

# THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

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## THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

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## COMMUNICATIONS.

### EXTRACT

From an Address to the Liberty Association of Detroit.

BY HORACE HALLOCK.

(Conclusion.)

### Friends and Fellow Citizens:

From this hazy glance at their principles and party leaders, may we not safely assert that teaching the vital principle for which we contend have nothing to hope from either of the great political parties of the day—that the shameful motto, (worthy a barbarous age) inscribed alike upon the banners under which they rally, is "slavery sanctioned and sanctified"—emancipation eternally opposed? Claiming, therefore, that the issue is now fairly before the American people, we raise the standard of the "Liberty Party." On its broad folds is inscribed that spirit-stirring, eternal truth—"all men are created equal, and endowed with these unalienable rights: life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness!" May we not ask and expect every lover of freedom—every friend of humanity to rally beneath it?—

The last objection urged against us, that we cannot succeed, scarce deserves a notice. Can we succeed? How it sounds in the light of the facts, which the Liberty Party has rolled up within the past three years! Cannot succeed? Go tell this to the southern oppressor—think you it will calm his fears? Will he "lay the flattering unction to his soul" and dream that all is well? Oh no—he sees in that little cloud of influence, though no "bigger than a man's hand," the presage of a coming storm that will soon sweep away his "relics of Rome" and break the rod of his oppression! Cannot succeed? Then must truth have lost its power! But we can succeed—every vote added to the Liberty Party, is swelling that tide of influence, which, like a mighty flood, will roll through our guilty land, and sweep away the foundations of a slavery from our midst.

Now, then, can any man longer contend that to vote our ticket is a mere abstraction—a total loss of influence? As well might he declare that the little rivulet, as it leaps towards the mighty river, and helps to swell its rising flood, is a mere abstraction—that every drop of the woman's axe, as it tends to fell the lofty oak, is a mere abstraction!—that every ray of light, as it contributes to swell the brightness of the midday splendor, is a mere abstraction! All these minute particles of agency do not more surely contribute to the great end at which they aim, than does every bullet cast for Liberty to the success and final triumph of our cause. But let no one take refuge in the neglect of duty from the assurance, that the cause will roll on and succeed attend it, though they withhold their effort. To any such we may well commend the solemn language of Mordecai to Esther, respecting her duty towards her oppressed and suffering brethren, "for if thou, altogether holdest thy peace at this time, shall their enlargement and deliverance rise from another place—but thou and thy father's house shall be destroyed, and who knows whether thou art come to the Kingdom for such a time as this!"

And now, before we close, let us glance for a moment at the fearful guilt of our nation in longer cherishing this horrid system of oppression; and our duty, as Christian patriots, to seek its instant destruction. In the light of the words which God has pronounced upon oppression—in face of the fact, He has declared that the cry of the oppressed shall enter His ear, and not be disregarded—in view of the awful disclosures of His word and Providence, touching his dealings with oppressors, does it not become us to "take heed to our ways?" If, in the days of our Revolutionary fathers, when some of the guilt of slavery might, with a show of reason, be charged to the cupidity of the mother country, when its victims in our land numbered less than half a million—when, instead of legislation for its extension and planting the sentinels of law around for its perpetuity and defence, the voice, even of its supporters was loud in condemnation of its guilt, and prayed for its removal. If, then, in view of all its horrors it became one of the patriot fathers of our land to exclaim, with fearful forebodings, "I tremble for my country when I remember that God is just," Oh, what should be the feeling of the Christian patriot, in view of its present guilt? Guilt, increased, not only by the increase of the crime itself, but also by the resistance of a flood of light touching the safety of its instant removal—light, which comes bearing upon us from more than thirty Kingdoms and dependencies where it has been abolished since the commencement of the present century.

In view of the tenacity with which we cling to its abominations, despite the rebuke of God's providence, I confess, I tremble for my country. I regard it no childish fear—let others, if they will, assume the fearful responsibility of braving the judgments of Heaven, I choose the path of safety, no less than duty, and would seek to "bring forth fruits meet for repentance." Who that believes in the righteous providence of God, and looks back over the history of our land for a few past years—sees its pecuniary embarrassments—the deluge of crime that has rolled over

it, (fearful precursor of His vengeance wrath,) and the confusion poured into the councils of the nation, who is not ready to admit that God's hand, in judgment is upon us—that same power which took off the chariot wheels of Pharaoh's pursuing host that they "dragged heavily," and sent the angel of confusion into Sennacherib's mighty army. Were we not dead to his remembrance, we should regard these things as the presage of coming wrath, and seek by timely repentance to avert it. But if there is one trait in the character of the present, more fearful than another, it is the utter disregard with which we treat these rebukes of His providence, and rush heedless on to repeat the shameful deeds of cruelty, man-worship and oppression! We know that God is a God of retributive justice, and though His justice slumber long, yet it cannot—will not, sleep forever!

In view of this solemn conclusion, supported not only by the unerring testimony of His word, but by the observation of His providence, Oh! how should the hearts of his people tremble in view of the long-continued, aggravated oppression of our guilty land! Look at the score of thousands which this modern Malch annually devour! And when we number up the aggregate of its victims for the past 20, 30, 40 years and see the dark catalogue swelling to hundreds of thousands—does not the heart of humanity sicken at the dreadful sight? Oh! methinks if any thing can fill the soul of the Christian patriot with sad forebodings—if any thing should awaken the fear that the days of our Republic are numbered—that the star of our country's hopes would go down at noon—and in the place of our beautiful standard with its "E PLURIBUS UNUM"—mark of our strength—would soon be seen a tattered flag, and our beloved Union rent asunder—it must be this, that we have long cherished, and still cling to this Heaven-daring, God-provoking system of oppression! And yet amid all these causes of fearful foreboding, there is hope for my country! A star of deliverance has arisen—it appeared upon our national horizon, and shone its light across the dark, tempestuous, political sea of '40—mild and beautiful in the radiance of hope, its beams fell on the excited bosom of that ocean of passion—true, some predicted that it was but a *fiery meteor*, that would shine but for a moment and then go out in darkness! Others, that it was but a *spark of fire*—struck off in a moment of heated zeal, and would soon "die away"—others, that it was a *waning star*, thrown out of its proper orbit and would soon disappear and be forgotten—but despite all these predictions, it took its place in the political firmament, and has moved steadily on in its upward course to the zenith of its glory, and already, as the anxious patriot sends up the enquiry to the sentinel upon our country's watch-tower, "watchman, what of the night? watchman, what of the night?" The cheering response is heard, "the morning cometh!"

Let us, we halt your presence with us this evening with joy and hope. We know the influence you can exert for weal or woe, on every moral cause—and shall it be wanted, or withheld in the advancement of the cause for which we meet? Possessing, as it does, political as well as moral character, we are aware that our enemies may enquire, "what have you to do with politics?" and yet of the power of this *truth*, they have deprived themselves by urging the attendance of your sex at their political gatherings. But we plead that our cause has peculiar claims upon your sympathy, and may well demand the warm aspiration of your souls for its success. It is the cause of suffering humanity; and when has such a cause failed to touch a chord of sympathy in woman's heart? Think of the anguish and woe daily experienced by thousands of your sex in our land writing under all the horrors of this cruel system!

"Think of the frantic mother, Lamenting for her child,  
"Till falling lashes another Her cries of anguish wild  
Can you behold unheeding, Life's holiest feelings crush'd?  
When woman's heart is bleeding— Shall woman's voice be hushed?"

Already has the influence of your sex been felt in the advancement of our righteous cause. The names of *Grimes, Chandler, Childs*, and other sisters whose pen and prayers have helped to roll it forward, will be embalmed in the heart of the slave and held in affectionate remembrance when the memory of their oppressors shall perish. Do you ask what you can do in this sacred cause? Although the battle-ground is somewhat changed, and you are not called to enter the field of political strife, yet you have duties, high, solemn, and important duties to perform. "Thy voice, to encourage and cheer the hearts of husbands, brothers and friends, while engaged in the stern conflict with this treacherous foe—yours to cultivate and spread around you a feeling of Heaven-born sympathy for the suffering slave—impelling other minds to act—yours to implant in the young hearts of your rising offspring a deadly hatred to this direful curse—and last, yours to bestige the mercy seat for speedy rescue to the captive bound in chains—there, unseen by mortal eye, may you "move the arm that moves the world," and let your power be felt! Oh! then, forget not the slave!

"When the morning shines, when the noon is bright,  
When the evening comes with its quiet light,  
When the dark night steals of each leafy spray,  
Then sister, then for the captive pray!"

Fellow members of this association, we have a cause committed to our trust, the importance of which an *Angel* scarce could fathom!—a cause which involves, not only the temporal and eternal welfare of millions of suffering captives in our land, but in a measure, the weal or woe of our nation. Does it not become us to bring to its advancement the purest feelings as well as the untiring energies of our souls? We are upon the eve of exciting scenes—our whole country is again about to be rocked upon the bilious of political strife, and in view of this will you suffer one word of caution? Let us speak to be upon our guard, lest amid these wide spread elements of strife, and in a moment of excited zeal, we betray a warpath of passion that may give to our wary enemies a momentary advantage, and cause the mighty truths we utter to fall, in a measure, powerless upon the judgment and conscience of our opponents. Now, can this caution be regarded less needless, from the fact that *soul-stirring* truths we are called to utter, possess in

themselves the very elements of an honest, patriotic enthusiasm. We can truly say, "on such a theme, 'twere almost madness to be calm!" And here, we surely would grant nothing to the claims of those political opponents, who, when the most trifling issue is at stake, seek to raise a whirlwind of excitement for the interests of their party, and yet, when the holy cause of Liberty is pleaded, would fain have its advocates restrain their zeal—comprising the insignificant issues they present, while passing over "justice, judgment and mercy," they seek to move heaven and earth, to advance the interests of their party idols, we think it may be safely said, their zeal "resembles ocean into tempest tossed, to wait a feather or to drown a fly!"

And yet, however unreasonable may be their demands of us—difficult as the task may be, and strong as the temptations to judge in passionate rebuke of the vile system we oppose, fidelity to our righteous cause requires us to be on our guard. Let us, then, seek amid the whirlwind that shall rage around us, to maintain our position with a calm, firm, steadfastness befitting the majesty of the truth with which we are clothed.  
But let us not mistake *idleness*, or inactivity for calmness. Oh! not with a cause in which are garnered up the hopes of the nation—and an enemy whose ceaseless vigilance, and malign influence is every where present—with the prospect of certain victory full before us, surely every motive that can move the human soul to action—*morning action*, is our! God yourself, then, for the conflict, seek to quit yourselves like men, and look not for reward or rest till the day of triumph comes—*come it surely will!* Then, as we see the dark cloud of God's judgments rolled back from our guilty land—the stain of oppression wiped from our "Star Bangled Banner," and hear the glad song of redeemed millions, like the "sound of many waters" go up to Heaven—then may we rest from our toils, and rejoice over the fruit of our efforts in a nation delivered—the captive set free!!!

### WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, April 24, 1844.

A vigorous attempt is making to procure from the Treasury of this nation \$70,000 for Ruiz and Montez, the claimant of the Amistad Africans. The main facts are well known. A number of men, women and children, were torn from their home and country, by the lawless hands of brutal piracy; this immediately converted immortality into goods and chattels. England was required to pay for them. One of our Secretaries once declared that her refusal would be good ground for war. England never acknowledged the doctrine, and though she paid to avoid disputes, she declared officially she would never do so again. This same favorite doctrine was again advanced in the Amistad case, and it was contended that the vessel being Spanish, and her owners regarding the men on board as slaves, there was law enough to hold them slaves in the U. S. Our Supreme Court thought otherwise however, and now it would be very convenient to have the country committed *nationally* to this important southern doctrine, so that when a similar case shall next occur affecting the South, the country may be bound to maintain it at the bayonets point, or may compensate the domestic, as it did the foreign sufferer, out of the national purse.

Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, has promptly met this present iniquitous demand, as he has done many others, on the threshold. He has declared war to the knife. The committee of Foreign Affairs of course reported in favor of it and introduced a bill by their Chairman Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, of Pa. This latter moved later to print 10,000 copies of his laboured report taking dangerous and high proslavery ground. Mr. Giddings assailed the measure with great force and spirit. I could see Mr. Ingersoll quail under the onset at different places; although remarkable for self command, and a powerful debater, he could not forbear writing—He was expected to have replied and defended his report, but "discretion is the better part of valor." His hantling was rather of the tender order, so he said not a word, but silently permitted the subject to be on the table. The effort is said to have been one of Mr. Giddings' best. He continues very faithful to the cause, and spares no effort to thwart the unholy schemes of the South. Yet this \$70,000 donation is almost sure of being consumed; it will result as all other determined Southern measures do, in their success. And so it will be until the free states shall rise in their strength and absolutely refuse to continue the victims they ever have been to the South.

