

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

T. FOSTER, }
G. BECKLEY, } Editors.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1845.

VOL. 4, NO. 43.
WHOLE NO. 199.

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

Will be published every Monday morning, in
Ann Arbor, Michigan, by

BECKLEY & FOSTER,

FOR THE MICHIGAN STATE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

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ONE DOLLAR a year, in advance; if not paid, in advance, TWO DOLLARS will be invariably required.

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TO THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY: Ann Arbor, Mich., U.S.A.

POETRY.

THE YANKEE BOATSWAIN'S SONG

TO THE AMERICAN SLAVE-NAVY.

Heave away, my tight riggers, my jolly bristled blacks—

Ain't there far in your very complexion?—

Here's a hearty good lash boys, around, for your backs,

You'll be smarter, I guess, for correction.

To your swab and your Britishers patter, 'd ye see,

Of Oppression and Wrong and all that,

Where's the true Yankee nigger who'd wish to be free,

Or would make a wry face at the cat?

Don't you serve a Republic that's glorious and great!

Don't it flop universal creation?

Ain't you walloping, you dogs! for the good of the State—

The enlightened American nation?

Go ahead, then like lightning, my sooty-faced tars,

With "Yobol" at the top of your pipes;

Stick like wax to your colors, the stripes and the stars,

And give thanks to your stars for your stripes.

Punch.

MISCELLANY.

LETTERS FROM ENGLAND.

BY PROFESSOR WRIGHT.

PLAYFAIR HALL, }
June 27, 1844. }

Dear Leavitt—By the kind invitation

of the patriarch of our cause, extended to me immediately after my arrival in

England, I am now at last under his hospitable roof. Thomas Clarkson was at

work for the slave before you and I were born. Sixty years of toil have bowed

at last his noble form, and he now needs support in passing from place to place.

He leaned upon my arm as he kindly showed me about his mansion, and I need not say how happy I felt to afford him that slight ministrations. He has for

some years past been the subject of severe pain, which he thinks is abating.—

His sight and hearing are also considerably impaired. But his mind is bright,

and he maintains a lively interest in every thing pertaining to slavery, and expressed himself with great energy and animation.

England is a wonderful country! I am now in the heart of that district

where laboring men with families, get only nine, eight, or seven shillings a

week, where wheat costs eight shillings per bushel, and where "incendiary fires"

are daily occurring. Yet it is a paradise of a country. Two days of rain have

revived the vegetation, which was burning up with a two months' drought; and

though spring crops have been greatly injured, the hopes of the farmers are raised

for a tolerable crop of wheat and a good second crop of grass.

Perhaps your amiable readers will follow me through my day's journey, and

use my peepers to look at spots where some of their ancestors toiled and died.—

I have travelled through Essex and Suffolk, and seen such names as Delham,

and Ipswich, and Colchester, on finger boards.

First, I drove a bargain with a cab-man—poor shabby fellow, who ought to patronize his tailor more, and his brewer less—

for a ride of three miles, from Regent street to Shoreditch, all in the heart of London, to the station of the Eastern Counties railway. This station, which is

the common terminus of two railways, presents a massive and magnificent facade, of four lofty stories of stone, filled

with the various railway offices. The system of doing things, which I had half

an hour's time to examine, seemed good, especially in regard to the interests of the

railway companies. The passengers are made to divide themselves into three

classes. The first class ride in cushioned carriages, and pay \$3.50 for a ride of fifty-

one miles; the second class ride on bare painted boards, but under roof, and

pay \$2.25; the third class ride in open cars, on benches, with little or no back,

and pay \$1.75. The booking offices are separate—the first and second class being

divided by a railing, and the third being in another part of the building.—

The tickets are all cut out of books resembling bank check books, so that the

stamps are all left standing to testify to the tickets issued by each clerk. The

tickets for the different way stations are cut out of books of different color. In

this way it is scarcely possible for an officer to defraud the company without being

detected. Our American system, on the other hand, exposes certain officers

to terrible temptations. I have often wondered whether they were all as honest

as they should be, when a little ingenuity would enable them to pocket a V

or two daily, without the slightest chance of detection, unless they should detect

themselves by extravagance of expenditure. Indeed, I have heard of some of

our companies dismissing officers on no other ground than that they were getting

rich too fast! It is a remarkable feature of the monied institutions of this country

—(perhaps I ought to except the established church)—that nothing is trusted to

honesty. Men are so ingeniously set to check each other, that peculation is just

about impossible. Therefore our greater production of "defaulters" may arise not

so much from a comparative lack of honesty as from the abundance of our care-

lessness. The car house is a fine specimen of the patent corrugated iron roof.—

This roof is simply sheet iron, fluted deeply, and bent into an elliptical arch.

