

# THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

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T. FOSTER,  
G. BECKLEY, } Editors.

## THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

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SIGNAL OF LIBERTY: ANN ARBOR, MICH.

## POETRY

### THE IMPUDENCE OF STEAM.

Over the billows and over the brine,  
Am I awake to Palestine?  
Am I a waker or do I dream?  
Over the ocean to Syria by steam!  
My way is south by this right hand,  
A steamer brave  
Is on the wave,  
Bound positively for the Holy Land!  
Geoffrey of Bullgoose, and thou,  
Richard lion-hearted king,  
Candidly inform us, now,  
Did you ever?  
No you never  
Could have fancied such a thing,  
Never such vociferations  
Entered your imaginations  
As the ensuing—  
"Ease her—stop her!"  
"Any gentleman for Joppa?"  
"Mascus, Mascus!" "Ticket, please, sir."  
"Tyre or Sidon?" "Stop her—ease her!"  
"Jerusalem! hem! hem!" "Ship! Ship!"  
"Do you go on to Egypt, sir?"  
"Captain, is this the land of Pharaoh?"  
"Now look alive there! Who's for Cairo?"  
"Back her! Stand clear, I say, old fellow!"  
"What get or lady's for the Nile,  
Or Pyramids? Thebes, Thebes, sir! Steady!"  
"Now where's that party for Engedi!"  
Pilgrim holy, red cross knights,  
Had ye'er the least idea,  
Even in your wildest flights,  
Of a steamy trip to Judea!  
What next marvel time will show,  
It is difficult to say,  
"Boss," perchance, to Jericho  
"Only sixpence all the way."  
Cabs in Solyma may ply,  
'Tis a not unlikely fact,  
And from Dan the tourist hie  
Unto Beersheba by rail.

## MISCELLANY.

### THE BARGAIN-BUYER.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

Mrs. Hardcastle was a very honest, conscientious woman—in her own estimation. She would not wrong another for her right hand—if she knew it. And yet, as she was an inveterate bargain-buyer, scarcely a week passed that she did not do wrong to some one, as all bargain-buyers invariably do. A moral dissection of one of this class of persons would present a very interesting case for examination; but if we were to make such a dissection here, we might be thought too hard upon the unintentional injurers, and thus fail in producing the good effect we desire. We will not linger, therefore, to do a work of questionable utility.

Mrs. Hardcastle, as we have intimated, was a bargain-buyer. Not, however, of that class who buy a thing merely because it is cheap, whether it is needed or not. No, to get things at a minimum-price was not so much with her a passion as a principle. It was not because an article was cheap that she wanted it, but it was because she had use for a thing that she wanted it cheap. If a storekeeper stated very frankly that he only made half a cent profit on a yard of goods, that was no inducement for her to buy, even if she considered the articles very cheap. "We put it to you at cost, madam," had a little more effect. But, it really cost us a little more, madam, than we ask you for it, were strong influencing words. If, after that, one or two cents a yard less would be taken she was sure to buy.

One pleasant, sunny morning, Mrs. Hardcastle started out to buy a number of articles for spring wear. She first entered a store where bonnets were sold. She wanted one for herself, and one for her eldest daughter, Margaret, a girl of fourteen, who accompanied her. A beautiful Florence braided touched her heart at first sight.

"What is the price?" she asked.

"Six dollars, ma'am."

"Six dollars!" in a tone of surprise, "Oh, no, I can't give such a price."

"We have a very fair article much lower, madam," returned the smiling shopkeeper, handing down other bonnets.—Mrs. Hardcastle glanced at these, and then tossed them away with a slight air of contempt aside, half muttering as she did so.

"Too common."

"You will find this a very cheap bonnet," resumed the shopkeeper, taking up the one his customer had first selected.

"Six dollars, did you say?"

"Yes—six is the price."

"Dear enough, in all conscience."

"The shopkeeper was anxious to sell."

"Perhaps I can make the price to suit you," he said.

"I don't know," replied Mrs. Hardcastle, whose fancy was captivated by the bonnet, and who in fact, thought the price quite moderate—"I wouldn't give anything like what you ask."

"What would you give?"

"Not over four dollars."

The bonnet fell from the hands of the shopkeeper as suddenly as the smile fell from his face.

"Four dollars!" he ejaculated in surprise.

"Bless me! I'll buy as many bonnets like that for five as you can bring me."

"Just as you like," said Mrs. Hardcastle, with dignity, turning away from the counter, and leaving the store.

"No doubt that woman thinks herself very honest," muttered the disappointed shopman, as he restored the bonnets to their places on the shelves. "But I don't see much honesty in seeking to rob a dealer of his profits. Profits! Precious little profit would she leave me, or even costs—I remember her of old. Last year I sold her a bonnet for four dollars that cost me four and a half, and richly worth five dollars of any body's money. I showed her the invoice by which I had set upon the bonnet, four dollars and three quarters, was only twenty-five cents more than the bonnet actually cost me. I looked at her the next Sunday in church, piously, bending over her prayer book, and wondered if her conscience was hardened with the seventy-five cents out of which she had cheated me. I had heavy payments to make in a few days and sacrificed my goods rather than not sell at all."

But we will leave the disappointed shopkeeper and follow Mrs. Hardcastle. After visiting nearly all the retail bonnet stores she was satisfied that even at the price asked for—the one that had at first pleased her, it was the best and cheapest she could get. She consequently returned to the store where she had seen it, after having bought various articles that were needed in her family; but none of these were taken until it had been declared that each had been parted at or below cost.

"Let me see that bonnet again," she said, as she came up to the counter.

"Yes, ma'am," and the shopkeeper bowed and smiled with his very best grace. The bonnet was again laid before the customer.

"I don't think this is as fine as one offered at Mason's for four and a half," Mrs. Hardcastle said to her daughter, in an under tone, yet loud enough for the quick ear of the shopman, for which it was really intended.

The more innocent girl made no reply. She remembered that her mother had said of the bonnet at Mason's that it did not compare with this.

"I like this bonnet very well," Mrs. Hardcastle said, now addressing the shopkeeper, but the price you ask for it is out of the question. I have seen a great many bonnets this morning, and much cheaper ones than this, but I thought I would just glance at it again before buying. I can't say it looks as fine as I thought it did when I first examined it.—Five dollars I believe you asked for it."

"No, ma'am, six."

"Six! Oh, dear!" pushing the bonnet away as she spoke.

"Yes, ma'am. It cost me five and a half. And I cannot make up my rents at a less profit than fifty cents on such an article."

"Well, I will make my offer for it, and then you can do as you like."

"Let me hear your offer."

"Five dollars is the utmost cent I will give."

"Five dollars! but didn't I just say that at cost me five and a half?"

"You can do as you like!" coldly returned the customer. I can suit myself very well at that price. Indeed, there is a bonnet at Mason's for four and a half that I don't know but I would choose in preference to this at the same price. Come, Margaret, turning to her daughter, let us go round to Mason's; the one there will suit very well."

The mother and daughter made a movement to go. This was the moment

of trial. The storekeeper had stated very truly the cost of his article. But he hated to let a customer with money depart, especially as he was rather hard pushed, a condition in which he too often found himself placed.

"If I say five and a half, exactly the price I paid for the bonnet, you will not of course hesitate. I never like to let a customer go without being accommodated," he said.

"No!" was the firm reply. "If you choose to say five, well and good; if not I will take the one at Mason's; and then I am not sure but that I shall make the best bargain."

"You will have to take it, I suppose," was replied to this in a half reluctant voice.

