preserved the seed of a glorious principle destined to bless the nation! Like precious tears, those drops of influence, falling upon the agitated bosom of the nation were "bottled up"—reserved in the providence of God to be poured out in floods of saving influence upon our guilty land. Time and observation have fully developed the wisdom, no less than the justice of their course. Who, that is an attentive observer of passing events, does not already see the same desperate effort, and hear from party leaders and party presses the same spirit-stirring appeal to rally for the coming contest, as in the memorable one of 1840—urging as heretofore, that the safety—yes, the very existence of our institutions, depend upon the success of their favorite party. Amid this tempest, again sought to be raised, what more hope would there now be, to raise the Liberty Standard, had they then failed to do it—and would not that neglect have pleaded still stronger for the present, as one omission of duty paved the way more amply for another?

But thanks to that band of worthies who then first struck for political action—this crisis is past—the Liberty Party is formed—its existence is no longer a problem—it has become a fact, and the enquiry may be justified—what are its principles? The answer to this reasonable enquiry we have already partially anticipated—yet something remains to be added—and here, were we driven to admit, what our opponents have so often tauntingly charged, that we have but one idea, we might boldly reply, that that one idea—that one leading object—that leading principle was the very key stone in the arch upon which rests the Constitution of our country! One which in its wide scope embraces every thing for which they contend, and which like Aaron's Rod, amid the rods of the Magicians, "swallows them up!" do you ask what it is? We reply in the emphatic language preceding the Constitution and avowing the object of that sacred instrument, "to establish justice!" Justice, not simply to the suffering laborer of the South, but justice also to the free holder of the North—justice to every interest—moral or pecuniary of our beloved land! The charge, therefore, that we are men of "one idea," we may well endure—yes, be proud of it! (as we fearlessly assert,) it embraces in its wide scope every important interest of our nation—an idea so pregnant with truth—so momentous in its consequences, may well serve as the foundation rock upon which to build our political empire!

But admitting the importance of our cause, and the wish that it might triumph, the question is asked, "what possible hope can you have of success?" In answering this query, it is well to look at the past and compare it with the present—and this surely may form some guide in our estimate of the future. Look then for a moment at the Liberty Party in its infancy—numbering less than 7,000 votes—alike the pity of its friends and the scorn and derision of its foes—every where spoken against for its insignificance, and in its plans spoken daily to the tarants and reproach, "if but a fox go up he shall surely break down the wall!" The short period of three and a half years have elapsed, and look at it now. The last test of its strength (nearly six months ago) showed an increase of more than eight times its original number—look at the respect it commands—instead of being noticed in the political returns of the day, as "Mr. Scat," it is dubbed with the honorable appellation of "Lib. Party"—instead of being the contempt of political foes, it is assuming an importance which has awakened the alarm and is securing the bitter opposition of those who, as politicians, regard their "craft in danger." Almost every report of elections as they come from the numerous towns and villages of the land, show that its march onward, and already in not a few of them at the North and West, it has obtained the "town power," and its standard is seen waving in triumph over its despising opponents! Look at some of the correlative influences attendant on its progress—it has compelled the Legislatures of several of the free States to speak out in favor of some of its leading objects—it has sent its piercing light down into the dark den of slavery, causing the oppressed to tremble—it has touched a chord of sympathy in the hearts of many who dwell in the midst of its abominations, and already have the friends of the slave, emboldened by its progress, erected its standard on Kentucky and Virginia soil! Thus bending the monster in his very den!

Now, in the light of these facts, is it not incumbent on those who deny the possibility of its final triumph to give us something more than bare assertion? We assume it as correct, and challenge our opponents to disprove it—that the same causes are in operation, under the circumstances, to produce an increase of the Liberty Party for coming time, as have already secured this result; and farther, that the same causes here in operation, under like circumstances, we are justified in expecting like results. We do not claim that its increase is to be in precisely the same ratio—doubling every year—and yet in this we see nothing requiring the intervention of a miraculous agency; but we do claim that it will continue to be such as to give the earnest of final, if not speedy triumph.

And here let us turn for a moment to some of the obstacles which oppose our progress, and in kindness and candor address a few thoughts to those who, while admitting the justice of our principles and the importance of our cause, yet cling to, and vote with the pro-slavery party of the day—pleading in defence of their course, that

we are upon the eve of an important crisis—that other great interests are at stake—or that their candidates and party are the more favorable to our cause—and finally that should they cast their votes with us, it would be a total loss of influence as we cannot possibly succeed.

As regards the "great crisis," at which the country has arrived, it were perhaps enough to say, that this has ever been the rallying cry of interested politicians upon the eve of every pending election, however insignificant may have been the interests at stake, and in a vast majority of cases, the "great crisis" would prove to have been whether this or the other party should triumph, and not that any important principle was to be established. We believe there is a crisis—a truly important crisis rapidly approaching, if not already here—a crisis which involves not simply the question of bank or no bank—high tariff or low tariff—sub treasury or deposit system—but the infinitely higher and more important questions of Liberty or slavery—the rescue of two and a half millions of our countrymen from the galling chains of oppression, and our land from the impending curse of God, or the continuance of this heaven-daring system and the certain fearful judgments that must ensue! This is the crisis we claim to be upon us—the issue which a just God has already made upon our guilty nation! And is it not one which despite the petty interests now agitated around us, demands our attention?

As regards the next objection, that the one party or their candidate is the more favorable to our cause, we may say, fearless of intelligent contradiction, that neither of the two leading parties, as such, or their most prominent candidates for the highest office in our nation's gift, are at all worthy the support of those who seek, as paramount to every other interest, the destruction of slavery in our land.

It surely would be idle to attempt to prove that the self-styled "Democratic Party," or their prominent leaders, were the consistent opposers—the inveterate haters of our righteous cause—or that they had one thro' of feeling for down-trodden, suffering humanity in our land! As well might we attempt to prove Satan a sinner, or that a stone had a heart to beat with warm pulsations of sympathy in view of steel. No—such an effort is needless—we are spared the task—for their own acts have won for them the unenviable character of reckless opponents to this sacred cause—their bold, unblushing, shame-faced allegiance to Southern interests, and their ceaseless hostility to anti-slavery feeling and influence has been such that we know not how they can ask the support of a man who has the first drop of Liberty blood coursing his veins! We say, then, in kindly and candid to every man who has any affinity with that party, and who feels awakened in his breast one thro' of sympathy for the suffering slave, come out of it at once and forever—escape from its influence as you would from the poison of a mortal miasma!

But how is it with their more immediate political opponents? And here we feel fully justified in saying that whatever claim the Whigs might heretofore have made for abolition support, on the ground of their favor to our principles as a party, surely in selecting the man they have around whom to rally, and whom they seek to place in the highest seat of power and honor in our land—they have forfeited that claim. As they have reiterated the assertion that it is the very "soul and embodiment of Whig principles," we may claim the right to look to him, his character, acts and declarations as the exponent of their party principles on this all important question! To arrive at a correct understanding, therefore, upon this subject, let us enquire what has been the action of "Henry Clay" upon the great question of American Liberty—a practical slaveholder himself—look at his mighty intellect all exerted to extend this accursed system by the introduction of new slave states into the Union—see him resting with all his energy, the admission of the free state of Maine until that wicked compromise was effected, and Missouri with the plague spot of slavery written on her constitution was also admitted. So insulting was this base condition regarded to the free State of Maine, that 5 out of 7 of her Representatives in Congress voted against her admission—preferring to remain forever without the pale of the Union, rather than to be set off by Missouri with this abominable provision written on her constitution. And yet to Henry Clay, more probably, than to any other man was she indebted for these dishonorable terms of admission. As further evidence of his love of slavery and determined opposition to its removal, listen to his declaration in the American Senate in 1839, (and recently referred to by himself as containing his present sentiments)—"I know there is a visionary dogma that negro slaves cannot be the subjects of property—I shall not dwell long upon this speculative abstraction, that is property which the law declares to be property. Two hundred years have sanctioned and sanctified negro slaves as property!" And again, "I will continue to oppose every scheme, whatever of emancipation, gradual or immediate!" How is it possible in the face of such declarations—made in the Capitol of this free Republic—from the high responsibility in the American Senate—in the very presence of that sacred instrument of our rights, which declares that "all men are created equal, and are entitled to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness!" How, we ask is it possible after such declarations, under such solemn circumstances, for his friends to ask any man with the least spark of Liberty in his breast to give him his suffrage!—Shades of Consistency, whether have ye fled!—Tell us not of his whole soul patriotisms—of his ardent desire for Liberty, evinced in his sympathy for its spread in Greece and the South American Republic—look at his acts—his solemn recorded declarations—and do they not falsify all these loud professions of Liberty? But a new argument has been discovered, and is now plied with great zeal by the Whigs, to reduce Liberty men to their support.

Texas! Texas! the admission of Texas is now the alarm cry of their party at the North, and could we believe half their organs say, we must conclude that nothing but the election of their candidate could save our nation from this eternal disgrace! How far opposition to slavery awakens their zeal against this abominable scheme, may be gathered from the fact that this argument—is an extension of the cause of slavery, which of all others should be most potent at the North, they scarce dare touch! From his known attachment to that abominable system, and his intense silence (though often and respectfully inter-

\*The Missouri question was the subject of a debate in the House of Representatives in 1820, when Mr. Clay proposed a compromise between the free and slave states.