It rests upon a range of iron posts, on either side, without the least support in

the centre, of pillar or king post. The iron posts are merely connected by cross

ties or iron rods about an inch in diameter. The main central roof, I should

judge, is about forty feet in span, and there are two others of twenty feet each,

one on each side. The fluting, or corrugation, which, you will understand, runs

over the roof, has the effect of strengthening it, the same as rafters. It is one of the

neatest and most ingenious contrivances I have seen. Of course, the sheet iron is

of sufficient thickness, and well painted on both sides.

But I must be getting on the journey.

The road is at first elevated on arches, and we are carried, whirling, quite above

the red-tiled houses, and chimney pots of London, which stretch on for miles

yet. The London population may mind their own business and not look out for

the "locomotive when the bell rings," they having nothing to fear from it, unless

it should come tumbling down from aloft, in which case it might pitch into

somebody's garret. I noticed but one case in the 51 miles, in which a road was

carried across the rails, and that seemed a rather private one, which was guarded

by a gate and a watchman. In all other cases the roads are carried under or over.

As the line is laid lower than ours and has a much greater proportion of excavation

than embankment, the roads mostly cross on bridges, which are built of brick.

They are of the most faultless masonry. Wherever the road crosses obliquely,

the arches are bevelled to fit, though this must greatly increase the expense.

When the obliquity is so great that it would impair too much the strength

of the arch, then there are brick abutments and an iron bridge. So much to

prevent a slight crook in the road above. Indeed, one is astonished continually at

the labor and capital put into every thing here. Nothing is left rough, ragged,

jagged or unfinished. The excavations, which are sloped down with marvellous

precision, and the embankments, which are equally true, are all tuffed with the

utmost care; and near the station houses you see banks of flowers that would do

honor to a botanic garden. The servants of the company, who are sufficiently

numerous, are all in uniform. Watchmen stand with flags when the train

passes the switches, like soldiers presenting arms, and then make a peculiar sala-

man or obeisance as the train leaves them. But I miss greatly our fine so-

cial looking republican long cars. That is half the fun of travelling by rail.

Quitting London at last, we penetrate a fine, level, bowery agricultural coun-

try. The hedged inclosures are not large, and are cultivated to garden like

perfection. Scarcely as land is, the trees are spared with the most sacred regard,

and the thatched cottages, of ever-varied forms, nestle among them with such

snug coziness as must fatten the soul of every landscape painter. Good heavens!

can there be ill-lined stomachs and care,

such as killed a cat, to the inmates of these delightful snuggeries? I mean to

settle that question by personal observation. As we passed from London to Ips-

wich, fifty-one miles by rail and eighteen by coach, I did not catch a glimpse of

any abode that was poor, mean or squalid, with the exception of one marvellous

piece of thatched antiquity, where a family like John Rogers's was living in a

house not good enough nor large enough for as many pigs. All the rest was, out-

wardly, half way to—Paradise.

Chelmsford, a fine large town, expanding itself with new brick buildings, we

saw. At the city of Colchester, finely seated on a hill, we took coach for Ips-

wich. The horses were high toned animals, the leaders looking as if they had

blood in them that had been nursed by the whole of the British nobility at Epsom or

Ascot. And the way they did scamper up the hill in the dense city of Colches-

ter, was a caution to the people to get out of the way—but not sufficient for one old

woman gathering manure in a basket, in the middle of the street, whom the driver

cautioned by a loud hey! and she dodged with her basket and looked around quite

beat. The streets of this ancient city are smoothly macadamized, the side walks

payed with smallish stones. The houses, built of all manner of imperishable ma-

terials, hugely jut over into the narrow streets, and we passed a venerable church,

the square-battlemented tower of which was covered ad overtopped and most bewitch-

ingly festooned with green ivy. O thou conservative ivy! Thou conservist

many things, good and bad, besides that brick and mortar!

In the midst of antiquity which seemed only to have been kept in repair for 500

years past, I noticed a lofty cut stone building, bearing the inscription, "In the

seventh year of queen Victoria," with elaborate decorations, showing that things

"go ahead" even here. At Stratford, not upon Avon, we passed another antique

and indescribable church. The smooth roads and cantering horses soon brought

us to Ipswich, another ancient city, where I found Mr. Clarkson's carriage

waiting to convey me four or five miles to Playford Hall.

This is a mansion which would lodge a regiment. Its stout brick walls have

stood four hundred years, and are now covered with grapes, pears, nectarines and

ornamental ivy, and it is surrounded by a moat thirty feet wide and eight feet deep.