"The cheapest bonnet I ever bought," Mrs. Hardcastle said, gaily, to her daughter as they left the store. "I had no idea he would take five, for it is worth every cent of six dollars. You see now how much may be gained by knowing what you are about. He would have taken six dollars without a conscientious scruple, if I had been dumb enough to pay it.—But I understand these men, too well."

"But the bonnet cost him five dollars and a half. How could he afford to sell it for five dollars?" asked the simple minded daughter.

"That's clear enough—he is hard pushed for money; you can easily see when that's the case after you have shopped a year or two. Whenever you hit upon one of these men 'who happen' to have a heavy payment for the next day, you can get things at your own prices. They must turn their goods into money somehow, and therefore make it a point never to let a customer go."

While Mrs. Hardcastle was running about from store to store, endeavoring to get necessary articles at prices below their actual cost, a scene was passing in a humble apartment in a house situated in a retired part of the city, the introduction of which will give force to the moral which it is our aim to inculcate. In this apartment was but little furniture—though all was neat and in perfect order. It contained a bed, upon which a woman past the prime of life lay, propped up with a pillow, engaged in knitting. A young girl, not over fifteen sat near a window, working a fine cape, in imitation of French needle work. They were mother and daughter. Both worked steadily, but in silence. While thus occupied, there was a hard, quick rap at the door. The inmates started involuntarily at the sound. In answer to a timidly uttered, "Come in!" the door was swung open and a stout lad, with a bold faced appearance, entered.

"Mr. Green," he said, in a quick, somewhat insolent voice, after stepping into the room a few paces, "told me to tell you that you must pay the last month's rent to-morrow, or else move out. He doesn't want to give you any trouble, but he can't afford to let his houses for nothing."

"Tell Mr. Green we will try and pay him to-morrow," the mother said, in a feeble trembling voice.

The lad hesitated a moment, and then went out, shutting the door hard as he did so. As soon as he left the room, the daughter laid her work down, and went and stood by the bed upon which her invalid mother lay, looking the while anxiously in her face, that was very pale and much sunken.

"Mother," she at length said, "what can we do? Mr. Green is getting more and more urgent about his month's rent, although it has only been due for three days. It is five dollars, and we have only two."

"I wish, now I come to think of it, that we had sent him that. But it is too late."

"By to-morrow we must try to have the whole amount. How soon will you get that cape done?"

"I have only a few stitches to set. A half hour's work will finish it."

"That ought to bring five dollars."

"Yes; I have seen many, no better, sell for ten dollars."

"But that was French work."

"I know; still it was no finer."

"As the daughter said this, she turned away from the bedside, and resumed her work with renewed diligence. In about half an hour the cape was finished.

"Now mother," she said, "where had I better go and sell it?"

To this question no reply was made for some moments.

"Ellen, Jones sold the last one for you," the mother at length said, speaking in a thoughtful but undecided voice.

"Yes, sold very well. You remember I brought six dollars in the course of a few hours after I left it in her neat little store."

"Perhaps it would be better for you to put this one there also. And, likewise,

four pairs of children's stockings, I have just finished—they may sell by to-morrow."

"Hadn't I better tell Ellen to let them all go at any price offered for them! We must have money to pay Mr. Green by to-morrow morning; besides, we are out of nearly every thing. We have but two drawings of tea left and a few spoonfuls of sugar. The butter is all gone, and the flour too."

"Yes, child, I think it would be as well to tell Ellen to get anything she can for them. Before our next month's rent is due, you can easily make another cape, and I can knit several pair of stockings, enough to buy all the little we eat."

With this understanding, Eunice, that was the daughter's name, put on her things and went with the cape and four pairs of stockings to the neat little trimming store of Ellen Jones.

"I have a few things here, Ellen," Eunice said, laying down the little package she held in her hand, as she entered the store; "that I want you to dispose of for me.—Our rent is due, and Mr. Green is troubling about it, so you must sell to the first customer, at the best price that can be obtained."

As she said this, she unrolled the beautifully wrought cape, and showed it to Ellen.

"The handsomest one yet," the latter said, with a smile of great pleasure.—"You improve very much, Eunice. This cape is richly worth nine or ten dollars."

"But will not bring it of course."

"No, I suppose not—it is not French.—But it will bring five or six dollars easily."

"You think so?"

"O, yes."

"But not so soon as by to-morrow morning."

"I'm afraid not, Eunice. But I will put it into the window. We must hope for the best."

"Sell it to the first one who will buy, at any price. Mother promised to try and let Mr. Green have the money to-morrow. And he will be sure to send."

"Very well, Eunice; but I shall be sorry to let it go at anything less than five dollars."

"It will bring that, at least I hope."

"So do I."

Eunice then left the store. Ellen, as soon as she had gone out, took a neat box, and after laying a sheet of rose colored tissue paper upon the bottom of it, spread out upon this the exquisitely wrought cape, so as to show the needle work to the very best advantage. Then she placed it in the window in the most conspicuous position.

Ten minutes afterwards, Mrs. Hardcastle came along with her daughter, her mind in quite a self-satisfied mood at the result of her shopping expedition. The cape in Ellen's window caught Margaret's eye.

"There, mother," she said, "is the very thing I want."

Both mother and daughter stopped to examine the article of which the letter alluded.

"Isn't it a most beautiful pattern? Margaret added, after both had looked at it for some moments.

"Yes, it is; and cheap, no doubt. You can often get great bargains in these little stores. People who have once been in good circumstances, are now compelled to do something, and often get up most perfect specimens of needle work which are sold at half price, because they are of acknowledged domestic production.—This is one of them, no doubt. Let us go in and price it."

"Let me look at the cape in the window," Mrs. Hardcastle said, entering, with her daughter, Ellen Jones little store.

The cape was placed before her, and examined minutely.

"Tolerably well done, but inferior to the French lace work," she remarked, carelessly, looking up as if she thought but little of the cape.

"You certainly cannot have looked at it very closely," Ellen said; "I think it equal to any French work I ever saw."

"O yes I have. Put a French cape along side of it and you will soon see the difference."

Before making the remark Mrs. Hardcastle had pretty well satisfied herself that no article by the comparison could be made was in the shop. Ellen said no more, for she did not suppose it would do any good, as it was apparent the lady had no inclination to buy.

"What do you ask for it?" Mrs. Hardcastle said, carelessly, returning the cape after she had looked at several other articles.

"I sold one, not so handsomely done as this, but by the same hand, for six dollars only a few weeks ago. This ought to bring more than that; but as the per-

son who worked it is in very destitute circumstances, and wants money by to-morrow morning to pay a bill that she is troubled for, I will let it go for \$5.00—"

"Five dollars! You certainly don't expect to get five dollars for this!"

"I certainly do, ma'am. And whoever buys it at that price will obtain one of the best bargains she ever had."

"Nonsense! It isn't worth over half that price," and Mrs. Hardcastle made a movement toward the door.

Ellen began to feel anxious. "What will you give for it?" she asked, displaying too much eagerness.

"Well, I don't know that I care much about having it. I merely asked the price; but if you choose to sell it for three dollars, I might be induced to take it."

"Three dollars!" ejaculated Ellen, shrink back from the counter. "Certainly you would not offer three dollars for a cape so richly worked as that."

"I don't care, Miss, particularly about it," was the reply, made in a slightly offended tone. This, however, was assumed.

"Three dollars!" mused Ellen, half inclined to take even that poor offer, lest there should not be another chance to sell the cape. For fear another opportunity to dispose of it before to-morrow morning might not occur, she at length said reluctantly—

"As the poor girl must have money, I will let this go for three dollars. But indeed, madam, it is not half of its real value."

"I don't care if I take it at that price; but I wouldn't pay a cent more for it."