He proposed that Missouri should be admitted as a slave state, and Maine as a free state, and that the balance of power should be maintained.

Mr. Clay's proposal was defeated, and Missouri was admitted as a slave state in 1820.

This was a landmark event in the history of the United States, as it marked the expansion of slavery into new territories.

Mr. Clay's opposition to the Missouri Compromise was a key moment in his career as an abolitionist.

His stance on the issue demonstrated his commitment to the principles of liberty and justice for all.

rogate) upon this very question—the annexation of Texas—what security have the friends of Liberty that the election of Henry Clay, is to defeat that scheme? And yet because we will not believe this and act with them, some of their leaders are disposed, (by insinuations, at least) to charge upon us the monstrous absurdity of favoring it. This charge we boldly repel, and claim that to the activity of Liberty men in kindling and feeding the fires of Liberty throughout the land, more probably than to any other one cause, is the country indebted for its present deliverance from this infernal snare.

Our White friends need give themselves no uneasiness respecting the principles of the "Liberty Party" upon this important question. We go with you "to the death" if needs be against it—but ask us not to commit so gross an inconsistency before the world, as to enlist in this holy cause all for Liberty, under the blood-stained banner of the "Whig or Democratic" party. Oh no! we show you "no more excellent way"—come with us and help roll up the Liberty vote in our land, at the coming Presidential election, and we venture to predict it will have a more effectual safe-guard to preserve our nation from such a calamity during the next ensuing administration—be it Whig or Democratic—than all the promises of party process or party leaders, pending the result!

If any thing further were wanted in evidence of the total inconsistency of our supporting such a man, we find it in the frequent declarations of his Southern friends, who openly avow their expectation that if elected he will put an end to this senseless agitation of the slave question in Congress. Vain hopes!—as well might they expect a child with his tiny hand to cap the crater of Vesuvius, and hush its eternal rumblings, as to expect that Henry Clay or any other mere man, can stop the deep-throated roar of freedom against this disgraceful sin!

Surely nothing but the thick cloud of darkness which slavery has spread all over our land—obscuring the moral vision of many of the wise and good among us could for a moment embolden the leaders of a party supporting such a man to ask or expect the least countenance from those who believe slavery to be the mammoth's curse, no less than the crying guilt of our land.

(Concluded next week.)

For the Signal of Liberty.  
THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT  
MUST ABOLISH SLAVERY.

Messrs. Editors:—The Liberty party cannot accomplish, by their political power, the entire abolition of slavery in the United States, without an amendment to the Constitution that shall prohibit the existence of slavery in any of the states. It is not pretended by any, (or at most but by very few), that under the present Constitution the Liberty party, with the entire control of the General Government, could abolish slavery within the limits of the original States; while it is admitted by all that the Constitution requires the government of the United States to suppress insurrections in any of the States. To set this matter in its true light, let us suppose that the Government of the United States shall abolish slavery in the District, in Florida, and in all the new slaveholding States, and the inter State slave trade, by Land and Sea; then slavery will still remain in the old slaveholding States, as completely out of the power of the Government as if these States had never belonged to the Union. The power of the United States Government is now expended, and six slaveholding States remain, in which from 1,000,000 to 3,000,000 persons may be kept in slavery for any length of time, with the whole power of the United States pledged to quell any insurrection in which the slaves shall endeavor to obtain their liberty. Thus it is plain that if the Liberty party were to come immediately into power and do every thing that they claim the right to do under the Constitution, they would be under the slaveholders command, and obliged to go at his call, and assist him in suppressing the liberty of his slaves; the Government would be then, as it is now, a tool within his power to be used by him whenever necessity might require it.

I know it is believed by many that if the trade between the States is prohibited, the Northern slaveholding States will become overburdened with the number of their slaves, and be obliged to emancipate; but this supposed inability to maintain a dense slave population in these States is an unsafe dependence for emancipation. It does not appear that there is great difficulty in compelling slaves to work; and consequently all that is necessary to support a dense population of slaves is to direct their labor with skill, to useful and profitable employment. Knowledge, skill, judgment and discretion are necessary requirements of the owners and managers of slaves, to render their labor profitable; with these acquirements I have no doubt that the barren and worn out lands of Virginia, Maryland, and the Carolinas, might be renovated, and a comparatively dense population supported even by slave labor.

Thinking men can readily perceive that the slaveholders might yield to the Government of the United States every thing that the Liberty party itself would claim, and then shield themselves under the protection of the very power that opposed them, and maintain slavery without the least difficulty. The matter would then be settled, the Government would have taken from them every privilege that they claimed a right to take, and they would have ample power left to maintain slavery by State laws, and the guarantee of the protection of the United States Government in cases of insurrection. Under this state of things, slavery might exist for centuries, and could not be abolished by all the political power of all the non-slaveholding States under the present Constitution. Then one of two things must be done by the Liberty Party, they must limit their political efforts to the abolition of slavery in those parts of the country where the Government of the United States has constitutional powers to abolish it and depend on moral suasion to raise up an anti-slavery political party in each of the slave holding States that will abolish slavery by State Legislation; or they must unite their own legitimate political powers, and make the necessary amendment to the Constitution of the United States. There are many reasons why the latter course should be pursued, some of which are the following:

1. Slavery can be abolished in this way, when three fourths of the States are opposed to it, while in the other way it cannot be abolished until all the States are opposed to it.

2. It is much easier to induce four of the slaveholding States in addition to the free States, to assent to an amendment of the Constitution, than to induce thirteen States to abolish slavery by Legislation.

3. The field of our efforts will be confined to much less territory, than by attempting to moral-suzerainize the whole of the Southern States.

4. If we send our Lecturers to the Southern slave States, they will be lynched and hung, whereas if we confine our efforts to the free, and Northern slaveholding States, no such difficulties will arise.

5. There is much more certainty of success in abolishing four slaveholding States than thirteen in the same time.

6. It will prevent our opponents from constantly saying as they do, "you cannot abolish slavery after you acquire all the power of the Government."

7. If Texas should be annexed and admitted as a slaveholding State, several new States might be filled with slaves during the slow process of abolishing slavery in one state at a time, while this process will do the work at once.

8. This course is more tangible and simple and certain in its operation, than any other course that can be pursued by the Liberty Party; and will be so regarded by the slaveholders; they will dread it more than all that has yet been done.

9. The promulgation by the Liberty Party of their determination to obtain an amendment to the Constitution that will abolish slavery at once throughout the whole country, will, in the present state of the public feeling, carry with it the conviction that they will succeed, and prepare the public mind for the result.

S. W. FOSTER.

Resolved, That we will form no league or alliance with any pro-slavery party.— "Conversion not compromise is our motto."

Resolved, That as the wives and daughters of freemen are co-sharers with them in their prosperity and adversity, they attempt to prevent females from attending and giving their influence to reformatory meetings of any kind, by injurious insinuations thrown out through the public press or otherwise, is an indignity to the sex, and unworthy the intelligence of the age.

Resolved, That the Clerk be and is hereby instructed to prepare and forward a Report of our proceedings for publication in the Signal of Liberty.

Remarks were made by Dr. Gallup, Rev. Mr. Ingersoll, Mr. Monroe and Elder Weaver all of which were appropriate and excellent. At our adjournment we appointed a meeting in the evening and met again at early candle light. Prayer by Mr. Ingersoll. A corresponding committee consisting of Dr. Gallup of Fentonville, Joseph Morrison, and Joseph A. Peck, of Pontiac, was appointed to take into consideration the propriety of holding a State Mass Meeting on the 4th of July next. A committee of three consisting of Rev. Chas. Kellogg, Rev. Mr. Ingersoll, and Wm. Canfield was appointed to prepare addresses to the voters of this district. Mr. Monroe was then called to the floor. He took up the 7th Resolution and urged the necessity of maintaining our ground. Spoke of our brightening prospects—of the infallibility of our principles, of the gloomy prospect we should have to return again to the ranks of our forsaken parties and in short, made us believe that we were "just right," while he gave it to our opponents with great earnestness. Mr. Chamberlin was next called upon. He would have us understand that once out of Purgatory, it will be comend us to return again. Dr. Gallup then took the floor. He showed the object of the organization of the Liberty Party—the treatment we had received at the hands of those parties in whom we trusted for the accomplishment of what we desired—the utter want of hope of our final success when we commenced—the encouragement we are now receiving from every source to go on, and he showed that the object for which we have so long sought while contending with difficulties and discouragements of every kind, is beginning to leave in view. And now with all our encouragements and bright assurances of final success, would we go back trusting in the dark elements of corruption for the accomplishment of good!

We had evidently a first rate meeting, one which has left a favorable impression in the minds of all present. The friends from the different Towns, so far as I could learn, brought favorable intelligence respecting the state of our cause in their respective Towns. One idea advanced by Mr. Ingersoll, while speaking upon the 6th Resolution, I wish every Liberty man to remember. It is that if we have our vote doubled annually, it is for every Liberty man to make one more—every individual must convert one of our principles to give us the ascendancy in '48.

D. L. LATOURETTE, Sec'y.—Pontiac, May 2, 1844.

OAKLAND COUNTY.

A convention of the friends of Liberty was held in Pontiac on Wednesday the first day of May. The County was represented by about 75 Delegates from the different Towns. We convened in the Baptist church at 10 o'clock in conjunction with the Third Congressional District Convention. Rev. Mr. Hornell was appointed President, and Dr. L. LaTourette Secretary. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Chase. A committee was chosen to draft Resolutions, another to report candidates for nomination for Representatives and County officers, and one to present a candidate for Congressman. We then adjourned to meet again after dinner.