You approach the gate by an arched bridge. On two sides the gigantic but-

tresses of the house rise directly out of the water, in which the pike and the

tench are disporting themselves, and on which a large family of white ducks are

accommodated to their hearts' content.— On two other sides a wall, hid with ivy

and clumps of laurel, honey suckles, &c. divides the moat from a level and smooth-

ly shaven grass plot, which is bounded on its other two sides by the ancient L

shaped mansion aforesaid, which was be- ginning to be old before Columbus dis-

covered America! Though of brick, the moss of centuries, the gothic windows,

and turreted chimneys, make it venerable and fitting to the mighty warrior who now

reposes in it after a victory more glorious than Wellington's.

The veteran has showed me folios in which he wrote down, with his own hand,

the masses of evidence which at various times he laid before the House of Com-

mons, comprising, among other things, the muster-rolls of slave ships, containing

the names of 20,000 seamen, from which he proved the destructive effects of the

slave trade upon their health and lives.

Mr. Clarkson's farmer, a hale looking young man, dressed in a black cotton

velvet frock coat and breeches, with buckskin leggings buttoned up to the knees,

took me over the 840 acres of which he superintends the cultivation. In spite of

the long drought, the wheat looked well and large fields of barley not ill. The

wheat, he thought, would yield thirty-five bushels to the acre,—they sometimes get

fifty. It stood very thick, having been sown with perfect regularity with the

drill, two bushels of seed to the acre. In all this part of England there is not a

stone to impede the plough, and the furrows are drawn with the most per-

fect precision. Indeed, all the agricul- tural operations are perfect in a country

where wheat commands two dollars a bushel, and laborers press to be hired at

two dollars a week and find themselves. Nothing can be more delightful than the

soft shaded valleys and the gently swelling hills of this highly cultivated

country. It is sprinkled over with quaint gothic churches, built long ago.—

Playford church was built in the time of the crusaders, and one of them is sup-

posed to lie buried under it. The walls, which at the foundation of the tower are

not less than six feet thick, are composed of pebble stones from the size of a hen's

egg to that of your fists, laid in cement,

which makes a solid puddingstone of the whole. The church will accommodate

two hundred people in its deep old fashioned pews. From two of the monu-

ments on the pavement, Oliver Cromwell took the idolatrous brass, but one escaped,

being concealed. The knight, however, whom it commemorates, is but a small

gainer, for the present generation cannot make out the inscription, and are depend-

ent upon an obscure tradition for even the name. But I am giving you an uncon-

scionable long letter—so good night—I am for bed.

ON THE POWER OF THE HUMAN BODY TO RESIST HEAT.

It was long believed that the human body could not be safely exposed, even for a short

time, to a degree of heat much exceeding that which is met with in hot climates. This opin-

ion, which we know now to be erroneous, was strengthened by the result of some experi-

ments made by the celebrated Fahrenheit himself, and related by Boerhaave. Some ani-

mals were shut up in a sugar baker's stove, where the mercury stood at 136 degrees. A

sparrow died in less than seven minutes, a cat in rather more than a quarter of an hour,

and a dog in about twenty-eight minutes.—The noxious air of the stove had probably

more to do with the speedy death of these animals than the heat.

The truth upon this subject may be said to have been discovered by accident. In the

years 1760 and 1761, M. M. Duhamel and Jillet were appointed to devise some means

of destroying an insect which consumed the grain in the province of Angoumois, in France.

They found that this could be done by subjecting the corn, and insect contained in it,

in an oven, to a degree of heat great enough to kill the insect, but not so great as to hurt the

grain. In order to ascertain the precise heat of the oven, they introduced into it the ther-

mo-meter, placed upon the end of a long shovel. The mercury, when the thermometer was

withdrawn, was found to indicate a degree of heat considerably above boiling water. But

Mr. Jillet was aware that the thermometer had sunk several degrees as it was drawn to-

wards the mouth of the oven. While he was puzzled to invent some way of determining

more exactly the degree of heat, a girl, who was one of the attendants, offered to go in

and mark with a pencil the heat at which the mercury stood; and she did enter the oven,

and remained there two or three minutes, and then marked the thermometer at 100 degrees

of Fahrenheit, which nearly equals 200 degrees of Fahrenheit. M. Jillet then began to

express some anxiety for the safety of the girl, but she assured him she felt no inconvenience,

and remained in the oven ten minutes longer, during which time the mercury reached the

238 degrees of Fahrenheit's scale—denoting 76 degrees of heat above that of water when

it boils. When she came out her color was considerably heightened, but her respiration

was by no means quick or laborious. This experiment was afterwards repeated. Another

girl remained in the oven as long as the former had done, at the same temperature, and

with the same impunity. Nay, she even breathed, for the space of five minutes, air heated to about 325 degrees of Fahrenheit—

or 113 degrees above that of boiling water.

