VOL. 4, NO. 11. WHOLE NO. 167.

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY night, you are beset next morning by a score of Will be published every Monday morning, in Ann Arbor, Washtenaw County, Michigan, by BECKLEY & FOSTER. FOR THE MICHIGAN STATE ANTI-SLAVERY SO.

TRRMS. - Two dollars per annum, in advance. Two dollars and fifty cents will be required, if not paid till the expiration of six months.

TEN COPIES will be forwarded to one Pos Office, for one year, for FIFTEEN DOL-LARS, if paid in advance, and at one time. Trevious to Nov. 1, 1844, the Signal wi be forwarded for SIX MONTHS for FIFTY CENTS, invariably in advance. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are

TERMS OF ADVERTISING. For one square, one insertion, 50 cents. each subrequent insertion, 20 cents. Legal Advertising by the tolio. Terms of Advertising by the year or quarte made known at the office.

AT All Remittances and Communications should be addressed, Post paid.

POETRY.

MYRON HOLLEY The following beautiful hymn, composed by

ing of the monument to the memory of Myron

Here, where young Summer weaves A screen of tender leaves, Over thy grave, And the wood-robin's wing Around is fluttering, Thy requiem we sing.

Friend of the slave! Here, in this leafy aisle, A monumental pile To thee we rear: That strangers as they're led These shady paths to tread. May linger by thy bed, And drop a tear.

Why, brother, should we mourn? Long had'st thou bravely borne A false world's frown:-Yet He, for whose dear sake, Thou didst that burden take. Well knowest how to make Thy cross, thy crown.

How glowed thy lips .- thy pen, When for thy fellow men, For c'en the thrail, Thy spirit dared to be With Gods own freedom free. And publish His decree, "FREELOM FOR ALL!"

Tears-manly tears-will yet These cold mute murbles wet, Servant of God. And clouds, in mourning drest, Low trailing from the west, Bedew thy sod.

MISCELLANY.

COUNTRY LIFE IN ENGLAND.

AY THEO, LEDYARD CUYLER.

"The stately homes of England, How beautiful they stand! Amidst their tall ancestral trees, O'er all the pleasant land!

The deer neross their greenswards bound, Through shade and sunny gleam, And the swan glides past them with the sound Of some rejoicing stream."

I set off soon after my arrival in England, for a visit among the hills of Yorkshire with about the same tecling of a school boy mounting the stage concir for a christmas vacation. My route thither was by steam, and lay through the manufacturing towns, where my eyes were as usual greeted with the same array of spectral beings, clamoring for bread; and the same interminable rows of prison houses, in which poor pale children are doomed to stand day after day, amid the roar of wheels and spindles, until their young limbs ache for the narrow house, and the long sleep. Just at evening we came to the valley of the Don reaching up to Sheffield. Before us the whole heavens were illuminated with the furpace fires which burn day and night, feminding one of the vale of Tophet. In the centre was one tremendous chimney tossing its firmes far up into the murky air, and casting a lurid glare children. And this arises from the fact that they on all the surrounding landscape. This fire arrive at their full mental and physical developcould be distinctly seen from the house where I afterwards stayed, and I asked the gentleman o the house one day how long it had been burning! He coolly replied, "ever since I was a boy." thought of the fire that never dies.

On the other side of Sheffield are a series of green sloping hills, stretching away towards Der- a term-is "coming out," and perhaps has albyshire, and one of the innumerable stuccoed cottages, sprinkled all over them, became my English home, for a number of weeks. The hospitable owner received me with a hearty English welcome. A letter of introduction always insures a kind reception here, or did at least, in every case of my own experience; and without them, the doors are strictly barred.

As soon as I had settled myself in my new home I was struck with what must strike every man coming from a new, unfinished country like ours, to an old established country like England. and that is the perfect order of every thing out doors and in-in the arrangements of the house and the grounds-the servants-the style of living-the rules of intercourse-and every part and parcel of domestic life. That the exterior of English life should be all that is beautiful and tasteful is no wonder. That the walks should be smooth-the hedges clipped-the velvet grass rolled into almost faultless evenness-the trees trimmed and the house most neatly adorned-is a rights. If a sprinkle of snew falls during the hire an extra cook or keep out of jail.

salf starved men begging for the privilege of weeping your walks. If anything is to be done there, there is always somebody at your elbow t do it. When Lalighted from the coach at the gate, I found a poor boy waiting with his cart to ake my trunk to the door, and he told me that he had dragged his cart and kept up with the coach for a mile in order to get a penny or two for him self and sick mother. Surely the 'glory' of England is exceeding glorious, but her shame is ceply and darkly shameful

I have spoken before of the rare beauty of the park scenery. This is owing in a great measure to the constantly rich green of the grass and the olinge. The climate is moist, and there is no ountry is greener and fresher than with us in June. By incessant clipping, too, the grass is made to grow much thicker, which adds to its cribed, brightness, so that whenever I was riding along on a mail coach I felt a strong tendency to get off the coach, loap over the hedge, and lie down on the velvet turf and roll. Reader, excuse this expression-unless you have rode yourself thro TSIGNAL OF LIBERTY: Ann Arbor, Mich. [7] an English park. The houses here are usually f brick covered with a cream colored stuccoometimes of stone but never of wood. Their styles are as various as the tastes of their owners. Some are of the Elizabethan order with high gables, pointed windows and curiously carved or-ways; some are miniature Chinese pago dis: while many are simple square hores covere with a broad flat roof, extending far beyond the cornice, and looking like a West India hat. Ten to one but there will be a vine creeping over the door, and an old clock or two in the lawn, and if it be a place of any pretention -a troop of deer ying quietly in the shade.

> So much for the exterior; the internal m angements are equally well ordered. As Mr Cooper has well observed, "Nothing here is at sixes and sevens." Labor is so cheap than an abundance of servants is always to be had at a moderate sum. They are generally tidy and obliging and well qualified for their duties: in not the competition is so great that they would ouse their places if they were not so. In our own country of comparative equality, where there are no fixed ranks, it is impossible that here should be such servants as in England .-The English complain of the rudeness of ou servants; but the gentleman with whom I stay. ed, who had visited America, viewed the subject in the true light when he said, "he was glad to find the laboring classes in our country in suc good circumstances that they could sometimes aford to be saucy." In England they never can. The delightful description furnished by Mrs. Clavers of the familiar manners of our Western helne' have been widely rend here; and many linner have I set into a perfect roar by an account of that modest damsel who thrust her head in the door and shouted "Miss Clavers! was that

you hollered? I thought I heerd a yell!" Among the indispensable comforts of an English home are good horses to ride, good books o read, good coal to burn, good servants to attend upon you, and above all good dinners to eat. All these things we had in abundance. The dinner was the all important thing, however. A mony there, we Yankee utilitarians-who ent nerely to live-know nothing about. It must e served up at a certain time, and the roast beet nust be done to a turn, or the Englishman is ompletely unhinged for a fortnight.

When you present a note of introduction here, your new friend intends to honor the draft upon his hospitality, he will give you a dinner party, & this will be no trifling affair, in either trouble or expense. In France it has been well said that a lady can give a splendid party on two Lemons! But John Bull roasts his beef, and mutton and venison, and calls in his friends, and makes a ong, very long meal of it. There are so many ourses, so much wine bibing, and such a trenendous importance attached to the qualities of the estables and drinkables, that to a man who has not made a god of his belly, th's bountiful ospitality is somewhat wearisome. At about seven o'clock the ladies retire to the drawing room, and the gentlemen fill up their glasses and fall into a discussion about the Tariff and Corn Laws. After discussing politics for an hournot in the light jesting manner which we do in America, but with a gravity becoming a subject which is there an affair of lasting importance and broad distinction to all-they withdraw to the parlor, and finishing the evening with a cup of tea and a muffin with he ladies. As for these ludies themselves, we opine, they will be found America-perhaps a trifle more sedate. In externals they will differ exceedingly. The English married ladies will mostly look like young ladies-the young ladies will look like overgrown ment so much later than our ladies, and as a natural consequence endure much longer. English girl is led in by a servant and takes her place by her mother's side during the last course of a dinner party, to be addressed as a child, when her American cotemporary, if we may use such eady concluded her first campaign of conquest. At this time the Yankee girl is by far the most ion and form, the elasticy of step, the quickness of expression and the airy gaity of spirit she is superlative. In fact there are no girle like the Yankee girls-the broad world over.

But when twenty years have passed away the American beauty has faded; and the English laly is just in her prime. The most beautiful wonen I saw in England were from thirty-five to from the fact that the English people are more phlegmatic-live slower and live longer-but from the moist temperate climate, which has few changes, and violent extremes, and which permits them at all times to take much exercise in the open air. After all, this latter is the chief reason. The English ladies ride a great deal of Heaven to serve the devil in," and often and walk a great deal-not in gause stockings and paper shoes-but in good substantial boots, thick enough to climb hills and ford streams. An a man's villany is sure to excite, is an involunvery necessary result of abounding wealth coup- English lady in good health would no more tary testimonial to the general purity of characled with exceeding cheapness of labor, in fact it think of calling her carriage to go one ter maintained by professing Christians. - Triis the business of the numerous paupers and un- or two miles, than many of our American girls occupied laborers in that country to look about would think of learning to knit, when the ready

RUSSIAN CIVILIZATION.

The London Anti-Slavery Reporter copies roin the Gazette dez Tribunaux a terrible account of the punishment of whipping inflicted on twonty-three seris in St. Petersburg, last Janu-

They were the seris of Count Poelwitch, and under the impression that by a ukase of the Emeror, certain rights had become their due, they demanded them from their master. He refused with corporal punishment if ever they dared to speak to him again about changing or improving heir condition. Aggravated beyond measure, is bed, and inflicted a severe chastisement upon

cording to the military code, and condemn ed to pass four times between the switches of 50) solidiers. The punishment was thus des-

"On the morrow, (Mondey,) early in the morning, 500 infantry soldiers of the garrison of St. Petersburg, each armed with a long oaier switch, cutioner uncovered the unner part of their bods as far as the haunches; he fixed a ball of lead in their mouths to hinder them from crying out; and with the switches on their back, which made their blood flow copiously, reddening the snow under

walk, they were placed, almost dying, on handparrows, and taken to one of the military hospit als of St. Petersburg, in order to be cured; bu is soon as they are a little recovered, their punshment is to be inflicted a second time, until they shall have gone through it four times, according

Hell itself is not more merciless than the ven gennee of man against his brother man, - Cin.

OUR STATE PRISON.

The following notice of our Penisentiary, from a correspondent of the Countryman, a New York paper, may not be without interest to our read-

"I elicited the following facts, in regard to

he former character of the prisoners. The pris-

ners are 115. Intemperate, nearly all. Clergynen, 2; Methodist -one was an exhorter. Phy icians, one quack: no M. D.s. Quackery leads o Jickson, in this State. Lawyers 3-pettifog gers-"quack" again; no Esqrs. Justice dont al ways take place, you know, even among the tal ted counsellers. Mechanics, small proportion. Carmers, very few. Merchants, one or two .-Rum-sellers, few; it ought to be "Legion"-the eason-"men of good moral character" are li ensed to batter the brains out of men, with alobal: hence "intemperate, three-fourths"-done enteelly, by men with kid gloves on. Colored, welve; most or all of them have been slavessons of the "Paularchs," probably, who "don't like freedom." Crimes, large proportion larcecounterfeiting, forgery, adultery, lewdness filthy dalliance," &c. Six profess religion, eighty attend the Bible class, most of them hear preaching every Subbath, at 2 o'clock, by Mr. Fitch, the Methodist clergyman, of Jackson .-He preached the funeral sermon of one of the number on Sunday. The prisoners paid good ttention; they sung in a very mournful manner and the poor fellows listened with death-like still less to the words of the good man, who dealt aithfully on kindly with them. But it was slavery still; disguise it as you will, its hideous deformity is still the same. The prisoners receive prompt medical aid from Drs. Davis and Tumricliff, fitted by sound science and good discipline, to fill the responsible station. Twentyfour could not read or write, and are now learning-one boy 13 years of age. As they marched into dinner, the line was headed by a thick brawny fellow, named Dr. Zalier. He looked as though he would face the "Deal" in his den: and he seemed to march with great pride at the head of his company. The prison, when finished, is intended to be 500 feet in front, two wings, 232 feet each, and the central block to complete the line. These wings are sixty feet broad, and forty-six high, with two rows of cells, directly through the centre, rising one tier above the other, to the eaves. The yard of the prison embraces eight acres, surrounded by a strong wall; prisoners, and other summer dainties. One year ago, the work shop was set on fire, and No Abolitionists in the prison; consequently, Whigs and Democrats. Those parties have always charged each other with "corruption."-The present work shop is 310 feet-divided into three shops, and the business is weaving, shoe making, coopering, wagon-making, furnacing,

&c. It injures mechanics here; glass-making is spoken of as a substitute. I believe a mild discithe morals of the prisone s, than rigid laws, rig-

Ministe ial Delinguency .- The Rev. N. E. Johnson, paster of a church in West Bloomfield. peautiful; in the exquisite delicacy of complex- N. J., formerly of this city, and for some years editor of the New York Evangelist, has been found guilty by the presbytery of N. wark, N. J., of drunkenness, visiting the worst part of the heatre, and gross licentiousness. The evidence deposed from the ministry and cat off from the church without a formal trial-such being his choice. We understand that his crimes had been cumstances of the most revolting depravity and

> There are those who will make this exposur the foundation of slurs upon religion, or at least upon the denomination to which Mr. J. belonged This is unjust. Bad men will "steal the livery evade all human detection for a long time. The

less than 25,000.

SELECTIONS.

JAMES G. BIRNEY. Mr. Birney, is a native of Kentucky. He was educated at Princeton College, N. J. and studied aw at Philadelphia. He has held the office of tor General in the State of Alabama, where nancipated all his slaves. In 1827 he was anpointed secretary of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and became extensively known for his equent pleadings for humanity.

The following brief notice of Mr. Birney is coned from the Pennsylvania Freeman. When we first heard of James G. Birney, he lived in Alabama; was a slaveholder, and a vice slavery enterprise was then pretty much in its germ, and the small handful of men that profirmed their faith in it was almost universally despised and persecuted. To avow antislavers sentiments then, even then at the North required noral courage more than most men could lay was convinced of antislavery doctrines, and avowed his convictions He emancipated his slaves: ne repudiated colonization; he forfeited his reputation; lost caste with his friends; gave up his actice at the bar; stood up in the midst of slaveolders to oppose their system; established an antislavery press in Kentucky, and delivered pubic lectures in that State; and when no longer able with safety or success to publish his paper in Kentucky, he moved to Ciccinnati. There, with boldness and great ability, he continued his abors as editor. He encountered mob after mol n that city and other parts of the State, when he vent as a lecturer, and came out of all a mor determined abolitionist than before. During his esidence in Cincinnati, he underwent a persecu ion for harboring a female slave, which, under the reumstances, and in the then state of public senment, was one of the most humiliating ordea hot a high minded man could be called to pass

ANTI-SLAVERY IN BALTIMORE. From my observation here, I have no doubt that there is a great amount of antislavery mater al in this city. Every body is sick of slavery. Every body feels it to be an evil and a curse ad what is more, and what I have found little of elsewhere, very many think it is a sin, and will or touch it. There are many abolitionists here though not exactly of our sort, and not so full sympathizing with us, as they would do if we were not so grossly misrepresented to them. They are not behind us in their abhorrence of lavery-but have not informed themselves, or erhaps made very much inquiry as to the safety xpediency, and perfect fessibility of immedia nancipation. They are not yet fully satisfied of the unpracticability of colonization, -and are also greatly misinformed as to the condition of the free olored people of the North. I have never heard rosser misstatements, than those which I find very where current on this region, as to the mor l and physical condition of our colored people. It is bad enough - but the pretence that it is worse than it would be under slavery, comes only from the grossest ignorance, or from fiendish malice city, and of Maryland as a free State. I would rather undertake to carry this city for Liberty. than the city of Philadelphia with all its old remories of Independence Hall-and its old sch es of the Liberty bell. If I had a few hundred lollars to expend in the Anti-Slavery cause, I on not think of any application of it that would produce a richer result than the support of an able agent here, who should spend a year in sient conversation with Christian men, and by degrees organize the antislavery material into effiment association. I am told that the inhuman laws recently passed by the State against free negroes, are rarely put in force in the city-though hey are often very cruelly enforced in other parts f the State. There have been lately some furious demonstrations against freedom on the part of Maryland, but they are only the last throes of an expiring giant, and I confidently expect to sec this State among the first to abolish slavery-and that the hour of her deliverance is not far off -Cor. Christ. Freeman.