Convened again at 2 o'clock, prayer by Dr. Gallup. The following Reports were then read and adopted without debate, that we have for Representative in Congress,

GEN. WM. CANFIELD.  
For Representatives, JAMES WILKINSON, GEORGE SUGDEN, MELVIN DRAKE, JOHN THOMAS, HENRY WALDRON, and SEBING VOORHEIS.

County Officers. For Sheriff, Thorn Duell, County Clerk, Wm. G. Page, Register, Joseph A. Peck, Treasurer, Ansley S. Arms, Judge of Probate, Nathan Powers, Associate Judge, Wm. G. Stone, Coroners, Jonathan Selden and Calvin N. Green. The following eight Resolutions were then read and adopted with some debate.

Resolved, That the law of Nature comprising the "inalienable" rights of personal liberty which is declared by Blackstone to be "coeval with mankind and dictated by God himself," is paramount to all other and "cannot be abridged, much less destroyed by any human legislation"—that liberty can only be forfeited by crime—nor can crime be punished by slavery.

Resolved, That it is self-evident that "color is no crime," therefore any constitution, conventional arrangement or enactment requiring involuntary service is a nullity and the attempt to enforce it a crime, as it contravenes the aforesaid law.

Resolved, That the ends of all good government are the establishment of Justice and the security of the blessings of Liberty, equally dispensed among the governed, and as the principles involved are fundamental with the Liberty Party and its measures adapted thereto, those principles and measures ought to be adopted and acted upon by the people of this country.

Resolved, That we cheerfully approve of the nomination of JAMES G. BIRNEY of Michigan for the Presidency, and THOMAS MORRIS, of Ohio, for the Vice Presidency of the United States, and also of the prompt and unequivocal response of Mr. BIRNEY, to the interrogatories of the Pittsburgh convention condemnatory of the annexation of Texas.

Resolved, That this convention hold the organization of the Liberty Party in the "mother of states," the slave-holding and slave-breeding state of Virginia, as the harbinger of a great moral and political revolution in the South, indicating the approaching extinction there and final overthrow of a dynasty, whose iron rule has oppressed this nation for more than a quarter of a century.

Resolved, That if the Liberty Party should go on doubling its vote annually until 1848, this Republic will then have at its head an anti-slavery President, and an efficient anti-slavery majority in her legislative department.

Resolved, That the wives and daughters of freemen are co-sharers with them in their prosperity and adversity, they attempt to prevent females from attending and giving their influence to reformatory meetings of any kind, by injurious insinuations thrown out through the public press or otherwise, is an indignity to the sex, and unworthy the intelligence of the age.

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D. L. LATOURETTE, Sec'y.—Pontiac, May 2, 1844.

THE TREATY.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

APRIL 22, 1844.

Read the first and second times, referred to the committee on foreign relations, and ordered to be printed in confidence for the use of the Senate.

A TREATY OF ANNEXATION.

Concluded between the United States of America and the Republic of Texas, at Washington, the 12th day of April, 1844.

The people of Texas having, at the time of adopting their constitution, expressed by an almost unanimous vote, their desire to be incorporated into the Union of the United States, and being still desirous of the same with equal unanimity, in order to provide more effectually for their security and prosperity; and the United States, actuated solely by the desire to add to their own security and prosperity, and to meet the wishes of the government and people of Texas, have determined to accomplish, by treaty, objects so important to their mutual and permanent welfare.

For that purpose, the President of the United States has given full powers to John C. Calhoun, Secretary of State of the United States, and the President of the Republic of Texas has appointed, with like powers, Isaac Van Zandt, and J. Pinckney Henderson, citizens of the said Republic, and the said plenipotentiaries, after exchanging their full powers, have agreed on and concluded the following articles:

ART. I. The Republic of Texas, acting in conformity with the wishes of the people and every department of its government, cedes to the United States all its territories, to be held by them in full property and sovereignty, and to be annexed to the said United States as one of their territories, subject to the same constitutional provisions which other territories. This cession includes all public

lots and squares, vacant lands, mines, minerals, salt lakes and springs, public edifices, fortifications, barracks, ports and harbors, navy and navy yards, docks, magazines, arms, armaments and accoutrements, archives and public documents, public funds, debts, taxes and dues unpaid at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty.

ART. II. The citizens of Texas shall be incorporated into the Union of the United States, maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty and property, and admitted, as soon as may be consistent with the principles of the federal constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States.

ART. III. All titles and claims to real estate, which are valid under the laws of Texas, shall be held to be so by the United States; and measures shall be adopted for the speedy adjudication of all unsettled claims to land, and patents shall be granted to those found to be valid.

ART. IV. The public lands hereby ceded shall be subject to the laws regulating the public lands in the other Territories of the U. States, as far as they may be applicable; subject, however, to such alterations and changes as Congress may from time to time think proper to make. It is understood between the two parties, that if, in consequence of the mode in which lands have been surveyed in Texas, or from previous grants or locations, the sixteenth section cannot be applied for education; Congress shall make equal provision by grant of land elsewhere.

And it is also further understood, that hereafter, books, papers, and documents of the general land office of Texas shall be deposited and kept at such place in Texas as the Congress of the United States shall direct.

ART. V. The United States assume and agree to pay the public debt and liabilities of Texas, however created, for which the faith and credit of her government may be bound at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty; which debts and liabilities are estimated not to exceed in the whole, ten millions of dollars, to be ascertained and paid in the manner hereinafter stated.

The payment of the sum of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars shall be made at the Treasury of the United States, within ninety days after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, as follows:—Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to Frederick Dawson, of Baltimore, or his executors, on the delivery of that amount of ten per cent. bonds of Texas; one hundred thousand dollars, if so much be required, in the redemption of the exchequer bills which may be in circulation at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty. For the payment of the remainder of the debts and liabilities of Texas, which, together with the amount already specified, shall not exceed ten millions of dollars, the public lands hereinafter ceded and the net revenue from the same, are hereby pledged.

ART. VI. In order to ascertain the full amount of the debts and liabilities herein assumed, and the legality and validity thereof, four commissioners shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the consent of the Senate, who shall meet at Washington, Texas, within the period of six months after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, and may continue in session not exceeding twelve months, unless the Congress of the United States should prolong the time. They shall take an oath of the faithful discharge of their duties, and that they are not directly or indirectly interested in said claims at the time, and will not be during their continuance in office; and the said oath shall be recorded with their proceedings.

In case of the death or sickness, or resignation of any of the commissioners, his or their place or places may be supplied by the appointment as aforesaid, or by the President of the United States during the recess of the Senate. They, or a majority of them, shall be authorized, under such regulations as the Congress of the United States may prescribe, to hear, examine and decide on all questions touching the legality and validity of said claims, and shall, when a claim is allowed, issue a certificate to the claimant stating the amount, distinguishing principal from interest. The certificates so issued shall be numbered, and entry made of the number, the name of the person to whom issued, and the amount, in a book to be kept for that purpose.

They shall transmit the records of their proceedings and the book in which the certificates are entered, with the vouchers and documents produced before them, relative to the claims allowed or rejected, to the Treasury Department of the U. States, to be deposited therein; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall, as soon as practicable after the receipt of the same, ascertain the aggregate amount of the debts and liabilities allowed; and if the same, when added to the amount to be paid to Frederick Dawson, and the sum which may be paid in the redemption of the exchequer bills, shall not exceed the estimated sum of ten millions of dollars, he shall, on presentation of a certificate of the commissioners, issue, at the option of the holder, a certificate for the amount, distinguishing principal from interest, and payable to him or order, out of the net proceeds of the public lands hereby ceded, or stock of the United States, for the amount allowed, including principal and interest, and bearing an interest of three per cent per annum, from the date thereof; which stock, in addition to being made payable out of the net proceeds of the public lands hereby ceded,

shall also be receivable and payable for the same.

In case the amount of the debts and liabilities allowed, with the sum aforesaid to be paid to Frederick Dawson, and which may be paid in the redemption of the exchequer bills, shall exceed the said sum of ten millions of dollars, the said Secretary before issuing a new certificate, or stock, as the case may be, shall make in each case such proportionate and ratable reduction on its amount as to reduce the aggregate to the same amount of ten millions of dollars; and he shall have power to make all needful rules and regulations necessary to carry into effect the powers hereby vested in him.

ART. VII. Until further provision shall be made, the laws of Texas, as now existing, shall remain in force, and all executive and judicial officers of Texas, except the President, Vice President, and heads of departments, shall retain their offices, with all power and authority appertaining thereto, and the courts of justice shall remain in all respects as now established and organized.

ART. VIII. Immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty, the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a commissioner, who shall proceed to Texas and receive the transfer of the territory thereof, and all the archives and public property and other things herein conveyed, in the name of the United States. He shall exercise all executive authority in said territory necessary to the proper execution of the laws, until otherwise provided.

ART. IX. The present treaty shall be ratified by the contracting parties, and the ratifications exchanged at the city of Washington, in six months from the date thereof, or sooner, if possible.

In witness whereof, we, the undersigned, plenipotentiaries of the United States of America and of the Republic of Texas, have signed, by virtue of our powers, the present treaty of annexation, and have hereunto affixed our seals respectively.