The publication of these facts naturally excited the curiosity of scientific men, and other

experiments were soon instituted. Dr. Dobson of Liverpool, and several other persons

with him, shut themselves up in the sweating room of the hospital there—the air having

been heated till the mercury stood at 224 degrees of Fahrenheit. They did not experience

any oppressive or painful sensations of heat. Dr. Forcye and Dr. Blagden made

some remarkable trials of the same kind.— They entered rooms artificially heated to a

very high degree—sometimes naked and some times with their clothes on, and bore the ex-

traordinary temperature of 240 and even 260 degrees for a considerable time, with very lit-

tle inconvenience.

In all these experiments it was found that the animal heat, as ascertained by thermom-

eters placed under the tongue, or grasped in the hand, was scarcely increased at all, and the

respiration but little affected; but the pulse was very much quickened. The frequency

of Dr. Blagden's pulse in one instance was doubled. Their watch chains and other pieces

of metal about them, became so hot that they could scarcely be touched. When they

breathed upon the thermometers, the mercury immediately sunk several degrees. Each act

of respiration produced a pleasant feeling of coolness in the nostrils, and they cooled their</

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1845.

One Dollar a Year in Advance.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

On Tuesday we took the cars to Jackson, and owing to a slight fall of snow, they did not arrive till evening.

That should Texas persist in becoming annexed to the Union, she should be admonished that no regard will be paid to her pretended claim of property in our fellow creatures, but that every effort consistent with humanity and justice will be used to break her vile yoke of bondage.

That we welcome to the ranks of liberty, and commend to the patronage of all friends, "the Star of Freedom," a newspaper about to be published in Niles, in Berrien County by Miss VAN VLEET, and especially do we entreat that the ladies of Michigan will sustain their sister in her work of love.

That we repudiate the doctrine held by some, that Congress has not the right to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, in opposition to the wishes of its inhabitants; on the contrary, we claim the exercise of this power for the immediate abolition of slavery in the District.

That this convention deplores the loss with in the past year of two faithful and noble advocates of the cause of liberty, the Hon. THOMAS MORRIS, of Ohio, and the Hon. LUTHER P. STEVENS, of Michigan, the first our late candidate for Vice President, and the latter for Lieutenant Governor of this State.

That we trust the State of Massachusetts will never so far forget her dignity, and duty, as to abandon her late noble measures for protecting her citizens in the enjoyment of their undoubted rights in southern states.

That the proceedings of the meeting be published under the revision of Messrs. Stewart, Beckley, and Foster.

The following resolution was proposed by Dr. Hill of Ann Arbor: Resolved, That the spurious coin, manufactured in Michigan, just before the late election, for an Eastern and a Southern market, labelled, "Use-it-Utica," having been returned to the coiner, and nailed to their counter, is not likely to be redeemed.

The Convention was characterized by the fullness of delegation—the harmony—the spirit and decorum of its proceedings, the unanimity of sentiment and ability of remark by the many gentlemen, who spoke. Its sessions were attended by crowded audiences of the citizens, and its proceedings terminated late at night, having in connection with those of the anti-slavery society, extended over two days. The only matter of regret was that time did not permit the convention to enjoy the privilege of hearing remarks from many of its warm and talented friends then present.

S. B. TREADWELL, Pres't. J. C. GALLUP, J. N. STICKNEY, Secretaries.

Courtship of a Bashful Clergyman.—The Rev. John Brown, of Haddington, the well known author of the Self-Interpreting Bible, was a man subject to a singular bashfulness. In token of the truth of this statement, I need only state that his courtship lasted seven years. Six years and a half passed away, and the Rev. Gentleman had got no further forward than he had been the first six days.—This state of things became intolerable; a step in advance must be made, and Mr. Brown summoned all his courage for the deed. Janet, said he, as they sat one night in solemn silence, 'we've been acquainted now for six years an' mair, and I've never gotten a kiss yet; d'ye think I might take one, bonnie girl?' 'Just as you like, John, only be becoming and proper w' it.' 'Surely, Janet; we'll ask a blessing.'

The blessing was asked—the kiss was taken, and the worthy divine, perfectly overpowered by the blissful sensation, most rapturously exclaimed, 'O woman! But it is gude—we'll return thanks.'