Only think of this measure of barefaced audacity—this piece of unblushing robbery. \$70,000 to go from our treasury to foreigners—to pirates—to traffickers in a business even our own treaties have stigmatized as foul—and why is this sum to be paid to them? Merely because their man-speculation failed, and that our Constitution was not such as sustained their piracy.

There have been many occasions during the revolutionary war, and the war of 1814 when slaves were killed in the U. S. service; compensation was frequently demanded for them, but invariably refused because the Constitution did not recognize slavery and regarded black men as persons and not things. The most remarkable instance, was the case of Francis Larch of New Orleans. His horse, cart and slave were pressed into the American service at the battle of New Orleans; the horse and man were killed, and the cart destroyed. He applied to Congress for remuneration; they paid him for the cart and horse, but not for the man. The report is to be found in vol. 3 of proceedings of the 1st session, 21st Congress, doc. 404, A. D. 1830.

The U. S. never has paid for a slave to its subjects even though lost in public service, yet forsooth the nation is now called upon to pay for a whole cargo of *freemen*—men never reduced into slavery

even by a semblance of the law of any nation under the sun: to pay that sum to entire strangers, with whom they had no intercourse, and who actually ought to have been tried for piracy or for knowingly receiving its fruits? And at the very time the public money is thus sought to be lavished, a dollar cannot be had for northern improvements—for Lake harbors, or Rivers, unless after a hard fight, and the donation of a "quid pro quo" to the south, the "quid" preponderating as it has done by 3 or 4 dollars to the south for 1 to the north.

The motives for this "Ruiz and Montez" donation are fourfold. 1st, sympathy with the slave trade, the same feeling which prevents the U. S. from cooperating with the rest of the world in a treaty for its suppression. 2nd, a maddened feeling of disappointment that the Amistad affair proved a successful assertion of Liberty. Such exhibitions as the Amistad and Creole assertions of right are horrible to the sensitive southern nerves and must be counteracted. 3d, a desire to cast a taint on the decision of the Supreme Court, by leaving the world to infer that the decision was wrong, and thus procuring for all similar cases a precedent or decision in Congressional Legislation, which failed to be had in the Court. 4th, a desire to commit this country to the mad doctrines advanced by southern men, when their slaves emancipated themselves on the Creole. It was then asserted, that a ship carried wherever she went the law of her country; that Virginia law spread across the Ocean, and entered British ports with the Creole, and that the slaves of Virginia were still then slaves in Nassau. It was for disputing this doctrine, and saving the country from a war in its support that Mr. Giddings was censured in '42, but the people sustained him so nobly, that the subject was immediately abandoned. The same doctrines were advanced when cargoes of slaves were driven by stress of weather from the American to the English coasts, and the slaves became free. England was required to pay for them. One of our Secretaries once declared that her refusal would be good ground for war. England never acknowledged the doctrine, and though she paid to avoid disputes, she declared officially she would never do so again. This same favorite doctrine was again advanced in the Amistad case, and it was contended that the vessel being Spanish, and her owners regarding the men on board as slaves, there was law enough to hold them slaves in the U. S. Our Supreme Court thought otherwise however, and now it would be very convenient to have the country committed *nationally* to this important southern doctrine, so that when a similar case shall next occur affecting the South, the country may be bound to maintain it at the bayonets point, or may compensate the domestic, as it did the foreign sufferer, out of the national purse.

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My opinions of the expediency of the treaty of 1819, did not prevail. The country and Congress were satisfied with it, appropriations were made to carry it into effect, the line of Sabine was recognised by us as our boundary, in negotiations both with Spain and Mexico, after Mexico became independent, and measures have been in actual progress to mark the line from the Sabine to Red river, and thence to the Pacific ocean. We have thus fairly alienated our title to Texas, as the only belligerents. But have we any certain guaranty that Mexico would obtain no allies among the great European Powers? Suppose any such powers, jealous of our increasing greatness, and disposed to check our growth and cripple us, were to take part in behalf of Mexico in the war, how would the different belligerents present themselves

to Christendom and the enlightened world? We have been seriously charged with an inordinate spirit of territorial aggrandizement; and without admitting the justice of the charge, it must be owned that we have made vast acquisitions of territory within the last forty years. Suppose Great Britain and France, or one of them, were to take part with Mexico, and by manifesto, were to proclaim that their objects were to assist a weak and helpless ally, to check the spirit of encroachment and ambition of an already overgrown Republic, seeking still further acquisitions of territory, to maintain the independence of Texas, disconnected with the United States, and to prevent the further propagation of slavery from the United States, what would be the effect of such allegations upon the judgment of an impartial and enlightened world?

Assuming that the annexation of Texas is war with Mexico, is it competent to the treaty-making power to plunge this country into war, not only without the concurrence of, but without deigning to consult Congress, to which, by the Constitution, belongs exclusively the power of declaring war?

I have hitherto considered the question upon the supposition that the annexation is attempted without the assent of Mexico. If she yields her consent, that would materially affect the foreign aspect of the question, if it did not remove all foreign difficulties. On the assumption of that assent, the question would be confined to the domestic considerations which belong to it, embracing the terms and conditions upon which annexation is proposed. I do not think that Texas ought to be received into the Union, as an integral part of it, in decided opposition to the wishes of a considerable and respectable portion of the Confederacy. I think it far more wise and important to compose and harmonize the present Confederacy, as it now exists, than to introduce a new element of discord and distraction into it. In my humble opinion, it should be the constant and endeavor of American statesmen to eradicate prejudices, to cultivate and foster concord, and to produce general contentment among all parts of our Confederacy. And true wisdom, it seems to me, points to the duty of rendering its present members happy, prosperous, and satisfied with each other, rather than to attempt to introduce alien members against the common consent and with the certainty of deep dissatisfaction. Mr. Jefferson expressed the opinion, & others believed, that it was never in the contemplation of the framers of the Constitution to add foreign territory to the Confederacy, out of which new States were to be formed. The acquisitions of Louisiana and Florida may be defended upon the peculiar ground of the relation in which they stood to the States of the Union. After they were admitted, we might well pause awhile, before our vast wastes, develop our resources, prepare the means of defending what we possess, and augment our strength, power and greatness. If hereafter further territory should be wanted for an increased population, we need entertain no apprehensions but that it will be acquired by means, it is to be hoped, fair, honorable, and constitutional.

It is useless to disguise that there are those who espouse and those who oppose the annexation of Texas upon the ground of the influence which it would exert, in the balance of political power, between two great sections of the Union. I conceive that no motive for the acquisition of foreign territory would be more unfortunate, or pregnant with more fatal consequences, than that of obtaining it for the purpose of strengthening one part against another part of the Confederacy. Such a principle, put into practical operation, would menace the existence, if it did not certainly sow the seeds of a dissolution of the Union. It would be to proclaim to the world an insatiable and unquenchable thirst for foreign conquest or acquisition of territory. For if to-day Texas be acquired to strengthen one part of the Confederacy, to-morrow Canada may be required to add strength to another. And after that might have been obtained, still other and further acquisitions would become necessary to equalize and adjust the balance of political power. Finally, in the progress of this spirit of universal dominion, the part of the Confederacy which is now weakest, would find itself still weaker from the impossibility of securing new theatres for those peculiar institutions which it charged with being desirous to extend.

But would Texas, ultimately, really add strength to that which is now considered the weakest part of the Confederacy? If my information be correct, it would not. According to that, the Territory of Texas is susceptible of a division into five States of convenient size and form. Of these, two only would be adapted to those peculiar institutions to which I have re-

ferred to. I did not think it proper, unnecessarily, to introduce at present a new element among the other exciting subjects which agitate and engross the public mind. The rejection of the overture of Texas, some years ago, to become annexed to the United States, had met with general acquiescence. Nothing had since occurred materially to alter the question. I had seen no evidence of a desire being entertained, on the part of any considerable portion of the American people, that Texas should become an integral part of United States. During my sojourn in New Orleans, I had indeed, been greatly surprised, by information which I received from Texas, that, in the course of last fall, a voluntary overture had proceeded from the Executive of the United States to the authorities of Texas to conclude a treaty of Annexation, and that, in order to overcome the repugnance felt by any of them to a negotiation upon the subject, strong and, as I believed, erroneous representations had been made to them of a state of opinion in the Senate of the United States favorable to the ratification of such a treaty. According to these representations, it had been ascertained that a number of Senators, varying from thirty-five to forty-two, were ready to sanction such a treaty. I was aware, too, that holders of Texas lands and Texas scrip, and speculators in them, were actively engaged in promoting the object of annexation. Still, I did not believe that any Executive of the United States would venture upon so grave and momentous a proceeding, not only without any general manifestation of public opinion in favor of it, but in direct opposition to strong and decided expressions of public disapprobation. But it appears that I was mistaken. To the astonishment of the whole nation, we are now informed that a treaty of annexation has been actually concluded, and is to be submitted to the Senate for its consideration. The motives for my silence, therefore, no longer remain, and I feel it to be my duty to present an exposition of my views and opinions upon the question, for what they may be worth, to the public consideration.

I adopt this method as being more convenient than several replies to the respective communications which I have received. I regret that I have not the advantage of a view of the treaty itself, so as enable me to adapt an expression of my opinion to the actual conditions and stipulations which it contains. Not possessing that opportunity, I am constrained to treat the question according to what I presume to be the terms of the treaty. If, without the loss of national character, without the hazard of foreign war, with the general concurrence of the nation, without any danger to the integrity of the Union, and without giving an unreasonable price for Texas, the question of annexation were presented, it would appear in quite a different light from that in which, I apprehend, it is now to be regarded.

The United States acquired a title to Texas, extending, as I believe, to the Rio del Norte, by the treaty of Louisiana.—They ceded and relinquished that title to Spain by which the Sabine was substituted for the Rio del Norte as our western boundary. This treaty was negotiated under the Administration of Mr. Monroe, and with the concurrence of his Cabinet, of which Messrs. Crawford, Calhoun, and Wirt, being a majority, all Southern gentlemen, composed a part. When the treaty was laid before the House of Representatives, being a member of that body, I expressed the opinion which I then entertained, and still hold, that Texas was sacrificed to the acquisition of Florida. We wanted Florida; but I thought it must, from its position, inevitably fall into our possession; that the point of a few years, sooner or later, was of no sort of consequence, and that in giving five millions of dollars and Texas for it, we gave more than a just equivalent. But, if we made a great sacrifice in the surrender of Texas, we ought to take care not to make too great a sacrifice in the attempt to reacquire it.

My opinions of the expediency of the treaty of 1819, did not prevail. The country and Congress were satisfied with it, appropriations were made to carry it into effect, the line of Sabine was recognised by us as our boundary, in negotiations both with Spain and Mexico, after Mexico became independent, and measures have been in actual progress to mark the line from the Sabine to Red river, and thence to the Pacific ocean. We have thus fairly alienated our title to Texas, as the only belligerents. But have we any certain guaranty that Mexico would obtain no allies among the great European Powers? Suppose any such powers, jealous of our increasing greatness, and disposed to check our growth and cripple us, were to take part in behalf of Mexico in the war, how would the different belligerents present themselves

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I have hitherto considered the question upon the supposition that the annexation is attempted without the assent of Mexico. If she yields her consent, that would materially affect the foreign aspect of the question, if it did not remove all foreign difficulties. On the assumption of that assent, the question would be confined to the domestic considerations which belong to it, embracing the terms and conditions upon which annexation is proposed. I do not think that Texas ought to be received into the Union, as an integral part of it, in decided opposition to the wishes of a considerable and respectable portion of the Confederacy. I think it far more wise and important to compose and harmonize the present Confederacy, as it now exists, than to introduce a new element of discord and distraction into it. In my humble opinion, it should be the constant and endeavor of American statesmen to eradicate prejudices, to cultivate and foster concord, and to produce general contentment among all parts of our Confederacy. And true wisdom, it seems to me, points to the duty of rendering its present members happy, prosperous, and satisfied with each other, rather than to attempt to introduce alien members against the common consent and with the certainty of deep dissatisfaction. Mr. Jefferson expressed the opinion, & others believed, that it was never in the contemplation of the framers of the Constitution to add foreign territory to the Confederacy, out of which new States were to be formed. The acquisitions of Louisiana and Florida may be defended upon the peculiar ground of the relation in which they stood to the States of the Union. After they were admitted, we might well pause awhile, before our vast wastes, develop our resources, prepare the means of defending what we possess, and augment our strength, power and greatness. If hereafter further territory should be wanted for an increased population, we need entertain no apprehensions but that it will be acquired by means, it is to be hoped, fair, honorable, and constitutional.