Done at Washington, the twelfth day of April one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

J. C. CALHOUN, [Seal.]  
ISAAC VAN ZANDT, [Seal.]  
J. PINCKNEY HENDERSON, [Seal.]

HAVE WE ANY THING TO DO WITH SLAVERY?  
We are indebted to the Hon. J. R. Giddings for a copy of the following bill, reported April 10, by the committee on Foreign Affairs, read and referred to the committee of the whole House:

A BILL TO INDEMNIFY THE OWNERS OF THE SPANISH SCHOONER AMISTAD.—Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of seventy thousand dollars, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, be, and the same is hereby, directed to be paid to the Spanish minister in the United States, to indemnify the owners of the Spanish schooner Amistad, for the unlawful seizure, detention, and salvage allowed of that vessel and her cargo, and liberation of the slaves on board of her, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty, and afterwards, during their detention, and by their liberation.

Let the people understand the matter, and then say whether we have any thing to do with slavery?

Pauperism in New York.—Judging from an abstract of an official document respecting Pauperism in New York, given in the New York Republic, we should infer that the instability in our commercial policy has acted most unfavorably upon the interests of that State. The statistics are really startling. The whole number of regular paupers is 22,754; occasional, 62,764; making a total of 144,801, who have been sustained during the year at an expense of \$592,253. The labor of these paupers has yielded only \$38,653, leaving a net expenditure of \$553,604!

The increase in the number the past year was 21,514 or 15 per cent; and the increase of expense \$72,969, or 15 per cent. The increase in New York city alone, was 7000! Foreigners constitute a large portion of these paupers. We are accustomed to think our country abounds above all others in the good things of life; and yet, the Empire State is already, in respect to pauperism, beginning to take its place with the overburdened nations of the Old World. The proportion of paupers to the whole population is—

New York, 1 to 13  
France, 1 to 20  
Sweden, 1 to 42  
England, 1 to 10  
Holland, 1 to 8

It is astonishing that there should be a larger proportion of paupers in New York than France. True, we must allow for the foreign influx of pauperism. For example, of 25,624, whose place of nativity are reported, only 14,416 were natives of the United States.—But why should there be so many foreign paupers among us? We have an unbounded extent of territory—cheap lands and living—every natural advantage for making the masses comfortable.—*Ch. Herald.*

A few days since a circus company was in Baltimore exhibiting a leopard at large, when a boy was caught by the leopard and severely mangled. The leopard buried his paw in the cheek of the boy and thus drew his head into his jaws.

The Keeper (Herr Driestbach) instantly thrust his hand into the leopard's mouth and jamming it down his throat, all three fell to the pavement together, and then he called for a knife, but before one was produced, he choked the animal so much as to make him loose his hold on the head of the boy, when he thrust the animal into the cage as easily as if he had been handling a feather.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, MAY 13, 1844.

THE LIBERTY TICKET.

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

ELECTORAL TICKET.

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

For Representative to Congress, FIRST DISTRICT.

CHARLES H. STEWART.

THIRD DISTRICT.

WILLIAM CANFIELD.

OAKLAND COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,  
JAMES WILKINSON,  
GEORGE SUGDEN,  
MELVIN DRAKE,  
JOHN THOMAS,  
HENRY WALDRON,  
SEBING VOORHEIS.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

The great Baltimore Convention nominated Henry Clay for the Presidency, by acclamation, and Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, for Vice President, by a majority of 36 votes. The first ballot stood for Davis, 35; Frelinghuysen 101; Fillmore 53, Sergeant 58. The southern delegation were nearly unanimous for Frelinghuysen. They dare not trust a New Englander, especially a son of Massachusetts! The nomination of Vice President in some respects is a judicious one for the party. The location of Mr. Frelinghuysen is scarcely removed from the borders of the slave States; he of late, has mingled but little in politics and therefore has few political enemies; and he is favorably known to the religious community as a christian and an orator at religious anniversaries. Thus while a portion of community can be carried by cool songs and exhibitions, in behalf of Mr. Clay, the sober, intelligent, and religious, who cannot be gained by such devices, will be banded to support the whole ticket by the pious and irreproachable character of Mr. Frelinghuysen. Whoever contrived the plot it is a good one, and if the leading religious papers, like the N. Y. Observer and N. Y. Evangelist, can be made to countenance it, something may be made out of it.

NOMINATIONS.  
In another place will be found an account of the spirited Congressional Convention at Pontiac, for the Third District. Gen. CANFIELD, of Macomb, the candidate of last year, was again nominated for Congress, by his fellow citizens, and we believe will receive a much larger vote than before. But appropriate means must be used. We recommend to our friends, especially in the new counties, early county conventions. In Clinton, Ionia, Shiawassee, LaPeer, Kent, and Barry counties are very many Liberty men; but they have never been organized, are not acquainted with each other, and do not know what they can do. We suggest to the friends in these and other new counties that four or five should correspond with each other, and agree on a time for a county meeting, and forthwith forward the notice to the Signal for publication. Do it early, before the voters are thoroughly committed. When you meet together, determine what you will do for tracts, lectures, &c. Do not be afraid because you are few. All that is required of Liberty men is to double their vote yearly.

It will be seen by the notices that a movement is already making for a nomination in the Second District, and also in the Fourth Senatorial District, and in Jackson County. We trust these meetings will be attended with spirit and efficiency, and that measures will be taken for a general distribution of tracts, papers, &c. This District comprises several newly settled counties. Do not neglect them, for if the Liberty seed be planted there, it will bring forth "thirty, sixty, or an hundred fold."

Mr. Clay's letter on the annexation of Texas, is crowded out this week. It shall appear next week in full. One principal objection to annexation is a prospective war with Mexico. If her consent could be obtained, that would remove all foreign obstacles. His second reason is, that the people generally are not in favor of it. The third is that we must pay the debts of Texas, which cannot be less than \$15,000,000. The argument as to slavery he thinks does not amount to much, as Texas would make properly but five States, of which two, from their soil, climate and production, would be slave States, and the other three, for the same reasons, would be free States! Here is another device of the Arch-conspirator! It is happens, however, that the northern line of Texas lies a hundred miles farther south than Missouri, Maryland, or Virginia.

We give a large space to our friends this week. Read the letter from Washington. It is well written and instructive.

We give place to Mr. Hallock's address, agreeably to a vote of the Detroit Liberty Association. We shall conclude our extract from it next week. Do not be deterred from reading it on account of its form as an address; for it abounds with important thoughts, forcibly expressed, which cannot fail to please and profit the reader.

The Marshall folks promote temperance in their village by licensing a lot of groggeries to manufacture drundards, and then fine the drunkard-makers five dollars for selling to persons who "are in the habit of getting intoxicated." What careful provision for the public morals!

The Transportation Lines have agreed upon a tariff of prices from Detroit to New York. Flour is to be carried for \$1.07 cents a barrel; Wool, per 100 lbs., \$1.42; Grain, per 60 lbs. (to Albany), 28 cents. These are the rates to Buffalo, subject, however, to fluctuations on the lake. The rates by Oswego are nearly the same as that by Buffalo. Up freight, from New York to Detroit, by steam on the lake, \$1.08 for heavy goods, and \$1.41 for light goods, per 100 lbs. Too high.

A friend in Kalamazoo County sends us the names of some new subscribers, and adds: "The cause of Liberty is onward—irresistibly onward in this part of the State."

SLAVERY AND THE CHURCHES.

We have received a seventh communication from "S. Y. E." in answer to "L. C." and in continuation of the discussion on the connection of Abolition and the Churches. We must respectfully decline publishing any articles in further prolongation of this controversy. We have heretofore freely expressed our opinions of the duty of churches respecting slavery, and we have given those entertaining opposite views an ample chance to be heard. Rev. Mr. West last year occupied some twelve or fifteen columns in defence of the General Assembly, and of its toleration of slavery; the positions of Rev. Mr. Rouse at the Anniversary at Adrian have also been reported, and have been sustained by six communications from "S. Y. E." These last contained several very exceptional statements, which we did not controvert, because it would prolong a fruitless discussion on this matter. We agree with him, however, in one respect. The writer labors hard to make his readers believe this one thing, to wit: that the vast majority of the ministers of the larger denominations are obstinately bent and determined on keeping entirely clear of abolition, in their relations as ministers and ecclesiastical bodies. We think the writer is correct in this position, and there is ample evidence to confirm it. As this, then, is the fixed determination of the great body of Christian ministers, after ten years of discussion and consideration, we think it would be labor lost to expend our energies in vain attempts to convert to right action, such heartless, soulless organizations, thus recreant as we conceive them to be to the precepts of Christianity, and pledged against the efforts now making for the liberation of the slave. The inevitable consequence of the course will be to bring genuine religion into contempt. Every body knows Slavery to be wrong, and when Christian churches freely open their arms to receive men-stealers as good Christians, and defend them as such, is it at all wonderful that the transaction should be seen as it is, and sneered at by every infidel?

But the principles of Christianity, by their blessed influences, not on organizations, but on men, will yet deliver the slave. He is now fallen among thieves; some Priests and Levites rob and wound him; some defend the robbers; and some, like the ministers of ancient days pass by on the other side, lest they should see him; and some stop and look at him, and go on their way. Is it at all surprising that these dignitaries should sneer at and find fault with the humble Samaritan who tries to follow the Savior's injunction; by helping him that is ready to perish? His deliverance will be accomplished; but present appearances indicate, that instead of this being done through the agency of the Christian churches to which it appropriately belongs, it must be consummated, not only without their aid, but in direct contravention of their example and influence.