Six months made the pious couple man and wife, and added his descendant, who humorously told the tale, a happier couple never spent a long and useful life together.

Interior of a hut in an alpine valley.—There is no such a thing as a table, unless the top of a chance barrel be admitted as the representative of one; nor are there any chairs, though the one-legged milking stool, which affords an inconvenient repose to a weary traveller, is an indulgence which he probable owes solely to its indispensability in the great and overweening object in which all the uses and habits of a chalet centre, the keeping and feeding of cows and procuring and manufacture of milk.

Purchasing Converts.—A friend of the Temperance cause in Baltimore, in his zeal to reform a friend, offered to pay him \$1.25 for every day he abstained from intoxicating drinks, which was accepted, he agreeing to pay \$5 for every time that he shall violate the contract.

Sir Henry Pottinger, is being dined, feted, and toasted, beyond all examples, for opening China to the British Maumoon.

But Louisiana might have been obtained constitutionally. Had the project been submitted to the States, they would have made the requisite alteration in that instrument, and at the same time would have taken care to prohibit Slavery.—But by making the importance of the acquisition an excuse for violating our fundamental law, three new Slave States, Louisiana, Missouri, and Arkansas, with their representation for slaves, had been added to the Union to sustain and invigorate Slavery; and because this evil has been perpetrated, shall we now add eight or ten more Slave States for the same purpose?

Texas is an independent nation. If Congress may constitutionally annex the United States to one nation, why may they not to another? Have they not the same right to annex us to Mexico as to Texas? Or to France or England? By this process we might find ourselves constitutionally reduced again to colonial dependence!

Mr. Birney examined at length the plausible pretence so generally used by Democrats, that Annexation is in fact an anti-slavery measure. Their argument may be thus stated: 'There is a definite number of slaves in the United States and in Texas: the union of the two nations will not in itself increase or diminish that number; but the great emigration to Texas from the Northern slaveholding States will soon extinguish Slavery there, and they will become Free States; while the slaves will only be transported further south, and Slavery will ultimately find a drain or outlet through Texas into Mexico, whose institutions make no difference on account of color or descent. Thus annexation would be favorable, not to Slavery, but to Freedom.'

Suppose, said Mr. B. that an order of Nobility, or an Established Church existed by Law in Texas; should we wish to incorporate these evils into our institutions, and give them our sanction, merely because there would be no more privileged Noblemen or favored Ecclesiastics in the world than there were before? As to making the northern Slave States into Free States by transporting the slaves to the South, the idea was absurd in itself, and was contradictory to all experience. Suppose that by some means the price of horses should be doubled in the Southern States; would the farmers of Michigan send all their horses out of the State? Or would they not immediately go into the business of raising as many as they could for exportation, at the same time taking great care of the producing part of their stock? At the end of ten years, the number of horses in the State would be increased rather than diminished. But what is the testimony of experience?—Senator Walker, the Hercules of this enterprise, tells us, that 500,000 slaves had been exported south from Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky. Has slavery been extinguished in these States by this immense emigration? Has it been diminished at all? On the contrary, the slave population in those four States had largely and steadily increased. The same principle was true of emigration generally. What vast numbers of the natives of Ireland emigrate to foreign countries!—Yet the population of Ireland constantly increases. So it would be in the slave-producing States. Great numbers of slaves would be sold to Texas, and yet the home population would be larger than before.

As to the drain or outlet for slavery through Texas, Mr. B. was unable to comprehend the nature of it, nor had he yet found an annexationist who could explain the process by which it was to take place. It would be strange to him to see a Texan Slaveholder pay a thousand dollars in Virginia for a slave, take him to Texas in irons, and then let him run off into Mexico just as soon as he pleased!—Such was not his view of the character of Southern Slaveholders.

But it was said, 'You Liberty men might have defeated this nefarious project by merely voting for Mr. Clay, who was opposed to it, and who would have been elected, had he received your votes. Therefore, should Texas be annexed, on you rests the responsibility of effecting it.'

Such was the language of the Whigs towards us: was it just? Admitting for argument's sake, that Mr. Clay, if elected, would have kept Texas out, and admitting that our votes would have elected him—we could not vote for him without abandoning the object for which we had organized as a party. What was that object—to keep Texas out? No, but to abolish Slavery throughout the United States. Keeping this object in view, how could we consistently vote for a Slaveholder for President—especially for one who had done more to uphold and strengthen the institution we were laboring to abolish, than any other man in the nation? In all our publications and addresses for many years, we have most explicitly informed our fellow-citizens, that it was a fundamental principle with us not to vote for a Slaveholder. How unreasonable, then, is it in them to be angry and abuse us because we will not believe those pledges we have so often and solemnly made in their hearing!