It is useless to disguise that there are those who espouse and those who oppose the annexation of Texas upon the ground of the influence which it would exert, in the balance of political power, between two great sections of the Union. I conceive that no motive for the acquisition of foreign territory would be more unfortunate, or pregnant with more fatal consequences, than that of obtaining it for the purpose of strengthening one part against another part of the Confederacy. Such a principle, put into practical operation, would menace the existence, if it did not certainly sow the seeds of a dissolution of the Union. It would be to proclaim to the world an insatiable and unquenchable thirst for foreign conquest or acquisition of territory. For if to-day Texas be acquired to strengthen one part of the Confederacy, to-morrow Canada may be required to add strength to another. And after that might have been obtained, still other and further acquisitions would become necessary to equalize and adjust the balance of political power. Finally, in the progress of this spirit of universal dominion, the part of the Confederacy which is now weakest, would find itself still weaker from the impossibility of securing new theatres for those peculiar institutions which it charged with being desirous to extend.

But would Texas, ultimately, really add strength to that which is now considered the weakest part of the Confederacy? If my information be correct, it would not. According to that, the Territory of Texas is susceptible of a division into five States of convenient size and form. Of these, two only would be adapted to those peculiar institutions to which I have re-

ferred to. I did not think it proper, unnecessarily, to introduce at present a new element among the other exciting subjects which agitate and engross the public mind.

The rejection of the overture of Texas, some years ago, to become annexed to the United States, had met with general acquiescence. Nothing had since occurred materially to alter the question. I had seen no evidence of a desire being entertained, on the part of any considerable portion of the American people, that Texas should become an integral part of United States. During my sojourn in New Orleans, I had indeed, been greatly surprised, by information which I received from Texas, that, in the course of last fall, a voluntary overture had proceeded from the Executive of the United States to the authorities of Texas to conclude a treaty of Annexation, and that, in order to overcome the repugnance felt by any of them to a negotiation upon the subject, strong and, as I believed, erroneous representations had been made to them of a state of opinion in the Senate of the United States favorable to the ratification of such a treaty. According to these representations, it had been ascertained that a number of Senators, varying from thirty-five to forty-two, were ready to sanction such a treaty. I was aware, too, that holders of Texas lands and Texas scrip, and speculators in them, were actively engaged in promoting the object of annexation. Still, I did not believe that any Executive of the United States would venture upon so grave and momentous a proceeding, not only without any general manifestation of public opinion in favor of it, but in direct opposition to strong and decided expressions of public disapprobation. But it appears that I was mistaken. To the astonishment of the whole nation, we are now informed that a treaty of annexation has been actually concluded, and is to be submitted to the Senate for its consideration. The motives for my silence, therefore, no longer remain, and I feel it to be my duty to present an exposition of my views and opinions upon the question, for what they may be worth, to the public consideration.

I adopt this method as being more convenient than several replies to the respective communications which I have received. I regret that I have not the advantage of a view of the treaty itself, so as enable me to adapt an expression of my opinion to the actual conditions and stipulations which it contains. Not possessing that opportunity, I am constrained to treat the question according to what I presume to be the terms of the treaty. If, without the loss of national character, without the hazard of foreign war, with the general concurrence of the nation, without any danger to the integrity of the Union, and without giving an unreasonable price for Texas, the question of annexation were presented, it would appear in quite a different light from that in which, I apprehend, it is now to be regarded.

The United States acquired a title to Texas, extending, as I believe, to the Rio del Norte, by the treaty of Louisiana.—They ceded and relinquished that title to Spain by which the Sabine was substituted for the Rio del Norte as our western boundary. This treaty was negotiated under the Administration of Mr. Monroe, and with the concurrence of his Cabinet, of which Messrs. Crawford, Calhoun, and Wirt, being a majority, all Southern gentlemen, composed a part. When the treaty was laid before the House of Representatives, being a member of that body, I expressed the opinion which I then entertained, and still hold, that Texas was sacrificed to the acquisition of Florida. We wanted Florida; but I thought it must, from its position, inevitably fall into our possession; that the point of a few years, sooner or later, was of no sort of consequence, and that in giving five millions of dollars and Texas for it, we gave more than a just equivalent. But, if we made a great sacrifice in the surrender of Texas, we ought to take care not to make too great a sacrifice in the attempt to reacquire it.

My opinions of the expediency of the treaty of 1819, did not prevail. The country and Congress were satisfied with it, appropriations were made to carry it into effect, the line of Sabine was recognised by us as our boundary, in negotiations both with Spain and Mexico, after Mexico became independent, and measures have been in actual progress to mark the line from the Sabine to Red river, and thence to the Pacific ocean. We have thus fairly alienated our title to Texas, as the only belligerents. But have we any certain guaranty that Mexico would obtain no allies among the great European Powers? Suppose any such powers, jealous of our increasing greatness, and disposed to check our growth and cripple us, were to take part in behalf of Mexico in the war, how would the different belligerents present themselves

to Christendom and the enlightened world? We have been seriously charged with an inordinate spirit of territorial aggrandizement; and without admitting the justice of the charge, it must be owned that we have made vast acquisitions of territory within the last forty years. Suppose Great Britain and France, or one of them, were to take part with Mexico, and by manifesto, were to proclaim that their objects were to assist a weak and helpless ally, to check the spirit of encroachment and ambition of an already overgrown Republic, seeking still further acquisitions of territory, to maintain the independence of Texas, disconnected with the United States, and to prevent the further propagation of slavery from the United States, what would be the effect of such allegations upon the judgment of an impartial and enlightened world?

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ferred, and the other three, lying west and North of San Antonio, being only adapted to farming and grazing purposes, from the nature of their soil, climate, and productions, would not admit of those institutions. In the end, therefore, there would be two slave and three free States probably added to the Union. If this view of the soil and geography of Texas be correct, it might serve to diminish the zeal both of those who oppose and those who are urging annexation.

Should Texas be annexed to the Union, the United States will assume and become responsible for the debts of Texas. be its amount what it may. What it is, I do not know certainly; but the least I have seen it stated at is thirteen millions of dollars. And this responsibility will exist, whether there be a stipulation in the treaty or not, expressly assuming the payment of the debt of Texas. For I suppose it to be undeniable that, if one nation becomes incorporated in another, all the debts, and obligations, and incumbrances, and wars of the incorporated nation, become the debts, and obligations, and incumbrances, and wars of the common nation created by the incorporation.

If any European nation entertains any ambitious designs upon Texas, such as that of colonizing her, or in any way subjugating her, I should regard it as the imperative duty of the Government of the United States to oppose to such designs the most firm and determined resistance. To the extent, if necessary, of appealing to arms to prevent the accomplishment of any such designs. The Executive of the United States ought to be informed as to the aims and views of foreign Powers with regard to Texas, and I presume that if there be any of the exceptional character which I have indicated, the Executive will disclose to the co-ordinate departments of the Government, if not to the public, the evidence of them. From what I have seen and heard, I believe that Great Britain has recently formally and solemnly disavowed any such aims or purposes—has declared that she has no intention to interfere in her domestic institutions. If she has made such disavowal and declaration, I presume they are in the possession of the Executive.

In the future progress of events, it is probable that there will be a voluntary or forcible separation of the British North American possessions from the parent country. I am strongly inclined to think that it will be best for the happiness of all parties that, in that event, they should be erected into a separate and independent Republic. With the Canadian Republic on one side, that of Texas on the other, and the United States, the friend of both, between them, each could advance its own happiness by such institutions, laws, and measures, as were best adapted to its peculiar condition. They would be natural allies, ready, by co-operation, to repel any European or foreign attack upon either. Each would afford a secure refuge to the persecuted and oppressed driven into exile by either of the others. They would emulate each other in improvements in free institutions, and in the science of self-government. Whilst Texas has adopted our Constitution as the model for hers, she has, in several important particulars, greatly improved upon it.

Although I have felt compelled, from the nature of the inquiries addressed to me, to extend this communication to a much greater length than I could have wished, I could not do justice to the subject, and fairly and fully expose my own opinions in a shorter space. In conclusion, they may be stated in a few words to be, that I consider the annexation of Texas, at this time, without the assent of Mexico, as a measure compromising the national character, involving us certainly in war with Mexico, probably with other foreign Powers, dangerous to the integrity of the Union, inexpedient in the present financial condition of the country, and not called for by any general expression of public opinion.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,  
H. CLAY.

Pin-sticking.—The pin manufactory, near Derby, Conn., has a contrivance for sticking pins in papers, which is quite marvellous. It takes in England, 60 females to stick in one day, by sunlight, 90 packs, consisting of 902,460 pins—the same thing is performed here in the same time by one woman. Her sole occupation is to pour them, a gallon at a time, into a hopper, from whence they come out, all neatly arranged upon their several papers. The mechanism, by which the labor of 59 persons is daily saved, yet remains a mystery to all but the inventor; and no person but the single one who attends to it, is upon any pretext whatever, allowed to enter the room where it operates.

At Hartford, Conn., the experiment of covering the body with sliced onions, and renewing them often till the fever subsides, has been tried with great effect in cases of scarlet fever. The onions draw the fever to the surface, and imbibe it to some extent.

MR. CALHOUN.—Our Whig friends were delighted when Mr. Calhoun was called to the helm of State. They could not compliment him enough. They are silent now.—*Cin. Herald*

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, MAY 20, 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,  
SEBERRY YORHEIS.

REVIEW OF THE LIBERTY PARTY.

The only method of attaining a sound and accurate judgment on any subject is by gaining such a knowledge respecting its intrinsic qualities and its relations to other things, as will enable the mind to see them all in rapid succession—in a glance, as it were—and then pronounce upon the matter in hand according to its general bearings. Dr. Watts invites young people to endeavor to take in extensive ideas of things as a whole, and not form their judgment from a survey of a portion only. Political men need to acquire this habit of extensive thought. Without it, they will be constantly deceived. He who does not survey the whole field, will be apt to think that all the people of the United States are of the same mind with his immediate neighborhood, or county. If there be a large Democratic majority and few Whigs, he is certain that Van Buren can be elected with ease; if there be an overwhelming Whig majority in his vicinity, he may be equally sanguine that Mr. Clay will be elected by some hundred thousand majority. As human nature is the same, and as Liberty men are liable to be over sanguine or depressed from the same reasons, and as attempts will be made to turn them back to the old parties on account of their paucity of numbers, and diminutive influence, we think it may be useful to write out a few brief and familiar notes of the actual condition of the Liberty party in each State, showing its numbers, publications, character, progress and prospects. We may not present any thing new to our readers, but the perusal of these statistics, in a collected form, cannot be without profit. We will commence with the State of

MAINE.

The population of this State in 1840 was about half a million. The number of votes cast was 93,007, of which the Whigs polled 46,613, the Democrats, 46,200, the Liberty party, 194, and two in a thousand of the whole. In 1843, the Liberty vote was 6,551, being about one in fifteen of the whole number of votes. In 1841, it was 1,663—in 1842, 2,082. Should the Liberty vote double annually in this State, the party will have a majority of all the votes in three or four years.

The diffusion of the anti-slavery leaven through the community generally, is an object worthy of the notice of Liberty men. In Maine, in 1840, Liberty votes were given in every county but two. Now, we believe every county is well organized, unless there be an exception in the "Arostook county." In two or three of the Congressional Districts, the Liberty vote exceeded 1,100.

A majority of all the votes cast is required to elect in this State. Hence, obstinate traits have taken place in very many towns and districts, the people often going to the polls five or six times. It has been proposed in the Legislature to elect by a plurality, but it is seen that this will only help the Liberty party to power the quicker. There are two Liberty Representatives in the State Legislature.

There are two Liberty papers in this State, the Bangor Gazette, and the Liberty Standard. The former is a Daily, and the first Liberty Daily in the United States. It appears to be well sustained, and besides its faithful advocacy of Liberty principles, it has a well deserved reputation for literary merit. The Standard is about the size of the Signal, and has about the same circulation. Both of these papers appear to be in a thriving condition.

We judge that the Liberty voters are drawn from the other parties in nearly equal proportions, and the Liberty men are characterized by intelligence and undeviating energy of purpose.

In this State, as in most others, the Whigs have kept up a continual war on the Liberty party, while the Democrats have been generally silent and inactive. Some of the Liberty men every thing they desired in the shape of Legislative acts, resolutions against slavery, &c., and thus, by becoming themselves non-ally to slavery parties, they have hoped to hinder the permanent establishment of the Liberty party. Were this policy carried out in good faith, in earnest, it would be successful, and the organization would be dissolved; but it is found that the other parties are mighty in words, but inefficient in deeds. The Legislature pass strong resolutions at home, but they are presented in Congress by a set of dough faces, who are pledged to the support of their party, and are trampled under foot with impunity. Hence, the necessity of a Liberty party is felt, by which men can be elected who will act in earnest for Liberty principles. But this policy of both parties, especially of the Whigs, has not been without its effect. Thus, Gov. Mattocks, (Whig,) in his late East Procla-

thousand majority. This renders it pretty certain that they will carry the State at the ensuing Presidential election, as there will be no election by the people, and then it will be decided by the Legislature. We have no means of forming an accurate estimate of the probable Liberty vote, but all the statistics we have mentioned demonstrate that the Liberty party is "a fixed fact"—that it has a permanent standing with the other parties, and that its present attitude is forward, and not retrograde. We set down Maine as certain for Liberty in 1845.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

In 1840, this State had a population of 224,481, being not very far in advance of Michigan. The whole vote of the State was 59,030, of which the Democratic ticket received 32,761, and the Whig 26,158, Liberty 111, or about two in a thousand of the whole. In 1841, it was 2,358—in 1842, 3,110—in 1843, 5,564—in 1844, for Governor, 5,829—being nearly a tenth part of the whole. This is the largest Liberty vote in proportion to the population yet given in any State. At the recent election, four tickets were run. The Whig ticket received a little less than 15,000 votes, the other two Democratic tickets having a united majority of some eight or ten thousand. This State is hopelessly committed against the Whigs, and they occupy the position of a settled and uniform minority. About two thirds of the Liberty vote are said to be from the Whigs. The Liberty party has now fourteen members in the Legislature. Should the vote double annually, the Liberty party will carry the State in three years more.