POLK A SLAVEHOLDER. A friend of Mr. Polk in Gincinnati, writes to the Morning Herald of that city, correcting the statement taken from the Pittsburgh American, that Mr. James K. Polk is one of the contains a fine garden to furnish sallad for the largest slaveholders' in the southwest. No

such thing. Rend:-"Lucius Polk is not the brother of James consumed much property; no prisoners escaped. K. Polk. He is the brother of Leonidas Polk bishop of Lousiana, whose father was the first cousin to the father of James K. Polk, a relationship hardly recognized here. They are serond cousins. In the next place, James K, is not the owner of a great number (of slaves) whom he hires out through the State, bargaining with the employers for so much a pline is both safe and judicious; and far better for year." He owns a plantation in Mississippi with probably 30 or 40 negroes, being what he inherited from his father, with their natural increase. And he has in Tennessee one or two domestics. He neither buys, sells, nor hires, and is in no way connected with 'the traffic in human flesh.' He is a kind in-

dulgent and humane master." Now let us have no more slanders. The Demogratic candidate for the presidency, vannbeing overwhelming, he plead guilty, and was ting his zeal for EQUAL RIGHTS, EQUAL LAWS and EQUAL JUSTICE to ALL MEN, is only guilty of violating this doctrine in 30 or 50 That is all! And these beings, with rights by nature equal to his own, he puts under an overseer in Mississippi, whose only instrument of extorting labor from them is the lash!

A beautiful candidate for the Democracy .-Boston Chronicle.

Printing Office Destroyed .- The office of the 'Nauvoo Expositor' established at Nauvoo, week before last, and which issued one paper was,on 10th inst.,declared by the city authorities of that city a nuisance, and the city Marshal, at the head of the police, m the evening took the press, materials and paper into the nati Commercial.

From the Oberlin Evangelist, QUESTIONS TO AID IN SELF-EXAMI-NATION. ADDRESSED TO ANTI-SLAVERY MEN.

1. Do you take an anti-slavery paper, and do you pay for it regularly?

Do you read that paper faithfully and understandingly, treasuring up its facts and arguments for your own future use?

S. Do you circulate that paper among your friends, and point out to them those articles which you think best adapted to their state of mind? 4. Do you then take occasion to state to

them the great principles of the anti-slavery enterprise, answering their objections, and in president of the colonization society. The and a kind spirit urging them to embrace, in principle and practice, the cause of free-5. Do you in prayer and daily life, 're

member those in bonds as bound with them? 6. Do you practically regard the great estion involved in the slavery of the U. States, as immeasurably more important than the dollar and cent questions about which the great political parties are contending?

7. Do you pray for good rulers and for the downfall of slavery; and then vote for an adulterer, a gambler a duelist and slaveholder, or for a man who declares be will never consent to the abolition of our national slavery, till the slaveholders of the south give their approbation to the measure?

3. Have you contributed any thing, duing the past or present year for the support of the anti-slavery society of your own

9. If you have no money, have you given of your substance? 10. Have you secured frequent lecture

n your town and county?

11. Have you done your best to secure ecturer, (and his support while laboring,) t visit all your region?

12. Have you made, and do you still make, real sacrifices for this object; or do you expect that the lecturer who spends his time, and wears out his life, and is daily pierced with the poisoned shafts of falshood hurled by those whe tell him they love him, can leave his family to lack the necessaries of

13. Have you purchased tracts to distribute among your neighbors, and awaken their minds to the subject of human rights?

14. Have you secured the formation of an anti-slavery society in your neighborhood and

15. Have you done your best to keep alive and render effective the societies that have been formed in your vicinity?

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, JULY 8, 1844.

THE LIBERTY TICKET. For President,

JAMES G. BIRNEY. OF MICHIGAN. For Vice President,

THOMAS MORRIS,

ton team OF OHIO. ELECTORAL TICKET.

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

Representative to Congres. FIRST DISTRICT. CHARLES H. STEWART.

> SECOND DISTRICT. EDWIN A. ATLEE.

THIRD DISTRICT. WILLIAM CANFIELD.

SENATE.

SEYMOUR B. TREADWELL.

OAKLAND COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES, JAMES WILKINSON. MELVIN DRAKE, JOHN THOMAS. HENRY WALDRON. SEBRING VOORHEIS.

MACOMB COUNTY.

PLINY CORBIN, CHAUNCY CHURCH. JACKSON COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES. THOMAS McGEE. ROSWILL B. REXFORD, LONSON WILCOX.

Twelve Weeks Subscriptions. D

For the purpose of diffusing Liberty instances-holding 30 or 40 human beings as duced to offer the Signal of Liberty for by himself, thus: forty. This is to be accounted for not merely perpetrated through a series of years, under cir- property, mere appendages to his own being! Twelve Weeks for Twenty-five Cents, Fifty Cents, paid in advance. These offers will stand open for acceptance till November. We expect that large numslavery intelligence.

We would say to Liberty men, if you hopes of getting a few pence for setting it to ling to make a pudding as long as their father can by emigration the present year is estimated at not streets and burnt them. So says the Cincinyou have to borrow yourselves. You ly:

will never regret having done so. The isfaction of thinking and saying with of public opinion." truth, "I HAVE DONE WHAT I COULD."

THE WHIG PARTY AND ANNEX-ATION.

purpose of annexing the whole or a large portion of that ample domain, as a slaveholding country, as a means of strengthening Southern Slavery.

We now propose to consider the posiion of the Whig party on this great ubject; and as Henry Clay has been regarded as the embodiment of Whig principles-as he has written a letter expressly for the purpose of making known his opinions respecting it-and as this letter is appealed to by the whole party as the true stand of orthodoxy, we shall first consider its positions and arguments.

One thing that strikes the attention, is hat the constitutionality of Annexation, concerning which the greatest statesmer liffer, is not referred to by Mr. Clay at all, except in a simple reference to the opinion of Mr. Jefferson and others, that the framers of the Constitution never intended that foreign territory should be added, and new States formed from it .-But the whole scope of his remarks prostitutional objection can be raised.

His first argument against annexation at the present time, is that it would inevitably lead to a war with Mexico, and perbaps with other nations. All sensible the letter of Van Buren on this subject: and the sentiments advanced by both of them in condemnation of a readiness to go States can never safely permit any Euroweak power, and cannot injure us much, are highly honorable to them. But Mr. Clay further adds that the assent of Mexties." So far, then, Mr. Clay has no ico will peaceably assent to it.

His second objection is that Annexation should not be consummated "in opposition to the wishes of a considerable and respectable portion of the Confederacy." "If not called for by any general expression of public opinion," he rightly argues that it would produce discord, discontent, and confusion. It follows as a matter of considerable and respectable portion of ble and dishonoring." the Confederacy" shall not be arrayed against it but it shall be called for by a "general expression of public opinion." away. Supposing, then, that the people wish for annexation, and Mexico assents to it,-Mr. Clay thus far has no objec-

But he alludes to a third reason, which has weight with others, that annexation would destroy the balance now existing made from Texas, and the objection with him has no material bearing on the question. The fourth objection is the magni-

without incurring that debt.

Thus Mr. Clay's reasons against anvious to the coming election, we are in- the question would be changed, as stated

payable a ways in advance. Or we will acter, without the hazard of foreign war, party as genuine Whig doctrine. It has not furnish the paper for Six Monrus for 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 bers will avail themselves of them to sup- appear in quite a different light from that ing himself against it in future, he expressly ply themselves or neighbors with anti- in which, I apprehend, it is now to be regarded.'

The plain implication is, that under fawish to do something for the cause, here vorable circumstances, Annexation might is a chance for you. Get your neighbors properly take place. He wrote this letto become subscribers, and if they have ter with special reference to Tyler's

of consider the annexation of Texas, udicious circulation of a thousand Signals at this time, without the assent of Mexifrom now till November will, of itself, co, as a measure compromising the naadd several hundreds to the Liberty vote, a war with Mexico, probably with other at the coming election. See to it, then, foreign Powers, dangerous to the integrity that when you look over the returns of of the Union, inexpedient in the present this Presidential contest, you have the sat. financial condition of the country, and

Many Whig papers affect to regard this letter as taking ground against the Annexation of Texas at all, under any Last week we exhibited the position of circumstances. Nothing of the kind is the Democratic party on the question of intimated in the letter; and were Mr. annexing Texas to the Union. We Clay to sign a bill the first week after showed from the votes of their legislators, his election for admitting Texas, under from the opinions of their candidates, the favorable circumstances he has enufrom the voice of their presses, and from merated, we could not accuse him of the the resolution of the National Convention, least inconsistency or duplicity. He that the whole party was fully committed merely enumerates his objections "at this to this project, and committed, too, for the time;" and declares that a supposed change of circumstances would present the question "in quite a different light."-This reasoning leaves the matter open for any future action; and it does not literally or constructively preclude Mr. Clay or his friends from effecting the Annexation of Texas whenever the objections he has enumerated shall be obvia-

That this is the light in which his letter is interpreted among the Whig slaveholders, is evident from the tenor of their

The National Intelligencer, the highest Whig authority, says of this subject, as quoted in the Western Citizen:

"WE DON'T SO MUCH OBJECT TO THE THING ITSELF, as to the MAN and the PARTY by which it is to be accomplish-

This does not look like being over zealous against Annexation. But the Intelligencer, which has been strenuous against Annexation while Tyler's treaty. was pending, seems now disposed to take ceeds on the supposition that no valid con- the back track. For instance, the following paragraph is significant;

"With reference to the general quesion, what course it would become the duv of the U. States to pursue in the event of a possibility of Texas falling under the dominion of any foreign Power, it would men acknowledge this to be a good rea- be easy for us to evade direct reply, by son. It was justly and forcibly urged in saying that "sufficient for the day is the evil thereof." So it is. We prefer, however, to avoid misconstruction, to declare at once our opinion that the United

But we have positive testimony that a portion of the Whig party are decided advocates of Annexation, and are very fect the foreign aspect of the question, far from considering Mr. Clay's letter as if it did not remove all foreign difficul closing the door to the whole project .-The Richmond Whig is the leading Clay objection to annexation, provided Mex- paper south of the Potomac, and in an elaborate article on Annexation thus gives the cue to all the Southern Whigs:

"Let us not be misunderstood. The people of Virginia, as far as we have been able to learn, and we presume none others in the State possess better sources of information,) are in favor of Annexation at the proper time and under the proper circumstances. But they are decidedly and irrevocably opposed to the present scheme of unparalleled iniquity. They course, that whenever "the wishes of a regard it as in the last degree dishonora-

> The circumstances which would RENDER IT ACCEPTABLE, are these:

1st. Let the boundary embrace no more the force of this objection will be done than old Texas; that is, Texas as it once belonged to us.

2d. Let Mexico acknowledge the Independence of Texas, or let Texas show she has the power to maintain her Independ-

3d. Let it be understood, that we take no foreign War on our shoulders, by adopting Texas into the Union. When all these points are settled, then

between the slave and free States. He we believe a majority of Virginia may be contends, however, that there would prob- found in favor of annexing old Texas; we ably be two slave and three free States think the day will never arrive when she will countenance the appropriation of what we shall designate as New Tex-

As the Southern elections draw near. tude of the debt of Texas which we we shall have further evidence that at the might be obliged to pay. This, howev- South the whole question is still consider, is an argument against paying the ered an open one; and the election of debt of Texas, but none whatever against Mr. Clay will be no bar whatever to Anannexation, provided, it can be effected nexation, should it be deemed expedi-

The National Whig Convention, which nexation at this time are properly only out forth a creed on the other great interthree, to wit: war with Mexico, the un- ests," were silent on this subject, and hence popularity of the measure, and the pay- we conclude they did nothing about it, ment of the debt of Texas. Were these and meant to do nothing about it, but to principles as extensively as possible, pre- obstacles removed, the whole aspect of leave it as an open question. While, therefore, the Northern Whig papers preach un opposition to prospective Annexation as a Whig principle, they preach that which has "If, without the loss of national char- never been recognized by the whole Whig been sanctioned nationally. Clay's letter as we have seen, was a mere statement of his reasons "at this time" against Tyler's treaty, which was then pending. So far from pledgthat if his present objections were removed, Annexation "would appear in quite a different

> Democratic parties may be thus stated: The Democrats on for it as whole party, as

The Whigs have no party creed on the subject, but the greater portion of them at the North are opposed to it prospectively, while at the South some are opposed, many nre silent, and a portion, like the Richmond give free scope to our eves, ears, and thoughts. Whig, decidedly in favor un'er certain circomstances. Mr. Clay has expressed no hostility to prospective Annexation under favorable contingencies, while Frelinghuysen is entirely SILENT, and will doubtless remain

We have thus, as we think, fairly and can didly stated the position of the two parties and of their candidates on the Annexation of Texas-the one avowedly for it as soon as may be-the other opposed at present, but silent respecting the future.

Next week we shall present the reasons against Annexation, present or prospective, which are preed by Liberty men, and shall endeaver to show that those who intend to bestow their votes on the candidates of the other parties to keep Texas out of the Union. will expend their political influence most unwisely for gaining that specific end, and most injuriously to the best interests of the

MORE DEMOCRACY.

The Marshall expounder has discovered why it is that Clay will get a popular majority in Rhode Island because "there negroes are allowed to vote!" We do not know why the negro voters of that State should have any great partiality for Mr. Clay, the man who is for banishing the free part of their race to Africa, and keeping the remainder in slavery at home. But read the article itself:

"Phis State, it is generally conceded, will vote for Clay; and it is doubtful about his getting the vote of any other State. The reason why Rhode Island is so whiggish, may be found in the fact that there negroes are allowed to vote; but Germans and Irishmen must own a large amount of real estate before they can be entitled to the rights of freemen. Many an idle, worthless, and drunken negro will deposite his vote for "Massa Clay," in Rhode Island ballot boxes; while worthy and industrious adopted citizens will be deprived of their natural right to a voice in the government which they help to support, because they have not the prescribed amount of real estate! This is Clay whiggery."

The whole tenor of this article is most exceedingly illiberal. Are there not "idle, worthless, and drunken" Germans and Irishmen, as well as negroes? The Expounder represents the admission of negro suffrage as a Whig principle.-This is giving them more than their just due. Besides, if Rhode Island is Whiggish because negroes vote there, why are Maine and New Hampshire Democratic, where negroes also vote?

EFFECT ON SLAVEHOLDERS.