But suppose we had all voted for Mr. Clay—suppose him elected, and Texas kept out—where would have been the Liberty party? Scattered among Slaveholders and their allies without having accomplished anything. The Liberty party would not have been in existence at this time. It would have been completely dissolved.

Mr. Birney also referred to Mr. Clay's allegiance to the "Code of Honor" as another prominent reason why many anti-slavery men could not vote for him.—This code sets at defiance the laws of God and man, and tramples on both. By this code Mr. Clay had been guided through life. He had proved his fealty to it in his youth, in manhood, and in his riper years. He had given instances of his devotion to it, while holding prominent public situations as Legislator, Member of Congress, and Secretary of State.—The occasion for which men were called to the field of combat was certainly the very last for which their lives should be jeopardized: it was in every case for words spoken in public debate. It made no difference how Mr. Clay had acted in these encounters—whether courageously and honorably or otherwise—it was enough that in entering upon them he demonstrated that the "Code of Honor" was supreme with him, and in obeying it, he deliberately violated and set at defiance the laws of God, and of his own country. A portion of the Liberty party could not vote for a candidate who thus trampled upon the laws of that country over which he was to preside.

Mr. Birney said he had thus made an exposition of the reasons why we could not support the Whig candidate for the Presidency. He did not present these as a vindication—as a defence of our action on that occasion: not at all. We owed no allegiance to any political party, nor were we accountable to them for our action or principles. He referred to the anecdote of the Asiatic prince, who on being presented to the King of England, and told he must kiss his Majesty's hand, replied—"me king too!" So it was with the Liberty party. We were "a king too," and were amply competent to choose our own course of action, without the instruction of any other party whatever. (Great applause.)

Mr. B. considered the principles of the Liberty party to be the only hope of the country, and to these we must adhere, whether Texas were annexed or not. As to the competency of the Liberty party to accomplish their object—the abolition of slavery in the United States—he believed it could be done by a method at once simple, constitutional and speedy—a method to which no valid objection could be raised. 250,000 Slaveholders now govern the entire South. They monopolize almost every office in the Slave States. Mr. Birney said that in his intercourse with southern men, he did not remember of a single office-holder under the General Government who was not a slaveholder.—Not even a solitary Postmaster could he call to mind who was a non-slaveholder. There might have been such, but he did not remember of ever knowing a single exception to the rule. So of the State Legislatures. As far as his acquaintance extended, the members were uniformly Slaveholders. Thus, as a general rule, every office of any moment in the Slave States, is held by Slaveholders. From this class the General Government appoints all its officers; and the slaveholders being a small portion of the people, intelligent, wealthy and allied to each other by marriage and otherwise, the whole class is constantly built up by the wealth and power of the Government.—Mr. Birney said that this state of things should be reversed. When an anti-slavery Executive should assume the reins of Government, it should be a leading principle—not necessarily formally proclaimed, but constantly acted out, that no slaveholder should be appointed to office. In this way the long arm of the Federal Government, which has been employed for half a century in distributing influence, emoluments and power to a small class, would reach into every State and town and village, and by making a just discrimination between Slaveholders and others, it would hold up the oppressor of his fellow man in his true light, as utterly unworthy of possessing an office under a free government, whose principles of Liberty he was every day trampling from office would be equivalent to a constant but just stigma of reproach to the Slaveholder: it would be so regarded by him, by the entire North, by the Non-Slaveholders, and by all mankind; and its influence, if persisted in for a few years, would of itself be sufficient to accomplish the abolition of Slavery.

Mr. Birney subsequently took part in the discussion of other topics. His argument to prove that "slaveholding is always sinful" was the best specimen of pure, logical reasoning that we have heard in the State. Those who listened to it will be happy to learn that he will soon write it out for publication.

In the evening Mr. Bibb related to a crowded and deeply attentive audience his escape from slavery with its attendant circumstances. The emotions of sympathy manifested by the hearers when he

spoke of the separation from his wife and child demonstrated to us that men may be made into abolitionists through their feelings as well as through their understandings. Neither method is to be despised. Mr. Bibb spoke on this occasion with ability and propriety; and we learn that through the State, his lectures have made a favorable impression.

The next day the Convention assembled. A large delegation was present, and after discussion it was unanimously voted to defer the nomination of Governor till a later period, to be then made by a State Convention to be called for that purpose by the Central Committee. Numerous resolutions were discussed by Messrs. Stewart, Twiss, Gurney, Gallup, Harrison, and others. They will be found in the official proceedings.