The Liberty principles are well disseminated through the State. Notwithstanding New Hampshire is the land of Athertons and Burkes, the people are intelligent and moral, and our cause finds a steady and sure support. The Liberty party has suffered greatly in this State for want of an established, permanent, well conducted paper, which might give form and shape to Liberty action. Several Liberty papers have been published there for a short time, but although sound in their doctrines, they have been, to a considerable extent, the exponents also, of personal contentions and animosities. The old organization question has also made its appearance in this State, to the disturbance of many, and the profit of none. There is a paper printed somewhere in this State, by N. P. Rogers, called the Herald of Freedom. We have not seen it, but it has the reputation of being a Semi-Infidel, No Government, Anti-Liberty paper, with other extravagances. The Editor was formerly a lawyer, and displays much caustic acuteness and severity in his denunciations of almost all mankind.

We anticipate a large increase of the Liberty vote in this State, not only on account of the character of the people, but because of the state of political parties. The Democrats are divided, and the Whigs being in a hopeless minority, cannot exert the influence they otherwise would in hindering persons from supporting the Liberty ticket, when it is a conceded fact, that that they too, in State elections tend to vote for men who could not be elected.

The Democratic party in this State have manifested the most unrelenting hostility to the anti-slavery movement, and the delegation in Congress has been notorious for the most abject servility. One of the present members, however, Mr. Hale, has had the courage to vote against the gag, and has manifested a commendable zeal for various reforms in the Army and Navy, and for the demolition of that useless monument of military aristocracy, the National Academy, at West Point.

VERMONT.

Population in 1840, 221,343, about the same as New Hampshire. The vote for General Harrison was 32,440—for Van Buren, 18,019—total 50,777. The vote for Birney was 319. In 1841, the Liberty vote was 2,794—in 1842, 2,091—in 1843, 2,504. This is the only State or Territory in the Union where the Liberty vote has fallen off, after the party was fairly organized. This falling away was not redeemed at the last election, and the course of Liberty principles will henceforth be steadily onward. But this deficiency of 670 votes, for one election, was received by the whole Whig party with one vast, universal, prolonged shout of gratification and joy, that the Liberty party was evidently dying away, after the example of its Anti-Masonic predecessor, and would soon be of no other use than

"To point a moral, or adorn a tale."  
But these anticipations have given place in their minds to the sad but undeniable conviction, that the Liberty party is a stern reality. In 1840, the Liberty vote was one in 150 of the whole; in 1843, it was one in 14. There are some seven or eight Liberty men in the Legislature.

There is a handsome and well conducted Liberty paper in this State, called the Green Mountain Freeman, which appears to be well sustained.

The Liberty party has met with a kind of opposition here, different from that it has experienced in any other State. The policy of both the other parties has been to grant the Liberty men every thing they desired in the shape of Legislative acts, resolutions against slavery, &c., and thus, by becoming themselves non-ally to slavery parties, they have hoped to hinder the permanent establishment of the Liberty party. Were this policy carried out in good faith, in earnest, it would be successful, and the organization would be dissolved; but it is found that the other parties are mighty in words, but inefficient in deeds. The Legislature pass strong resolutions at home, but they are presented in Congress by a set of dough faces, who are pledged to the support of their party, and are trampled under foot with impunity. Hence, the necessity of a Liberty party is felt, by which men can be elected who will act in earnest for Liberty principles. But this policy of both parties, especially of the Whigs, has not been without its effect. Thus, Gov. Mattocks, (Whig,) in his late East Procla-

mation, recommends to the people to pray that God would put into the hearts of the American people to abolish slavery, while he has avowed his determination to vote for one of the most inveterate slaveholders of the land for President.

The Legislature have passed an act, almost unanimously, prohibiting their citizens from slave-catching in that State.

William Slade, who formerly represented Vermont in Congress, has been dropped by his friends for some reason, and is now engaged by the Legislature as a law reporter to one of the Courts of that State. Mr. Slade was always an excellent Abolitionist, saving that he could support, advocate, and uphold the domination of the Slave Power, through the organization of his party. The last we saw from his pen was an argument against the Liberty party, and an apology for supporting Mr. Clay.

The electoral vote of this State will be given to Mr. Clay, without doubt. But the Liberty State Ticket is excellent, and we prophesy it will be well supported. An increase for three years proportionate to that of the last three, will give the Liberty party a large ascendancy in Vermont.

We are not aware that the laws of Vermont make any difference in the rights of their citizens on account of color. In all the New England States, except Connecticut, colored men are allowed to vote without any peculiar restriction. How just and reasonable this is, and yet here in the West, our remonstrances against restrictions on account of birth or descent, that relic of the feudal ages, are received with coldness, and sometimes treated with contempt, and sometimes answered with elaborate arguments from our greatest men in justification of the wrong.

POLITICAL LYING.

Many of our readers have read Mrs. Opie's work on lying. But she did not go into the branches of political lying. Had she lived in this country, she would have found a large field in this department. The ways of deceiving by a mixture of truth and falsehood are almost innumerable. To give a single instance which has come before us. E. W. Goodwin of the Albany Patriot, being short of funds to publish a tract on duelling which he had in the Press, sent a circular to some friends, asking them to contribute for this purpose. Some of these were Van Buren men, and hence the Albany Journal publishes this truth, and predicates upon it the falsehood, that the Abolition leaders have become Van Buren men, are playing a double game, &c., and prejudicing whigs against them on this account. This mixture of truth and lying is copied into the Detroit Advertiser and State Journal, and spread through our State for the same purpose. Now, the whole truth is, that the circular was sent out broad-cast to men of all parties. Out of sixteen consecutive names to which it was sent, as they stand on the original list, seven were Whigs, four Van Buren men, and five Abolitionists. So much for this story. It is true in part, and yet false as a whole.

This is but a specimen of ten thousand such instances of misrepresentation and equivocation which are continually practiced by Editors of both parties.

Mr. Goodwin requested the Editor of the Journal to insert a brief exposition of the facts in his paper, and he refused! Thus the slander is now circulating through the Whig Press far and near. It may be useful to them for a season; but the Liberty cause does not need either falsehood or misrepresentation to advance it. It will prevail without the help of either, and against the power of both.

The Washington Globe highly approves of Mr. Van Buren's plan of getting Texas peaceably, and strongly reprobrates Mr. Calhoun's correspondence in forming this treaty, in which he places annexation solely on this ground of sustaining slavery—a ground which the Globe says, must infallibly drive the non-slaveholding States into decided opposition to it. The Editor of the Globe says he knew the treaty was dead, as soon as he saw the correspondence.

The Mexican minister has gone to New York to reside, during the pendency of Texas treaty, lest he should in any manner compromise the honor of his country, by seeming to give countenance to that project. The Mexican government has avowed its determination to resist it. On the 23rd of August, Mr. Bocanegra announced to our minister, Waddy Thompson, as follows:

"That the Mexican government will consider equivalent to a declaration of war against the Mexican republic, the passage of an act for the incorporation of Texas into the territory of the U. States—the certainty of the fact being sufficient for the immediate proclamation of war."

REV. JOHN CROSS IN PRISON.

We learn from the Western Citizen, that the Rev. John Cross, well known as an anti-slavery lecturer, has been incarcerated in Knoxville jail. His alleged crime is feeding and harboring certain colored children who had left the service of their "lawful owner" in Illinois. For though this State is nominally free, yet it appears that slaves are held in some way under the authority of the State laws. We have no further particulars of the case.

THE SIX MONTHS PLAN.

Now is the time to subscribe for six months for Fifty Cents. This will bring you the news till after the election. We must circulate over two thousand copies weekly till next November. At present we print only a little more than 1,600. This will never do! Send in your orders with the pay.

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

There were sundry instructive and curious circumstances about this Convention. It was opened by prayer, (the form being the same as that used before the Declaration of Independence,) and by reading the fifth chapter of Ephesians. If the reader will turn to that chapter, he will find the Scripture lesson was admirably adapted to the circumstances of the assembly and to the occasion.

Letters were read from Geo. Evans, of Maine, J. M. Clayton, of Delaware, and J. McLean of Ohio, declining a nomination for the Vice Presidency. Mr. Clayton, of Delaware, was the first choice of the Southern members, but it was represented to them that to have both candidates from the slaveholding States would not be relished very well by the free States, and they concentrated on Mr. Frelinghuysen (pronounced Frelinghuysen) as their next choice.

There is one thing to which we would call the attention of our readers. The Whigs often deny that there is such an overruling, all controlling SLAVE POWER in this nation as Liberty men represent. Especially do they deny that the Whig party is governed by it. Now, how came Mr. Frelinghuysen to be nominated? The general expectation was that Davis or Fillmore would have the nomination; and the Northern members dividing on these, the Southern delegates concentrated on a man of their own choice, and carried him in. The whole secret is told by the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune, who was present, in three lines, thus:

"THE MATTER WAS SUBSTANTIALLY SETTLED IN A MEETING OF THE SOUTHERN MEMBERS LAST EVENING."

The correspondent of the N. Y. American says:

"The States which voted from the beginning for Frelinghuysen were, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, 1 from New York, and 2 each from Illinois, Missouri and Kentucky."

Thus the same course of action, which has given the South the supremacy in a thousand previous instances, was successful in this: (The slaveholders were united and prevailed; the men of the Free States divided, and WERE OVERCOME.)

The precise object the Southern members had in view in concentrating so unanimously on Mr. Frelinghuysen, is not yet known. That he is no abolitionist, is certain. At a Colonization meeting in New York in October, 1833, he declared that they were "fanatics, increasing injury, and sealing oppression." He also spoke with abhorrence of the proceedings of both cis and trans-Atlantic abolitionists, who are "seeking to destroy our happy Union." See N. Y. Com. Adv. October 10, 1833.

The Editor of the Boston Chronicle notices Mr. Frelinghuysen thus:

"He is now the president of a college in the city of New York, has been many years a senator, where he distinguished himself by his zeal in defence of the Cherokeees against the barbarous & lawless outrages of Georgia; is eminently a religious man, and president of many of the benevolent societies—an elder in the Presbyterian church—a temperance man of long standing and great zeal—a devoted Sabbath school teacher—an anti-slavery man of the stamp of 1825—a colonizationist, and we believe still a NEW JERSEY SLAVEHOLDER. Of this last point we do not speak with absolute certainty. We know that within a few years he had upon his hands an old woman who had been a slave of his father, and whom he was maintaining in comfort, as it was right he should; but nothing seemed to persuade him that he could be just, and just as kind to old auntie after giving her free papers, as he was now. None of his neighbors believed it necessary for him to keep himself under the stringent coercion of the law to make him do right in the matter, but he seemed to think it best that this pious mother in Israel should live and die—A SLAVE. Whether she is still living, or whether Mr. F. has ceased to be a slaveholder by the irresistible providence of God, we are not advised."

JOHN L. BROWN.

The people of South Carolina take it in high dudgeon that the whole world should trouble themselves because they talked of hanging a man for helping a slave to run away. The South Carolinian says:

"We had scarcely heard of this case in South Carolina, out of the district of Fairfield, in which it occurred; and the noise made about it abroad shows that we have vile traitors in our very midst, bent on aiding the abolitionists in their incendiary assaults on us, against whom our people should be vigilantly on their guard."

We learn that not long after the commutation of Brown's sentence, a petition was forwarded to the governor from the neighborhood in which Brown was brought up, stating facts not brought before the jury, and so well authenticated as to induce the governor to relieve him from the whipping, and grant him a full pardon. Shortly after this, the executive department, we understand, was inundated with petitions, which still continue to arrive, from nearly all the non-slaveholding States, numerous signed by men and women; and also letters from individuals, denouncing slavery, warning, threatening, and demanding a pardon for Brown."

Consistency.—The whigs say the abolitionists are in league with the locofocos; and the next thing we hear is that the whigs are the only real friends of the abolitionists. Why is it that they are so friendly to those who are in league with their enemies? They are not.

GREAT RIOT IN PHILADELPHIA! CATHOLIC CHURCH BURNED! MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED!