The Liberty Standard quotes the following from "a late Virginia paper" -name not given. It is worthy of remark that the slaveholders do not sneer at the rote of Abolitionists however small .-They despise their petitions, and ridicule, insult and abuse those who present them; but we do not recollect ever to have seen ntuous expression in reference to Southern papers. They know that every vote means something. The votes are carefully counted and are considered as "strange and important facts!!"

The abolitionists of Ohio have had a state convention, and nominated for president, James G. Birney, of Michigan, Vice President, Thomas Morris of Ohio: State Governor, Leicester King, They nominated also a full ticket for presidential electors. The abolitionists poll a vote in Ohio, of 6.470; Michigan 2.700. The aggregate vote last year in the free states was 52,534. It has been rapidly increasing within late years. In 1840, it numbered 6,865; '41 20,636, and in '42, 34.716. The largest increase of abolition votes has probably been in New York, which in three years has advanced from 2,000 to 14,000. These are strange and important facts. Time will tell some odd stories vet.

The Voice of Freedom, published at Brandon, Vermont, says:

"The antislavery sentiment is increasing. The Democrats of the North having been routed will rally under the true dem ceratic flag, and they, with those who will join from the North and South too, will soon present a phalanx that will not easily be broken. A few years since, and hardly a man from the democratic party within my knowledge, joined us. now hundreds are coming in from differ-ent parts of the State, and I apprehend a much larger increase of Liberty votes this year than in any former year.'

We have now one northern man in the Cabinet, to five Slaveholders. The northerner is Mr. Wilkins, who voted for the gag rule, and has addressed his form er constituents in favor of Texan annexation. For this small boon (one northern man in the Cabinet and he a servile,) let us down on our marrow bones, in thankfulness and humility. - Lib. Herald.

that the fort which has been commenced money to the workmen, than task their

"Wesleyan Review." We have received the first number of this work, published at Syra-cuse, N. Y. and edited by Luther Lee. It is to be devoted to ecclesinstical and social reform. It so. Should we permit a nation of kindred is issued quarterly, at 50 cents per dozen.

FOURTH OF JULY Having been closely confined in our office for long time, we determined to sally out ame our fellow citizens, on this national festival, and

At the Presbyterian Church we found the unied Sabbath Schools of the village; and the sea of young and happy countenances presented was ermixed with songs, were made to the scholars and by them. We were too late to hear any: out one discourse by a colored boy was highly ions on account of color were here recognized The scholars then marched to the grove, and par took of a bountiful repast. Sabbath School toust were then proposed, and carried by an appropri he performances was disapproved by some.

Making our way through the mass of team ten, boys, women and hickory boshes that docked the streets, we arrived at the public anner, disciplining under a boy captain. The a shouting for Polk and groaning for his enemie and business. There is too much training of this He may be, according to his views, entirely kind in use among men. Better let every one patriotic. But while his course at the Court shout or groan according to his individual feel-

At one o'clock, the largest multitude we have ver seen in Ann Arbor had collected. The asembly were addressed during the whole after on by some ten or twelve speakers. Among nem were Dr. Cartis, and Mr. Watson of Oak-The last was too abusive to suit our taste John Allen, Kingsley, and Gov. Mundy, of Washtenaw, also spoke. Gov. Mundy present ed to the audience, an enormous hickory poke. ome twelve feet in length, which had been caried in procession during the day, and the audince determined that Henry Clay must be poked with it next November. This, we thought, sa-

Kingsley is a good stump speaker. He referre Texas, and said we must have it immediately that is, as soon as we could, whether next year. r five or ten years hence. We needed that am le domain for our increasing millions. As to he objection on account of slavery, that was o to force whatever. That would be left as a pen question, to be decided when each State ras admitted; and there was no necessity of adnitting slave States, while the North have ajority in Congress of 42. Very true, w ought; but if that majority were as servile a ne Baltimore Convention that nominated Polk ow much resistance would it oppose, after davery had been recognized in Texas by our Jovernment, while organized as a territory of

Whipple, of Livingston, and O'Keefe, of De oft, followed. O'Keefe was not abusive enough suit the authence. We noticed that the speakrs who used the most severe invective against heir opponents where the most cheered.

John Norvell, Ex-Senator, took the stand .-We had some interest to hear him, inasmuch hi as the renutation of uniting superior abilities with much political profligacy. His appearnce, manners, and discourse confirmed our prerious impressions of him. Nature has done well or him; but he exhibited unequivocal indication a readiness to play the demagague, rather that act on any high and manly principles. It i o wonder, that, when a Senator, he "went with he South." He goes for Texas, of course, be ause we ought to have it, and if we do not England will. He was wonderfully Anti-British nd was for driving England from our continent We could not do it now, but we should do it ul timately, when our population should have at mined to 69 or 70 millions. He thought woand avoid the roughness of party warfare, a by had been said that the women of the Revolu tion participated with their husbands and broth ers in the horrors of war. True, they did; bu hey were needed to bind up their wounds and the sentiments of Democrats in favor of women smying away from political meeting, the Whies had accused them a disregard of the sex. The he denied; but the argument that he adduced to disprove it was too gross for publication in our

Gen. Cass arrived at a late hour, he hav ing been detained by an accident on the cars He spoke briefly and comprehensively with good taste. He referred appropriately to the day, and its celebration in the West at different periods since he had become a western man. Thirty two years since, he had emploved the Fourth of July in constructing e bridge over the Huron river for the passage of the regiment he commanded. He with the same opinion reterated by Col. Ben'on his troops, had been lost in the woods of Washtenaw, and were suffering from hunger and destitution in a county that now teems with all the varied products of human indus-

He then spoke of the party principles respecting a Bank, Tariff, &c. which he despatched in a few sentences. The Democratic Nominees he knew personally, and could assure the Democracy of Washtenaw that they were eminently worthy of their most zealons support. He spoke at grea er length on Texas, affirming that we must have it; for if we did not take it, England would .sussession of it would enable England to fill kept in "equilibrium"! it with black troops, and assault the Southern States with her numerous armies, having a paradise before them and leaving desolation ochind. There was a large desert between Texas and Mexico, which with Texas annexed, would make a natural boundary between us and that republic. He dwelt on the power and ambition of England, and the necessity of resisting her encroachments. She had es-The Constitutional Democrat says of the earth where there was a nation to be tablished her military posts in every portion conquered, or wealth to be acquired, and on at Springwells, and for which Congress her empire the sun never set. She had made has made an appriation (\$50,000 we be- a red mark on the map of our Northeastern lieve) has been suspended for causes un. boundary, designating how much she would known. We are glad of it, and hope it have, and had taken it; she had made anoth. will never be resumed. Better give the er on the map of Oregon, and, as usual, she had taken the lion's share; but she had made energies for that which will do no intended to have the whole of it. Eagland no mark on the map of Texas, because she was surrounding us on every side-on the East, on the North, and on the Northwest and now she wished to complete the chain by

enclosing us on the West and Southwest al-

stitutions, and kindred language and religion, to knock in vain for admission to our repub lic, when a refusal to receive her would be the means of throwing her into the arms of a nation whose power enabled her to subjugate empires, and whose grasping ambition was at the same time so minutely argus-eyed, that not the smallest of the islets that sprinkle the

The whole of the General's discourse was eceived with unbounded applause. He is a large bead, evincing much force of character. As an individual, we have respect for the Genetal. His moral character is said to be strict total abstinence man. We remember that he was quite popular as a Governor of Michigan Territory. But we are not sorry that he has lost the nomination for the Presidency. We are compelled to regard him as his country than servile Van Buren, or compromising Clay. We do not say that he has ever designed the least evil to his country .of France, and his advocacy of Texas show rim to be unscrupulously servile, the constant enor of his speeches, letters and addresses stir up in all our population a spirit of unres for war, and were he to be our next President, according to his own expressed views of public policy, war, if not inevitable, would be probable. Does not all history teach us, that protracted war of aggrandizement and conquest, commenced by a republic, and carried on by a military chief of great mental energy and popular address, would be highly dangerous to the liberties of our republic?

RENUNCIATIONS.

The Democratic papers are parading a long catalogue of names of those who have forsaken the Whigs, and joined their party, chiefly on the ground of Annexa-

The Whig papers are publishing all

the cases they can muster of Democrats who have renounced their party, and turned Whigs, principally because the Democratic party are for Annexation .-We were well aware that if this were nade the test, there would be consideraale changes in all parts of the Union. Efforts are now making by the Whigs to induce a portion of the Liberty men to forsake their noble cause, and once nore join themselves to the old organizaion that they had forsaken. That some will be seduced by their special pleading to do so, is probable; but it should only quicken the zeal of those who remain .-As the election draws nearer, many stories of the renunciations of Liberty men candidates who is not a Slaveholder.-We have referred to the subject thus eary, not to prepare the way for the politiitical apostacy of any, but to take measures for its prevention, and Liberty men, by being thus forewarned, need not be tathe present, it is to expected that changes will take place-that some will leave us, while others will join our ranks. Now that we are fully satisfied that we are right, our business should be to go ahead!

COMPROMISE.

The slaveholders seems disposed to concedhat if Texas can be annexed with only half of ier territory eursed by Slavery, the remainder ay be made into free States. Mr. Clay has ex essed his anticipation that such will be the result in case Tex is shall be admitted; and we fin in his late speech in favor of his bill for Annex-

re went along. He was for peace, union, com-romise. He would divide the territory into two ual parts, and give the grain growing and graon and sugar region to men who worked with

He would neutralize the question of politica power, and keep it in equilibrium. He hated the fanaticism of slavery as much as that of anti-

Thus Slavery has become exalted into a nation al institution, and boldly comes forward, and claims domination over one half of all our do nains, however extensive they may become, and He went over the grounds enumerated in his our most able statesmen are for granting this inletter. Texas was an open country and the solent demand. Slavery and Liberty are to be

CASSIUS M. CLAY.

We recently mentioned the allegation against this gentleman that he had obtained the credit of mancipating his slaves, while none of them had een manumitted. The following explanation is from a letter of Mr. Clay to a friend in New

'Of so much value is a good name as to beget onfidence among distant strangers. But I do not expect to escape stander. They are at last esorting to that here now, when all things else ail to destroy my influence. But 'truth and ustice are mighty, and must prevail! The mor tho said I did not emancipate any slaves, LIED. never emancipated any of my mother's slaves, that was also false! It is true I never emanpated but NINE slaves, but they were all I own d, and I have incurred as much responsibility ere by emancipating at all, as if I had set tree ousand. I have about twenty-five more slaves. which are entailed on my children by my late ather, in which I have a life estate only, and this is the cause why my emancipation has been magnified. I propose making the condition of those as good as that of the freed ones-until I hope general emancipation in the State will bring liborigin, kindred republican faith and civil in- crty to all."

such-deliberately, wilfully and mali- luctantly, state the facts. ciously-is a proposition we are compelled to believe. Some of these lies are ocean was considered to insignificant for her expressed, and some are implied: Some friends must possess, when they attempt shameless manufacture of lies. To the watering places and on steam-boats." irreproachable, and he has through life been a variations from the truth, wilfully made. must be added all the unintentional errors which are inseparable from newspaper

In the midst of such a medley of era more dangerous man to the best interests of ror, falsehood, and truth, the only course a judicious, candid Editor can pursue, is to publish as facts those statements only which he believes to be true, accompanied usually, by the reasons for such belief .-This is the course upon which we have uniformly acted. We believe it to be the wisest, and conformable to scrupulous mosince his return to this country has tended to rality. Such a course, we believe will secure the confidence and respect of those lenting jealousy and hatred of England. He of the readers who even differ widely in opinion from the Editor.

Some of our subscribers have thought hat our remarks from week to week have borne hard on Mr. Clay. If they have, they are true or false. If true, is not the fault with him? And if false, why has not the lie or mistake been exposed?-Have we ever turned away from our of any mistake into which we had fall-

About a year since, among other disqualifications of Mr. Clay for the Presidency, we named the fact, as we supposed it to be, that he was notorious for the vice of gambling, and had been since his early years. But this was roundly denied by the Whig papers. He was represented as having been entirely reformed many years since. Conformably to the rule we had adopted, of being guided by the amount of evidence adduced, we ceased adding the vice of gambling to the faults of Duelling, Slaveholding, and Profane Swearing, which we thought and said in our opinion were unbecoming characteristics of a President of this nation. But the following extracts from a letter of General McCalla, published in the Lexington (Ky.) Gazette, seems to prove that at almost seventy years of age Mr. Clay is still a practising Gambler. We cannot vouch for the truth of will be put in circulation, and retailed all the statements here made. Mr. Mcfrom mouth to mouth, to shake the unsta- Calla is said to be a gentleman of high ble, and beguile the unwary. Many of standing in Kentucky, having been for 12 and thrice a week oesides, when Sambo bring these stories will be false; but the places years U. S. Marshall for the State, and is of those who may leave us will far more a member of the Presbyterian church.than be made good by those who will de- His letter was published over his own sig- after the manner of Fe-fo fam and Confucius, termine to cast their votes for the first nature, in Lexington, the residence of Such in good sooth are the Virginians-we mean, time for the only one of four Presidential Mr. Clay, and we have not yet seen any of course, those belonging to the school of Mr denial of it. It is dated May, 24, 1844. In allusion to the reference to Mr. Clay's reformation, as made in the "Junius" Tract." be says:

ken by surprise by floating and often ex- that Mr. C's. habits were unchanged, and ing of laier date, of course. aggerated reports. In an election like that he still continued that practice, which matized as "destructive of a good name." I referred to a case as late as the 4th of July last, which occurred near Lexingperhaps played at the same table, but did

> I was assailed by a Lexington editor the proof. I did not wish to go into a slavery! public controversy upon such a subject, although well aware that the fact was notorious in all this country, and especially at the public watering places in Kentucky, on the steamboats of the Ohio and Mississippi, and in Lexington, Washington City and New Orleans. That in fact, there were thousands who had been eye witnesses of the fact.

I again, in a speech in Mercer, alluded in a good natured way to Mr. Clay's successful skill in eard playing, but not relying upon that as sufficient to defeat his claims to public office even among for Lieutenant Governor of this State, died of professing Christians; many of whom, even apoplexy at his residence in St. Joseph County, of the clergy, have hitherto supported him on 18th ultimo. A few days before, he had for the Presidency, with a full knowledge

This last speech has blown up the ire of the editor of the Frankfort Commonwealth, who has assailed me in his paper of the 28th ult., with characteristic vulgarity and folly.

Mr. Clay's whole history in this country is so mixed up with his habits at the card table, that a conversation about him is almost invariably intermingled with sporting anecdotes of his past life. If any reformation has taken place, it must have been long since the period fixed by the veracious author of Junius. I assert, on the authority of gentlemen of undoubted standing, that as late as the 4th of July last he gamed at cards, at the place before mentioned, for mouey, which he

If Mr. Clay will dare to deny the truth

HENRY CLAY AND GAMBLING. of many recent instances, I will produce That many of the Whig and Demo- the proof. The witnesses shall be named, cratic papers do absolutely LIE-that is, and they must testify or stand mute.-

I cannot but admire the cool command are direct, and some come by inference. to deny a charge so well known and adof veracity, from the most scrupulous formed, he has had many a hard set-to, conformity to truth, to the most open and down to his hard-favored associates at

> RETRENCHMENT. Last year it was alledged against Hon. J. M. Howard, and we believe justly, that he had vo ted against a bill reducing the pay of Member of Congress, which is eight dollars per day, besides heavy travelling fees. Many farmers considered this pay to be too much, while a day work of twelve or fifteen hours will scarcely bring the farmer one dollar. This operated the disadvantage of Mr. Howard, and we pre sume was one occasion of his defeat. It appears from the following statement from the Free Press, that Mr. Clay is, or was former-

ly also a strenuous supporter of high salaries The Mill-boy of the Slashes," however destitute when young, had become unable to live on twelve dollars a day.