The cape was carefully wrapped up for Mrs. Hardcastle, who paid the price agreed upon.

"What do you ask for these?" she inquired, lifting, as she spoke, the children's stockings which Eunice had left upon the counter.

"They are worth a quarter of a dollar a pair, at the lowest. They are hand knit, and you can see very finely done—worth as much again as stockings that are woven."

"Too much," replied the lady, indifferently tossing them aside.

"They belong to the same individual who worked the cape. As she is in great want of money, and anxious to have these articles sold, I will let them go at twenty cents a pair, if that will be any inducement."

Mrs. Hardcastle shook her head. "I wouldn't mind giving you fifteen cents a pair, though I don't care a great deal about them."

This offer made the heart of Ellen Jones beat, with a quick indignant pulsation. But she kept down her feelings as she quietly wrapped up the stockings and handed them over to the customer.

"There, Margaret, that was a bargain worth making," the mother said, as she regained the street with her daughter.—"The cape is richly worth all that was asked for. But you see by perseverance and tact, I got it for three dollars."

Margaret, by her credit, he it said, felt badly. While her mother had been selfishly intent upon getting the cape for half its real worth, she had been thinking of the one who had wrought it, and whose extreme want had made it necessary that the beautiful piece of work should be sacrificed. She did not reply to what her mother said but walked home by her side in silence.

As they passed a China store, a rich-cut glass dish in the window attracted the eye of Mrs. Hardcastle. She went in and asked the price—it was seven dollars.

"Wouldn't six dollars do for it?"

"No, madam, nor six dollars and ninety nine cents." The man was in earnest, and Mrs. Hardcastle felt it; still the ruling passion was strong and she said, "I'll give you six and a half."

"Not a cent less than seven, ma'am."

"Seven dollars—let me see! There is three dollars and sixty cents, and forty—that make four dollars; a dollar and a half and seventy cents, with thirty and forty—in all just seven dollars that I have made this morning by close bargaining; I can afford to get this dish."

This was not spoken aloud but only thought.

"I'll take it then at seven," Mrs. Hardcastle said; and paid over the money.—Rarely before had she returned home from a shopping excursion so well satisfied with herself.

On the next morning Eunice went early to the little store of Ellen Jones and received the amount for which the articles had sold. Ellen would take no commission on the sales. Eunice was disappointed—sadly disappointed, but made no remark on the smallness of the sum.

"This is all, dear mother!" she said with a trembling voice, and dim eyes, as she laid the small sum she had received in her

hand. "Only three dollars and sixty cents for all! But right thankful was I for even this. We can now pay Mr. Green, and have sixty cents left. On that we can get along for several days, and something will come in then as it always does. Our Father in Heaven—our only friend—He will not forsake us."

"No, my dear child—He that tempers the wind to the shorn lamb will see that the blast is not too strong for us," the mother replied in a quivering voice, as Eunice leaned her head upon her bosom and wept.

Just then there came a rap at the door. It was the boy from Mr. Green. The money was ready for him. He took it and went away. And here we must leave them. The reader needs no comments in order to make him conscious of the evils resulting from bargain-making, at least in this particular instance. He that tempers the wind to the shorn lamb will, as the mother touchingly said, see that the blast is not too strong for them.

But we will return for a moment or two to Mrs. Hardcastle. There were discrepancies in her character that it may be well to present. She was, with all this selfishness flowing out in bargain-making, exceedingly pious, that is, as such persons always are—irrationally so. While careless about the principles from which she acted, she was rigid in her obedience to external things; that is, while she indulged selfishness to the extent of deliberately wronging others, as has been seen, thus neglecting the weightier matters of the law, she gave tithes, of mint and cummin—was punctilious in regard to certain externals of piety, such as a solemn, staid demeanor at public worship, with many other things of which no reader need be reminded.—But one of her extremes we cannot omit to mention—a little dialogue will present it more forcibly. A friend called to invite her to a party, at which there was to be dancing.—Once she had considered it a sin to be seen present where there was dancing, but her minister having expressed it as his opinion that the children of professors might dance, but not professors themselves, she could venture to go to a party where the young folks danced. But even in this there was one restriction as will be seen:

"There is to be dancing," she said to the lady who had invited her.

"Yes, we shall have a few cotillions."

"And music?"

"Of course."

"Violin music?"

"Yes—we have engaged that kind of music."

"I am sorry for it, for I cannot come."

"Why?"

"I never go where there is violin music."

"Mrs. Hardcastle!"

"It is true, I think it wicked."

"Wicked to listen to the violin?"

"Certainly. It is profane—the devil's music."

The lady looked at Mrs. Hardcastle for a moment in profound astonishment. Then she weakly consented to have the violin music suspended, out of respect to her feelings, and the cotillions played on the piano!

"Did you ever hear of such an absurdity?" this lady afterwards remarked to a friend.

"Yes," was the reply—"a still greater one—and in the person of this very Mrs. Hardcastle."

"Name it."

"She has two pianos for her daughter—one in each parlor."

"Yes, I have noticed that."

"Do you know why she has two?"

"No."

"I can tell you—one is for sacred music, and the other for profane."

"Impossible!"

"It is true; I had it from her own lips. If any one were to place a song time upon the instrument consecrated to sacred music, it would give her pious feelings a terrible shock—she would almost be tempted to send the instrument back to the maker!"

"Alas! there are too many in the world like Mrs. Hardcastle. Too many who, like the Pharisees of eighteen hundred years ago, strain at a gnat and swallow a camel."

LIFE IN TEXAS.—Mrs. Houston, in her entertaining volumes giving an account of a voyage to Texas and New Orleans, recently published, says that on her arrival at Houston, she stopped at "a large shabby wooden building," called the "Houston House," kept by a Captain Baldwin, who was a civil and obliging landlord.

"We had a sitting room which was weather-proof, though to keep out the intense cold was impossible. It was said that our landlord was anxious to add to the comforts of his house, but he had a great many bad debts; it was, he told us, a losing concern altogether; more went out than came in; and only that morning, having asked a gentleman to pay his bill, the reply was, 'If you come to insult me again, sir, by—I'll shoot you, sir!'"

It has been decided by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, that, in a suit for libel, the defendant may put in the general reputation of the plaintiff, on the ground that if a man's character was notoriously bad, he would sustain less damage in strictures thereupon, than if his character was fair and good; and that, therefore, should the libel be proven, defendant should receive a verdict corresponding to the testimony of character.—*Clerc Herald.*

## SELECTIONS.

From the Essex Co. Washingtonian.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Perhaps the following correspondence may interest my readers enough to warrant its publication.

Mr. Hamilton is an Orthodox clergyman from Mobile, and a slaveholder. He recently preached in two or three of the Salem pulpits for the purpose of raising funds to erect a seamen's Bethel in Mobile. My friend, James P. Boyce, feeling indignant that a trafficker in human flesh should be recognized and fellowshiped as a Christian, wrote a scorching article upon the subject, which happened to reach Mr. Hamilton, and drew from him the following letter to which I append my reply:

BOSTON, Sept. 24, 1844.

To the Editor of

In Pensacola, waiting his trial for that crime, were your father, you would hate the policy of this slave-cursed nation as heartily as I do.

Again, you may say, for some of the greatest Statesmen and Divines in the country so reason, that the 'Union' is endangered by meddling with the peculiar institutions of the South.

And the whole train of the evils and guilt of slavery. 'It is giving every man his due,' and therefore countenances the robbing of the laborer of his wages.

It is doing unto others as we would have others do unto us, and therefore, makes slaves of others.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1844.