We have not room for all the particulars of this appalling riot. It appears that the mayor of the city was wounded; and the Catholic Church of St. Augustine, St. Michael's Church, the Catholic School Houses, the Nunnery, the dwelling of the Rev. Dr. Moriarty, and the houses of two Roman Catholic Priests were burned to the ground.

We extract a few items from the correspondence of the N. Y. Sun, May 8th and 9th:

"The mob succeeded to-day, about 1 P. M., in obtaining possession of the ground in Kensington, and St. Michael's Church and Pastor's Houses, were soon destroyed by fire—then the Seminary of the Sisters of Charity was burnt. Many houses were destroyed by tearing down."

On learning that Churches in the city were threatened, the Mayor made all provision in his power to protect the first one threatened, the beautiful Church of St. Augustine, (Catholic) in Fourth, below Vine, in the city proper, but its destruction was inevitable; it was fired about half past nine o'clock and is now a heap of ruin;—the steeple presents a fearfully grand sight, and illuminates the whole city. I fear that more of the churches will be fired yet to-night, the mob is quite large and very much excited, and unless the military (who are now in Kensington) act with decision, I fear we are to have terrible work. The citizens have under the advice of the Mayor organized in the various wards, but what can we do without arms against such an infuriated mob? So far as I have been able to judge, men of all sects, join in the strongest manner in condemning this unholly waste of property, retaliation for opinions sake.

Destruction of St. Augustine's Church.

—During the latter part of yesterday afternoon, crowds began to assemble in the vicinity of the Catholic Church of St. Augustine, on Fourth st. between Race and Vine sts.

Between four and five o'clock, the mob proceeded southward to the Roman Catholic School House, at the corner of Second and Phenix st., which after being stoned was set on fire at the top. (We understand that a quantity of Camphine Oil was thrown upon the cupola, and the fire then applied.) This beautiful building was consumed without any effort being made to save it—the firemen throwing water only upon the adjoining buildings to guard them from the flames. At six o'clock, the bare blackened and rotting walls only remained.

Mr. J. Corr's Temperance Store, on the opposite corner, north of the School House, was attacked during the afternoon, and its contents completely destroyed.

Ten frame houses adjoining St. Michael's Church southward, took fire from the building and were totally consumed—with the exception of one which was torn down to prevent the flames from catching to a brick house further to the south. Several buildings in the vicinity of the Church were somewhat injured by the heat of the flames and the flakes of fire which fell in showers.

About this time, people inhabiting the houses on Second st. and on the streets for some distance around the market, hung out American flags from their windows to show their adherence to Native American principles.

In the course of the afternoon, fire was applied to a number of frame houses on Harmony Court, (a small street running out of Cadwaladar above Jefferson st) and before the flames were stayed upwards of fifteen houses were consumed.

During the night, hostile demonstrations were made against the Cathedral Church of St. John, on Thirteenth street and against Saint Mary's Church on South Fourth street.

At the former General Cadwaladar, at the head of his force, made a speech, declaring that he had been informed that martial law was proclaimed, and allowing the crowd five minutes to leave the ground. The mob dispersed.

At the latter, the United States Marines enfiladed the street, and were brought by the commanding officer to a charge. The mob dispersed.

POSTSCRIPT.

In Philadelphia this (Thursday) morning, quietness prevailed. The military had taken possession of the city—martial law was proclaimed—when more than five persons were seen together, they were dispersed—guards were set around the streets. St. Michael's Catholic Church, last night, shared the fate of St. Augustine's. The loss of property altogether is estimated at two hundred thousand dollars.

It appears that the mob had almost indisputable possession of the city for several days. The conflagration of the churches presented a grand and brilliant appearance. In one square twenty-nine houses were burning at once, and the roaring of the great sea of fire, the roaring of which was heard at a considerable distance, mingled with the crash of falling

timbers and tumbling walls. "People were hurrying hither and thither, anxiously endeavoring to save their property; and on the open lots adjacent, piles of furniture were heaped up promiscuously. Women and children, made homeless by the destruction of their homes, were gathered in the vicinity; and the whole scene had its appropriate climax in the arms and accoutrements of the soldiers, the cannon and their guards, and the dense and dark mass of people by which the whole square was hemmed in."

The whole number of the killed and wounded is not known. The names of about a dozen who were killed, have been published, and of as many more wounded.

The riots originated at a meeting of the Native American party at a market house in Kensington. While peaceably assembled there, a shot was fired from the Hibernia Hose-house in the vicinity, when a rush was made towards it, and a fight ensued for about an hour, in which some were killed and many wounded. The next day the American Flag, much injured, was borne through the streets, inscribed with large letters: "This is the Flag that was trampled on by the Irish Papists."

The Native American party met at Kensington next day, when they were again assailed, and the fight recommenced. The hose and engine were destroyed, and a house fired, and this was the signal for the conflagrations that followed, and the general attack upon the Catholic dwellings, Nunnery, and Churches.

ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

The Madisonian says that no vote will be taken on the Texas treaty for several weeks. It is thought that propositions are to be made in the meantime to obtain the assent of Mexico. If this can be done, it will obviate one great objection to the ratification of the treaty, which has been prominently dwelt upon by Clay, Van Buren, and Webster.

To day we publish Mr. Clay's letter on this subject in full, as our readers generally will wish to see it without abridgment. As we remarked last week Messrs. Clay and Van Buren are both agreed in opposition to the treaty at present, and both agree that under other circumstances in future, Texas might, perhaps, be advantageously annexed to the Union. Mr. Van Buren has an elaborate argument to show that Texas may be constitutionally admitted; Mr. Clay seems to take that for granted. Mr. C.'s reasons against present annexation are ample and conclusive; but his carving up of Texas into two slave States and three free States is wholly fanciful.

This letter is stated to have been in Washington city five days before it was published. It was held back, lest it should affect the Virginia elections, as four fifths of the people of that State, of both parties, it is confidently affirmed, are in favor of annexation.

The treaty was printed in confidence for the use of the Senate; and shortly after, it appeared in the N. Y. Evening Post, and thence has spread to every nook and corner of the Union. It is said that Senator Tappan, of Ohio, set it afloat.

The Texas Question bids fair to exert a very great influence on the next Presidential election. Col. Benton has come out in the Globe, against the present treaty. The Albany Argus says that Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania is decidedly in favor of Annexation, and will shortly come out to that effect. Also Commodore Stewart, of the same State, is out for Annexation, even at the hazard of war. He speaks of the justice of our cause in case war should ensue.

Thus the plot thickens from day to day. It is now said that Gen. Cass will appear before the public in a few days in a letter in favor of Annexation. The Detroit Advertiser discountenances the rumor, while the Free Press sustains it. General Cass is so notoriously anti-British in all his feelings and views, that he must naturally be inclined to secure Texas against her interference. The General is also in favor of immediately taking possession of Oregon, and defending every inch of what we claim, by immediate war, if necessary. A declaration by him in favor of Annexation, we think, would be one effectual step towards securing the nomination of the Baltimore Convention.

The great majority of the Southern Democrats we suppose to be in favor of Annexation, or not opposed to it, while there is no disguising the fact, that the project is fast gaining with the party at the North. Add to this, that there is a very considerable reluctance in a large portion of the party at the North to have Van Buren, again nominated, not on account of their objections to the man, so much as because of their unwillingness to become again subject to the dominion of the old office holding cliques, who governed the party under Van Buren, and who are ready again to monopolize all the loaves and fishes, to the almost entire exclusion of the remainder of the party. Hence the "Young Democracy" are so zealous for a new candidate, and hence the "Old Hunkers" are so strenuous for Van Buren. But a few days will settle the question of nominations.

Mr. Clay has recently announced as follows:

"Hereafter, and until the pending Presidential election is decided, I cannot accept or attend any public meeting of my fellow citizens, assembled in reference to that object, to which I may have been or shall be invited."

It seems to be generally conceded that the treaty of Annexation cannot pass the Senate.



THE TARIFF BILL DEFEATED.

In the House, on the 16th, the previous question was called on a motion to lay on the table the bill to modify the Tariff act of 1842.

School Moneys for 1844.—We learn that the school moneys to be apportioned this year will be a little over \$23,000.

Mr. Niles, Senator from Connecticut, who has been insane for some time, has claimed his seat at Washington.

At the latest dates, the House of Representatives were discussing the Tariff.

On the fourth page is a story for the girls. They may all read it with advantage.

Gov. Dorr, of Rhode Island, has been found guilty. His sentence is not yet pronounced.

ANN ARBOR, May 17, 1844.

Wheat has fallen a little, buyers today offering but 65 cents. Buffalo papers of May 11 say that Flour was excessively heavy, especially Michigan.

General Intelligence.

Expectorating Tobacco Juice.—The galleries of the Senate and House of Representatives are not furnished with spittoons, and the result of such neglect is a general squirting of narcotic from the mouths of ungallant he creatures and disfiguring, the externals of the ladies there congregated.

Negotiations for a favorable foreign market for Rice, Cotton, and Tobacco, monopolize the attention of the government so exclusively, that it finds no time for attending to the immense productions of the free States, the citizens of which must be content with such foreign encouragements as individual enterprise can secure.

We are indebted to Mr. McClelland for a copy of his speech on the bill making appropriations for certain western rivers and harbors, in reply to Mr. Holmes and other Southerners who contended that such appropriations were unconstitutional and anti-democratic.

Buildings Burnt during the Riot in Philadelphia.—The following is the number of buildings, and their character, burnt during the riot in the city of Philadelphia:

1 Nursery, with furniture, &c. 1 fine dwelling occupied by Rev. Dr. Moriarty—pillaged of a valuable library, furniture, &c.—all lost. 1 neat dwelling occupied by Rev. Dr. Lochrin—robbed of its contents and burnt to the ground.

2 splendid churches with sacred vessels, drapery, books, &c. 1 Nursery, with furniture, &c. 1 fine dwelling occupied by Rev. Dr. Moriarty—pillaged of a valuable library, furniture, &c.—all lost.

1 neat dwelling occupied by Rev. Dr. Lochrin—robbed of its contents and burnt to the ground. 2 Roman Catholic schools houses, books, &c. 54 two and three story dwellings belonging to Irish families.

61 Total. Add to this twenty-seven dwellings and a market house consumed on Tuesday, and we have the appalling aggregate of eighty-eight buildings destroyed.—Free Press

The U. S. Census says that in Unadilla, Sandstone, Grass Lake, &c.—in all, 13 towns in the State, there are thirteen colored insane persons; and the same Census declares that in all these towns there is but one colored person!

Gerrit Smith has resumed his public meetings on the first day of the week. They are to be continued in Madison County through the warm season.

It is said that Mr. Secretary Spencer resigned on account of collisions between him and the President, growing out of the Texas question.

Extravagance in Old Times.—In a price current published in Philadelphia in 1720, Bohea tea is quoted at fifty shillings per pound; wheat at only three shillings per bushel; consequently it would require nearly seventeen bushels of wheat to purchase one pound of Bohea tea!

Moore, the man who fired the pistol in the House of Representatives at Washington, is likely to prove an expensive prisoner. He is boarded at Gadsby's hotel and during the night there is a watch of five men, who relieve each other every two hours.

For the Signal of Liberty. MACOMB COUNTY CONVENTION. Pursuant to public notice, the friends of the slave in Macomb Co., met in Convention at Utica, on Wednesday the 24th ult., at 1 o'clock.

Win. Canfield, of Mt. Clemens, was called to the chair, and Cha's. Kellogg, of Richmond, appointed Secretary.

The meeting was then opened with prayer, by Rev. R. R. Smith, of Ray, after which a Business Committee was appointed, who reported a series of Resolutions in relation to the following subjects:

The formation of a County Liberty Association. The organization of Town Liberty Associations throughout the County.

The multiplication of Liberty Lecturers. The dissemination of Liberty Tracts, and

The nomination of suitable men as candidates for the county officers.

The resolutions called forth some debate, but were passed with entire unanimity. A County Liberty Association was formed and the following nominations made for county officers:

For Representatives, PLYN CORBIN, CHAUNCEY CHURCH. Judge of Probate, HUMPHREY SHAW. Associate Judges, JAMES MCKAY, HIRSH GRANGER. County Clerk, NORTON L. MILLER. Register, NORTON L. MILLER. Sheriff, THOMAS L. SACKETT. Surveyor, JOEL W. MANLEY. Treasurer, HUMPHREY SHAW. Coroners, JOHN SOWLE, JEREMIAH SARBIN.

The friends of the cause seem to be waking up in the County, and are rapidly multiplying. Macomb, you may rest assured, will do her part toward the overthrow of the Slave Power.

CHAS. KELLOGG, Sec'y. Richmond, May 6th, 1844.

Receipts for the Signal of Liberty by Mail, from May 3, to May 17, 1844.

P. M. at West River, \$5. S. White \$1.25, P. M. at West Climax \$1, P. M. at Climax \$1, W. Hammond \$0, D. L. Latourette \$6, P. M. at Southfield \$2, J. Pennington \$0, A. Van Antwerp \$0, H. N. Rounds \$1.