"In 1816, an act was passed by Congress changing the compensation of the members from six dollars per day, to \$1500 the session, which as the sessions then scarcely averaged one hun dred days each, was upwards of fifteen dollar per day. Mr. Clay warmly advocated the pass age of this law, coming down from the Speaker's chair to make a speech in its favor. It is to he observed that his wages as Speaker, was the twelve dollars per day. A sketch of his remark was published in the LEXINGTON REPORTER O columns a candid exposition or refutation May 31st, 1816, a paper which has always beer warmly devoted to his interests, from which we extract the following notable sentence:

"Mr. Clay said his own personal experiend determined him in voting for the bill. He h artended Congress, sometimes without his family and others with a part of it, and although hi OF OTHER MEMBERS, he declared with the utmost succerity, THAT HE HAD NEVER BEEN ABLE TO MAKE BOTH ENDS MEET AT THE TERMINATION OF CONGRESS."

VIRGINIA. Here is a clever, good-humored sarcasm upor he old Dominion, by Col. STONE of the Con

mercial Advertiser: "The truth is, the Virginians are the ver Chinese of America, regarding all the world be sides as 'outside barbarians.' Virginia is behin the age-a State without progress. Their libra ries consist of a few odd volumes of Rollin Lempriere's Classical Dictionary, Adam Smith and now and then a number of the Gentleman' Magazine, brought over by the "chivalry" in th days of Sir William Berkeley. As the war of he Revolution found them, so it left themstanding still. The planters, being isolated in their ancient halls, like so many terrapins snug y ensconseed in their sheds, seldom move unless in the Spring, when they stretch forth ther necks to see if the min! is beginning to sprout long the Richmond Enquirer, to refresh their minds about the Greeks and Romans, and lec ture upon state-rights and political economy minds in a continued reverse—who have no cor ception of a locomotive that can outrun a News or of a more intricate piece of machinery than wheel-barrow-who dream all the live-long da "In a speech which I made soon after of John Taylor of Caroline, and all night of the seeing that tract, I stated my convictions William Berkelev and Bacon's rebellion! Noth

he is represented by Junius to have stig- BOWING DOWN TO SLAVEHOLDERS tions of the two great parties have been conduced, and the unexpected nominees put forth each, exclusively through the influence of the ton, where he played and won between one Southern Delegations, have amply demonstrate and two hundred dollars, as I was inform- to our minds the utter servility of both parties ed by a gentleman who was present, and the Slave Power. We shall not at this tim make any argument to prove this, but merely ac duce the following confragion of the New York Evening Post in reference to its own party subjection. Will the honest Democracy of th as having made the assertion and dared to North always bow the knee to the dark spirit

"Of the results to which the Convention can we must speak with sincerity, but we desire speak with moderation. We have called it compromise, but it is one of those compromi n which the concession is all on one side. Th Southern Delegations were determined the no man sho II be nominated who was not of the way of frinking in regard to the annexation of Texas, and showed themselves ready to support any man who might be named—the thinnest and feeblest shadow of a condidate—provided he ages with them on this question. They have can RIED THEIR POINT, as they usually do in succentroversies, and the NORTH HAVE SUB MITTED."

DEATH OF JUDGE STEVENS.

We learn from a friend in Calhoun County that LUTHER F. STEVENS, late liberty candidate presided at the Congressional Convention of the Second District at Battle Creek.

Of the character of Judge Stevens as a gentleman, a lawyer, and a Christian, we need not speak. As a political man, his course was honorable and upright. He was attached to the Whig party, and advocated its principles in every nonorable way, until he became satisfied that hey had become so for subject to the influence of the Slave Power that it was impossible they should become an anti-slavery party, and then he left them at once, and continued a consistent advocate of the Liberty principles until the day of his death. He was a member of the Nationa Liberty Committee, and his decease will make the first vacancy among its members.

LT The following is a specimen of the man ner of electioneering of some Whig papers. "The best way is to treat every assertion the locofoco and Liberty papers prejudicial to Mr. Clay, as an unprincipled falsehood."—N. Bedford Mercury, May 3.

We learn that Dr. Bement has

WHIG HOMILIES.

The Detroit Advertiser is very much concerned of late about the ascendency publish falsehoods, knowing them to be There are many who will, although re- of the Slave Power. It sees great danof countenance which his indiscreet to take the Chair of State, all will be of the Whig party as an Antislavery parsafe!! The Editors of the Advertiser ty. Yet the Advertiser hammers away It is among two thousand party papers, mitted in every circle in which Mr. Clay litionists for the sake of electing a slave- men could be made to believe it! He as among the two thousand individual has moved from that of the British Embas- holder. They appear to rely more on who deems the "great interests" of the good sized, portly looking man, with quite a editors: there may be found all gradations sador at Washington, with whom I am in the anti-slavery bias of the people than Whig party paramount to all other objects. upon the "other great interests." How- may consistently & wisely support it; but ever, that is quite a compliment to our he who is gulled into its support as crats, telling about one half of the truth, of pity than censure. we purpose copying some of them, and adding the remainder. Here is a leading editorial, with caps and italics, just as they had fixed it for their readers:

"HEAR THE SOUTH! MEN, aye, and of Northern locofocos, too, unswer to our neighbor of the State Jourfor a single moment. We invite them nal. This is as it should be. The Jourto read not our poor words, but those of a nal is well answered. But on looking to prominent and influential Southern Loco- the head of the editorial in the Sentinel. foco organ, published daily at the capital we find in large letters, of the Union, edited by a leading Locofoco member of Congress, Hon. R. B. Rhett, and having the names of Polk and Dallas flying at the head of its columns. This paper, the Washington Spectator, the ablest representative of Southern Locofocoism, thus boldly speaks didate by an advocate of a slaveholding The late Congress .- The late Congress

which has just risen, we believe, will be

considered one of the most eventful which has sat since the Revolution. Three great questions have been before it-Abolition agitation on the floor of Congress, the territory of Texas into slave and free the Tariff, and Texas annexation. They have all been decided against the South. and against the true interests of the Unmoves as she did in the late Baltimore Convention, all with her will yet be well. and Slavery, is becoming more earnest. Never was there a more remarkable proof and will soon be one of life and death .of her power when united, THAN IN CON-TROLLING THE NOMINATION OF THAT CONVENTION. The man in whose favor she has declared-in whose favor the whole North and West had declared shall be fairly joined. It would certainly -came out against a policy essential to be poor policy in the slaveholders to conher peace and safety. She made one brave sally and swept all opposition before her. And so it will ever be-so it will be in the approaching Presidential election. Texas defeated Mr. Van Buren, and it will destroy CLAY and BENTON. The South united, is sufficient, at all times, for her own destines; and she alone will ever be to blame, when her interests and honor are trifled with or overthrown.-She had lost her old position of HEAD of the Democratic party by a vacillating and of Tippecanoe County, Stephen S. Hardcorrupt course of policy, which paltering ing, of Ripley County. with principles, rendered her subordinate to the NUMERICAL POWER of the

Fellow-citizens, the South boasts that of the "numerical power" of the North. joy, John J. Deming, Daniel Worth. She says that she defeated Van Buren, and will destroy Clay and Benton, because they warmly opposed one of her schemes of self-aggrandizement. What says the free North? Will she tamely crouch to a master, or will she hurl back the insulting vaunt in the teeth

We are under obligations to the Advertiser for spreading this extract from the Spectator before the people, showing ser, a leading Whig paper, has the folthe absolute supremacy of the Slave- lowing significant paragraph on Annexaholders over the whole Democratic party, tion: It cannot be successfully denied.

the Whig party less absolute? Who controlled their national Convention? Who put up a Whig Slaveholder for President? staked on IMMEDIATE Annexation can op-The motion was made by a Virginia pose Mr. Clay's views." Slaveholder, and all the others were unanimous for it. Who caused Davis to be defeated, because he land treated Lati- the session of the Hampden county grand mer as a man? The Slaveholders. Who jury, last week, at Springfield, complaints rejected Fillmore because he was an open, were made against all the hotel keepers uncompromising opponent of the admiss- and grocers in that place who sell liion of Texas? The Slaveholders. Who quor in violation of the statute, and indetermined that Frelinghuysen should re- dictments were promptly found in each ceive the nomination, who had not been and every case. The trials will be had dreamed of by the mass of the Whigs? this week. No licences are given in The Slaveholders settled it in a previous Springfield. caucus of their own!

Who dare not make the slightest declaration against the Annexation of an amendment of the Constitution extending the an amendment of the Constitution extending the right of voting to every white male citizen 21 years of age, who had resided in the State one Convention, lest it should displease the Southern Whigs, and occasion their de- &c. A motion to strike out the word white, so as to allow all colored males above 2I to vote, was fection to the Democrats.

We see from these simple facts that the Whigs are subject to slaveholding domination as well as the Democrats; to use the common expression, the Whigs are as deep in the mud as the Democrats are in We agree with the Advertiser as to the

servility of the whole Democratic party to the Slaveholders. But what REMEDY does it propose? O, says the Advertiser, rally the whole people to oppose them by and the excitement threw him off his guard, and uniting on the most zealous Whig Slaveholder there is in the Union! Poor, contemptible remedy this! What fool cannot see that if the Slave Power is thus dangerous to Freedom and Free Labor, as the Advertiser contends, the remedy taken the field in Calhoun county in be- must be, not in uphoiding another party, stance, which is given merely as one out where has full and attentive audiences. is, but in organizing one against it—one no more State elections till August 1.

that shall effect its overthrow? The Lib. erty Party is organized for this purpose, and merits the support of every hones man who is for Free Labor and against ger in it provided Polk shall be elected, Slavery; and none but the simple and but if another Slaveholder can be made ignorant can be deluded into the support seem determined to turn into pro tem Ab- at such a result as though intelligent cause. And as they write pretty good an antislavery party, in any degree what anti-slavery articles against the Demo- ever, exhibits a credulity more deserving

The Coldwater Sentinel has nearv half a column of quotations from Clay's speeches, &c., set forth in flaming capitals, demonstrating that Henry Clay is a most inveterate slaveholder, and de-We ask the ear of NORTHERN FREE- fender of Slavery. It appears to be in

For President, JAMES K. POLK.

Now this said Mr. Polk holds nearly as many slaves as Mr. Clay, and is doubtless us much attached to the system. The condemnation of a slaveholding Whig can-Democratic (!) candidate, looks very much like Satan rebuking sin.

Messrs. Clay and Benton have both referred to the proposition to divide States. This is thrown out to buit the North, and sweeten a bitter pill; but we cessful. The struggle between Liberty state of feeling, and may be entered into before the conflict, but not after the battle sent to the formation of several new Slave States in Texas to which their slaves might run away.

The following gentlemen were appointed Liberty candidates for Electors at the State Convention:

For State Electors .- Elizur Deming.

For District Electors .- Mattew R. Hull, Steven C. Stevens, Roger Ide, Ziba Casterline, Benjamin S. Noble, Eli I. she can and will rule the Union, in spite Sumner, William Benbow, - Love-

> F Horace Greeley, of the Tribune, is endeavoring to discountenance the foolish and pernicious practice of on political elections. We record this to his honor. He says:

"And now let us entreat whigs not to go of the braggart? Freemen of Michigan, blockhead's argument at best, and may into mixed company and bet. It is a will you vote for Polk, and thus help to irritate an opponent, but never convince secure this perpetual preponderance to him. Bets will be made though the law the South? Ponder, before you de condemns betting; but the practice is a bad one and ought to be discountenanced."

The Ne v York Commercial Adverti-

"Many of the friends of annexation say But another question presents itself .- that Mr. Clay goes far enough for them; Is the domination of the slaveholders over for they confidently believe that Mexico will assent to the measure, and that nine tenths of the people of the Union will go for it. None but those having interests

MASSACHUSETTS LICENSE LAW.-At

THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE. The Connecticut House of Representatives, by a vote of 132 to 12, have passed a resolution for year next preceeding and in any town six months, lost,-yens 19, noes 135,-Liberator.

Connecticut has a Whig Governor, and Whig majority in the Legislature; yet the 'more favorable" party, as well as the Democrats, as appears by the unanimity of this vote, are detern incd to exclude men from the possession of equal rights on account of their color! What enlightened

The Tribune virtually gives up the controverabout Mr. Clay's white slave speech, but apolgizes for it as language used under excitement. That's the very thing-the feeling was in him, let it out. We want a president who neither holds such notions, nor is subject to such passions.

The Whigs of Massachusetts have renominated Messrs. Briggs and Reed for re-elec-

The State election of Louisiana of the charge, as to this particular in- half of the Liberty cause, and every subject to that power, as the Whig party took place last Monday. There will be

in Stick

DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION.

This hackneyed phrase will yet become quite stale and distasteful from constant represition .-The South Carolinians are a little the tallest at ihis busin ss. They dissolve the Union in genteel, dignified language, omitting all the bitter ex-pressions used by Garrison and the other disunionists of the North. Here are four propositions which purport to be from the organ of Democracy at Charleston, S. C. They read well, but we think they will not scare any body:

11. To call upon our delegations in Congress if in session, or our Scuators, if they be at the seat of government, to wait on the Texian Minister, and remonstrate with him against any negotiation with other power, until the Southern States shall have had a reasonable time to decide

upon their course, people of each State should be prouptly called, to deliberate and decide upon the action to be taken by the slave States on the question of annexation: and to appoint delega es to a convention the slave States, with instructions to carry into

effect the behests of the people.

3. That a convention of the slave States, by delegations from each, appointed as aforesaid. should be called, to meet at some central posi-tion, to take into consideration the question of annexing Texas to the Union. if the Union will eccept it; or, if the Union will not accept it, then
of annuzing Texas to the Southern States.
"4. That the President of the United States

be requested by the general convention of the slave States, to call Congress together immediately; when the final issue shall be made up, and the alternative distinctly presented to the free States either to admit Texas into the Union, or to proceed peace they and calmly to arrange t'.
terms of a dissolution of the Union."

WHERE IS THE DIFFERENCE! The real Polkats are also now for selling the freedom of Northern laborers to Southern slave bolders! The price is the election of that small specimen of demagogueism, James K. Polk, of nose palled memory, and the resulting offices to a few leading Polkats, like Bradley and his com-peers, at the Baltimore Convention.

We cut the preceding from the Detroit Adver tiser. We have no argument to make agains it. But we submit to our readers whether the counterpart would not be equally true! Let it

"The real Coons are also now for selling the freedom of Northern laborers to Southern slave-holders! The price is the election of that notorious specimen of prominent vices. Henry Clay, of fighting memory, and the resulting offices to a few leading Coons, like Mitchell Eacker and his compeers, at the Baltimore Convention."

The Whig and Democratic papers are read ing each other homilies about their subservience to slaveholders, &c. Some of these are first rate Here is a little paragraph from the Free Press where he puts it to the Advertiser for its anti slavery pretensions:

"The same whig party too, whose chosen can didate for the Presidency is a slave holder, a slave buyer, a slave seller, who toossed in his Mendenhall speech that he had FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF FAT AND SLEEK SLAVES. Such is the consistency of those political pharisees who are movin heaven and earth to prostrate the Democratic Re-publican party of the United States."