One Dollar a Year in Advance.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

We define the franking privilege to be an exclusive right of sending letters, papers, or documents to any part of the United States, at the public expense, because the writer or sender holds, or has held, some particular office.

What is Phonography? asks the reader. We do not know, but we can tell you what it is said to be. A writer in the Bangor Gazette, who teaches the "science," informs us that it is the art of rapid writing.

It is now employed extensively in England for teaching the poor to read and write who have never learned in any other way; and it is truly a rail-road process for this purpose.

These are three compositors in the office of the Mercantile Journal, who are able to set up in the present autography and style of printing, from phonographic copy, and some of the editorial matter in that paper has been printed from such copy.

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And it is nothing to you. This stroke of reasoning and eloquence from his reverence fell with emphasis upon the minds of many, who responded in scores of terrific voices, simultaneously shouting, 'Amen, amen—glory, glory, glory—amen, amen. Just so—I'll do it—yes, yes, I have done it—amen.'

Some of the practical effects of the miserable humbug in question are no doubt known to your readers. Common report says that not a few of the insane followers of Miller have given up to his care and disposal very pretty sums of money and other valuables, telling him at the same time to go-ahead and do as he pleases with their assignments.

Some have parted with their property for a mere song as an equivalent. One female in Boston, the keeper of a boarding house, announced to her boarders, a few mornings since, that they must seek quarters some where else, for she was about to relinquish the world and all its cares and concerns, and henceforth should keep herself in a writing attitude to meet the Lord on the 22d of October—that being the Ultima Thule of time; and clad in her white ascension dress, she waits.

Phonography rejects our present alphabet and mode of spelling words, institutes a new and original analysis of the elementary sounds of language, gives one uniform sign for each and spells words strictly as they are pronounced without any regard to the old orthography. By this means perfect legibility is secured. Phonography is learned with a tenth part of the labor that must be employed to acquire our present system of writing, or any system of stenography, while it is still a much briefer and swifter method of writing than any other in existence.

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And it is nothing to you. This stroke of reasoning and eloquence from his reverence fell with emphasis upon the minds of many, who responded in scores of terrific voices, simultaneously shouting, 'Amen, amen—glory, glory, glory—amen, amen. Just so—I'll do it—yes, yes, I have done it—amen.'

Some of the practical effects of the miserable humbug in question are no doubt known to your readers. Common report says that not a few of the insane followers of Miller have given up to his care and disposal very pretty sums of money and other valuables, telling him at the same time to go-ahead and do as he pleases with their assignments.

Some have parted with their property for a mere song as an equivalent. One female in Boston, the keeper of a boarding house, announced to her boarders, a few mornings since, that they must seek quarters some where else, for she was about to relinquish the world and all its cares and concerns, and henceforth should keep herself in a writing attitude to meet the Lord on the 22d of October—that being the Ultima Thule of time; and clad in her white ascension dress, she waits.

Phonography rejects our present alphabet and mode of spelling words, institutes a new and original analysis of the elementary sounds of language, gives one uniform sign for each and spells words strictly as they are pronounced without any regard to the old orthography. By this means perfect legibility is secured. Phonography is learned with a tenth part of the labor that must be employed to acquire our present system of writing, or any system of stenography, while it is still a much briefer and swifter method of writing than any other in existence.

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THE ELECTIONS.

MICHIGAN.

The following summary, which we extract from the Free Press, shows the relative standing of the Whig and Democratic parties:

Table with 3 columns: Name, Polk, Clay. Lists candidates like Wayne, Monroe, Lenawee, Washtenaw, Jackson, Hillsdale, Branch, Calhoun, Kalamazoo, Allegan, Kent, Livingston, Oakland, Genesee, Macomb, St. Joseph, Barry, Berrien, Van Buren, Shiawassee, Lapeer, Mackinac, St. Clair.

To the above we add the following majorities, as they have been reported to us: Barry, 10; Berrien, 75; Van Buren, 100; Shiawassee, 25; Lapeer, 108; Mackinac, 60; St. Clair, 50.

CONGRESS.

As we stated in our last, the Democratic Candidates for Congress are elected in every District: McClelland in the 1st by 1600 maj.; Chipman in the 2nd by near 500 maj., and Hunt in the 3d by something like 1400.

STATE SENATE.

The Senate is composed of 18 members who hold their place for two years. The 9 old members are democrats and the 9 new ones are democrats also; which makes the next Senate unanimously democratic.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House consists of 53 members. The following counties are reported to have elected Democratic Representatives: Wayne, 6 Oakland, 6 Washtenaw, 6 Lenawee, 4 Jackson, 5 Monroe, 2 Hillsdale, 2 Macomb, 2 Livingston, 2 Cass & Van Buren, 2 St. Joseph, 1 Mackinac, 1 Lapeer, 1 Kent, 1 Branch, 1 St. Clair, 1 Berrien, 1.

The following counties have probably elected whigs: Kalamazoo, 2 Genesee, 1 Saginaw, 1 Allegan & Co., 1 Ingham & Co., 1 Clinton & Co., 1 Chippewa, 1.

WASHTENAW COUNTY.—The Liberty vote on Electors was 336—last year, for Governor, 311. For Congress, 348—last year, 295. For Senators, 252. The average of the other candidates was about 353. We shall publish the official canvass next week.

WHITE LAKE, Oak Co. Nov. 6, 1844. The election has resulted as follows, viz: The Polk Electors received 36 votes for Clay, 42 for Birney, 19. Representative to Congress: Canfield, 18, Hunt, 57, Wiener, 42. For Senators, John C. Gallup, 20, G. D. Williams, 53, H. L. Miller, 41. For Representatives, J. Wilkinson, 21, G. Sugden, 21, M. Drake, 22, J. Thomas, 22, H. Waldron, 23, S. Voorhis, 23. The average Democratic vote was 58, the Whigs 58.—The County ticket stands 19 for Liberty, 42 Whig, 57 Democratic. This shows a small increase since last season. A number that voted the ticket last year, voted for Clay this year, to keep Texas out, as they think.

SOUTHFIELD, Oakland Co. Nov. 11, 1844. The cause of Liberty is gaining ground in this vicinity. There is a good number that have stood firm during the late campaign, and have come out with clean hands and clear consciences. Some that formerly were with us, went over to the enemy this once.

But for that, we have gained on our last year's vote. Southfield has given 23 Liberty votes, last year, 16. As far as I have heard, there has been an increase in every town.—Liberty men and women are much encouraged, and are more determined than ever to persevere in the good cause: the late whig lies and forgeries are getting the Clay from their eyes considerably, and they will probably see to go straight after this.

August, Nov. 6, 1844. We did not poll as large a Liberty vote in August as we supposed we should. We had on Presidential Electors, 16; on Senators, Representatives in the Legislature, and Representative to Congress, 17; and on County officers, 16. There is a large share of our voters who are almost persuaded to be abolitionists.

MUNDY, Genesee Co. Nov. 5, 1844. In this township, the vote for Electors stands, as follows: Dem. Whig. Lib. 47 47 13. Last year for Gov. 41 80 5. The Liberty vote for the other offices ranges from seven to ten. You will perceive that on the electoral ticket, which fairly tried the strength of parties, we gained eight since last November. The most strenuous efforts have been made, especially by the Whig emancipation-anti-slavery-anti-Texas—personal-objection party, to induce Liberty

men to support the "great embodiment" of the principles; and though they may have succeeded in seducing some two or three from our ranks who intended to vote with us at this election, but who never did vote the Liberty ticket, yet their efforts to secure the vote of those who have heretofore acted with us, have all been exerted in vain. We have had no Lecturer in our township, and I believe but four copies of the Signal are received here. Give the people light, and the people will give Birney their support '48.