JOHN L. BROWN.  
Some weeks since we stated that if the man should be hung, or rather murdered, by the laws of South Carolina, for helping a slave to escape from the service of his master, one general voice of indignation and scorn would come rolling in upon our country from every part of the civilized earth. The last advices from England bring accounts of the great excitement produced in that country by the publication of the sentence of Brown.

It was pathetically alluded to in the House of Lords, by Lords Brougham and Denman. In Glasgow, a public meeting was held, at which 2,000 persons were present, and as many more were obliged to go away for want of accommodations. Appropriate resolutions and speeches were made by the most distinguished men of the city.

In Edinburgh, a public meeting was called by the Magistrates and Town Council, at which about 1,200 persons were present. It was addressed by Dr. Ritchie, and several other gentlemen of distinction. Appropriate resolutions were adopted, which were ordered to be certified under the seal of the city, and transmitted to the President of the United States, and the Governor of South Carolina, through the American Ambassador at London, and the British Consul at Charleston.

A resolution condemning the sentence was passed at a meeting of 5,000 Totalitars in Dublin.

A "Memorial," signed by more than three hundred Ministers and Office-bearers of Christian Churches and Benevolent Societies in London, and elsewhere in England, was to be forwarded to the Churches of Christ in the State of South Carolina.

The British papers refer to this sentence of Brown with the most indignant comments of rebuke and scorn.

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MR. VAN BUREN'S LETTER.

Mr. Van Buren has written a letter to Mr. Hammet, one of the delegates to the Baltimore Democratic Convention, defining his position on the annexation of Texas, in some eight or nine solid columns. We cannot transfer such a document to our columns, nor is it necessary. A brief statement of his position will answer every purpose.

Another objection is, that it would make us odious in the eyes of foreign nations, and justify so. It would look as though we took advantage of the quarrels of our neighbors to aggrandize ourselves.

That any European nation will make a colony or dependence of Texas, Mr. Van Buren considers absurd; neither does he think it possible that the Texans, who have achieved their independence, could be induced to submit to such an arrangement.

Finally, he declines giving any pledge upon the subject, but if he should be elected, he would consult the wishes of the people. Besides, if Mexico should consent, and other things be favorable, the measure might be expedient, and he would then do just as the whole people might wish to have him, with or without any sectional or local partialities.

BAPTIST TRIENNIAL CONVENTION.

This body, after discussion, have settled the slavery question by the following resolution, offered by Mr. Ide: "Whereas, there exists, in various sections of the country, an impression that our present organization involves the fellowship of the domestic institution of slavery, or of certain associations which are designed to perpetuate this institution."

FOURTH PARTY.

We are certain that it will be news to some of our readers, that a new party is just organized in this State. It is a Tyler party—we know not that it has any other designation. Its object is to re-elect John Tyler, and of course, will go his measures, annexation, &c. There is but one paper of this party in the State—the Constitutional Democrat, of Detroit. A State Tyler Convention was held at Detroit last Tuesday, to nominate delegates to the Baltimore Convention.

WHIG vs. WHIG.

Some weeks since, the Jackson Gazette published an article on Mr. Clay's duels, showing that he is not a duellist, any more than Mr. Birney is a slaveholder. Both have repented and reformed. To say that Mr. Clay is a duellist, the Gazette considers false and libellous. We, then, will conform, and say that Mr. Clay was a duellist only two or three years ago, when he accepted a challenge to fight a duel with Senator King.

General Intelligence.

The Blow-Up.—The grand spectacle of the blowing up of a ship, while under full sail, by Col. S. M. Smith's Battery, came off on Saturday, 19th, and in the most successful and imposing manner, as we learn from the Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce. Many thousands witnessed the sight, both shores of the Potomac being thronged with people.

A magnificent water spout or jet was sent towering up to the heavens. The ship (of 500 tons burden) was got under way by Lieut. Boyle, and was named the Styx. The Styx was put steadily on her course up the channel, towards the Navy Yard, and, when the officers had left her, and the signal was given, a powerful battery exploded a quarter of a mile ahead of her.

The Clay Club of this place have reared a handsome and lofty pole, with a stuffed coon on its summit. It is located at the site of their projected Club House. The pole looks well; but of what is the coon emblematic?

Important.

We have private information, from a source which we cannot discredit, that President Tyler ordered a detachment of U. S. troops to march from St. Louis to the Sabine preparatory to operations in Texas. It is believed that Mexico is about to invade Texas and this movement is intended as a counterpoise.

Foreign News.

Wheat buyers offer 70 cents a day. During the week wheat has been as high as 72 cts. There is no important variation in New York prices.

Foreign News.

Correspondence of the Boston Chronicle. LATEST FROM CONTINENTAL EUROPE. April 2, 1844.

Your files of papers will bring you varied and interesting news from the old world. Greece has now a constitution, defective, indeed, but superior to any in Europe. One article forbids the existence of slavery, or a slave within the Territory of Greece!

Italy is writing under the despotism of Austria. Naples and the states of the Church are in a very disturbed state. Expect to hear of Austria interposing—perhaps an occupation of Rome itself. The executioner is doing his work.

Spain is crushed and mangled. The brutal, but energetic Narvaez, holds sway. Christina entered Madrid on the 23d. Her paramour, or husband Manoy, the ex-guardian, made a grandee of the first class. On the same day died Arguelles, who, as he rocked the cradle of Spanish liberty, was buried in his grave.

France and the French government are troubled by the clergy, who are striving to get the education into their hands, and, as a means, are violently attacking the universities, as infidel. The chamber are against the encroachments of the clergy; but they have been nursed and cherished, and now worry the government.

The king of the French is to return the visit of four queens, who has gratified a natural feeling by taking a mansion in the island of Wight, that "Precious gem set in the silver sea!" The queen spent many of her early days in the island, and derived advantage to her health by the residence.

The king of Prussia has again yielded to Russian influence and a large number of Poles, who had made themselves a home in Posen, are under sentence of banishment, to wander they know not whither. See how extremes meet, or rather see the affinities of despotism. Here is the emperor of Russia treating his royal brother just as the southern traitors treat friends of the slaves. I hardly know which is most detestable, the ferocity of the czar, or the baseness and subserviency of the Prussian.

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Naming a Horse.

The poet Dibdin had a horse which he called "Gruffy," and gave his reasons for christening as follows: "When I made up my mind to buy a horse, I said I'll be-o-gruffy; when I mounted him, I was a top-o-gruffy; when I want to canter, I say ge-o-gruffy; and when I wish him to stand still and he won't, but you au-to-gruffy; and therefore I think "gruffy" is a very proper name."

Col. Boon's Perpetual Motion.

We were very much interested and gratified by an examination of the machine recently invented by Col. Boon, of Hamilton, Madison county for perpetual motion which is now exhibiting at the Mechanics Hall. That the ingenious inventor has constructed an instrument which will continue in motion without being ever touched again as long as time lasts and the material of which the machine is composed endures, is very evident to every one who examines it.

Advance on the Price of Wool.

The Lowell Courier says: We have just seen a letter from Dutchess Co. New York, to one of the Wollen Manufacturers, in which it is stated that pulled wool, No. 1, which one year ago sold at 16 and 20 cents a pound, now sells at 35 cents; and superfine that then sold for 24, now sells for 40 and 41 cents.

Patent Sealing Wax.

Sealing wax has been patented which ignites by being rubbed, and so melts the wax as to enable the holder to seal without the use of a candle.

Apothecary.

A man who mixes drugs of which he knows little, to pour into a body of which he knows less, to cure a disease of which he knows nothing.—Voltaire.

LAW—MORAL SUASION.

In Massachusetts the battle waxes hot between the friends of law for suppressing unlicensed dram-shops, and those who put their whole confidence in moral suasion. The latter denounce the former as the greatest enemies of the temperance reformation.

The rum-sellers in Boston have combined.

Five hundred pay \$5,000 each to sustain themselves against prosecutions. Mr. Gough is proving a terrible enemy to the trafficker. He has lectured in Boston 62 times and obtained 16,763 names to the pledge since Jan., 1843.

Dead for a Duel!

A duel took place at Vicksburgh. Large bets were made on the success of either side! How precious in the sight of a slaveholding community is human life! What a consolation to a duelist must be the evidence that black-legs are betting on his head! "Honorable!!!"—Dem-Freeman.

FOX AND WISCONSIN RIVERS.

The U. S. Senate, on the 21st ult., passed the bill making an appropriation of land for connecting the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers by a canal in the Territory of Wisconsin. The vote was, yeas, 31; nays, 7.

Slavery in Kentucky.

In Niles' Register, for Feb. 6, 1830, we find a statement derived from a debate in the Legislature of Kentucky on a bill to repeal the law to pay the owners of slaves executed for crime, out of the State Treasury, to the effect, that \$63,000 had been paid already from the State Treasury for slaves executed.

Heavy Betting.

The Tribune estimates the losses of the lococofo politicians of New York city by bets on the recent election, at half a million of dollars!

How wonderfully patriotic Members of Congress and Government officers are.

in making expensive celebrations of Washington's Anniversary, when they can charge the people \$8 a day for doing it; we should think, at least in the city which bears his name, they could regard it enough to spend one day, at their own expense, to commemorate it; when the industrious yeoman, and mechanic can cheerfully do it.