This is very well—just right—but has neighbor Bagg learned that Mr. Pot.k holds some 30 or 40 slaves-nearly as many as that "political phari see," Mr. Clay! And pray what is the "con sistency" of having a Democratic candidate for President who robs even ten thousand dollars worth of "fat and sleek slaves" of their daily earn ings by the use of the LASH? Can you explain this specimen of Democracy, ch? "Thou that teachest another should not steal, dost THOU steal?" Or do you uphold tits Democrati; stealing of these men, and the robbery of their wages! Think on these things, neighbor, and le us see your "consistency!"

DEMOCRACY AGAIN.

We find the following paragraphs travelling the circle of the Whig papers. New Hampshir ts the banner State of Democracy, and such pro visions as are here enumerated are a disgrace t the State, and to the party that tolerate them is the Statute book. If this be Democracy, what must Federalism he?

'In the 'Democratic' state of New Hampshire no min con be a Governor unless he is worth FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS STERLING nera State Senttor unbes he is worth TWO HUNDRED POUNDS Sterling!! nor a REP-RESENTATIVE nuless he is worth ONE HUNDRED POUNDS STERLING!!!

'In the 'Democratic' State of New Hampship NO ROMAN CATHOLIC CAN BE A GOV ERNOR, OR A MEMBER OF THE LEG-ISLATURE!!!

IF We cannot but admire the unblushing impulence of those Whigs who go around from place to place, assuring every one that all the Liberty men of this and that town or village have left their party and are going for the Whigs .-Such stories are gravely repeated by those who call themselves respectable men, because some unscrupulous liar has set then affoat. The Whigs seem to be so attached to their gambling and duelling candidate, that they deem his noto rious vices no bar to the support of any portion of cottoniunity. They will find their mistake in November next. Were the Liberty organization to be dropped to-morrow, it would be of small avail to the Whigs. The vast majority of the Liberty party would still refuse to vote for a Pres ident who, at almost seventy years of age, cannot be restrained from fighting his fellow-citizens except by the imposition of \$5,000 bonds. It is a standing disgrace to the Whig party that those bonds are not cancelled. No Presidential candi date was over before nominated or elected under such humiliating circumstances.

The intended duel between John Clay son of Henry Clay, and a young man named Hopkins, did not take place-Mr. Clay making an honorable apology, on arriving at the ground The Cincinnati Advertiser says the offence was given over a gaming table, when the young gen tlemen were considerably spiritualized. This is according to the customs of the chivalry-Gambling-Intoxication-and Pistols.

"The people of the North have no right to act upon the subject of Southern slavery; therefore they have no right to deliberate—no right to discuss."—Clay's speech in the Sonate, 1837.

How would Mr. Frelinghuysen like this argument when applied to his favorite missionary enterprises? It might read thus:

"The people of the United States have n atry; therefore they have no right to deliberateno right to discuss."

Gen. Waddy Thompson, of South Carolina our late Whig minister to Mexico, lately address ed the electors of Albany. He avowed himsel opposed to the Tariff, and in favor of the annexation of Texas. Mexico he said was a weak country, and we had nothing to fear from her.

IF A most destructive conflagration too place in Boston on the 25th ult, in the afternoot Many large blocks were destroyed, and a great number of wooden buildings.

If Some of the admirers of Mr. Clay, determined that none of his excellencies shall esape public notice, are puffing him in profession at language, thus:

"John Tyler is a sharper vile, And cheating is his aim; He turned the knave of diamonds up, And thought he had the game. But now we've shown him all our hand,

And he's in doleful dumps— For HENRY CLAY'S the people's card, And he's the ace of trumps!

And he's the ace of trumps, my boys,
And he's the ace of trumps" &c. &c. Wonder if Mr. Frelinghuysen sings this dit-

The "GRANITE FREEMAN" is the title of new Liberty paper just commenced at Concord. N. H. by J. E. Hood. Its typographical execu ion is good. It is to be issued weekly at \$1,50

IF The Superintendent of Public Instruction has appointed the following gentlemen to be Vistors for the University of Michigan.

Hon, F. J. LETTER TOHN. Rev. C. W. FITCH, Rev. A. TEN BROOK, SAMUEL DENTON, M. D.

C. N ORMSBY, M. D.

Chancellor Bibb, of Kentucky, has acces ted the office of Secretary of the Treasury.

We are indebted to Hon. Lucius Lyon or sundry Congressional documents.

The Democrats are to hold a State Mass reeting at Marshall, Sept. 10

The Madisonian gives notice that Mr. Tyler will not withdraw from the Presidential contest, as has been rumored.

ANN ARBOR, July 5th 1844. Wheat has fallen to 561 cents. Flour in New York on the 29th ult. was dull at \$4.25 to \$ 4.37. Present appearances indicate that the sales of the new crop will commence at low prices.

General Intelligence.

EXECUTION FOR MURDER. The Christian Freeman contains the following account of the hanging of Hall at Meriden, Conn. as stated by S. M. Booth. Hall, if we remember rightly, had entered the house of one of his neigh bors on Sunday to steal money. Being surprised in the act by Mrs. Bacon, to avoid detection, on the spur of the moment he killed her. The thought of committing murder had not entered his mind

"He slept well for a week before his

execution, a fact which will be readily comprehended by those who know the tendency of deep sorrow to induce to sleep. The night before his execution, he slept little, but ate heartily in th morning. About three weeks before hi death, he told me he felt unprepared to die, and was anxious for his soul; but a week ago, his feelings underwent a great change, and he was baptised by an Epistot the spirit of Christianity." copal clergyman. He spent most of the time vesterday, in conversation with ministers and in meditation and prayer. He prayed most fervently himself, and expenitence for his guilt, and earnestly imploring the Divine forgiveness. I give a few of his remarks in the forencen as indicative of his feelings. He was anxious to know how a person would look after of the necessary clerks. being hung. "I suppose the tongue and face will look bad." "How long do they generally hang-are they disfigured much ?55 " I never had a bad disposition -was always willing to do." His puls was 110. What a pressure was upon his heartto force the blood so swiftly through his veins! Read the Scriptures. The 51st and 88th Psalms were his choice .-How appropriate to his case! On being asked how he felt-"I stand it pretty

Mr. Bacon, the husband of the murdered woman, came into the cell. Rev. Mr. Hills asked Hall, "Do you feel to ask Mr. Bacon's forgiveness?' 'I desire to from my heart,' was his reply; - tion was entered against him. The character Mr. Yale of Meriden, to Mr. Bacon-'Can you forgive him ?' Mr. Bacon-I think I ought to-I think I can-I have seen no penitence. Hall-'You have been wrongly informed, Mr. Bacon.' Mr. Bacon,-'I think the law ought to have its just demands-I freely forgive you-if God forgives you Lought to.'

At about half past one o'clock, he was brought out of his cell, dressed in his grave clothes, on the platform. The gallows was enclosed in a frame, perhaps 12 or 15 feet square, and boarded up 16 feet high. Rev. Mr. Hills of the Episcopal Church, read a prayer, and Rev. be about twenty-five-is a belle, an heiress, Mr. Howard of the Baptist Church and of great personal beauty. made a most solemn and affecting prayer. Hall read the 51st Psalm, and a prayer from the prayer book, aloud. He thanked each of the U. S. vessels in port and from Mr. Yale and the family, Mr. Galpin and the several forts. Upon leaving the church his family, Mr. Ward, the jailor, and his the bridal party proceeded to the Gardiner tee. family, and all other friends for the kind- family residence on Long Island .- N. Y. ness they had shown him during his trial, and imprisonment, and heartily asked the forgiveness of every one he had Preston. (Eng.) Guardian mentions the erection injured, as he hoped to be forgiven of God. of a gigantic power loom shed, said to be the lar-(Mr. Bacon, his to sons, and all the near gest in the world and built for Messts. Ainsworth male relations of the mardered woman, in breadth, and divided into 33 bays. The roof is twelve miles north-east of Ann Arbor and six were present—and including officers, supported by 252 columns. It is calculated to miles west of Plymouth corners. ministers, physicians, and others, about contain 1,650 looms, and when complete the num-60 in all.) He looked around upon 'the ber of hands actually employed in the room will crowd-at the gallows and at the blue sky be 855. The production of the looms will aver- are friendly to such meetings will attend. above him, and said, "It is hard to die," age 18,200 pieces, 20 yards each or 3 1 5 pieces

before it expired. The Sheriff said he minutes counted, one by one.

At the end of four minutes he rose from nis seat, the chair was taken down-he Canton with due honor. said, 'Farewell, Mr. Yale.' Mr. Yale hade him look to the Savior, and forget every thing else. In a minute, at ten minutes past two o'clock, the Sheriff said, zette of Saturday evening says: Cut !' At the first blow, the deputy cut but two strands of the rope-it stretched and let the platform down a little. Hall cried out with an unearthly groan, which was heard by the multitudes in the street, and at a great distance; but before he could draw another breath, the rope was cut-the drop fell-he drew up his shoulders twice or thrice-his bosom heaved a few times, and then, without another struggle, he passed into the land of spirits. What a warning is his untimely end, to all who have taken the first step in the road of transgression.

After hanging about 40 minutes he was

aken down, placed in his coffin, and delivered into the custody of his friends .-A hollow square was formed by the solof the jail, from which an avenue, lined life. The trial will last for some time, by soldiers, extended to the house-the corpse was brought to the centre of the square, and the people in an orderly manner, passed between two files of soldiers ou each side of the coffin, viewed the corpse, and quickly dispersed to their homes. The body was brought to Meriden, at Hall's request, and interred in the common burying ground in the presence of a large concourse of people .-There was considerable excitement in Meriden at having a murderer buried there, and it was said that 200 persons called on the sexton during the day, and requested him to desist digging the grave. But when they viewed the lifeless re- nived. mains of Hall, their feelings appeared to be changed. The face looked natuaal, and pleasant-no distortion, as is frehis execution—one to his wife, and one will be di charged. to Mr. Levi Yale, 2d, Esq. The letter sins, and trust in the Redcemer. I have given publicity to these facts, because I know the public feel an interest in them and because Hall has been pursued, liv-

Magnetic Telegraph from Baltimore to N. York, is estimated at \$95,000. The disemporaneously, expressing the deepest tance is 203 miles, being nearly \$500 a mile. The expense of communications and of the necessary repairs would be small, after the route had been constructed, the principal items being the salaries

> law in this City was arrested yesterday under the new law against seduction. The case s a common but a peculiarly hard one. The victim is a lovely young woman, twenty years of age, beautiful, modest, truly pious, member of the Burrow's Church, Sansomstreet, and an orphan. She was visited a long time by her betrayer, proposals of marriage made and accepted and the wedding day arranged. She loved and was lost. She confessed all to the lady with whom she reided. The accused confessed the promise of marriage and his wrong; but refused to marry his victim. It turned out that he had similarly wronged another, and was about to be married per force to her, so a criminal acof this poor orphan girl stands high. She is praised as every thing modest and exemplary, by all who know her .- Phil. Spirit of the

> Marriage of President Tyler .- The marriage of President Typer and Miss Junia, eldest daughter of the late Hon. David Gardiner, of Long Island, took place yesterday morning, in the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue. The ceremony was perform ed by Right Rev. Bishop Onderdonk, and was strictly private-the bridal party consisting of the President and his bride elect, with her brother and sister, John Tyler, jr. and lady, and five or six friends. The lady is said to

The conclusion of the nuptial ceremony was announced by a full National salute from Tribune.

Immense Manufacturing Operations .- The above him, and said, 'It is hard to die.' per minute. This appplies to the weaving shed He groaned audibly and frequently, and alone, independent of the spinning and other deejaculated, 'Lord, have mercy on me.'- partments.

At the end of 25 minutes, he asked how | Later from China - Arrival of Mr. Cushmuch more time he should have. The ing .- The brig Argyle, Capt. Cooper, of Bal-Sheriff told him to set his own time. He timore arrived yesterday from Canton, having named fifteen minutes. At the expira- sailed from thence on the 15th of March,tion of the time, Hall said he thought he The only important intelligence we have was to be told of the time five minutes the American Minister, who arrived at Hong from that place is the arrival of Mr. Cushing, would give him five minutes more. The He was to proceed to Canton as soon as he Kong on the 5th of March in good health .cap was drawn over his face, and the could make the necessary arrangements to leave Hong Kong. The American Consul was making preparations to receive him at

A Liberty pole was to be raised on the oc-

Startling Discovery - The Philadelphia Ga-

"No little excitement has just been created in the Stock Board and among the whole circle inrested in the Stock basiness, by the discovery f a telegraphic communication between this city and New York. We remember that the New York correspondent of the North American sevral months ago put the public on their guard goinst this mode of immediate despatch pracriced by certain parties in both cities. The fact. then doubted, is proved now beyond any question. We need not say that a combination of this ort is entirely at variance with the safe transction of business by parties not in the secret."

Sally, Miller's Case. - This extraordinary case still occupies the the court at New Orleans. The

Picavune, May 29, says: It is the strangest affair we ever knew. A white woman upwards of twenty years in negro condage; married and the mother of reputed slaves; sold at auction; and now sueing her soidisant first owner, who name she bears! It is diers, in the centre of the street, in front a most extraordinary and a sad romance of real

> nderstand their ignorance, for it requires knowledge to perceive it; and therefore he that can perceive it, hath it not .- Bishon Tautor.

Questions and Answers .- Questiens .- Who is Mr. Polk? Why was he nominated? Who ominated him?

Answers .- Mr. Polk was a gag-speaker of the House of Representatives, and is in favor of Texas and slavery. This is why he was nominated. and this too shows who nominated him -Cin

The judiciary committee of the Connecticu Legislature reported against the bill to ounish seduction by imprisonment in the State prison not less than three nor more than five years; bill neg-

The Supreme Court of R. Island, have sen enced T. W. Dorr, to State Prison for life .-The Journal of Commerce says, that if he petiquently the case, when persons are hung. tions or pardon and swears allegiance to the gov Hall left two letters to be opened after erament and constitution of Rhode Island, he

Serious apprehensions are beginning to be ento Mr. Yale is truly affecting, expressly tertained in regard to the safety of Mr. Cushing, his own guilt,-taking all the blame to Minister to China. Nothing has been heard of himself—manifesting penitence for his him or the ship in which he sailed since he left Bombay, and it is feared the vessel has gone down with all on board in some of the tremendous gales that visit the Eastern seas. - Buff. Adv. 29.

Extra Session of Congress .- It is rumored ing and dead, by professing Christians, hat it has been partly determined by the Cabiwith a vindictiveness utterly repugnant net to recommend an Extra Session of Congress to be held on the 1st of October. It is also rumored that Messrs. Calhoun, Mason and Nel-The cost of extending Morse's son, have made it a sine qua non that if they are to remain in the Cabinet, the President must re-I nquish his intenion to be a Candidate for the

O'Connell,-Speaking of O'Connell's imprisonment, a Dublin correspondent of the London Morning Herald says that "Mr. O'-Connell selected rooms in the South Circular Pententiary, for himself and friends, several days before his sentence-the Governor of A Very Sad Case .- A young student of that prison having given up his own apartments for the better accommodation of his 'illustrious gnests." The prison to which the repeal leaders have been consigned is very spacious and salubrious. There are two extensive gardens-one of which contains about three acres, well cultivated and neatly laid out, to which they will have free access from an early hour in the morning to an advanced period in the evening.