EMMETT, Calhoun Co., Nov. 6, 1844. We have had all sorts of odds and ends to contend with here from the power of this Slave-holding Government down to that of a Pro-slavery Church, and the abuse of the meaneast bar-room drunkard and loafer that can be found. We had to contend for every inch, like the heroes of Hunker Hill—notwithstanding, we increased our vote since last fall election from 14 to 21, without any organization. We had but one vote for President in 1840. I believe, had it not been for the infamous lie palmed upon us by Honest Jake and his clique, we should have polled thirty votes in this town. But thanks be to God, the mighty avalanche of truth will roll it back on their heads. I have heard many say that they should go political anti-slavery after this.

HOWELL, Nov. 11, 1844. The Liberty vote in Livingston County is 109—last year it was 70. Some have been frightened by the coalition story. The Democratic majority is 403 on the State ticket.

DETROIT, Nov. 13, 1844. The vote upon our Electoral ticket for the County was 192—last year, on Governor, it was but 159—which is a gain of some 3 or 10 over the vote of last year. Although it is much smaller than we had hoped to get some weeks since, yet to any one familiar with the scenes of our city a few days preceding election, the only marvel would be that we could get half that number. It would be difficult for any one not present in our community to realize the desperate, and in some respects unprincipled efforts made against us—added to this, several of our friends were absent on the days of election, and thus lost the opportunity of swelling our numbers.

Since the grand result is made known, our Whig friends have become almost desperate in their feelings toward those who dared to stand up under this torrent of abuse and misrepresentation, and vote for Liberty. Utter proscription in business, &c., is openly avowed by some of the more reckless ones, and nothing short of utter annihilation, or sending us all to Botany Bay or Texas, would seem to appease their malice or wrath. You may possibly be desirous to know how the Liberty band in our city feel in view of these tremendous threatenings. As far as I have been able to learn, they have excited no particular alarm, but rather a feeling of disgust towards those who have indulged in them.—Touching their threat of proscribing us in their business transactions, &c., if they choose to avow that as their future principle action toward us, while we shall seek to "keep coals of fire on their heads" by doing them all the good we possibly can, we trust we shall be able to satisfy them that the principles of Liberty men are not carried in their pockets, or affected by the sordid influences which may threaten their pecuniary interest—and furthermore, we think it possible that the tone of public sentiment which may soon roll in upon our guilty city from the honest yeomanry of our State, may teach them that their interest no less than principle is sacrificed by avowing such a mad and bitter policy. In a word we feel to stand firm, and "hide our time," knowing that the day of triumph for our righteous principles will yet assuredly come—and that speedily.

LIVONIA, Wayne Co., Nov. 7, 1844. We have polled 48 votes for Electors and the rest in proportion. The vote of last year was 36, being a gain of twelve over last year. At our last spring election, we elected one Justice, and polled 63 votes on the whole ticket. That we did not consider a fair test, as local matters had a bearing on the election. But this fall we have had a fair trial of our Liberty strength. Between 5 and 10, went over to the Whigs "for this once," but they were not among our most substantial Liberty men. Our confidence in the cause of Liberty remains unshaken. Although we have had a spirited contest at this election, yet there is much Anti-Slavery feeling among the mass of community, and by united efforts we are determined to bring it to bear upon our enterprise. The recent Lectures from our able friends from Detroit, have been of much value to our cause.

NEW YORK. According to the Albany Argus, Polk's majority in New York is 5,924. Harrison's majority in 1840 was 13,263. The majority for Wright, for Governor, will be 8,000 or 9,000. We have very few returns of the Liberty vote. It varied in different localities. In Herkimer county it gained about 100—in Onondaga it is said to have diminished. In Madison a diminished vote is reported, it being from 1,300 to 1,500.

The forgery of Birney's letter, with the accompanying certificates, was spread through the State in papers and handbills in immense quantities. It appeared simultaneously in five or six States. The Utica Liberty Press says: "This forgery, instead of coming from Michigan by due course of mail, appears simultaneously in different States. It appeared in the Columbus, Ohio, Journal, on the 29th; in the Worcester (Mass.) Spy on the same day; the Hartford Courant, do; the New York Courier and Enquirer, do; and likewise in Maine all on the same day. It made its first appearance in this city on the 31st; at Syracuse and Rochester on the same day, but did not appear in Buffalo until Mr. Birney had embarked on the Lake for home, and it was too late for him to contradict it before the election in this State."

THE NATIVE AMERICAN PARTY. This party, in Pennsylvania, have elected two members of Congress from the city of Philadelphia. In New York city, they elected four members of Congress, and fifteen members to the State Legislature. We believe that a portion of the Whigs are seriously contemplating a re-organization under these colors. An inquiry into their principles and objects is therefore appropriate and reasonable. We have just received a pamphlet from the headquarters of the party in New York city, issued by the Executive Committee of the American Republican party, informing us of their designs and measures. They say: "The first and probably most ostensible principle of the American Republican party is, that the Naturalization Laws should be so altered as to make it necessary for all persons of foreign birth to reside TWENTY ONE YEARS in the U. States, before they shall be entitled to the privilege of the ELECTIVE FRANCHISE."

They urge various reasons for this—the birth, allegiance, prejudice, and political education of foreigners, and also the fact that a majority of those who emigrate to the States are Catholics. They contend that "the Catholic system of Religion is inimical to political liberty;" that in all states where it exists, it aspires to the control of the civil government; that ignorance, vice and superstition are the peculiar results of the Catholic faith where it has sway; that all the emigrants to our shores from Catholic countries "are obedient to the mandate of a corrupt and designing priesthood;" that this Church, in the United States, "has given evidence of a serious interference with our civil polity, and of a design, ultimately, to CONTROL OUR POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS;" and that they evince "the design of incorporating ecclesiastical tyranny with the government of this country."

CONNECTICUT.

The six Clay electors of this State have been chosen by a majority of nearly 3,000 over the Polk ticket.

RHODE ISLAND.

This State has gone Whig by a majority of 2,502—being larger than Harrison's in 1840. There were no Liberty votes in this State, no organization ever having been attempted.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The majority for Polk is said to be nearly 10,000.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The result of the recent election in this State for Congressmen and members of the State Legislature, is as follows: Democrats. Whigs. Senate, 42 00 House, 124 00

166 dem. maj. on joint ballot. Of the Congressional delegation, the democrats have elected the whole. The popular vote stands—democrats about 50,000, whigs 3051; democratic majority about 46,000.—Albany Argus.

NEW JERSEY.

This State has given a majority for Clay.

OHIO.

The Roorback forgery about Birney's letter to Garland, had a great run in Ohio. It was just in time for election, and occasioned a falling off of the Liberty vote, but to what extent is yet unknown. In Ashtabula County, the loss was 44.—Some Liberty men were induced to vote for Clay, while others did not vote for electors at all. The forgery was published in all the Whig papers. The Liberty Herald of Warren, Ohio, says: "The State Whig Central Committee at Columbus endorsed its unprincipled authority, and circulated their manifesto through the State."

PENNSYLVANIA.

Polk's majority in this State will be about six or seven thousand, being a small advance on the vote for Shunk in October. The Liberty vote has augmented in several counties.

LIBERTY VOTE IN WISCONSIN, IN 1844.

Table with 2 columns: County, Votes. Lists Milwaukee County (197), Racine (161), Rock (42), Walworth (27), Grant (23), Total (450).

The above are the only counties in the Territory in which Liberty party organizations have as yet been fully effected. We have no means of ascertaining what our aggregate vote was last fall; but we think the increase since then has been at least one hundred per cent.; and we have not the least doubt, considering the more favorable circumstances under which we are now operating, that we shall exhibit a greater ratio of increase at our next General Election.—American Freeman.