NOTICE. The Congregational Association of Jackson will hold its Annual meeting at Leoni, on the first Tuesday of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The Conference of Churches in connection with the Association, will meet on the Wednesday following, at 1 o'clock P. M. GEO. BARNUM, Scribe of Ass'n. Leoni, April 28th 1844.

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 such importance for the cause of Liberty in the County will come before the Convention. Turn out in large numbers, friends, from all the towns in the County, and show that the cause of human Liberty has indeed "gone down"—into your hearts. Never was there a more favorable time for our cause to make progress among the untrammelled portion of the people, if all our friends will bestir themselves, and do their duty.

Don't forget to fetch along a few shillings to buy some Liberty Tracts, unless you are in your town is not already furnished with them. Let no elector in your town remain ignorant of our principles for the want of 20 pages of Liberty Tracts, which will cost but just 2 cents.

WM. RIFIELD, CHESTER HARRINGTON, ROSWELL B. REXFORD, A. LOVE, CHESTER BENNETT, THOMAS MCGEE, JOHN MCLEAN, A. WILCOX. May 7th, 1844.

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.

Each County in the District will be entitled to three times the number of delegates to the Convention. And when they buy them it is hoped they will circulate them systematically, so that every family shall be supplied.

S. B. TREADWELL, ERASTUS HUSSEY, THOMAS MCGEE, JOHN MCLEAN, J. N. STICKNEY. Jackson, May 7th, 1844.

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.

to make a nomination for a Representative in Congress from said District, to be supported at the ensuing election.

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 more zeal and effort, and to devise ways and means to double the Liberty vote in the District. A Senatorial and also County nominating Liberty Convention is also expected to be held at the same time and place.

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. It will take but little at the rate of 1000 pages for \$1—or 10 pages for 1 cent.

S. B. TREADWELL, N. M. THOMAS, A. WILCOX. Jackson, May 7th, 1844.

Among the many striking proofs of the existence of Bristol's Sarsaparilla, not the least is the fact that such a multitude of opulent and counterfeit preparations have been put forth, and some of them by men that profess a high business standing. Unless this medicine had been of sovereign value, and its great success beyond all question, it would have found no imitations. People never counterfeit that which is valueless. Whoever heard of a single counterfeit of the wild-cat currency of the West—Selling coin and safety-fund bills are counterfeited, and the fact that a thing is extensively counterfeited, is proof of its value.

The success of Bristol's Sarsaparilla has caused it to be counterfeited in almost all the cities and towns in the Union. Spurious money is universally repudiated, as also spurious medicines. No sensible person will take the false when he can get the true. People who do not wish to be imposed upon, should obtain the genuine article. Attention to this is of the first importance.

Caution—ask for Bristol's Sarsaparilla, and see that the written signature of C. C. Bristol is over the cork of the bottle, none other is genuine. For sale by W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD.

ANN ARBOR DEBATING SOCIETY. This Society meets this (Saturday) evening, May 18th. The following question was proposed for discussion, by E. G. James:

Resolved, That Labor Saving Machinery is beneficial to the laboring classes.

AFF.—F. E. Jones, A. Chip, J. Ludington, J. Sprague, G. C. Jones, L. Pulchifer, Neg.—H. Beckley, E. G. James, Thos. Keal, B. L. James, E. R. Chase, J. B. Manchester. Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to attend. E. R. POWELL, Sec'y.

RAISIN INSTITUTION. The public are hereby notified, that the RAISIN INSTITUTION, in Lenawee County, Michigan, is now in operation, and will be conducted as a

MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL, for Colored People, and all others wishing to avail themselves of its advantages. About twenty-five scholars can now be accommodated at the Institution. Our intention is to enlarge the Colony, so as to have Michigan's Mechanical Shops of different kinds established in the Colony, so that young men may learn mechanical arts and sciences while pursuing their studies.

H. BIBB, Agent for the Raisin Institution, Franklin, May 7, 1844.

DRY GOODS, DRY GROCERIES, Feathers, Paper Hangings, BASKETS, &c.

MAY be found at the lowest cash prices, at RAYMOND'S CASH STORE, 145 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit.

The undersigned has just received a full stock of SPRING GOODS, of the most desirable styles and patterns, suitable for city or country trade.

AMONG WHICH ARE: French Lawns, Gingham Muslins, Muslin de Laines, Balzarine Muslins, Striped Swiss Muslins, Rich Calicoes, of all qualities, colors and patterns. Pantaloon and Coat stuffs, such as Swedes Cassimeres, Fancy Drillings, Linen Checks, Plain Swedes, Fancy English Cassimeres, Broad Cloths, Kentucky Jeans, &c.

—ALSO—Blue Drills, do Laines, do Fustians, Tickings, Checks, Linseys, Burlaps, Baggings, new self-binding, various styles, Canvas, Brown Sheetings and Drillings, Bleached Cottons, Swiss, Jackonet, Book & Barred Muslins, Wide Faces and Lace Edgings, of every description, Vestings, Bonnets, Ribbons, Linen Cambric, Cambrics, Hankerchiefs, Cravats, &c. &c. &c.

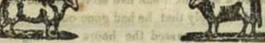
Persons trading in the city are invited, at least, to call and look at this stock, and if the prices are not as low as elsewhere, patronage is not expected. W. A. RAYMOND, 145 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, May 20, 1844. 4-6m

Feathers & Paper Hangings. The subscriber will keep a supply of Geese Feathers constantly on hand. Also an assortment of Paper Hangings, Borders, and Board Papers, &c. W. A. RAYMOND, 145 Jeff. Avenue, Detroit, May 20, 1844. 4

First rate Tea, Sugar and Coffee, at the lowest market prices, at RAYMOND'S CASH STORE, 145 Jeff. Avenue, Detroit, May 20, 1844. 4

TAKEN UP. By the subscribers at the fifteenth of Dec. a BLACK STAG, three or four years old, with a small square mark on the end of the left ear. Said Stag has been entered on Town Book, according to law. DANIEL DWIGHT, Scio, April 3, 1844. 5w50

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 15th of May, 1845, the price will be 32 cents per yard, or nine twenths of the cloth the wool will make, that is, 45 yards out of 100 manufactured. The wool will be manufactured in turn as it may come into the factory, as near as may be with reference to the different qualities. Any person who will furnish one or more parcels of wool from 50 to 100 pounds of one quality can have it manufactured by itself. Wool will be received at Scio. Wool sent by Railroad will be attended to in the same manner as if the owner were to come with it—it should be carefully marked. We have manufactured cloth during the past year for a very large number of customers, to whom we believe we have given very general satisfaction. With these facts and the advantages offered by the low price at which we offer to manufacture cloth, we hope for a large share of patronage. LABEL W. FOSTER & CO., Scio, Washtenaw Co., April 25, 1844. 3-4

New Establishment. THRESHING MACHINES. 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 & Cadiz Machines and have 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—they are determined not to be outdone by any similar establishment either in price, style or quality of work.

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

Their shop is in the basement story of H. & R. Partridge & Co's Machine shop, where they may be found to answer all calls. KNAPP, HAVILAND & CO. W. W. KNAPP, T. A. HAVILAND, A. E. KNAPP, Ann Arbor, April 29, 1844. 6m

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

LINE SHEETING, two yards and a quarter wide, and three yards wide, at RAYMOND'S CASH STORE, 145 Jeff. Avenue, Detroit, May 20, 1844. 4

HORSES, WAGONS, BUGGIES AND HARNESS FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale five good horses, one two horse wagon, two buggies, two sets double harness, one single harness and two saddles. The wagons, buggies and harness were new last fall, and will be sold cheap for cash or on short credit. H. PARTRIDGE, Ann Arbor, Lower Town, April 11, 1844. 5m

Notice to Merchants. The subscribers encouraged by the patronage they have hitherto received in the wholesale department of their business, will, on 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

WHOLE SALES ROOM, where they will keep at all times a full assortment of Dry Goods, Boots, & Shoes Carpeting, Hats, Caps, Paper Hangings, Bonnets, Crockery by the Crate, Hardware and Groceries, &c. &c. &c. all of which will be sold on as good terms as at any point this side of New York City. Ann Arbor, March 26, 1844. 4m

BASKET WARE. TRAVELLING BASKETS, &c.—at RAYMOND'S CASH STORE, 145 Jeff. Avenue, Detroit, May 20, 1844. 4

BROCHA, Silk, Muslin de Laine and other Summer Shawls, may be found at RAYMOND'S CASH STORE, 145 Jeff. Avenue, Detroit, May 20, 1844. 4

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

W. R. PERRY, Commissioner. JAMES GIBSON, Dated, Ann Arbor, April 19, 1844. 6w52

In Chancery, 1st Circuit. Daniel Oakley, vs. David Page and Chancery, made in the case of Caleb N. Ormsby, above cause, I shall expose to sale, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court House, in the village of Ann Arbor, Washtenaw 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 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 to much thereof as will be sufficient to raise the amount due to the claimant for the principal and interest due in said cause. GEO. DANFORTH, Master in Chancery. Joy & Porter, Sols. for Comp. May 10, 1844. m3

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. These Patterns were selected by Mrs. Hill of Ann Arbor, with the utmost care, from the most fashionable Shop in the city of New York. She also informs the Ladies of Ann Arbor and vicinity, that she will furnish them with Patterns cut with the utmost care.

She will likewise keep a good assortment of Hats, Caps and Bonnets, on hand. Ladies will do well to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere. Ann Arbor, May 12, 1844. 3f

WOOL! WOOL!!

The undersigned, having been repeatedly solicited to make some arrangements by which the Wool Growers of Washtenaw, and the surrounding country, could dispose of their wool in a manner that would be mutually beneficial to the Grower and the Buyer, would beg leave to say, that we have just received a well selected and valuable stock of Domestic and Fancy

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES, fresh from New York and Boston, which we purpose to exchange for Cash or Wool, on the most reasonable terms.

To our old customers, and as many more as choose to give us a call, we give the assurance that we can supply you with every article necessary for family use as low as can be bought this side of Lake Erie, and receive your WOOL in payment at a price perfectly satisfactory.

In addition to our usual stock of Full Cloths, Satinets, Flannels, &c.; we have Broadcloths, (varying in price from two to ten dollars), Cassimeres, all kinds of Summer Cloths, &c. which we propose to exchange as above. To all who wish for rich goods, great bargains and high prices for WOOL, we would say give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

BECKLEY & HICKS. Ann Arbor, Lower Town, May 14, 1844. 4-8w

SOMETHING NEW!!

JAMES GIBSON takes this method of informing his friends and old customers that he has again entered the Mercantile business, and is now opening a general and splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, SHELF HARDWARE, NAILS, &c. &c.

all of which will be offered to the public as cheap as the cheapest, for Cash or Barter. Wool and most kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE

will be taken in exchange for Goods. Be taken no man's word, but examine for yourselves at No. 4, Huron Block, Lower Village. Ann Arbor, May 15, 1844. 4-6m.

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 "understandings" 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.

LEATHER and FINDINGS of all kinds constantly on hand.

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. 3-1y

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. The above Goods were selected with great care, and we feel assured that we can convince purchasers of the truth of what we say. The highest price will be paid for Wool. We will also receive all kinds of produce in exchange for Goods at the highest market price. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. Ann Arbor, May 6, 1844. 3-4f

TO THE PEOPLE!

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

DRY GOODS,

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

C. J. GARLAND. Ann Arbor, Upper Town, Nov. 20, 1843. N. B. As usual, any Goods purchased of him not giving satisfaction in price and quality, the purchaser has the privilege to return them and receive back his money. C. J. GARLAND.

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. 4w1

PAUL JENNIS, SABIN FELCH. Ann Arbor, May 1, 1844. 3-3w

POETRY.

BE KIND TO EACH OTHER.

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

Be kind to each other! The night's coming on, When friend and when brother Perchance may be gone; Then midst our dejection, How sweet to have each The best recollection Of kindness—returned When day hath departed, And memory keeps Her watch, broken-hearted, Where all she loved asleep!

MISCELLANY.

From the Lady's Book for May.

I WILL!

AN INDUCTIVE CHAPTER IN MATRIMONY.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

"You look sober, Laura. What has thrown a veil over your happy face?" said Mrs. Cleveland to her niece, one morning, on finding her alone and with a very thoughtful countenance.

"Do I really look sober?" and Laura smiled as she spoke.

"You did just now. But the sunshine has already dispelled the transient cloud. I am glad that a storm was not portended."

"I felt sober, aunt," Laura said, after a few moments—her face again becoming serious.

"So I supposed from your looks."

"And I feel sober still."

"Why?"

"I am really discouraged, aunt."

"About what?"

"The maiden's cheek deepened its hue, but she did not reply."

"You and Harry have not fallen out like a pair of foolish lovers, I hope?"

"Oh, no!" was the quick and emphatic answer.