We were especially pleased to notice so large a number of clergymen of different denominations present at the Anniversary. Their influence cannot fail of being felt for good in promoting the cause of Human Rights.

But one of the principle agents in enlivening the meeting was the choir of singers. The pieces were selected from the "Liberty Minstrel," lately published by Geo. W. Clarke, formerly well known in this State as a Temperance lecturer.—The stanzas entitled, "Get off the track," were sung three times with tremendous applause.

The large numbers present—the ability of the speakers—the unanimity of views—the confident assurance of final success which was manifested—the friendly greetings of the old veterans in the cause—the enlivening music, and the hospitality of the citizens of Jackson, conspired to render this the most agreeable and spirited of our Anniversaries; and when we took the cars for home, it was with the wish that we might live to mingle with a still larger number in a similar gathering during the coming year.

NOT TO BE MISUNDERSTOOD. Mr. Holmes, a member of Congress from South Carolina, said, in a speech on Texas, "that (I take from the Cleveland Herald's Washington Correspondent) Mr. Monroe had been induced to enter into it, because he saw then a little Anti-Slavery cloud arising not larger than a man's hand, and which burst upon the country at the time of the Missouri Compromise; and he thought that it was necessary for the slaveholding interests to have Florida, and Mr. Holmes approved of his course.

He said that the same little cloud had arisen again—that it exhibited itself in the sixty five thousand votes given for Birney—that it was spreading with great and fearful rapidity—that it already held in its hand the balance of power in a Presidential election—and that many members, who, when they parted last summer, pledged themselves to go for Texas this session, were alarmed at the power of this party, and were afraid to support the measure. He said that he had looked with great anxiety to the forthcoming message of the Governor of New York; expecting when it came, it would contain something to cheer on the friends of Annexation. But that this shrewd political tactician was alarmed at the growing Anti-Slavery sentiment of the North, and dare not utter a word in favor of the measure."

Mr. Holmes don't think a vote for Birney is "half a vote for Polk and Texas." Slaveholders won't mistake the meaning of a Liberty vote.—Exchange Paper.

Owing to the absence of the Editors last week, the summary of evidence adduced on the trial of Miss Webster, was published without any remarks. The reader will bear in mind that that article only purports to be a statement of the evidence of the witnesses in behalf of the prosecution; consequently it is not to be received as the whole truth.—The explanatory and rebutting testimony of the same witnesses when cross examined, and of the witnesses summoned by the defendant, does not appear at all. We must hear both sides before we can judge correctly. From some circumstances alleged to have taken place, suspicions are raised against the purity of Miss Webster's character, and it is inferred that she and Fairbanks not only carried off the slaves, but they were guilty of conduct still less excusable. In answer to this it is enough to say, that they were not guilty of both offences. It is not probable that persons who would deliberately set the laws of chastity at defiance, would ever hazard the danger of a Penitentiary for the sake of aiding two or three helpless slaves.

The Public Voice, judging from the multitude of petitions daily presented to the Legislature, loudly demands, 1st a modification of the license laws, giving to the people of each township the right to determine whether any licenses for the sale of intoxicating beverages shall be granted: 2d. An amendment of the militia laws so as to dispense with musters: 3d. The expunction of the word white from the constitution. What could be more essentially absurd and barbarous, than making the color of the skin a qualification for certain privileges of citizenship? Would it be a whit more absurd to make the size of the foot, or the length of the nose a measure of civil rights?—State Journal.

LOOK HERE! Our Agent, D. L. La Tourette is now on a visit to the Counties of Calhoun, Kalamazoo, Van Buren, Berrien, Cass, St. Joseph, Branch, Lenawee, Hillsdale and Monroe.—Those who are indebted to us on note or account are earnestly requested to pay to him the amounts that are due. If you cannot pay all, pay what you can. Our necessities compel us to call in earnest for OUR DUES!

THE "MARTYR FUND." J. C. Fuller has suggested the establishment of a fund for the support of the wives and children of Abolitionists who are now or may be imprisoned by Slaveholders for their abolition acts or sentiments. Mrs. Gerit Smith has contributed twenty dollars, and proposes to renew her subscription yearly.

On the Joint Resolution for annexing Texas, the Representatives from Michigan were divided. Mr. Lyon voted for it. We expected nothing better from him. Messrs. Flint and McClelland voted against it. That was right, but we cannot very highly commend the act, while the apology appears for them in the Free Press, the State paper, that they voted so because they preferred some other scheme of Annexation. How far this might be the real reason, or how far the strong anti-slavery feeling of their districts may have operated in inducing their action, we have no means of knowing. It is fair to judge them by their works. As for Mr. Lyon, when he comes home he may explain to his constituents, if he can, how much "Democracy" there was in binding Congress to receive more Slave States into the Union, thirty, forty, or fifty years hence, as is provided by the resolution for which he voted.