THE NATIVE AMERICAN PARTY.

This party, in Pennsylvania, have elected two members of Congress from the city of Philadelphia. In New York city, they elected four members of Congress, and fifteen members to the State Legislature. We believe that a portion of the Whigs are seriously contemplating a re-organization under these colors. An inquiry into their principles and objects is therefore appropriate and reasonable. We have just received a pamphlet from the headquarters of the party in New York city, issued by the Executive Committee of the American Republican party, informing us of their designs and measures. They say: "The first and probably most ostensible principle of the American Republican party is, that the Naturalization Laws should be so altered as to make it necessary for all persons of foreign birth to reside TWENTY ONE YEARS in the U. States, before they shall be entitled to the privilege of the ELECTIVE FRANCHISE."

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AT THE CASH STORE OF

DR. SMITH'S UNIVERSITY PILLS

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

- 100 lbs. St. Domingo Logwood, Cut, in Sacks, 5 Tons
150 lbs. Cuba Fastic, Cut, in Sacks, 5 Tons
50 lbs. Nic. Wood, Chipped, in Sacks, 5 Tons
50 lbs. Lima Wood, in Sacks, 5 Tons
30 lbs. Red Wood, in Sacks, 5 Tons
120 lbs. Ground Camwood, in Sacks, 5 Tons
500 lbs. Nutgalls, in Sacks, 5 Tons
10 Cases Extract of Logwood, in Sacks, 5 Tons
300 lbs. Lac Dye, in Sacks, 5 Tons
2 Cases Spanish Indigo, in Sacks, 5 Tons
300 lbs. Sumac Sicily, in Sacks, 5 Tons
3 Cases Madras, in Sacks, 5 Tons
2 Cases Blue Vitriol, in Sacks, 5 Tons
5 a sals Alum, in Sacks, 5 Tons
2 Barrels Cream Tartar, in Sacks, 5 Tons
3 Carboys Aqua Fortis, in Sacks, 5 Tons
5 lbs. Tartar Emetic, in Sacks, 5 Tons
500 lbs. Verdigris, in Sacks, 5 Tons
50 lbs. Black Tin, in Sacks, 5 Tons
Tessels, Twine, Copper Kettles, all sizes, Parson's Shearing Machines, Cards, Screws and Press Plates, Cranks, Press Paper, Steel Reeds, Worsted Harness, Tenter Hooks, Emery, all No's., Olive Oil, Clothiers' Jacks, Sattinet Warp, Clothiers' Brushes, Shuttles, Fishers, Card Cloths, &c. &c.

The above, with a variety of other articles belonging to the trade, have been purchased this summer by the subscribers from Manufacturer and First Hands in the New York, Philadelphia, and Boston Markets, and every thing having received the personal inspection of the proprietor, and most confidently can be said to be the best and most complete stock in the country; and as it is his fixed determination (by the low rates at which he will sell) to prevent the necessity of our Clothiers and Manufacturers leaving the State to make their purchases, he would merely send to the under, calling for the goods and ascertaining prices before you say you can buy cheaper any where else.

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

TO THE VICTOR BELONG THE SPOILS! ALTHOUGH many preparations in the form of "POPULAR MEDICINES," have been before the public, claiming to give relief and even cure the most inveterate diseases, yet none have so well answered the purpose as Dr. SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES Dr. Sherman's "COUGH LOZENGES" cure the most obstinate cases of Cough in a few hours. They have cured a large number of persons who have been given up by their physicians, 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 cheek, and now live to speak forth the praises of this invaluable medicine. Dr. Sherman's "WORM LOZENGES" have been proved in more than 400,000 cases to be infallible, in fact, the only certain Worm destroying medicine ever discovered. Children will eat them when they cannot be forced to take any other medicine, and the benefit derived from the administration is given up to them in the form of a great beyond conception. They have never been known to fail. Dr. Sherman's "CAMPHOR LOZENGES," relieve Headache, Nervous Sick-headache, Palpitation of the Heart, and sickness in a very few minutes. Dr. Sherman's "POOR MAN'S PLASTER" is acknowledged by all who have ever used it to be the best strengthening Plaster in the world, and a sovereign remedy for pains and weakness in the back, loins, side, breast, neck, limbs, joints, rheumatism, lumbago, &c. Be careful to procure the above and all other medicines of Maynard's, and you will be sure there will be no mistake in quantity or charge. W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, Ann Arbor, February 5, 1844.

TO Clothiers, Manufacturers and Merchants. THE subscriber is now receiving at his stores, 188 and 190 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, the following carefully and well selected stock of DYE WOODS, DYE STUFFS and WOOLLEN MANUFACTURE'S MACHINERY.

- 55 tons Logwood, Campeach, St. Domingo and Honduras,
6 tons Nicaragua, Bonair, Coro, Hache and Lima,
3 tons Camwood, very choice,
150 barrels Logwood, cut and ground,
100 " Fustic,
130 " Red Woods,
120 " Camwood,
10 " Quercitron Bark,
45 " Allum,
20 " Copppers,
20 " Blue Vitriol,
22 " Madder, Ombre, and Dutch crop,
2 " Cream Tartar,
2 " Nutgalls,
3 cases Indigo, Bengal, Manila and Gua gum,
2 " Lac Dye,
20 " Cut Logwood,
2 " Grain Tin,
300 pounds Verdigris,
15 Carboys Oil Vitriol, Spirits Sea-Salts and Nitric Acid.

Also, Copper Kettles and Clothiers' Screws, Tenter Hooks, Jacks and Brushes, Press Papers, Card Cleaners, Weavers' Shears, Nippers and Burling Irons, Comb plates, Fishers and Bobbins and Wire, Worsted, Cotton Harness, Steel and Wire, Whistles, Broad Power, Hand Looms and Fly Shuttes, Steel and Copper Mails, Emery, &c. Parson's Shearing Machines, 4, 6, and 9 blades, Allen's double and single Carding Machines, Machine Cards, Laces, &c. The above goods have been recently purchased directly from the importers and manufacturers, exclusively for cash, and will be sold at the New York jobbers' prices, adding transportation only; and in consequence of the decline of many of the American manufactured articles, will, in many cases, be sold at fifteen per cent less than former prices. Thirteen years experience in the Dye Wood business enables the subscriber to say to his customers that he is prepared at all times to WARRANT his goods of superior quality. THEO. H. EATON, Dye Wood and Dye Stuff Warehouse, 188 and 190 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit.

THE Ann Arbor Journal, Ypsalanti Express, Pontiac Gazette, Flint Democrat, Adrian Sentinel, Beaubien Courier, Michigan City (Ia), and the Enquirer, London, (Canada), will each publish the above notice inside, to the amount of three dollars, and send copy of notice with bills to subscriber for payment. 17-11.

JEROME M. TREADWELL, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, And General Land Agent, WILL attend to the sale and exchange of Lands, payment of Taxes, and redemption of lands sold for taxes in season, and all other business pertaining to Real Estate, Office in the Court House, Jackson, Michigan. 17-11.