"Then what has troubled the quiet waters of your spirit? About what are you discouraged?"

"I will tell you," the maiden replied. "It was only about a week after my engagement with Harry, that I called upon Alice Steady and found her quite unhappy. She had not been married over a few months. I asked, what troubled her, and she said, 'I feel as miserable as I can be.'"

"But what makes you miserable, Alice?" I inquired. "Because William and I have quarrelled—that is the reason," she said, with some levity, tossing her head and compressing her lips with a kind of defiance. I was shocked—so much so, that I could not speak. "The fact is," she resumed, before I could reply, "all men are arbitrary and unreasonable. They think you a man inferior to them, and their wives as a high order of slaves. But I am not one to be put under any man's feet. William has tried that trick on me, and failed. Of course, to be foiled by a woman is no very pleasant thing for one of your lords of creation. A tempest in the teapot was the consequence. But I did not yield the point in dispute; and what is more, have no idea of doing so. He will have to find out, sooner or later, that I am his equal in every way, and the quicker he can be made conscious of this, the better for us both. Don't you think so? I made no answer. I was too much surprised and shocked. 'All men,' she continued, 'have to be taught this. There never was a husband who did not, at first, attempt to lord it over his wife. And there never was a woman, whose condition as a wife was at all above that of a passive slave, who did not find it necessary to oppose herself at first with unflinching perseverance.'"

"To all this, and a great deal more I could say nothing. It choked me up. Since then, I have met her frequently, at home and elsewhere, but she has never looked happy—Several times, she has said to me, in company, when I have taken a seat beside her, and remarked that she seemed dull. 'Yes, I am dull; but Mr. Steady there, you see, enjoys himself. Men always enjoy themselves in company—apart from their wives, of course.' I would sometimes propose to this sentimental palliative of her husband; as, that in company, a man very naturally wished to add his mite to the general joyousness, or something of a like nature. But it only excited her, and drew forth remarks that shocked my feelings. Up to this day they do not appear to be on any better terms. Then, there is Frances Glenn, married only three months, and as fond of carping at her husband for his arbitrary, domineering spirit, as is Mrs. Steady. I could name two or three others who have been married, some a shorter and some a longer period, that do not seem to be united, by any closer bonds."

"It is the condition these young friends state, that causes me to feel serious. I am to be married in a few weeks. Can it be possible that my union with Henry Armout will be no happier, no more perfect than theirs? This I cannot believe. And yet, the relation that Alice and Frances hold to their husbands, troubles me whenever I think of it. Henry, as far as I have been able to understand him, has strong points in his character. From a right course of action—or, from a course of action that he thinks right—no consideration, I am sure, would turn him. I too, have mental characteristics somewhat similar. There is, likewise, about me a leaven of stubbornness. I tremble when the thought of opposition between us, upon any subject, crosses my mind. I would rather die—so I feel about it—than ever have a misunderstanding with my husband."

Laura ceased, and her aunt, who was, she now perceived, much agitated, arose and left the room without speaking. The reason of this to Laura was altogether unaccountable. Her aunt Cleveland, always so mild, so calm, to be thus strongly disturbed! What could it mean? Could there be aught in her maidenly fears to excite the feelings of one so good, and wise, and gentle? An hour afterwards, and while she yet sat, sober and perplexed in mind, in the same place where Mrs. Cleveland had left her, a domestic came in and said that her aunt wished to see her in her own room. Laura attended her immediately. She found her calm and self-possessed, but paler than usual.

"Sit down beside me, dear," Mrs. Cleveland said, smiling faintly, as her niece came in. "What you said this morning, Laura," she began, after a few moments, "recalled my own early years so vividly, that I could not keep down emotions I had dreamed long since passed. The cause of these emotions, it is now, I clearly see, my duty to reveal—that is, to you. For years I have carefully avoided permitting my mind to go back to the past in vain musings over scenes that bring no pleasant thoughts, no glad feelings. I have, rather, looked into the future with a steady hope, a calm reliance. But, for your sake, I will draw aside the veil. May the relation I am now about to give you, have the effect I desire. Then shall I not suffer in vain."

How vividly, at this moment, do I remember the joyful feelings that pervaded my bosom, when, like you, a maiden, I looked forward to my wedding day. Mr. Cleveland was a man, in many respects, like Henry Armout. Proud, firm, yet gentle and amiable when not opposed—a man with whom I might have been supremely happy;—a man whose faults I might have corrected—'not' by open opposition to them—not by seeming to notice them—but by leading him to see them himself. But this course I did not pursue. I was proud—I was self-willed—I was unyielding. Elements like these can never come into opposition without a victory on either side being as disastrous as a defeat. We were married. Oh! how sweet was the promise of my wedding day! Of my husband I was very fond. Handsome, educated, and with talents of a high order, there was every thing about him to make the heart of a young wife proud. Tenderly we loved each other. Like days in Elysium passed the first few months of our wedded life. Our thoughts and wishes were one. After that, gradually a change appeared to come over my husband. He deferred less readily to my wishes. His own wishes were more frequently opposed to mine, and his contentions for victory longer and longer continued. This surprised and pained me. But it did not occur to me, that my tenaciousness of opinion might seem as strange to him as did his to me. It did not occur to me that there would be a propriety in my deferring to him—at least so far as to give up opposition. I never for a moment reflected that a proud, firm-spirited man, might be driven off from an opposing wife, rather than drawn closer, and united in tender bonds. I only perceived my rights as an equal assailed. And from that point of view, I saw his conduct as dogmatical and overbearing, when ever he resolutely set himself against me, as was far too frequently the case.

"One day—we had been married about six months—he said to me, a little seriously, yet smiling as he spoke, 'Jane, did I not see you in the street this morning?' 'You did,' I replied. 'And with Mrs. Corbin?' 'Yes,' my answer to this last question was not given in a very pleasant tone. The reason was this: Mrs. Corbin, a recent acquaintance, was no favorite with my husband; and he had more than once mildly suggested that she was not, in his view, a fit associate for me. This rather touched my pride. It occurred to me, that I ought to be the best judge of my female associates, and that for my husband to make any objections was an assumption on his part, that, as a wife, I was called upon to resist. I did not, on previous occasions, say anything very decided, contenting myself with parrying his objections laughingly. This time, however, I was in a less forbearing mood. 'I wish you would not make that woman your friend,' he said, after I had admitted that he was right in his observation. 'And why not, pray?' I asked, looking at him quite steadily. 'For reasons before given, Jane,' he replied, mildly, but firmly. 'There are reports in circulation touching her character that I fear are—' 'They are false!' I interrupted him. 'I know they are false!' I spoke with a sudden excitement. My voice trembled, my cheek burned, and I was conscious that my eye shot forth no mild light. 'They are true—I know they are true!' Mr. Cleveland said, sternly, but apparently unflinched. 'I don't believe it,' I replied. 'I know her far better. She is an injured woman.' 'Jane,' my husband now said, his voice slightly trembling—'you are my wife. As such, your reputation is as dear to me as the apple of my eye. Suspicion has been cast upon Mrs. Corbin, and that suspicion I have good reason for believing well founded. If you associate with her—if you are seen in the street with her—your fair fame will receive a taint. This I cannot permit.' 'There was, to my mind, a threat entertained in the last sentence—a threat of authoritative intervention. At this my pride took fire. 'Cannot permit,' I said, drawing myself up. 'What do you mean, Mr. Cleveland?' 'The brow of my husband instantly flushed. He was silent for a moment or two. Then he said, with forced calmness, yet in a resolute, meaning tone. 'Jane, I do not wish you to keep company with Mrs. Corbin.'

"His face grew deadly pale. For a moment his whole frame trembled as if some fearful struggle were going on within. Then he quietly arose, and without looking at me, left the room. Oh! how deeply did I regret uttering these unhappy words the instant they were spoken! But repentance came too late. For about the space of ten minutes, pride struggled with affection and duty. At the end of that time, the latter triumphed, and I hastened after my husband to ask his forgiveness for what I had said. But he was not in the parlors. He was not in the house! I asked a servant if she had seen him, and received for reply that he had gone out. 'Anxiously passed the hours until midnight. The sad twilight, as it gathered dimly around, threw a deeper gloom over my heart. My husband usually came home before dark. Now he was away beyond his accustomed hour. Instead of returning gladly to meet his young wife, he was staying away, because that young wife had thrown off the attractions of love and presented to him features harsh and repulsive. How anxiously I longed to hear the sound of his footsteps—to see his face—to hear his voice. The moment of his entrance I resolved should be the moment of my humble confession of wrong; of my faithful promise never again to set up my will determinedly in opposition to his judgment. But minute after minute passed after nightfall—hours succeeded minutes, and these rolled on until the whole night wore away, and he came not back to me. As the gray light of morning stole into my chamber, a terrible fear took hold of me that made my heart grow still in my bosom—the fear that he would never return—that I had driven him off from me. Alas! this fear was too nigh the truth. The whole of that day passed, and the next, without any tidings. No one had seen him since he left me. An anxious excitement spread among all his friends. The only account I could give of him was, that he had parted from me in good health, and in a sane mind.

"A week rolled by, and still no word came. I was nearly distracted. What I suffered no tongue can tell, no heart conceive. I have often wondered that I did not become insane. But, from this sad condition I was saved. Through all, my reason, though often trembling, did not once forsake me. It was on the tenth day from that upon which we had jarred so heavily as to be driven widely asunder, that a letter came to me, post marked New York, and endorsed 'In haste.' My hands trembled so that I could with difficulty break the seal. The contents were to the effect that my husband had been lying for several days at one of the hotels there, and very ill, but now past the crisis of his disease, and thought by the physician to be out of danger. The writer urged me, from my husband, to come on immediately. In eight hours from the time I received that letter I was in New York. Alas! it was too late. The disease had returned with double violence, and snatched the feeble thread of life. I never saw my husband's living face again."

"The self-possession of Mrs. Cleveland, at this part of her narrative gave way. Covering her face with her hands, she sobbed violently, while the tears came trickling through her fingers. 'My dear Laura,' she resumed, after the lapse of many minutes, looking up as she spoke with a clear eye, and a sober, but placid countenance, 'it is for your sake that I have troubled my gaze resolutely back. May the painful history I have given you make a deep impression upon your heart. Let it warn you of the sunken rock upon which my bark foundered. Avoid carefully, religiously avoid, setting yourself in opposition to your husband. Should he prove unreasonable, or arbitrary, nothing is to be gained and every thing lost by contention. By gentleness, by forbearance, by even suffering wrong at times, you will be able to win him over to a better spirit. An opposite course will as surely bring thorns in your pillow as you adopt it. Look at the unhappy condition of the friends you have named. Their husbands are, in their eyes, exacting, domineering tyrants. But this need not be. Let them act truly the woman's part. Let them not oppose, but yield, and they will find that their present tyrants will become their lovers. Above all, never, under any circumstances, either jestingly or in earnest, say 'I will,' when you are opposed. That declaration is never made without its robbing the wife of a portion of her husband's confidence and love. Its utterance has dimmed the fire upon many a smiling heartstone."

Laura could not reply. The relation of her aunt had deeply shocked her feelings. But the words she had uttered struck into her heart; and when her trial came—when she was tempted to set her will in opposition to her husband's, and resolutely to contend for what she deemed right a thought of Mrs. Cleveland's story would put a seal upon her lips. It was well. The character of Henry Armout too nearly resembled that of Mr. Cleveland. He could ill have broked a wife's opposition. But her tenderness, her forbearance, her devoted love, bound her to him with cords that drew closer and closer each revolving year. She never opposed him further than to express a difference of opinion when such a difference existed, and its utterance was deemed useful; and she carefully avoided, on all occasions, the doing of any thing that he in the smallest degree disapproved. The consequence was, that her opinion was always weighed by him carefully, and often deferred to. A mutual confidence, and a mutual dependence upon each other, gradually took the place of early reserves, and now they sweetly draw together—now they smoothly glide along the stream of life, blessed indeed in all their marriage relations. Who will say that Laura did not act a wise part? Who will say, that in sacrificing pride and self-will, she did not gain beyond all calculation? No one surely. She is not her husband's slave, but his companion and equal. She has helped to reform, to remodel his character, and make him less arbitrary, less self-willed, less disposed to be tyrannical. In her mild forbearance, he has seen a beauty more attractive far than cheek, or beaming eye. In stead of looking upon her as below him, Henry Armout feels that she is his superior, and as such, he tenderly regards and lovingly cherishes her. He never thinks of obedience from her, but rather studies to conform himself to her most lightly spoken wish. To be thus united, what wife would not sacrifice her pride? For about the space of ten minutes, pride struggled with affection and duty. At the end of that time, the latter triumphed, and I hastened after my husband to ask his forgiveness for what I had said. But he was not in the parlors. He was not in the house! I asked a servant if she had seen him, and received for reply that he had gone out. 'Anxiously passed the hours until midnight. The sad twilight, as it gathered dimly around, threw a deeper gloom over my heart. My husband usually came home before dark. Now he was away beyond his accustomed hour. Instead of returning gladly to meet his young wife, he was staying away, because that young wife had thrown off the attractions of love and presented to him features harsh and repulsive. How anxiously I longed to hear the sound of his footsteps—to see his face—to hear his voice. The moment of his entrance I resolved should be the moment of my humble confession of wrong; of my faithful promise never again to set up my will determinedly in opposition to his judgment. But minute after minute passed after nightfall—hours succeeded minutes, and these rolled on until the whole night wore away, and he came not back to me. As the gray light of morning stole into my chamber, a terrible fear took hold of me that made my heart grow still in my bosom—the fear that he would never return—that I had driven him off from me. Alas! this fear was too nigh the truth. The whole of that day passed, and the next, without any tidings. No one had seen him since he left me. An anxious excitement spread among all his friends. The only account I could give of him was, that he had parted from me in good health, and in a sane mind.