LIBERTY SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

The friends of Liberty in the Fourth Senatorial District in this State, embracing the counties of Branch, Jackson, Calhoun, Eaton, Ingham and Clinton, will meet in Convention at Battle Creek, on Wednesday the 12th day of June next, to nominate two candidates for Senators to the Legislature, to be supported by the friends of Liberty at the ensuing election.

It is hoped no town in the District will fail to embrace so favorable an opportunity to send for the Liberty Tracts, which will be at the Convention.

Each County in the District will be entitled to three times the number of delegates that it has Representatives in the State Legislature.

MRS. C. BUFFINGTON.

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Ann Arbor and vicinity, that she has just received the latest fashionable PATTERNS, for Ladies HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, CAPES for Dresses and the French Mantilla.

JACKSON COUNTY CONVENTION.

The friends of Liberty in the County of Jackson will meet in the Court House in Jackson, on Saturday the 8th of June, at 11 o'clock A. M., to make nominations for Representatives to the State Legislature and for county officers. A full delegation from all the towns in the County is very desirable and earnestly requested, as business of much importance for the cause of Liberty in the County will come before the Convention.

Don't forget to fetch along a few shillings to buy some Liberty Tracts.

WM. PIPEFIELD, CHESTER HARRINGTON, ROSWELL B. REXFORD, A. LOVE, CHESTER BENNETT, THOS. MCGEE, JOHN MCLEAN, A. WILLCOX.

CONGRESSIONAL LIBERTY CONVENTION.

The friends of Liberty in the Second Congressional District in Michigan, embracing the Counties of Hillsdale, Branch, St. Joseph, Cass, Berrien, Van Buren, Kalamazoo, Calhoun, Jackson, Allegan, Ottawa, Kent and Oceana, will meet in Convention at Battle Creek, in Calhoun co., on Wednesday the 12th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Each County will be entitled to three times the number of delegates to which it is entitled to Representatives to the State Legislature.

It is earnestly hoped that none of the friends of Liberty in any of the Counties in the District will delay, in appointing their accredited delegates; and also to secure as large an attendance as possible of other Liberty friends to attend an ALL-DAY and if need be an ALL NIGHT CONVENTION, to confer with each other, stir up to more zeal and effort, and to devise ways and means to double the Liberty vote in the District.

Some speakers from abroad may be expected.

Let all the friends in all the towns in the District make timely provisions to embrace so favorable an opportunity to collect and send in money enough to supply each family in the town with each of the 4 kinds of Liberty Tracts which can be had at the Convention.

S. B. TREADWELL, N. M. THOMAS, A. WILLCOX, } Central Com.

Jackson, May 7th, 1844.

MARRIED.

In Southfield, Mich., on the 1st instant, by the Rev. James E. Quaw, Mr. THOMAS COOPER, Esq. of Redford, to Miss MARY PERRY, of the former place.

NOTICE.

The Congressional Association of Jackson will hold its Annual meeting at Leoni, on the first Tuesday of June next, at 10 o'clock P. M.

ANN ARBOR DEBATING SOCIETY.

This Society meets this (Saturday) evening, May 11th. The following question was proposed for discussion, by E. G. James: "Resolved, That Direct Taxation should be resorted to by the General Government as the only way of collecting a revenue."

IN CHANCERY, 1st Circuit.

By virtue of a decretal decree of the Court of David Page and Chancery, made in the case of Caleb N. Ormsby, I have cause, I shall expose to sale, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court House, in the village of Ann Arbor, Washington County, on the 25th day of June next, at one o'clock P. M. of that day, the following described premises, to wit: "All that certain tract or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in Brown & Fuller's addition to the village of Ann Arbor, on lot number one, in block number eight, and being all that part of the said lot on which stands the three north-east corner buildings of the Huron Block, together with said buildings and the appurtenances thereto belonging, being in the County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to raise the amount due to the complainant for the principal and interest due in said cause."

MRS. C. BUFFINGTON.

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Ann Arbor and vicinity, that she has just received the latest fashionable PATTERNS, for Ladies HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, CAPES for Dresses and the French Mantilla.

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, CAPES for Dresses and the French Mantilla.

These Patterns were selected by Mrs. Hill of Ann Arbor, with the utmost care, from the most fashionable Shops in the city of New York. She also has in her possession a large stock of Ann Arbor and vicinity, that she will furnish them with Patterns cut with the utmost care.

MACHINE CARDS.

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

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Attachment Notice.

State of Michigan, vs. Washenaw County, ss. Matthew Rider, Sheriff of the Peace in and for said county. Notice is hereby given, that a writ of attachment has been issued, in the above entitled cause by the said Justice, and that the said cause stands adjourned until the 27th day of July next, at ten o'clock of that day at the office of said Justice in the Township of Ann Arbor, in said county.

Disolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Minnis & Felch, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business in all its various branches will be continued by S. Felch, who has removed to Lower Town, where all demands against the firm may be settled.

WOOL! WOOL! CLOTH! CLOTH!!

THE Subscribers would inform the Public that they will continue to manufacture good FULLED CLOTH, at their Manufactory, two and a half miles west of Ann Arbor, on the Huron, on the following TERMS.

Until the first day of January, A. D. 1845, the price will be 37 1/2 cents per yard, or half the cloth the wool will make. From the 1st of January to the 1st of May, 1845, the price will be 39 cents per yard, and from the 1st of May to the 1st of October, the price will be 45 yards out of 100 manufactured. The wool will be manufactured in turn as it may come into the factory, as much as can be made with reference to the different qualities. Any person who will furnish one or more parcels of wool from 80 to 100 pounds of one quality can have it manufactured by itself.

New Establishment.

KNAPP, HAVILAND & CO. would respectfully inform the Farmers of Washtenaw and the surrounding counties that they have established 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 & Co's Machine and Horse power; also Eastman's planetary 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.

500,000 Feet PINE LUMBER.

THE subscribers offer for sale, Five hundred Thousand Feet SEASONED PINE LUMBER, which has been put up in the best possible manner, and is of every quality and thickness. Persons wishing to purchase Lumber that is fit for immediate use, will do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

SINCLAIR & CHASE, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

Will tend to all business in their profession with fidelity and dispatch. Particular attention will be given to collecting.

TO CLOTHIERS, MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS.

THE subscribers are now receiving, at their Stores, 183 Jefferson Avenue, and corner of Randolph and Woodbridge streets, Detroit, a large and general stock of DYE-WOODS AND DIE-STUFFS.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, administrators on the estate of Ann L. Smith, late of said county, and having given notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to them, and all persons having claims against said estate to present them properly attested for adjustment.

MRS. HULME.

MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER, Silk and Straw Bonnets made, cleaned and altered to the present fashion. Shop, nearly opposite Davidson's Store, Ann Arbor, Lower Town.

FASHIONABLE HAT STORE.

W. BARNUM, would respectfully inform the citizens of Detroit, and surrounding country that he has constantly on hand a valuable assortment of HATS, CAPS, FURS &c.

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS.

THE Subscribers encouraged by the patronage they have hitherto received in the wholesale department of their business, will the first day of May next, open the store now occupied by Geo. Grenville, fronting on Huron street, and connecting with their present store in the rear, exclusively for a

WESLEYAN HYMN BOOKS.

JUST received and for sale by Wesleyan Hymn Books, Ann Arbor, April 26th, 1844.

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CAN'T BE BEAT! NEW, BOOT, SHOE, AND LEATHER STORE, ANN ARBOR, LOWER TOWN.

S. FELCH has removed his establishment from the Upper to the Lower Village, No. 4, Huron Block, where he holds himself in readiness to dress the unders'andings of every Man, Woman, and Child who will give him a call, in the neatest, cheapest, and best manner that can be done in Michigan.

WANTED, CASH and HIDES, in any quantities, for which the highest prices will be given. Let none purchase until they have called at Felch's, No. 4, Huron Block. Ann Arbor, May 4, 1844.

NEW GOODS AT THE CASH STORE OF R. & J. L. DAVIDSON, Ann Arbor, Lower Village.

JUST received at the above establishment, a complete assortment of DRY GOODS, Groceries, Crockery, Shelf Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Tuscan and Straw Bonnets, Flowers, &c. &c., all of which will be sold as cheap as they can be bought at any other store in Michigan.

TO THE PEOPLE! JUST received at the Farmers' and Mechanics' Store, a general assortment of Fancy and staple DRY GOODS, Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c. &c. which will be sold cheap and for ready pay only. C. J. GARLAND.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE. THE undersigned, having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, administrators on the estate of Ann L. Smith, late of said county, and having given notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to them, and all persons having claims against said estate to present them properly attested for adjustment.

WESLEYAN HYMN BOOKS. JUST received and for sale by Wesleyan Hymn Books, Ann Arbor, April 26th, 1844.

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POETRY.

From Graham's Magazine. THE ARSENAL AT SPRINGFIELD.

By Henry W. Longfellow.

Certainly, if all who know, that to be men stands not in the shape of bodies, but in the power of reason, would listen awhile unto Christ's wholesome and peaceable decrees, and not puffed up with arrogant conceit, rather believe their own opinions than his admonitions: the whole world long ago (turning the use of iron into milder works) should have lived in most quiet tranquility, and have met together in a firm and indissoluble league of most safe concord.

This is the Arsenal. From floor to ceiling, Like a huge organ, rise the burnished arms. But from their silent pipes no anthem pealing, Startles the villagers with strange alarms.

Ah! what a sound will rise, how wild and dreary, When the Death-Angel touches these swift keys, What loud lament and dismal Misereere Will mingle with their awful symphonies!