CHARLES H. STEWART, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, JEFFERSON AVENUE DETROIT. 49-11

DR. SMITH'S UNIVERSITY PILLS

THESE Pills are prepared by Wm. M. Smith, M. D., late Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy in the University of Lake Erie, Ohio. Dr. Smith would say to the public, first in offering them this Pills, he presents no quack nostrum that will by its irritating effects upon the stomach and bowels create disease where there was little or none before, but one that is safe, mild, salutary and uniform in its effects upon the whole system. He would say that he has now spent 20 years in research and investigation, directed to the pathology of disease, and the properties of medicinal substances, and their adaptation to the removal of the maldies to which flesh is heir. As the result of these labors, he is now able to give to the public a combination of medicinal vegetable substances which is as near perfection, as careful study and close investigation, tests and experiments, can bring it. He would say to Physicians, as well as others, try this pill: it will not deceive you. It is peculiarly adapted to the removal and prevention of the following diseases: Bilious, Intermittent, and Remittent Fevers; Fever and Ague, Cough, Liver Complaints, Sick Headache, Passive Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Internal Piles, Colic, Acidity of the Stomach, Intermittent Diarrhea, Habitual Constiveness, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, when a cathartic, aperient, or alterative, is needed. They are mild, yet certain in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility. The agents of these Pills are instructed, in case full satisfaction is not given to any person who may purchase them, that they shall have their money refunded.

TESTIMONIALS IN FAVOR OF DR. WM. M. SMITH'S UNIVERSITY PILLS.

TESTIMONIAL OF DR. LANDON. MONROE, Mich., June 12, 1844. Dr. SMITH—Dear Sir,—I take much pleasure in giving my testimony in favor of your valuable UNIVERSITY PILLS. I most cheerfully recommend them to the public as a safe, easy, and efficient cathartic for most of the diseases incident to this region of country. I have made extensive use of them for four years in my practice, and I believe them to be the BEST Anti-bilious Cathartic or Aperient medicine ever combined and offered for general use. Yours, &c. GEORGE LANDON, M. D.

TESTIMONIAL OF DR. TELLER. MASSILLON, Ohio, May 1st, 1844. Dr. SMITH—Sir,—I take much pleasure in bearing testimony to the efficacy of your Pills in removing bile from the stomach, deterring the Liver, and in all complaints emanating from that source. Yours, &c. J. V. C. TELLER, M. D.

TESTIMONIAL OF E. L. WELLS. WATZENKOO, Mich., March 10, 1844. To Dr. SMITH—Sir,—For upwards of six months I was cruelly afflicted with Fever and Ague, and during this time could find nothing that gave me permanent relief; at length however your UNIVERSITY PILLS were recommended to me by one of the best Physicians in these parts, and I am happy in being able to say, that from the use of one box I was permanently cured of my ague; since then a number of my family have been as signally benefited. Yours, Respectfully, F. L. WELLS.

TESTIMONIAL OF DANIEL GOODNOW. MONROE, Mich., June 1, 1844. I hereby certify that Dr. Wm. M. Smith has been my Family Physician for four years last past; that he has used his University Pills in his practice in my family with unparalleled success; and I think them preferable to any pill for bilious affection in the world. DANIEL GOODNOW, Jankeper, Macomb-St. House.

TESTIMONIAL OF D. S. PARSHALL. PLYMOUTH, Mich., June 5, 1844. Dr. SMITH—I am happy to give you my cordial approval of your University Pills. I am able to keep off Fever and Ague, and Fevers to which all of us are subject in this Western Country, by the timely use of your University Pills. Send an Agent this way as soon as possible, for we are all one. Yours, &c. D. S. PARSHALL.

TESTIMONIAL OF MESSRS. NOBLE AND FYFIELD. We certify that we are and have been personally acquainted with Wm. M. Smith, M. D., and know that he is a man of eminence in his profession—and that for four years he filled the chair of Materia Medica and Pharmacy in the Willoughby University of Lake Erie, with honor to himself and satisfaction to the Trustees and Faculty, as well as to the Students of the above University. As for his Pills, they are "par excellence." CHARLES NOBLE, B. F. FYFIELD.

TESTIMONIAL OF RIAL B. CHASE. SHIAWASSEE TOWN, Mich., June 1st, 1844. This I certify, that in the month of September last, I was attacked with Billious Fever (while away from home at Owasso to build a water wheel) and with one dose of Smith's University Pills, I broke it up; and as many of those were sick at the time, I administered these Pills to them, and in all cases it broke up their fevers. I have used them many times since, and with great success. They are the best pills I ever used. RIAL B. CHASE, Milheright.

TESTIMONIAL OF MRS. ABIGAIL C. WRIGHT. ROCHESTER, N. Y., No. 13, Franklin Street, June 25, 1844. DEAR DOCTOR—Justice requires me to state that I have sold your University Pills for one and a half years last past, and that I can sell no others while I have them on hand. They have superseded the sale of all others—their effect is truly wonderful. JOHN W. MILLER, Druggist.

MONROE, Mich., June 12, 1844. For Sale by J. H. LUND, Lower Town, and WM. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, Upper Town, Ann Arbor. 18-11.

DR. SMITH'S UNIVERSITY PILLS. THESE Pills are prepared by Wm. M. Smith, M. D., late Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy in the University of Lake Erie, Ohio. Dr. Smith would say to the public, first in offering them this Pills, he presents no quack nostrum that will by its irritating effects upon the stomach and bowels create disease where there was little or none before, but one that is safe, mild, salutary and uniform in its effects upon the whole system. He would say that he has now spent 20 years in research and investigation, directed to the pathology of disease, and the properties of medicinal substances, and their adaptation to the removal of the maldies to which flesh is heir. As the result of these labors, he is now able to give to the public a combination of medicinal vegetable substances which is as near perfection, as careful study and close investigation, tests and experiments, can bring it. He would say to Physicians, as well as others, try this pill: it will not deceive you. It is peculiarly adapted to the removal and prevention of the following diseases: Bilious, Intermittent, and Remittent Fevers; Fever and Ague, Cough, Liver Complaints, Sick Headache, Passive Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Internal Piles, Colic, Acidity of the Stomach, Intermittent Diarrhea, Habitual Constiveness, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, when a cathartic, aperient, or alterative, is needed. They are mild, yet certain in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility. The agents of these Pills are instructed, in case full satisfaction is not given to any person who may purchase them, that they shall have their money refunded.

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TESTIMONIAL OF MESSRS. NOBLE AND FYFIELD. We certify that we are and have been personally acquainted with Wm. M. Smith, M. D., and know that he is a man of eminence in his profession—and that for four years he filled the chair of Materia Medica and Pharmacy in the Willoughby University of Lake Erie, with honor to himself and satisfaction to the Trustees and Faculty, as well as to the Students of the above University. As for his Pills, they are "par excellence." CHARLES NOBLE, B. F. FYFIELD.

TESTIMONIAL OF RIAL B. CHASE. SHIAWASSEE TOWN, Mich., June 1st, 1844. This I certify, that in the month of September last, I was attacked with Billious Fever (while away from home at Owasso to build a water wheel) and with one dose of Smith's University Pills, I broke it up; and as many of those were sick at the time, I administered these Pills to them, and in all cases it broke up their fevers. I have used them many times since, and with great success. They are the best pills I ever used. RIAL B. CHASE, Milheright.

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NEW GOODS AT THE CASH STORE OF

R. & J. L. DAVIDSON,

Ann Arbor, Lower Village.

JUST received at the above establishment, a complete assortment of DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Crockery, Shelf Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Tuscan and Straw Bonnets, Flowers, &c. &c., all of which will be sold as cheap as they can be bought at any other store in Michigan. The above Goods were selected with great care, and we feel assured that we can convince purchasers of the truth of what we say. The highest price will be paid for Wool. We will also receive all kinds of produce in exchange for Goods at the highest market price. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. Ann Arbor, May, 1844.

SOMETHING NEW!!