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Laura could not reply. The relation of her aunt had deeply shocked her feelings. But the words she had uttered struck into her heart; and when her trial came—when she was tempted to set her will in opposition to her husband's, and resolutely to contend for what she deemed right a thought of Mrs. Cleveland's story would put a seal upon her lips. It was well. The character of Henry Armout too nearly resembled that of Mr. Cleveland. He could ill have broked a wife's opposition. But her tenderness, her forbearance, her devoted love, bound her to him with cords that drew closer and closer each revolving year. She never opposed him further than to express a difference of opinion when such a difference existed, and its utterance was deemed useful; and she carefully avoided, on all occasions, the doing of any thing that he in the smallest degree disapproved. The consequence was, that her opinion was always weighed by him carefully, and often deferred to. A mutual confidence, and a mutual dependence upon each other, gradually took the place of early reserves, and now they sweetly draw together—now they smoothly glide along the stream of life, blessed indeed in all their marriage relations. Who will say that Laura did not act a wise part? Who will say, that in sacrificing pride and self-will, she did not gain beyond all calculation? No one surely. She is not her husband's slave, but his companion and equal. She has helped to reform, to remodel his character, and make him less arbitrary, less self-willed, less disposed to be tyrannical. In her mild forbearance, he has seen a beauty more attractive far than cheek, or beaming eye. In stead of looking upon her as below him, Henry Armout feels that she is his superior, and as such, he tenderly regards and lovingly cherishes her. He never thinks of obedience from her, but rather studies to conform himself to her most lightly spoken wish. To be thus united, what wife would not sacrifice her pride? For about the space of ten minutes, pride struggled with affection and duty. At the end of that time, the latter triumphed, and I hastened after my husband to ask his forgiveness for what I had said. But he was not in the parlors. He was not in the house! I asked a servant if she had seen him, and received for reply that he had gone out. 'Anxiously passed the hours until midnight. The sad twilight, as it gathered dimly around, threw a deeper gloom over my heart. My husband usually came home before dark. Now he was away beyond his accustomed hour. Instead of returning gladly to meet his young wife, he was staying away, because that young wife had thrown off the attractions of love and presented to him features harsh and repulsive. How anxiously I longed to hear the sound of his footsteps—to see his face—to hear his voice. The moment of his entrance I resolved should be the moment of my humble confession of wrong; of my faithful promise never again to set up my will determinedly in opposition to his judgment. But minute after minute passed after nightfall—hours succeeded minutes, and these rolled on until the whole night wore away, and he came not back to me. As the gray light of morning stole into my chamber, a terrible fear took hold of me that made my heart grow still in my bosom—the fear that he would never return—that I had driven him off from me. Alas! this fear was too nigh the truth. The whole of that day passed, and the next, without any tidings. No one had seen him since he left me. An anxious excitement spread among all his friends. The only account I could give of him was, that he had parted from me in good health, and in a sane mind.

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ATTENTION TO CLOTHIERS! JUST received at the General Depot, for the sale of Clothiers' Stock, Hosiery, Dry Goods, &c. &c. No. 133, Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, the following large, well assorted, and carefully selected stock, viz: 100 bbls. St. Domingo Logwood, Cut, in Suck, 150 Tons Cuba Pistie, Cut, in Suck, 50 Tons Lima Wood, 50 bbls. Nic. Wood, Chipped, 50 Lima Wood, 30 Red Wood, 120 lbs. Round Hamwood, 10 Quercitron Bark, 500 lbs. Nutgalla, 10 Cases Extract of Logwood, 30 lbs. Lac Dyeh, 300 lbs. Spanish Indigo, 300 lbs. Sumatra Oil, 3 Casks Madder, 2 Casks Blue Vitriol, 2 Casks Alum, 2 Barrels Red Tartar, 2 Barrels Cream Tartar, 3 Carriots Avena Fortis, 5 Oil Vitriol, 3 Muriacic Acid, 500 lbs. Virgirdis, 50 Black Tin, 200 lbs. Copper Kettles, all sizes, 300 lbs. Shaving Machines, 200 lbs. Screws and Press Plates, Cranks, Press Paper, Steel Reeds, Worsted Harness, Tenter Hooks, 120 lbs. No. 1, Olive Oil, 100 lbs. No. 2, Olive Oil, Clothiers' Brushes, Sattinet Warp, Clothiers' Brushes, Shuttles, Pickers, Card Cleaners, &c. &c. The above, with a variety of other articles belonging to the trade, have been purchased this summer by the subscribers from Manufacturers and First Hands in the New York, Philadelphia, and Boston Markets, and every thing having received his personal inspection, he can with the utmost confidence offer them to purchasers as the best and most complete stock in the country; and as it is his fixed determination (by the low rates at which he will sell) to prevent the necessity of our Clothiers and Manufacturers leaving the State to make their purchases, he would merely say to the trade, CALL, examine the goods and ascertain prices before you say you can buy cheaper any where else. He is also prepared to contract for CARDING MACHINES made in this State or East.

PIERRE TELLER, Sign of the Golden Mortar, 139, Jefferson Avenue, Detroit. [17-14.]

TO CLOTHIERS, MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS. THE subscribers are now receiving, at their stores, 155 Jefferson Avenue, and corner of Randolph and Woodward streets, Detroit, a large and general stock of DYE-WOODS AND DIE-STUFFS. 35 tons Logwood, Fustic, Lignumwood, Nicaragua, Hyperic Wood, in the stick, 120 bbls. ground Camwood, 150 do Fustic, 120 do Logwood, 100 do Blue Woods, 20 do Alum, 6 bbls Coppers, 4 do Blue Vitriol, 4 do Aqua Fortis, 4 do Spts Sals, 2 cases Lac Dyeh, 300 lbs. Bangu Tin, 250 do Cream Tartar, 500 do Quercitron Bark. Together with a complete assortment of all the minor articles in the trade, to wit: Press Paper, Tenter Hooks, Jacks, Tents, Hooks, Dye Kettles, Pickers, Burling Irons, Nippers, Prussiate of Potash, Sal Ammoniac, Sal Soda, Sugar of Lead, Steel Reeds, Card Cleaners, &c. &c. This entire stock has been purchased within the last two weeks, and selected personally by one of the subscribers, and is the best stock for the last seven 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. The subscribers have the sole Agency in this State for the sale of "PARSON'S SHEARING MACHINES," and the celebrated "LEICESTER MACHINE CARDS," decidedly the best in use. THEO. H. EATON, & CO. 517, April 11, 1843.

DR. OSGOOD'S INDIA CHOLAGOGUE. AMONG the most valuable qualities of this medicine, is its restoring influence upon constitutions impaired and injured by previous attacks of bilious fever, or fever and ague; or by a long residence in those climates which produce them. There are many constitutions which become gradually undermined by a malarial influence, without even a day's actual confinement. In such cases, the Cholagogue acts like a charm—the sallow complexion, loss of appetite, languor, weariness and depression of spirit, with other attendant 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. 36 W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, sole Agent, for Ann Arbor and vicinity. State of Michigan, ss. Matthew Rider, of and for said county, do hereby certify, that a writ of attachment has been issued in the above entitled cause, 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. Dated at Ann Arbor, April 27, 1844. 3-5w

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

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 bonds as required by law, hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to them, and all persons having claims against said estate to present them properly attested for adjustment. WILLIAM M. SINGLEY, Administrator. Ann Arbor, March 1, 1844. 45-6w

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, the first of September, last, an OX, apparently about a year old, spotted red and white, with a bell on his neck. The owner is requested to prove property pay charge and take him away. S. JENNINGS, Ann Arbor, May 10th, 1843. 3-8w

E. DEAN'S CELEBRATED CHEMICAL PLASTER. The most effectual remedy yet discovered for Rheumatism, Fever, Swellings, White Swellings, Inflammation of the Eyes, Swelled 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 cooling, counteracting inflammation, and giving speedy relief by its active strengthening, and diuretic, diaphoretic and counterirritant properties. An effectual remedy for Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, Ague in the Breast, Scalds, Burns, Bruises, Scrofula, Ulcers, Old Sores of the Throat arising from Cankered and Swelled Throat, and all other Swellings, White Swellings, Chilblains, &c. Persons suffering from Liver Complaints, Pulmonary affections, 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., 141, N. W. Corner of Cass and Second Streets, to whom all orders should be addressed. Sold also by their Agents throughout the country. [A liberal discount made to dealers and physicians. For testimonials and certificates from persons of the highest respectability, who have used the Chemical Plaster, see another column of this paper. For sale by the following Agents in Michigan: H. W. Root, Niles, J. L. Larimore, G. S. Shanks, No. 20, St. Andrewsburg, W. M. Austin, White Pigeon, Isaac Benham, Jr., Constantine, Danl. L. Kimberly, Schoolcraft, H. B. Huston, & P. March, Jr., P. M. Kalamazoo, James W. Colburn, No. 10, Galeburg, T. L. Bolckcom, P. M. Battle Creek, James M. Parsons, P. M. Marshall, Paul Raymond, Druggist, Jackson, Wm. Jackson, P. M. Leoni, Hale and Smith, Grass Lake, Dr. Thos. M. Starnes, Grand Haven, J. Miller & Son, Dexter, Perin & Hall, Northville, Mead & McCarthy, Farmington, Peter Van Every, Franklin, Dr. J. W. Root, Farmington, Mack & Sprague, Rochester, James Stephens, Uica, E. C. Gallup, Mt. Clemens, G. J. G. Hill, Detroit, John Owen & Co., Dr. Thos. M. Starnes, Dearbornville, E. S. Samson, Ypsilanti, J. H. LUND, W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, Ann Arbor, CHRISTIAN EBERHARD, 49-1y

RAIL ROAD TEMPERANCE HOUSE. THE undersigned would respectfully inform the friends of Temperance, and the public generally, that the above named House, formerly 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 as inferior to no 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 Bozoi and Cars. Detroit, May 9, 1843. WM. CHAMBERLAIN, 4-1y

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 growing settlement. The land is what is usually called timbered Land, in Michigan, the timber being sugar maple, white wood, beach, ash, oak, &c. all kinds of timber peculiar to the timbered lands in 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 with the place. TERMS OF SALE. One quarter of the purchase money down; the remainder in ten years, if necessary, with annual interest. For particulars enquire of the subscriber in Dexter village. March 20, 1844. JULIUS RANNEY, 48-1f

Bristol's Sarsaparilla. THIS valuable medicine so justly celebrated as a certain cure for Scrofula or Kings Evil, or any disease arising from impurity of the blood, has become so well known as to need no publication of the numerous certificates now in our possession, of the extraordinary cures lately performed by it, but fearing there may be some persons affected who have been misled by using the imitations got up by others, we would respectfully request them to call on us and satisfy themselves of its many cures in similar cases. By purchasing of us they can rely upon the genuineness of the article, which they should be careful to do, as we are told there is a spurious article of the same name for sale in this vicinity. Be careful to observe that "Bristol's Extract of Sarsaparilla, Buffalo," is stamped upon the bottom of each bottle. "Bristol" written in his own hand over the name of the proprietor. W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, Ann Arbor, Dec. 25, 1843. 36

WHOLESALE & RETAIL. A. J. FARREN, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, SMART'S BLOCK, 137 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT. Keeps constantly for sale a complete assortment of Miscellaneous, School and Classical Books; Letter and Cap Paper, plain and ruled; Quills; Ink; Sealing Wax; Cutlery; Wrapping Paper; Printing Paper, of all sizes; and Book, News and Stationery kinds. BLANK BOOKS. Full and half bound, of every variety of Ruling. MEMORANDUM BOOKS, &c. To Merchants, Teachers, and others, buying in quantities, a large discount made. SABBATH SCHOOL & BIBLE SOCIETY DEPOSITORY. 51-1f

WOOL AND WOOLEN CLOTHS. I will exchange woolen cloths of every width and quality for wool, to be delivered in May or June, or after shearing time. My stock of cloths complete, quality good, prices low. &c. &c. DENISON, Ann Arbor, February 1st, 1843. 41- N. B. It is important that wool be done in a good order