I hear even now the infinite fierce chorus, The cries of agony, the endless groans— Which, through the ages that have gone before us, In long reverberations reach our own.

On helm and harness rings the Saxon hammer, Through Cimbric forest roars the Norseman's songs, And loud amid the universal clamor, O'er distant deserts sounds the Tartar gong.

hear the Florentine, who from his palace Wheels out his battle-bell with dreadful din, And Aztec priests upon their teocallis, Beat the wild war-drums made of serpent's skin.

The tumult of each sacked and burning village; The shout, that every prayer for mercy drowns; The soldier's revels in the midst of pillage, The wail of famine in beleaguered towns!

The hurrying shell, the gateway wrenched asunder, The rattling musketry, the clashing blade, And ever and anon, in tones of thunder, The diapason of the cannonade.

Is it, oh man, with such discordant noises, With such accursed instruments as these, Thou drounest Nature's sweet and kindly voices, And jarrest the celestial harmonies?

Were half the power that fills the world with terror, Were half the wealth, bestowed on camps and courts, Given to redeem the human mind from error, There were no need of arsenals and forts.

The warrior's name would be a name abhorred! And every nation that should lift again Its hand against its brother, on its forehead Would wear for evermore the curse of Cain!

Down the dark furze, through long generations, The echoing sounds grow fainter, and then cease; And like a bell, with solemn, sweet vibrations, I hear once more the voice of Christ, say, "Peace!"

Peace! and no longer from its brazen portals, The blast of War's great organ shakes the skies! But beautiful as songs of the immortals, The holy melodies of Love arise.

MISCELLANY.

A TERRIBLE CUSTOMER.

Some little time since, an officer of the law, armed with an execution against a gentleman of the western part of this city called at his residence, and knocking at the door, it was presently opened by a negro girl, and that moment the officer caught a glimpse of the worthy object of whom he was in search, as he suddenly disappeared within an apartment connected with the passage.

"Is Mr. — within?" "No, sah," replied the dusky Abigail. "Surely you are mistaken, is your mistress in?" "Yes sah."

"I should be pleased to see her." "The lady was called and presently appeared at the door." "I wish to see Mr. —, if you will be good enough to call him, madame," said the officer very coolly, "he has just stepped into that room."

The lady exhibited a moment's confusion, but with becoming address turned to the apartment indicated, and in a half vexed and petulant tone, "said, 'George, here's a man wants you, why don't you come at once?'"

"Ah, certainly my dear—I'm coming—I waited—a' coming, 'ah W——, is that you? What can you want with me, eh?"

The officer stepped towards him, and drawing out a most ominous looking pocket-book, extracted the particular document and handed it to the gentleman, who examined it, uttered something savage, "not loud but deep," ushered his visitor into the parlor, observed that he would return in a minute.

The minute elapsed, and two or three more as usual, when Mr. — re-appeared in the apartment with a full sized cowhide in his hand, which to the worthy officer's imagination seemed to grow enormously in length, as the exasperated gentleman striding up and down the apartment, brandished it occasionally in his hand.

The condition of the above recognizance is such, that if the above named HENRY CLAY shall keep the peace of the United States towards all persons, and particularly towards WILLIAM R. KING, then this recognizance shall be void, otherwise of full force and virtue in law.

Acknowledged before us, B. R. MORSE, J. P. W. THOMPSON, J. P.

A true copy, W. BRENT, Clerk.

How to live and how to die is the great lesson of every day of our lives.

THE LAW OF KINDNESS.

When Isaac Hopper lived in Philadelphia, his attention was drawn to a colored printer, named Cain, who was remarkable for profanity. Neither persuasion nor rebuke had any effect to change his bad habit. One day Hopper encountered him in the street, quarreling and pouring forth volleys of oaths that made one shudder. Having faith in fines and constables, Hopper took him before a magistrate, who fined him for blasphemy.

Twenty years after, Isaac met Cain whom he had not seen for a long time. His outward appearance was much changed for the worse; his garments were tattered, and his person emaciated. This touched the Friend's heart. He stepped up, shook hands, and spoke kindly to the forlorn being. "Do not thou remember me?" says the Quaker, "and how I had thee fined for swearing?" "Yes indeed I do; I remember what I paid as well as if it were yesterday." "Well did it do thee any good?" "No never a bit, it made me mad to have my money taken from me!"

Hopper invited Cain to reckon up the interest on the fine, and paid him principal and interest. "I meant it for thy good, Cain, and I am sorry I did thee any harm."

Cain's countenance changed, the tears rolled down his cheeks; he took the money with many thanks; became a quiet man, and was heard to swear no more.—S. S. Journal.

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ATTENTION! CLOTHIERS!

JUST received at the General Depot, for the sale of Clothiers Stock, Machinery, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c., No. 139, Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, the following large, well assorted, and carefully selected stock, viz:

- 150 bbls. St. Domingo Logwood, Cut, in Stick, 50 lbs. Cuba Fustic, Cut, in Stick, 50 lbs. Nic. Wood, Chipped, 50 lbs. Lima Wood, 120 lbs. Ground Camwood, 120 lbs. Quercitron Bark, 500 lbs. Nuggala, 10 Cases Extract of Logwood, 300 lbs. Lac Dye, 200 lbs. Black Indigo, 300 lbs. Sunac Sicily, 3 Casks Madder, 3 Casks Blue Vitriol, 5 Casks Alum, 50 lbs. Turb. Tar, 2 Bbls. Green Tartar, 3 Carboys Aqua Fortis, 5 Oil Vitriol, 5 Muriatic Acid, 500 lbs. Viridige, 500 lbs. Black Oxide, Tensels, Twine, Copper Kettles, all sizes, Parson's Shearing Machines, Curtis' Screws and Press Plates, Cranks, Press Paper, Steel Reeds, Waxed Harrow, Center Hooks, Emery, all No's., Olive Oil, Clothiers Jacks, Sattinet Warp, Clothiers Brushes, Shuttles, Pickers, Card Cleaners, &c. &c.

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

He is also prepared to contract for GARDING MACHINES made in this State or East. Sign of the Golden Star, 139, Jefferson Avenue, Detroit.

NEW BOOK STORE

THE Subscriber has just received a general assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS, such as are in use in Common Schools in this State, together with a variety of Religious, Scientific and Miscellaneous works, such as, Quarto Bibles, Polyglot Bibles, 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, Annals for 1844, Cowper's Poems, Burns' Poems, do. Campbell's, do. Burns', do. Milton's Works, Scott's Works, Alburne, Tales of a Grandfather, Scott's Napoleon, Presenta, Virgils, do. all Religions, Mothers Friend, Florida Pretty, Gems of Piety.

Meditation on Prayer, a valuable work, The Book of Hours, for Christians, Baptist, Church, Washington and Farmers' Almanac, Boston Academy, Sacred Lyre and Manhattan Collection Singing Books, Blank Day Books, Ledgers, Journals and Blotters, Justices' Dockets, Toy Bibles, Primers, 100 kinds, Song Books, 20 kinds, and various other Schooling, together with Water Colors, Wax Ink, Quills, Steel Pens, Letter Paper, (an excellent article), and common Cap Paper, Ink Stands, Lead Pencils, Drawing Pencils, B. B. & H. B. and Prepared India Rubber.

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

WM. R. PERRY, 37-3m. January 8, 1844.

DR. OSGOOD'S INDIA CHOLAGOGUE.

AMONG the most valuable medicines used in medicine, is that restoring influence upon constitutions impaired and injured by previous attacks of bilious fever, or fever and ague; or by a long residence in those climates which produce them. There are many constitutions which become gradually undermined by a misused laxative, and which are restored to health in such cases, the Cholagogue acts like a charm—the slow complexion, loss of appetite, languor, weariness and depression of spirits, with other unpleasant symptoms which render life a burden, all yield to this remedy when faithfully used according to the directions of the accompanying pamphlet. It is entirely a vegetable preparation, and may be taken with perfect safety under all circumstances of the system.

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

RAIL ROAD HOTEL.

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

THE above Hotel has been greatly enlarged, and fitted up in a style equal to any public house in Detroit, for comfort and convenience. Its location is in a healthy and pleasant part of the city, being near 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 Boats cannot find a more convenient place than this, being near the Cars on both Rail Roads, and in immediate connection with the Boats. The Proprietors assure the public that no pains will be spared to furnish their TABLE with the best the Market affords, and their customers find a more convenient place than this, being near the Cars on both Rail Roads, and in immediate connection with the Boats. The Proprietors assure the public that no pains will be spared to furnish their TABLE with the best the Market affords, and their customers find a more convenient place than this, being near the Cars on both Rail Roads, and in immediate connection with the Boats.

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

E. DEAN'S CELEBRATED CHEMICAL PLASTER.

The most effectual remedy yet discovered for Rheumatism, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Inflammation in the Eyes, Stuffed Throat in Scarlet Fever, Quinsy, &c. &c.