> A Couple of Dwels .- The New Orleans Picayune of the 7th inst. says: 'A duel was fought yesterday near Terre Bouf, in the parish of St Bernerd, between two planters on the coast. The weapons used were pistols, and at the first fire, one of the parties was, it is said, mortally wounded. Another due! took place in the afternoon between two Creoles near the Buyon road. The weapons used were small swords. One of the principals was dangerously wounded, and at the same BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, time, by some unhappy casualty, he inflicted a wound upon the friend who accompanied him to the ground.'

CALHOUN COUNTY LIBERTY CONVENTION.

The friends of Liberty will meet in County Mass Convention at the School House near E. Root, in the township of Newton, on Thursday the 11th of July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to nominate two Representatives for the State Legislature, and all County officers, to be supported at the next fall election. Turn out! Turn out!! friends of Liberty, and let every town be well represented.

By order of the Executive Commit-

E. A. ATLEE, Chn'n. Battle Creek, June 19, 1844.

CAMP MEETING.

A Camp Meeting will commence on the 11t day of July next, in the town of Salem, Washte-& Co. The shed is 350 feet in length, by 187 naw Co., on the farm of J. B. Lapham, about It is earnestly hoped that the Preachers

members of our Church generally, and all who M. SWIFT.

S. BEBENS.

June 21st, 1844.

TMaynards have just received a large stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs and Groceries, together with a consignment of Comst ick's Medicinus, Shorman's Lozenges and Osgood's Choingogue. They can now supply Physicians, Merchants and families with any quantity of all articles in their line as low as at any other Drugists in Michigan, and perhaps a li t'e cheaper.

TThe Messrs. COMSTOCK & CO'S Medicines are getting to be the most popular the age: and we know a great many familie who, following the suggestions in their pampli-ets, any out now for Medicines, shillings, where before they paid dollars, and physician's fee, be des. They do not go on the numbug princ nedicines expressly prepared for different com-laims, and under the eye of a regular physician. They have all been in use many years, and have always proved beneficial; and the only place to get them genuine in Ann Arbor, is at Maynard's

DIED.

In this village on the 3d inst., in the 16th year f her age, MARY CATHERINE SCHOONMAKER, econd daughter of Oliver D. and Margaret Ann

Just two years ago, the deceased united with he Presbyterian church at Pinckney, Livington Co., where her parents were then resident, and by a most truly consistent and exemplary life.ever dorned the religion of God her Savior, and now on the anniversary of that day on which she yielded her heart to Christ, her spirit passed. Of uperior intellectual endowments, but of more than ordinary delicacy and refinement of mind. hers was a character of exceeding gentleness and eauty-a lovely vision of light which dawned opon us for a brief space and then vanished

But for the Revelations of the Gospel, ho hard to understand the dispensations of Providence! "The blossoms of spring perish as well as the leaves of Antumn"-sighed her friend as she stood over the bier of the youthful dead .-Blessed in the rich affections of the heart our rounded by fond relatives of whom she was the rnament and pride - a good daughter-a kind ister tenderly beloved is taken away, on irreparable loss-a void is made which time can never

"Faith is the Christian's evidence Of things unseen by mortal eye, It passes all the bounds of sense, And penetrates the inmest sky.'

Strong faith bids sorrowing friends look to Goo he cannot do wrong, and who knowing al. hings must be the better disposer than we whos finite minds are never able to grasp the purposes of the Infinite. But faith-certain faith is given us, whereby we may take hold of the promises and hope casts an anchor far-far within the vail even fast by the throne of the Eternal.

L. B. WALKER'S PATENT

SMUT MACHINE. THE Subscribers take this method of inform-ing all such as are engaged in the Milling business in the State of Michigan, that they are now manufacturing in Ann Arbor, Washienaw County, Michigan, L. B. Walker's

Patent Smut Machine.

which they would recommend to take the Smi off of wheat as well or better than any other -it retains all the friction of the wheat, and uni ing simplicity with durability, it comoines the beating, scouring, and blowing principles, discharging the dust and smut as fast as separated from the wheat. This machine is perfectly secure from fire, and runs much lighter than any other machine in use. For farther information, see large bills. Shop in Lower Town. Prices to agree with the times. All orders for Ma-

Address, E. O. & A. CRITTENDEN. July 8, 1844.

ESTRAY.

Came into the enclosure of the subscriber of rabout the 27th of June, a brindle Cow, with star in the forehead and line back, supposed about seven years old. The owner is ed to prove property, pay charges, and take he

SYLVANUS SIAS. Ann Arbor, July 2, 1844.

Liberty Almanack for 1845! THE subscriber is preparing an Almanack for 1845, which will be made a general statisical and historical record on slavery and emanci A great variety of original articles in and a choice selection of envirely new mu ic for I iberty Meetings, will be inserted, making It will also contain some excellent articles or he subject of Temperance.

It will be richly embellished with plates, among which will be the likeness of James G. Braner, our Liberty candidate for President, also a brief

ustory of his life.
We shall be happy to receive orders from an establishment desiring quantities.
It will be published in August.
Publishers who will give this notice insertion for three months, shall receive 100 Alum-

J. N. T. TUCKER.

1844. WHOLESALE & RETAIL

A. M. FARREN,

SMART'S BLOCK. 187 JEFFERSON AVENUR, DETROIT

Keeps constantly for sale a complete assortmen of Miscollaneous, School and Classical Books; Letter and Cap Paper, plain and ruled, Quills, Ink, Sealing Curlery. Wrapping Paper, Printing Paper, bindistres; and Book, News and Canister Ink, of va-

BLANK BOOKS MEMORANDUM BOOKS, &c

SABBATH SCHOOL & BIBLE SOCIETY DEPOSITOR MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES,

Ann Arbor, Nov. 2, 1843. Whigs! Whigs!! DEFENCE of the Whigs, Whig Almanaes.
Whig Songs, and Life of Henry Clay by
Sargeant. For sale at Perry's Book Store.
May 23 1844.
5tl.

OF superior quality, just printed and for Sal

Annexation of Texas or not, PERRY has just received a first rate lot of BOOKS, which he will sell cheap for Cash. May 23, 1844.

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 cloth is complete, quality good, prices low, &c. F. DENISON. Ann Arbot, February 1st, 1843.

Ann Arbor, February 1st, 1843. 41.
N. B. It is important that wool be done up in good order, and any information will be given when asked F. D. W. P. ESLER.

THE MISSES CLARKS' Young Ladies' Seminary, ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN.

MARY H. CLARK, Principal. CHLOE A. CLARK, Vice Principal. MISS WEST, Teacher in Music.

do do in French.
F. MARSH, Teacher of Mathematics RHOBY E. CLARK, Teacher of Juvenile Dept. THIS Institution has been in operation sinc

1 Nevember 18, 1839. The scholastic year inbracing forty-eight weeks, two terms compain sing two quarters each-twelve weeeks in a quar sing two quarters each—twelve weeks in a quarter—a general examination in the close of each term—in February and August.

The last quarter of the present term commenced May 20th. After a month's vacation.

at the close of this quarter, which ends the scho-astic year, school will be again resumed the first week in September next.
TELMS OF TURION -For the English branch es, \$2,50 to \$5 per quarter. No reduction made or alisence, except in case of sickness and no pupil taken for less than a quarter. Extra char. ges are made for music on the Piano, with the

se o the instrument Latin. Drawing and Painting,

Fancy Work, 3.01 Board, including washing, lights, &cc., \$1.75 er week if paid in advance, or \$2,00 per week poid at the close of the quarter.

Parents and gnardians are invited to visit the school every Friday, when the studies of the week are reviewed-also semi-monthly on Wed-

Young ladies desirons of entering the school and pursuing the regular course of study, would do well to commence at the begining of the

Having purchased a healthy and commediaus uilding in a pleasant and convenient part of the illage, no pains or expense shall be spared to refliate the studies and render the situation of he young ladies profitable and agreeable.

Belonging to the school are a Library of be-

ween three and four hundred volumes, and Phi-sophical Apparatus, Electrical Machine, Globes, &c Scientific lectures are delivered before the chool at proper intervals.

The Misses Clark will endeavor, not only to

promote the intellectual culture of their pupils but will attend strictly to their moral deportment.

He is also prepared to contract for CARDING MACHINES made in this State or East.

PIERRE TELLER, With a deep sense of religious responsibility

they would give such a tone to character, as shall render it practically fitted for every station—yieldng to duty but firm to principle.

Among the books used in the school are, Ab-

errombic on the Intellectual and Moral Powers

-Kane's Elements of Criticism—Wayland's
Moral Science—Newman's Rhetoric—Hedge's
Logic—Paley's Natural Theology and Evidence of Christianity—Comstock's Chemistry at Natural Philosophy—Combe's Physiology—Mi Lincoln's Botany—Eaten's Manual of Botany Burritt's Geography of the Heavens-First, Se and and Third Books of History-Mrs. W iard's Republic of America—Phelps' Legal Clas-sics—Playfair's Euclid, and Davie's Algebra and

Arithmetic-Parker's Natural Philosophy.

The Misses Clark have mught a Young La-

dies School for several years in the City of New York, and are furnished with testimonials from Rt. Rev. Benjamin Onderdonk, D. D., and John M. Griscon, M. D., of New York, Rev. J. L. Blake, of Brooklyn, and Mrs. Emma Willard, o Blake, of Brooklyn, and Mrs. Emma Willard, of Troy, N. Y.; also, reference is made, by permission, to the following gentlemen: Rt. Rev. S. A. McCoskry, D. D., Robert Rumsey and L. B. Misner. Esqrs., Detroit; Rev. Isaac S. Ketcham, Centreville; Rev. J. Hudson, White Pigeon, Rev. J. P. Cleveland, and Geo. Ketch um, Marshall; Hon, Wm. R. Deland, Jackson Paul B. Ring, Michigan Centre; E. H. Winna Grand Rapids; Rev. H. Colchizer, Rev. A. M. Fitch, S. Denton, M. D., P. Brigham, M. D. Hon. Win. A. Fletcher, Hon. Win. R. Thompson, E. Mundy, Esq., John Allen, Esq., Geo W. Jewett, Fsq., Col. Thomas Masely, Capt J. Perkins, Thomas M. Ladd, F. Sawyer, Jr. Fsq. late Superintendent of Public Instruction Professors Whiting, Williams and Houghton, of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor: James Birdsall and Rev. John Beach, Flint: Annos

The following gentlemen, Rev H. Colchart ev. O. C. Comstock, Rev. A. M. Fitch Rev. Mr. Curtiss, Professors Whiting and William of the University of Michigan, and F. Sawyer mve consented to act as a visiting con the school to be present when the weekly sin he are reviewed; but especially to offend during the

September 4, 1843. SINCLAIR & CHASE ATTORNEYS AND COUNSEL.

LORS AT LAW, (OFFICE LOWER TOWN, ANN ARBOR,) Will stend o all business in their profession Paricular attention will be given to collect

ROBERT P. SINCLAIR. EDWARD R. CHASE March 20, 1844. 48-1y.

BINGHAM & CHAPMAN, FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, GRO-CERIES, S.c. AT THE RAIL-ROAD DEPOT, GRASS LAKE, MICH. H. H. BINGHAM. G. CHAPMAN 43-3m.

Military Tactics, JUST received the Cirizen Soldiers Assistan at Perry's Book Store. May 23, 1844.

MARNHAM'S Travels in Oregon. do do do California, History of Texas and a great variety of Chear Publications just received and for sale at Perry's Book Store, Cheap for Cash. The public are respectfully requested to call and examine his

May 23, 1844. DR. OSGOOD'S

INDIA CHOLAGOGUE. A MONG the most valuable qualities of this medicine, is its restoring influence upon

constitutions impaired and injured by previous attacks of billi us lever, or fever and ague; or by a lone residence in those climates which produce them. There are many constitutions which become gradually undermined by a minsmel in-fluence, without even a day's actual confinement. other unpleasant symptoms which render life a other l ther unpleasant symptoms which render life a urden, all yield to this remedy when faithfully sed according to the diffections of the accompa nying pamphlet. It is entirely a vegetable preparation, and may be taken with perfect selety un-

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

FIRST rate Tea, Sugar and Coffee, at the owest market prices, at RAYMOND'S CASH STORE. 148 Jeff. Avenue, Detroit

500,000 Feet

PINE LUMBER. THE subscribers offer for sale. Five he dred Thousand Feet SEASONED

PINE LUMBER, which has been put up in the best poss sons 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. 43-6m.

Ground Cumwood, Quercitron Bark, 5 10 lbs. Nutgells, 10 Cases Extract of Logwood, 300 lbs. Lnc Dye, 2 Ceroobs Spanish Indigo, 300 lbs. Sumac Stelly,

ATTENTION

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

100 bbls. St. Domingo Logwood, Cut,
5 Tons

5 Tons in Stick, 159 bbls. Cuba Fustic, Cut,

5 Tona " " 50 bbls Nic. Wood, Chipped,

50 " Lima Wood, " 30 " Red Wood, "

3 Casks Blue Variol, 5 Casks Alum; 2 Barrels Red Tartar. 2 Barrels Cream Tartar,

3 Carboys Aqua Fortis, 5 "Oil Vitriol, 3 "Muriatic Acid, 500 lbs. Virdigris, 5) Block Tin;
Tensels, Twine; Copper Kettles, all sizes;
Parson's Sterring Machines,

Curtis'
Screws and Press Plates,
Cranks. Press Paper, Steel Reeds,
Worsted Harness, Tenter Hooks,
Emery, all No's., Olive Oil,
Clothiers' Jacks. Sattinett Worp,
Clothiers' Brushes, Shuttles,
Pickers, Card Cleaners, &c. &c.
The above, with a variety of other atticles belonging to the trade, have been purchased this summer by the subscribers from Manufacturer,
and First Hands in the New York, I biladelphie,
and Boston Markets, and every thing having res-

and Post Handsin the New York, I hitadelphia, and Boston Markets, and every thing having resceived his personal manection, he can with the atmost confidence offer them to purchasers as the best and most complete stock in the country; and ur 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

He is also prepared to Sign of the Golden Mortar, 139, Jefferson Avenue,

[]7-16.] DRY GOODS, DRY GROCERIES. Feathers, Paper Hangings,

BASKETS, &c. MAY be found at the lowest cash prices, at RAYMOND'S CASH STORE, 148 Jefferson

Avenue, Derroit.

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

French Lawns, Gingham Muslins, Muslin de Laines, Bulzarines, Bulzarine Muslins, Striped Swiss Muslins,

Rich Calicoes, of all qualities, col ars and pat-Pantaloon and Coat stuffs, such as Gambroons, Swedes Cassimeres, Fancy Drillings,

Linen Checks, Plaid Swedes. Fancy English Cassimeres,

Blue Drills, do Linens. Tickings, Checks. Linseys, Burlaps.

Padding, Canvass, Brown Sheetings and Didlings, Blenched Corrons, Swiss, Jackonet. Book & Barred Muslins,

Wide Laces and Lace Edgings, of every des eription, Bonnets. Ribbons Linen Cambric, Cambries, Hankerchiefs,

Cravats, &c. &c. &c. Persons trading in the city are invited, at ast, to call and look at this stock, and if the rices are not as low as elsewhere, patronage is

W. A. RAYMOND. 148 Jefferson Avenue, Derroit Young Ladies' Seminary

MISS E. PAGE, AND MISS L. MOORE, Associate Teache s. MISS. G. WEST, Teacher in Music, MRS. HUCHS, Teacher in Drawing and Paint-

ing. MR. F. MARSH, Teac'er in Mathematics and Latin.
Thums — Tuition in the English branches from \$2.50 to \$5.00 per quarter of twelve weeks.— Lessons on the Piano, with the use of the instru-ment, \$10.00—Fancy work, \$3.00—Drawing and Painting \$5.00—Lanin, \$3.00—French, \$2.00—Board, 1.50—Washing and troning 37½ cents per dozen. No papit will be received for less than one quarter, and no deduction for ab-That this seminary may possess every advantage for obtaining a thorough, practical and redistinguished Semmary in South Hodly, Mass., and she is happy to announce to the public, that the neice of its Principal, and sister to its Vice Principal, educated under their influences, will, in tuture be associated with Miss Page, in an at tempt to rear an institution in this Peninsula, on

ing in a Southern Seminary, which she has ele-vated nearly in a New England school. It is extus will belong to this institution.