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

GROCERIES, CROCKERY, SHELF HARDWARE, NAILS, &c. &c. all of which will be offered to the public as cheap as the cheapest, for Cash or Barter. Wool and most kinds of

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GROCERIES, CROCKERY, SHELF HARDWARE, NAILS, &c. &c. all of which will be offered to the public as cheap as the cheapest, for Cash or Barter. Wool and most kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE

will be taken in exchange for Goods. Take no man's word, but examine for yourselves at No. 5, Huron Block, Lower Village. Ann Arbor, May 15, 1844.

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

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

The following indispensable family remedies may be found at MAYNARD'S DRUGGIST STORE, in Ann Arbor, where none will be sold unless known to be of the best kind and no counterfeit article ever offered, patent medicine invariably procured of the original inventor or his regular successor. Baldness. Balm of Columbia, for the Hair, which will stop falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on children make it grow rapidly, or on those who have lost their hair from any cause. ALL VERMIN that infest the heads of children in schools, are prevented or killed by it at once. Find the name of COMSTOCK on it or never try it. Remember this always.

PILETS, &c. are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the only true Hays' Lintment, from Comstock & Co. All SORES, and every thing relieved by it that admits of an outward application. It acts like a charm. Use it.

RHEUMATISM and LAMENESS positively cured: all shrunken muscles and limbs are restored in the old or young, by the Indian Vegetable Ether and Nerve and Bone Liniment—but never without the name of Comstock & Co. on it.

KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE will eradicate all WORMS in children or adults with a certainty quite astonishing. TOOTH DROPS, KILMERS—cures effectually. Ann Arbor, Feb. 5, 1844.

WRIGHT'S Medicated Plaster, spread for immediate use. PRICE ONLY ONE SHILLING, IN ORDER TO PLACE THEM WITHIN THE MEANS OF ALL. IN slight ailments, or where the patient prefers a less expensive article than the "Anti-inflammatory and Rheumatic Plaster," these will be given highly beneficial. Being already spread for immediate application, they will be found very convenient for BRUISES, Pains or Weakness in the Side, Breast, Stomach, between the Shoulders, or wherever there is Pain, or where a Plaster is needed. They may be rendered more serviceable by pasting a piece of cloth on the back of them before they are applied. Multiples have been relieved of pain and suffering by these Cheap Plasters. For Sale at Moseley's Bookstore, and by J. T. Stocking, Travelling Agent for Michigan. 16-11

WOOL! WOOL! CLOTH! CLOTH! THE Subscribers would inform the Public that they will continue to manufacture FULLED CLOTH, at their Manufactory, two and a half miles west of Ann Arbor, on the Huron, on the following TERMS: Until the first day of November, A. D. 1844, the price will be 37 1/2 cents per yard, or half the cloth the wool will make. From the 1st of November to the 10th of May, 1845, the price will be 33 cents per yard, or nine twentieths of the cloth the wool will make, that is, 45 yards out of 100 manufactured. The wool will be manufactured in turn as it may come into the factory, as near as may be with reference to the different qualities. Any person who will furnish one or more parcels of wool from 80 to 100 pounds of one quality can have it manufactured by itself. Wool will be received at 5c. Returned wool will be attended to in the same manner as if the owner were to come with it—it should be carefully marked. We have manufactured cloth during the past year for a very large number of customers, to whom we believe we have given very general satisfaction. With these facts and the advantages offered by the low price at which we offer to manufacture cloth, we hope for a large share of patronage. SAMUEL W. FOSTER & CO. Scio, Washtenaw Co., July 25, 1844. 3-11

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THE Subscribers would give notice that they are engaged in manufacturing LINSEED OIL, and are prepared to furnish oil of the best quality to merchants and painters, cheap as it can be obtained from the East. Oil exchanged for Flax seed at the rate of a gallon of oil for a bushel of Flax seed. Cash at all times paid for Flax seed. PULCHRIF & JUDSON. Ann Arbor, (Lower Village,) Sept. 6, 1841. 20-11

L. B. WALKER'S PATENT SMUT MACHINE. THE Subscribers take this method of informing all such as are engaged in the Milling business in the State of Michigan, that they are now manufacturing in Ann Arbor, Washtenaw County, Michigan, L. B. Walker's Patent Smut Machine, which they would recommend to take the Smut off of wheat as well or better than any other machine. This machine is a horizontal machine— it retains all the fraction of the wheat, and nullifies simplicity with durability; it combines the beating, sifting 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 further information, see large bill. Slag in Lower Town. Prices to agree with the times. All orders for Machines will be promptly attended to. Address, E. O. & A. CRITTENDEN. Ann Arbor, Washtenaw Co., Mich. July 8, 1844. 11-6m

CAN'T BE BEAT! NEW BOOT, SHOE AND LEATHER STORE, Ann Arbor, Lower Town. S. FELCH has removed his establishment from the Upper to the Lower Village, No. 4, Huron Block, where he holds himself in readiness to "dress the 'un-distinguished'" of every Man, Woman and Child who will give him a call; in the nearest, and best manner that can be done in Michigan. LEATHER and FINDINGS of all kinds constantly on hand. WANTED, Cash and Hides, in any quantities, for which the highest prices will be given. Let me purchase immediately, they have called at Felch's, No. 4, Huron Block, Ann Arbor, May 4, 1844. 3-11

SINCLAIR & CHASE, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, (OFFICE LOWER TOWN, ANN ARBOR.) Will attend to all business in their profession with fidelity and dispatch. Particular attention will be given to collecting. ROBERT F. SINCLAIR and EDWARD R. CHASE. Ann Arbor, 1844. 48-11

FIRST rate Tea, Sugar and Coffee, at the lowest market prices, at RAYMOND'S CASH STORE, 148 Jeff. Avenue, Detroit. May 20. 3-11

Black Salts, WANTED by BECKLEY & HICKS. Ann Arbor, Lower Town. 26

Liberty Almanac for 1845. FOR sale by BECKLEY & HICKS. Oct. 4, 1844. 24-11

Ashes, Ashes! TO any amount wanted by BECKLEY & HICKS. Ann Arbor, Lower Town. 26

Grass Seed! WANTED by BECKLEY & HICKS. Ann Arbor, Lower Town. 26

THE MISSISS CLARK'S Young Ladies' Seminary, ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN.

MARY H. CLARK, Principal. CHELOE A. CLARK, Vice Principal. MISS WEST, Teacher in Music. H. F. CHOFF, do of Classics, do of French. F. MARSH, Teacher of Mathematics. RHOBY E. CLARK, Teacher of Juvenile Dept.

THIS Institution has been in operation since November 18, 1839. The scholastic year embraces forty-eight weeks, two terms, comprising two quarters each—twelve weeks in a quarter—a general examination at the close of each term—in February and August.

The last quarter of the present term commences May 20th. After a month's vacation, the school will be again resumed the first week in September next. Terms of Tuition.—For the English branches, \$2.50 to \$5 per quarter. No reduction made for absence, except in case of sickness, and no tuition for less than a quarter. Extra charges are made for music on the Piano, with the use of the instrument, \$8.00

French, 3.00 Latin, 3.00 Drawing and Painting, 5.00 French and Latin, 3.00 Boards including washing, lights, &c., \$1.75 per week if paid in advance, or \$2.00 per week if paid at the close of the quarter.

Parents and guardians are invited to visit the school every Friday, when the studies of the week are reviewed—and sent monthly on Wednesday afternoon, at reading of the weekly compositions.

Young ladies desirous of entering the school and pursuing the regular course of study, would do well to commence at the beginning of the term.

Having purchased a healthy and commodious building in a pleasant and convenient part of the village, no pains or expense shall be spared to facilitate the studies and render the situation of the young ladies profitable and agreeable.