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

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

For sale by the following Agents in Michigan: H. W. Reed, N. J. J. C. Lorraine, C. Shanahan, Edwardburgh, Wm. O. Austin, White Pine, Isaac Benham, Jr., Conant, Danl. L. Kimberly, Schoolcraft, H. B. Huston, & P. March, J. M. Kalamazoo, James W. Cothren, P. M. Galesburg, T. L. Bolckom, P. M. Battle Creek, James M. Parsons, P. M. Marshall, Paul Raymond, Druggist, Jackson, Peter Van Every, Franking, Julia Dean, Pontiac, Mack & Sprague, Rochester, Mack Stephens, Uice, E. C. Gallup, Mt. Clemens, G. J. G. Hill, Detroit, John Owen & Co., Detroit, Dr. Thos. M. Sweeney, Dearbornville, E. Samson, Ypsilanti, J. H. LUND, W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, Ann Arbor, CHRISTIAN EBERBACH, 49-ly

RAIL ROAD TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

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

N. B. Carriages always in readiness to convey passengers to and from Ann Arbor and Detroit, May 9, 1843. WM. CHAMP, 4-ly

A Farm for Sale.

SITUATED in the town of Ingham, Ingham County, Michigan. Said Farm contains one hundred and fifty acres handsomely situated in the midst of a thriving settlement. The land is what is usually called timbered Land, in Michigan, the timber being sugar-maple, whiteoak, beach, ash, oak, &c. all kinds of timber peculiar to the timbered land of Michigan. There is on this farm about forty acres of good improvement: a good part of this is English Meadow. Also, a good LOG HOUSE AND NEW BARN, framed, 34 by 42 feet, well finished. There are also on the place farming utensils, such as Chains, Ploughs, Drag, Cart, Fanning Mill, &c. which will be sold at the place.

TERMS OF SALE. One quarter of purchase money down; the remainder in ten years, if necessary, with annual interest. For particulars enquire of the subscriber in Dexter village. JULIUS RANNEY, March 20, 1844. 48-ly

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. It has numerous certificates now in our possession, of the extraordinary cures lately performed by it, but fearing there may be some persons affected who have been guilty by using the imitations got up by others, we would respectfully request them to call on us to satisfy themselves of its many cures in similar cases. By purchasing of us they can rely upon the genuineness of the article, which they should be careful to do, as we are told there is a spurious article of the same name for sale in this vicinity. Be careful to observe that Bristol's Extract of Sarsaparilla 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

WHOLESALE & RETAIL. J. M'FARREN.

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, SMART'S BLOCK, 157 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT. Keeps constantly for sale a complete assortment of Miscellaneous, School and Classical Books; Letter and Cap Paper, plain and ruled, Quills, Ink, Sewing Wax, Culinary Wrapping Paper, Printing Paper, of all sizes; and Book, News and Capstan Ink, of va.

BLANK BOOKS.

Full and complete of every variety of ruling. MEMORANDUM BOOKS, &c. To Merchants, Teachers, and others, buying in quantities, a large discount made. SABATH SCHOOL & BIBLE SOCIETY DEPOSITORY 51-5f.

WOOL AND WOOLEN CLOTHS.

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

BINGHAM & CHAPMAN.

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

ABBOTT & BEECHER.

RETAIL DEALERS IN DOMESTIC STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

JUST received a larger Stock than ever of Heavy Brown Sheetings, Shirtings and Drillings, Bleached Goods, Calicoes, Aprons, Checks, Bagging, Burlaps, Diapers, Crats, Muslin, Fustians, Mole Skins, Satinets, Sheep's Gray Cloth, Buckskin Cloth, Fancy Cassimeres, &c. &c. Wollweiner

Coatings, Alpaca Yarns, Changeable Stripe Do. Fancy Alpaca, Grape Delaines, India Cloth, Mouslin De Laines, Parisians, Chussus, Shawls, Robes, Rovers, Cardinals, Damask, Shawls, Blankets, Felt and Pilot Over Coatings, Blankets, Flannels, and Superior BEAVER CLOTHS, Leather, Cotton Yarn, Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Rice and Tobacco.

All of which Goods will be sold at the LOWEST PRICES that they can be bought for West of New York City, and we wish our Friends to give us a Call before Buying. WANTED. POT ASH, WOOL AND FLOUR, For which we will pay the highest prices either in CASH or GOODS.

PETERS' PILLS.

TRUTH HAS PREVAILED. PETERS' Vegetable Pills have been ten years before the public. During that period they have obtained a celebrity unparalleled in the history of the most popular medicines which have preceded them or have followed in their track. The happy combination of vegetable ingredients to which these pills owe their efficacy, is the result of years of earnest study and experiment, directed by long previous experience in the properties of medicinal substances, the pathology of disease, the nature and modes of operation of the various fluids which minister to the support and sustenance of the human body, and organization by which those fluids are prepared, modified and distributed. The triumph of skill, and patient experiment has been complete. Throughout the continent, in Europe, and on the continent of America and the West Indies, and on the continent of Europe, the curative virtues of Peter's Vegetable Pills, are gratefully acknowledged. They may be called the medicine PAR EXCELLENCE, of the Southern States. Their consumption south of the Potomac, is enormous, and continues to increase. No other pill 'goes down' so readily, however sugared over with bread puffs and home manufactured certificates.

Peters' Vegetable Pills may be termed a universal medicine, for these is scarcely any derangement or obstruction of the organs, or any functions of the human machine which they will not alleviate or remove when administered in the early stages of congestion of the stomach or bowels, they speedily 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 bodily powers which characterize the operation of most other cathartics, and they may be administered without the slightest fear of producing local inflammation, so frequently caused by the use of purgative pills, and attended by the quicks and charlatans of the day.

In almost all stages of disease, Peters' Vegetable Pills will be found of beneficial effect, but they should always be resorted to when the first symptom makes its appearance. The conquest of the most obstinate and chronic diseases, their exhibition is never followed by that prostration of the bodily powers which characterize the operation of most other cathartics, and they may be administered without the slightest fear of producing local inflammation, so frequently caused by the use of purgative pills, and attended by the quicks and charlatans of the day.

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E. DEAN'S CELEBRATED CHEMICAL PLASTER.

THE following is one from among the numerous testimonials from persons of the highest respectability, which the proprietors have received.

LETTER FROM JOHN S. CARTER. Druggist and Apothecary Erie, Pa. dated July 1843. Messrs. H. HARRIS & Co., Gentlemen: In reply to your favor of the 1st instant, it affords me pleasure to state, that I have during the last three years sold many dozens of E. Dean's Chemical Plaster, and it has almost invariably given satisfaction to the purchasers. It has done wonders to my certain knowledge, both in Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism. An old gentleman who had been afflicted with it for years remarked to me that he had expended more than thirty dollars with doctors without benefit, when he was directed to try the plaster, from one box of which he says he recovered 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, JOHN S. CARTER.

For the diseases in which this Plaster is applicable, see advertisement in another column of this paper. E. Dean's Chemical Plaster is for sale in Ann Arbor, (Lower Town) by J. H. LUND, and W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, Upper Town. CHRISTIAN EBERBACH, Upper Town, 49-ly

JAMES G. BIRNEY, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

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

TO THE VICTOR BELONG THE SPOILS.

ALTHOUGH many preparations in the form of "POPULAR MEDICINES" have been before the public, claiming to give relief and even cure the most inveterate diseases, yet none have so well answered the purpose as Dr. SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES, 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 to the verge of the grave by being reduced Consumption and Hectic Fever, by their use have the rose of health restored to the highest grade, and have lived to speak forth the praises of this invaluable medicine. Dr. Sherman's

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

"CAMPFIRE LOZENGES" relieve headache, Nervous Sick-headache, Palpitation of the Heart, and sickness in a very 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, joints, side, breast, neck, limbs, rheumatism, &c. &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, Ann Arbor, February 5, 1844. 41

THE TRUE PAIN EXTRACTOR SALVE.

WHICH cures like a charm all BURNS by fire or water, and every external SORE, PAIN, INFLAMMATION, ACHE or ITCH, never yet found upon the human family, to which it has been applied, must always be sought genuine from Comstock & Co., of New York, or their authorized agents, who can be ascertained 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 Comstock's Pain Extractor Salve, and the price will be refunded in any case if it ever would be reduced more than four fold, and is now sold for 25 cents, the former price being two dollars. The 50 cent size now contains four times as much as the former, and the \$1 size now contains eight times as much.

No family that has any title to humanity, will fail to have Comstock's Pain Extractor Ointment always at hand, to save life, all scars, and reduce all sores from the face, in five minutes, provided they have seen it used, or will believe those who have used it. COMSTOCK & CO., 21, Courtland Street, New York.

Be sure, therefore, and ask for Comstock's Pain Extractor Ointment, and the price will be refunded in any case if it ever would be reduced more than four fold, and is now sold for 25 cents, the former price being two dollars. The 50 cent size now contains four times as much as the former, and the \$1 size now contains eight times as much.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!

THE subscriber having just received several cases of BRASS and WOOD CLOCKS, of various descriptions, is prepared to sell them Cheap for Cash. Also, a general assortment of JEWELRY, consisting in part of Gold Finger Rings, and Bosom Pins, Hearts and Crosses, Silver and Common Thimbles, Watch Chains and Keys, Fencil Cases, also, Spoons, Sugar Bowls, Butter Knives, Tooth and Hair Brushes, Pocket Books, Violin Strings, Needles, Pins, Hooks, Cylinders, Spectacles, Fine Combs, Dressing Combs, Side Combs, Back Combs, Pocket Combs, Water Pans, Marking Cotton, Steel Pens, and Trussers, Snuff & Tobacco Boxes, &c. &c. All of which will be sold as cheap as any other establishment this side of New York. N. B. The subscriber thankful for so large a share of public patronage, still solicits a continuance of the same. CLOCKS