All who are interested in the education of youth, are requested to visit the school and from

brings with her the experience of four years teach-

Comstock, the Professors of the University and the Clergy of Ann Arbor will act a visiting com the Gergy of Ann Aroor will act a visiting committee to the School, to whom reference is made; also to Mr. J. Welles. Capt. J. Perkins, Col. T. Moseley, Mr. W. S. Maynard, Mr. J. Sinclair, Hon. E. Mundy, Hon. R. S. Wilson and E. Lawrence. Esq., of Ann Arbor; F. P. Hustings, Esq., Hon. J. M. Howard, Hon. C. G. Hammond, Detroit; Rev. H. Hammond, Homer, nev. L. S. Hobart, Union City; Hon. E. P. Champlin, Jonesville: Rev. Wm. Page, Monroe: C. T. Gorham, Marshall, Rev. A. M. Fitch,

NOTICE. RAN away from the subscriber, the forepart of March last, Levi Wait, a bound boy-I therefore forbid all persons harboring or trusting is contracting.

GILBERT ALLEN. Lodi, May 20th, 1844. CHARLES H. STEWART,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

JEFFERSON AVENUE DETROIT.

sale of Clothiers Stock, Machinery, Dy auffs, &c. &c., No. 139. Jefferson Avenue Detroit, the following large, well assorted, and sarefully selected stock, viz:

100 bbls. St. Domingo Logwood, Cut, 5 Pons " in Stick, 150 bbls. Cuba Fustic, Cut, in Stick, 5 Tons ... Wood, Chipped,

50 " Lima Wood, "
30 " Red Wood, " 120 " Ground Camwood, 10 " Quercitron Burk, 500 lbs. Nutgalls, 10 Cases Extract of Logwood,

300 lbs. Lnc Dye, 2 Ceroons Spanish Indigo, 390 lbs. Sumac Sicily, 3 Casks Madder, 3 Casks Blue Variol, 5 Casks Alum, 2 Barrels Red Tartar. 2 Barrels Cream Tartur, 3 Carboys Aqua Fortis, 5 "Oil Vitriol, 3 "Muriatic Acid, 500 lbs. Virdigris,

50 "Block Tin, Teasels, Twine, Copper Kettles, all sizes, Parson's Shearing Machines, Curtis'

Curtis'
Screws and Press Plates,
Cranks, Press Paper, Steel Reeds,
Worsted Harness, Tenter Hooks,
Emery, all No's:, Olive Oil,
Clothiers' Jacks, Sattinett Warp,
Clothiers' Brushes, Shuttles,
Pickers, Card Clemers, &c. &c.

The above, with a variety of other articles be-longing to the trade, have been purchased this summer by the subscribers from Manufacturer-and First Hands in the New York, I hiladelphia, and Boston Markets, and every thing having res-ceived his personal inspection, he can with the utmost confidence offer them to purchasers as the best and mast complete stock in the country; and

139, Jefferson Avenue,

[17-16.]

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

MAY be found at the lowest cash prices, at RAYMOND'S CASH STORE, 148 Jefferson

The undersigned has just received a full stock of SPRING GOODS, of the most desirable by styles and patterns, suitable for city or country AMONG WHICH ARE:

French Lawns, Gingham Muslins, Muslin de Laines, Balzarine Muslins. Striped Swiss Muslins, Rich Calicoes, of all qualities, colors and par Pantaloon and Coat stuffs, such as Gambroons, Swedes Cassimeres, Fancy Drillings, Linen Checks, Plaid Swedes. Fancy English Cassimeres, Broad Cloths,

Kentucky Jeans, &c. -ALSO-Blue Drills, do Linens, Fustians, Tickings, Checks Linseys,

Brown Sheetings and Drillings, Bleached Cottons, Swiss, Jackonet. Book & Barred Muslins, Wide Laces and Lace Edgings, of every des

Vestings, Linen Cambric, Cambries. Hankerchiefs, Cravats, &c. &c. &c.

Persons trading in the city are invired, a least, to call and look at this stock, and if th prices are not as low as elsewhere, patronage is

148 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit. May 20, 1844.

Young Ladies' Seminary MISS E. PAGE, AND MISS L. MOORE, Associate Teache's.
MISS. G. WEST, Teacher in Music,

MRS. HUGHS, Teacher in Drawing and Point

MR. F. MARSH, Teac'er in Mathematics and TERMS -Tuition in the English branches from

\$2.5) to \$5,00 per quarter of twelve weeks .-Lessons on the Piano, with the use of the instru-ment, \$10.00—Fancy work, \$3,00—Drawing and Painting \$5,00—Latin, \$3,00—French, \$3,00—Board, 1,50—Washing and ironing 373, cents per dozen. No pupil will be received for less than one quarter, and no deduction for ab-

sence will be made, except in cases of sickness.

That this seminary may possess every advantage for obtaining a thorough, practical and refined education, and that teachers may here be fully prepared for the fulfilment of their duties Miss P. has applied for aid to Miss Lyon, of the distinguished Seminary in South Hadly, Mass., and she is happy to announce to the public, that the neice of its Principal, and sister to its Vice Principal, educated under their influences, will, in future be associated with Miss Page, in an at tempt to rear an institution in this Peninsula. on a footing with the best at the east. Miss Moore brings with her the experience of four years teach ing in a Southern Seminary, which she has elevated nearly in a New England school. It is expected that a Library and Philosophical appara-tus will belong to this institution.

All who are interested in the education of youth, are requested to visit the school and from personal observation, become acquainted with its organization and its advantages. Compositions

will be read on Fridays.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction, Dr. Comstock, the Professors of the University and the Clergy of Ann Arbor will act a visiting com mittee to the School, to whom reference is made; also to Mr. J. Welles, Capt. J. Perkins, Col. T. Moseley, Mr. W. S. Maynard, Mr. J. Sinclair, Hon. E. Mundy, Hon. R. S. Wilson and Clair, Hon. E. Mundy, Hon. R. S. Wilson and E. Lawrence. Esq., of Ann Arbor; F. P. Hast-ings, Esq., Hon. J. M. Howard, Hon. C. G. Hammond, Detroit; Rev. H. Hammond, Homer, nev. L. S. Hobart, Union City; Hon. E. P. Champlin, Jonesville: Rev. Wm. Page, Mon-roe; C. T. Gorham, Marshall, Rev. A. M. Fitch, Jackson.

NOTICE.

RAN away from the subscriber, the forepart of March last, Levi Wair, a bound boy-1 therefore forbid all persons harboring or trusting aim on my account, as I shall pay no debts of his contracting.

Lodi, May 20th, 1844. GILBERT ALLEN.

CHARLES H. STEWART, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, JEFFERSON AVENUE DETROIT.

WOOL! WOOL!



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 Hazon, on the following TERMS.

Until the first day of January, A. D. 1845, the price will be 374 cents per yard, or half the cloth the wood will make. From the 1st of January to the 15th of May, 1845, the price will be 3) cents per yard, or nine twentieths of the cloth the wood will make, that is, 45 yards out of 110 manufactured. The wool will be manufac tured in turn as it may come into the factory, as near ne may be with reference to the different qualities. Any person who will furnish one or nere percels of would from 80 to 100 pounds of no quality can have it manufactured by itself. Wool will be received at Sein. Wool sent by Railroad will be attended to in the same man-

ner 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 patronige.

SAMUEL W. FOSTER & CO.

Scio, Washtenaw Co., April 25, 1844 32t D'Among the many striking proofs of the exspurious and counterfeit preparations have been put forth, and some of them by men that profess a high business standing. Unless this medicine 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 counbest and mast 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 any to the trade, CALL, examine the goods and ascertain prices before you say you can huy cheaper any where else.

Whoever heard of a single counterfeit of the wild-cat or r cy of the West!—Starling coin and safety-land bills are counterfeit of the wild-cat or r cy of the West!—Starling coin and safety-land bills are counterfeit of the wild-cat or r cy of the West!—Starling coin and safety-land bills are counterfeit of the wild-cat or r cy of the West!—Starling coin and safety-land bills are counterfeit of the wild-cat or r cy of the West!—Starling coin and safety-land bills are counterfeit of the wild-cat or r cy of the West!—Starling coin and safety-land bills are counterfeit of the wild-cat or r cy of the West!—Starling coin and safety-land bills are counterfeit of the wild-cat or r cy of the West!—Starling coin and safety-land bills are counterfeit of the wild-cat or r cy of the West!—Starling coin and safety-land bills are counterfeit of the wild-cat or r cy of the West!—Starling coin and safety-land bills are counterfeit of the wild-cat or r cy of the West!—Starling coin and safety-land bills are counterfeit of the wild-cat or r cy of the West!—Starling coin and safety-land bills are counterfeit of the wild-cat or r cy of the West!—Starling coin and safety-land bills are counterfeit of the wild-cat or r cy of the West!—Starling coin and safety-land bills are counterfeit of the wild-cat or r cy of the West!—Starling coin and safety-land bills are counterfeit of the wild-cat or r cy of the West!—Starling coin and safety-land bills are counterfeit of the wild-cat or r cy of the West!—Starling coin and safety-land bills are counterfeit of the wild-cat or r cy of the West!—Starling coin and safety-land bills are counterfeit of the wild-cat or r cy of the West!—Starling coi towns in the Uuton. Spurious money is uni-versally rejected, so should spurious medicines wersally rejected, so should spursous medicines
He is also prepared to contract for CARDING
MACHINES made in this State or East.

PIERRE TELLER,
Sign of the Golden Mortar,

120 Lagrange and where else.

Versally rejected, so should spursous medicines
be. 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

> THRESHING MACHINES

THE Subscribers are now manufacturing HORSE POWERS and THRESHING MACHINES, constructed in the best and most durable manner. The power is a four horse power, but is also a first rate power for two hor ses when wanted for that purpose. It is entire unlike any that have ever been offered to the streng h of power) than other powers; is mor strength of power) than other powers; is more compact and convenient to move; occupying only three leet by seven, and can be loaded into a common wagon bax with the thresher and drawn by one pair of horses. Economy, strength of material, and durability, are united in the construction of these Machines; hence they can and will be sold VERY LOW. Jower than any Machines have ever been sold in this State. We are anxious to sell them for CASH, and those who can say CASH are especially invited to call who can pay CASH are especially invited to call on us. The cylinders to the threshers are all iron. This is the best power in existence for Farm-ers to use, for threshing their own grain, and has ers to use, for threshing their own grain, and has been got up with a view to their special accommodation. The facility with which it can be moved from one place to another renders it very convenient for several joint owners. Whenever a power is wanted for two horses, a thresher of suitable size will be constructed at very short no-Two or three Farmers, having large crops to thresh can purchase one of these Machines jointly, at less cost to each than the expense of job threshing for one year. The establishment

HALLOCK & RAYMOND, hind ieet. FASHIONABLE CLOTHING EMPORIUM, Desnoyers' Block, 127 Jefferson Avenue.

tha

0

On

OD

STATE OF

E

OD

CO

0

pr.

pay

the

New Establishment. THRESHING MACHINES

NAPP, HAVILAND & CO. would res pectfully inform the farmers of Washtenaw and the surrounding counties that they have es-ablished themselves in Lower Town. Ann Aror, for the purpose of manufacturing Threshing

Machines.

Having been for many years engaged in this business in Ohio, they isel that they can with confidence recommend their work. They are making the Burrall & Cadiz Machines and Horse power; also Eustman's planeary 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 which they intend to sell at such prices and or such terms as connot fail to give satisfaction— they are determined not to be outdone by any similar establishment either in price, style or

"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

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

KNAPP, HAVILAND & CO.

T. A. HAVILAND, J. E. MC LAIN. Ann Arbor, April 29, 1844. 6m1

TO CLOTHIERS, MANUFACTURERS AND MER-CHANTS.

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

35 tons Logwood, l'ustic, Limewood, Nicar ragua, Hypernic Wood, in the stick, 130 bbls. ground Camwood, 150 do Fustic 120 do Logwood.

100 do Redwoods, 20 do Ale 6 hhds Copperas, Alum, 4 do Blue Vitriol. 4-pipes Ombre and Crop Madders, prime, 500 lbs Extract Logwood, 600 do Bengal, Madras and Caraccas Indigo, 300 do Blue Nutgalls, (Alleppo,) 250 do Powdered Curcuma,

10 Carboys Oil Vitriol, 6 do Aqua Fortis, do Spirits Sea Salts. do Nitric Acid,

2 cases Lac Dye, 300 lbs. Banquo Tin, 250 do Cream Tartar, 500 do Quereciron Bark. a shid die Together with a complete assortment of all the almor articles in the trade, to wit:

Press Papers, Teazles, Brushes, Jacks, Tent Hooks, Dye Kettles, Pickers, Burling

Irons, Nippers, Prussinte of Pot-nsh, Sal Amoniac, Sal Soda, Sugar of Lead, Steel Reeds, Card Cleaners.

MACHINE CARDS

Satinett Warps, Shears, &c.
This entire stock has been purchased within the Insentire stock has been purchased within the last two weeks, and selected personally by one of the concern, who has been in the business for the last eleven years, and they have no hesitation in saving that the quality of these goods is unexceptionable. They will positivly be sold at the lawest New York jobbing prices, with the addition of transportation only. ition of transportation only.

The subscribers have the sole Agency in this

"PARSON'S SHEARING MACHINES," and the celebrated "LEICESTER MACHINE THEO. H. EATON, & CO.

April 11, 1843. BASKET WARE. RAVELLING BASKETS, &c.—at

RAYMOND'S CASH STORE. 148 Jeff. Avenue, Detroit

TAKEN UP

BY the Subscriber in Webster on the sixth instant, a stud Colt, supposed to be three years old, so no white in the face and white hind feet. Said estray has been entered on the

JACOB BLANDEN.

J Jefferson 0 0 Av

new ew v York and Spring S Boston Stock Dry Goods, s, consisting and in p d Dry part Groceries and of the followin 00

lawns, s and simere, ner sla mbric and lawns, Victorias and scarfs, rich Cashmere shawls on hosiery and gloves, silk sols and umbrellas, super welch thing that is wanted in our lin prices that can be afforded an

Bates str et,

H 1 H 1

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. 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 hemselves.

Ann Arbor, May 6, 1844.

WOOL! WOOL!!

THE undersigned, having been repeatedly solicited to make some arrangements by which the WOOL GROWERS of Wa-htenaw, and the surrounding country, could dispose of their wool in a manner that would be mututually 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

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

fresh from New York and Boston, which we purpose to exchange for Ca-h 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, Satinetts, 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 the conts of the intestines; and which when 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.

SOMETHING NEW!

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

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES CROCKERY SHELF HARDWARE NAILS, &C. &C.

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

COUNTRY PRODUCE

will be taken in exchange for Goods. Take no man's word, but examine for yourselves at No. 5, Huron Block, Lower Vlllage..

Ann Arbor, May 15, 1844.

STORE,

FELCH has removed his establishment from the Upper to the Lower

LEATHER and FINDINGS of all kinds constantly on hand.

WANTED,

CASII and HIDES, in any quantities, for which the highest prices will

Let none purchase until they have called at Felch's, No. 4, Huron Rlock.

Ann Arbor, May 4, 1844,

BOOK BINDERY.

uested to prove property pay charge and take S. JENNINGS. Ann Arbor, May 10th. 3-8w

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

WHOLE SALES ROOM, where they will keep at all times a full assort

Hardware and Groceries, all of which will be sold on as good terms as at any point this side of New York City.

ing Hats, Caps, Paper Hangings,

BOOK BINDER Y.

AT THE PAPER MILL (LOWER TOWN) AND ARBOR.

BOOTH would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Ann Arbor and vicinity that he continues the business of ROOK BINDING,

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 cloth is complete, quality good, prices low, &c. WOOL AND WOOLEN CLOTHS Ann Arbor, February 1st, 1843. Ann Aroot, represent test, 18-45.

N. B. It is important that wool be done up in good order, and any information will be given when asked

F. D.

> HALLOCK & RAYMOND have just re-Ready Made Clothing,

wearing apparel, which they are prepared to manufacture in the best and most fashionable manner, and at the shortest notice. Having de termined to sell at the lowest cash prices, confidently urge all in want of Ready Made Clothing, or garments manufactured to order, to call and examine their stock, at the Fashion-able Clothing Emporium, corner of Jefferson and Woodward Avenues. Detroit.

Feathers & Paper Hangings THE subscriber will keep a supply of Geese Feathers constantly on hand. Also an as-Dry Goods, Boots, & Shoes Carpetsort of Paper Hangings. Borders. Fire-hoard Papers, &c. W. A. RAYMOND,

148 Jeff. Avenue, Detroit. pers, &cc.

> INEN SHEETING, two yards and a quar La ter, and three yards wide, at RAYMOND S CASH STORE, 148 Jeff. Avenue, Detroit.

PETERS' PILLS.

TRUTH HAS PREVAILED. The happy combination of vegetable ingredients to which these pills owe their efficacy, is the result of years of earnest study and experiment, di-rected by long previous experience in the prop-erties of medical substances, the pathology of disease, the nature and modus operandi of the various fluids which minister to the support and austenance of the human body, and organization by which those fluids are prepared, modified and distributed. The triumph of skill, and patient experiment has been complete. Throughout the length and breadth of our land, in British America and the West Indies, and on the continent of Europe, the carative virtues of Peter's Vegetable Pills, are gratefully acknowledged. They may be called THE medicine PAR EXCELLENCE, of the Southern States. Their consumption south

the increase. No other pill "goes down" there, however sugared over with bired puffs and home manufactured certificates. Peters' Vegetable Pills may be termed a universa i medicine, for there is scarcely thy derangement or obstruction of the organs and functions of the human machine which they will not alleviate or remove when administered in the early stages of congestion of the stomach or bowels, they speedily relay these stomach or bowels, they speedily relax those organs, reduce the attendant fever, and restore the sufferer to health. Containing no irritating or drastic substances, their exhibition is never followed by that pros-tration of the bodily powers which characterize the operation of most other eatherties, and they may be administered without the slightest fear of producing local inflammation, so frequently caused by the purgent compositions vended by

the quacks and charlatens of the day.
In almost all stages of disease, Peters' Vegetable Pills will be found of beneficial effect, but they should always be resorted to when the firs sympt m makes its appearance. The congr of the complaint will then be easy and immediate. In billious disorders, remittant or intermittant fever, dispepsia, dysentery, cholera, cholic diarhoa, dropsy, sour or foeted ernetations, er largement of the spleen, sick headache, all com plaints growing out of imperfect or too rapid di stion, torpor of the bowels, female obstructions. habitual costiveness, and all other diseases in which a purgative medicine is proper. Peters' Vegetable Pills will be found unrivalled in the speed, certainty and gentleness of their opera-

combined with the billiary secretion, is convey ed into the veins and becomes the principle life. This medicine acts directly upon the chyle from which it expels all aerid particles, and al liate purposes of vitality. This is beginning at who have used it. he beginning. To embue the streams of life the beginning. To embue the streams of life with health, it is necessary to purify them a

their sources.

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

Reys, Cithian, D'S Ingwood, Saline; Stone Rabeock & Co., Vpsilanti; Scattergood & Co Plymouth; Pierre Teller and T. H. Enton & Co Detroil; also in Adrian. Tecumseh. Brooklyn Pontiac, Chicago, and almost every where else. Ann Arbor, Jan. 15 1844. 27-1y

A Farm for Sale,

SITUATED in the town of Ingham, Ingham County, Michigan. Said Farm contains ne hundred and fifty acres handsomely situated in the midst of a thriving settlement.— The land is what is usually called timbered and, in Michigan the timber being suon maple, whitewood, beach, ash, oak, &c. all kinds of timber peculiar to the timbered land in

LOG HOUSE AND NEW BARN, framed, 34 by 42 feet, well finished. There are a share of public patronage, still solicite a contin-also on the place tarming utensils, such as

One quarter of purchase money down; the emainder in ten years, if necessary, with annual interest For particulars enquire of the subscriber in Dexter village. March 20, 1844. JULIUS RANNEY.

Evil, or any disease arising from impurity of the blood, has become so well known as to need no bublication 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 gulled by using the "understandings" of every Man, Woman, and Child who will give him the initiations got up by others, we would rehemselves of its many cures in similar cases .-By purchasing of us they can rely upon the gen-aineness 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

Ann Arbor, Dec. 25, 1843.

1844.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

A. MIFARREN, BOOKSELLER AN STATIONER,

Keeps constantly for sale a complete assorting of Miscellaneous, School and Classical Books; Letter and Cap Paper, plain and ruled, Quills, Ink, Sealing Wax, Cuslery, Wrapping Paper, Print-ing Paper, of all sizes; and

Book, News and Canister Ink, of va-BLANK BOOKS,

MEMORANDUM BOOKS, &c. To Merchanis, Teachers, and others, buying in quantities, a large discount made SABBATH SCHOOL & BIBLE SOCIETY DEPOSITOR

PINE LUMBER. THE subscribers offer for sale. Five hundred Thousand Feet SEASONED

PINE LUMBER, which has been put up in the best possible man ner, and is of every quality and thickness. Per sons wishing to purchase Lumber that is fi for immediate use, will do well to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere.

HAZELTON & PATERSON.

Annexation of Texas or not, PERRY has just received a first rate lot of BOOKS, which he will sell cheap for CASE.

May 28, 1844. May 28, 1844.

"TO THE VICTOR BELONG THE

SPOILS" TRUTH HAS PREVAILED.

PETERS' Vegetable Pills have now been ten years before the public. During that period they have obtained a celebrity unparalleled in the history of the most popular medicines which have preceded them or have followed in their track.—

The heavy combination of vegetable investigants.

The heavy combination of vegetable investigants.

"COUGH LOZENGES" cure the most obstinate cases of Cough in a few hours. They have cured a large number of per-sons who have been given up by their physicians and friends, and many who have been reduced and friends, and many who have been reduced to the verge of the grave by spitting blood Consumption and Hectic Fever, by their use have had the rose of health restored to the haggard check, and now live to speak forth the

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

"CAMPHOR LOZENGES," relieve Hendache, Nervous Sick-hendache, Pal

is acknowledged by all who have over used it to be the best strengthening Plaster in the world, and a sovereign remedy for pains and weakness in the back, lone, side, breast, neck, limbs, joints, rheumatism, lumbago, &c. Be careful to procure the above and all other medicines of Maynard's, and you will be sure there will be no

mistake in quantity or charge.
W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD. Ann Arbor, February 5, 1844.

THE TRUE PAIN EXTRACTOR SALVE WHICH cures like a chorm all BURNS by fire or water, and every external SORE. PAIN, INFLAMMATION, ACHE or ITCH ING ever yet found upon the human family, to which it has been applied, must always be sought genuine from Comstock and Co., of New York, or their authorized agents. All are custioned against any spurious articles, which may always from Comstock & Co, who are now the only proprietors and manufacturers. Inquire for Con-It is asked upon what principle these extraordinary effects are produced? We reply that Peters Vegetable Pill nots as a purifier of the be refunded in any case if it does not please.

To place it within reach of all, the price has a purifier of the beautiful and the price has a purifier of the pri been reduced more than four fold, and is now sold for 25 cents, the former price being too exorbitant. The 50 cent size now contains four times as much as the tormer, and the \$1 size

near ten times as much.
No family that has any title to humanity, will fail to have Conner's Pain Extractor Ointment always at hand, to save life, all sears, and reduce all agony from any barn in five minutes, pravi-ded they have seen it used, or will believe those

COMSTOCK & CO., 21, Courtland Street, P. Be sure, therefore, and ask for Conner's, is rectly from Comstock & Co., or shun it, WM. S. & J. W. MAYNARD,

Agent for Ann Arbor. JEWELRY.

Gold Finger Rings, and Bosom Pins, Hearts and Crosses, Silver and Com-Keys, Pencil Cases; also, Spoons, Sugar Bows, Butter Knives, Tooth and Hair Frushes, Pocket Books, Violin

Spectacles, Fine Combs, Dressing Combs. Side Combs, Back Combs,
Pocket Combs, Water Paints.
Marking Cotton, Steel Pens, and
Twensers, Fourff & Tobacco Boxes, Elestics, &c.

disco on the place farming utensils, such as chains. Ploughs, Drag, Cart, Fanning Mill, ES of every description repaired and warranted. Also, JEWELRY repaired on short notice.— House. Cash paid for old Gold and Silver. C. BLISS.

> THE following indispensable tamily remedies may be found at MANNARD'S Druggist Store, in Ann Arbor, where none will be sold unless known to be of the best kind and no counterfeit article ever offered, parent medicine invariably procured of the origin linventor or

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

Sarsaparilla, Buffalo," is stamped upon the bottles, and "C. C. Bristol" written in his own
hand over the Cork.

W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD.

Ann Arbor, Dec. 25, 1843.

Ann Arbor, Dec. 25, 1843. outward application. It acts like a chaim. Use

> estored, in the old or young, by the Indian Vegtable Elixir and Nerve and Bone Liniment-but never without the name of Comstock & Co. on KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE will eradi-

ate all WORMS in children or adults with a ertainty quite astonishing.

attacks of billious 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 miasmal influence, without even a day's actual confinement. other unpleasant symptoms which render life a burden, all yield to this remedy when faithfully used according to the directions of the accompanying pamphlet. It is entirely a vegetable preparation, and may be taken with perfect safety un-

FIRST rate Tea, Sugar and Coffee, at the RAYMOND'S CASH STORE.
148 Jeff. Avenue, Detroit,

DEFENCE of the Whigs, Whig Almanacs, Whig Songs, and Life of Henry Clay by Sergeant. For sale at Perry's Book Store. May 23 1844.

ver the cork of the bottle, none other is genuin For sale by W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD.

ed to possess important advantages over any other power. It will work easier, (that is, with less

job threshing for one year. The establishment is 21 miles west from Ann. Arbor, on the Rail Road, on the Huron.

S. W. FOSTER & CO.
Scio. June 7, 1844. 9tf

June 9. 18'4. American p ses summer netts, 50 p Tuscan, L

be 8 large

5 bales brown drilling, 10 cases bleached Goods. 1 English Rich Figured prints. 50 pieces rich printed l'rds double width baggings, 8000 yards fulled cloths ted broad cloths, 20 pieces French and English Cases Bonnets, 100 doz. band boxes, 75 pieces light summ tons saleratus, rich figured dress silks, rich figured

G. D. HILL & CO.
Ann Arbor, March 26, 1841. 48

NEW BOOT, SHOE, AND LEATHER

ANN ARBOR, LOWER TOWN. S FELCH has removed his establishment from the Village, No. 4, Huron Block, where he holds himself in readiness to 'dress Village, No. 4, Huron Block, where he holds himself in readiness to 'dress village, No. 4, Huron Block, where he holds himself in readiness to 'dress village, No. 4, Huron Block, where he holds himself in readiness to 'dress village, No. 4, Huron Block, where he holds himself in readiness to 'dress village, No. 4, Huron Block, where he holds himself in readiness to 'dress village, No. 4, Huron Block, where he holds himself in readiness to 'dress village, No. 4, Huron Block, where he holds himself in readiness to 'dress village, No. 4, Huron Block, where he holds himself in readiness to 'dress village, No. 4, Huron Block, where he holds himself in readiness to 'dress village, No. 4, Huron Block, where he holds himself in readiness to 'dress village, No. 4, Huron Block, where he holds himself in readiness to 'dress village, No. 4, Huron Block, where he holds himself in readiness to 'dress village, No. 4, Huron Block, where he holds himself in readiness to 'dress village, No. 4, Huron Block, where he holds himself in readiness to 'dress village, No. 4, Huron Block, where he holds himself in readiness to 'dress village, No. 4, Huron Block, No. 4, Hur

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

All kinds of RULING done to order.—
Country produce taken in payment.

April 19, 1843.

C'ME into the enclosure of the subscriber,
the first of September last, an OX, apparently about eight years old, spotted red and
white, with a bell on his meck. The owner is requested to prove property gay charge and take Clothing | Clothing | Clothing

rst day of May next, open the store now occu-oied by Geo. Grenville, fronting on Huron street, and connecting with their present store in the rear, exclusively for a

Bonnets, Crockery by the Crate,

Consisting in part of Coats. Panuloous and Vests, of all descriptions, suitable for the season. Also, a large and well seclected assortment of Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tweeds, and every other article suitable for gentlemen's

numors detrimental to a healthy circulation. It cleanses the juices and fluids before the chemical change takes place which fits them for the imme-

and abroad,
For sale by F. J. B. Crane, W. S. & J. W. Maynard. J. H. Lund. Harris. Partridges & Co. S. P. & J. C. Jewett, Davidson & Becker, H. Becker, Christian Eberbaeh, G. Grenville, D. D. Waterman, G. J. Garland, E. T. Williams. Ann Arbor; George Warner & Co., D. C. Whitwood, J. Millard & Son, N. H. Wing. Dexter, M. Jackson, Lenni; Paul Raymond, Jackson; Brotherson & Kief, Manchester; D. Keys, Clinton; D. S. Haywood, Saline; Stone, Babeock & Co., Vasilanti; Scattergood & Co.

Michigan. There is on this form about forty neres of good improvement; a good part of this s English Mendow. A's), a good

Bristol's Sarsaparilla. THIS valuable medicine so justly celebrate as a certain cure for Scrofula or King

SMART'S BLOCK, 137 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT.

500.000 Feet

Flint, January 22, 1844. 49-6m.

them cheap for Cash. A-mong which may be found he following:

er establishment this side of New York.
N. B. The subscriber thankful for so large

is regular successor:

IF No fum ly should be a week without these remedies.

RHEUMATISM AND LAMENESS posi-tively cured: all shrivelled muscles and limbs are

TOOTH DROPS. KLINES-cures effectually. Ann Arber. Feb. 5, 1844. 41 DR. OSGOOD'S INDIA CHOLAGOGUE.

Whigs! Whigs!!

THE subscriber having just received a new addition to his former stock of Goods is prepared to sell

Strings, Needles, Pins, Hooks, and Eyes.

Ann Arbor, July 1, 1844.

A MONG the most valuable qualities of this medicine, is its restoring influence unon constitutions impaired and injured by provious In such cases, the Cholagogue acts like a charmthe sallow complexion, loss of appetite, languor, weariness and depression of spirits, with

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