Our readers will be gratified to learn that Alanson Work, one of the three abolitionists imprisoned in Missouri, has been pardoned by the Governor of that State, and has arrived at his home near Quincy, Illinois. Some of our readers will doubtless recollect that we published a letter of Mrs. Work, a few months since, describing her neccessitous condition. The Quincy Whig says his return was the occasion of great joy to his family. Burr and Thompson remain in the Penitentiary.

We have not yet been able to get any authentic account of Mr. Hubbard's mission to Louisiana. It will be recollected that he was appointed by the Governor of Massachusetts agent to that State at the same time that Hoar was sent to South Carolina, and for a similar purpose. The papers state that he left New Orleans voluntarily, without being annoyed or threatened, and without attempting to accomplish the objects of his mission.

Mr. Birney spoke at Ann Arbor on his way to Jackson, on the Annexation of Texas, and its incidents. Notwithstanding the driving storm, the Court House was filled as full as it could well be by citizens of all political parties, who listened to his remarks with attention and interest. His exposition of sham Democracy was to the purpose. Mr. B. lectured at Pinckney and Flint on his way home.

The American Citizen, the "Native" paper of Detroit, goes for doing away with all disabilities of native born citizens on account of color. The "Natives" generally would do well to consider the condition of a large portion of their native born brethren at home, before they make war on the privileges extended to foreigners.

We call attention to the resolution of the Liberty Convention respecting Miss Van Vleet's paper. We hope our friends will give all possible aid to the enterprise. The following persons will receive subscriptions: At Detroit, C. H. Stewart—at Jackson, S. B. Treadwell—at Ann Arbor, Beckley & Foster—at Marshall, J. N. Stickney—at Adrian, L. P. Perkins. These persons will please to act as above, and forward subscriptions to Miss Jane Van Vleet, at Niles.

We will add that at the convention, Mr. Stewart commended this enterprise of our western friends to the support of all, but especially of the ladies. He had been at Niles, where 100 subscribers who take no anti-slavery paper, had been already obtained, and where it was expected that in the adjacent country two hundred additional subscribers would also be procured.

The Liberty party makes so much trouble in effecting elections in New England, that the people are beginning to propose elections by a plurality of votes, instead of a majority. A bill by which a plurality is to elect members of Congress after the second trial, has been received with much favor in the Legislature of Massachusetts. In the debate, "Mr. Sargent of Cambridge, stated that this was not a new question; he had examined the various returns of elections since 1830, and he had found that there had been two or more trials for election in all the districts, with one exception, and that in one district nine trials were had before a choice could be effected, and that the result of all these trials was the choice of the candidate having the highest number at the first trial; thus showing a needless expenditure of time and money to effect a choice, and he should therefore vote for the bill."

We are indebted to Hon. S. Denton, and the Clerk of the Senate, for Legislative Documents, the summary of all the votes of the Senate on all the important questions of the session.

The Argus finds fault with Mr. Birney for stating that Polk did not receive a majority of all the votes cast in the Union, and calls on him to correct the error through the Signal of Liberty.

An attempt to kidnap a colored man was lately made at Harrisburg Pa. He was knocked down, choked, gagged, and dragged into a stable, on pretence of being a runaway slave.

In Cincinnati they have a "Wood Company," the object of which is to find employment for those who cannot procure work for themselves.

The Constitution of Florida has some good traits as well as bad ones. No property qualification for suffrage is required.

Mr. Leavitt writes from Washington: "To-day I have heard from Torrey. He is in better health than when he entered the penitentiary; is 'happy, for a prisoner; is as kindly treated as prison rules will allow; is permitted to receive some letters of friendship, and to communicate on business, &c."

The Illinois Commissioners have succeeded in effecting a loan for the completion of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

Good.—In the Pennsylvania legislature the judiciary committee have reported a bill in the House, repealing all laws allowing slaveholders to hold slaves in Pennsylvania for six months; also repealing all laws requiring constables to arrest runaways, and magistrates to commit them.

Another Prisoner.—Madison L. Miller has been convicted in the parish of Union, La. of using language calculated to excite insubordination among the slaves, and sentenced for twenty-one years to hard labor in the Penitentiary.

Several communications are necessarily deferred till next week. Wheat brings to day from Feb. 14, 1845. Oats are worth 22 cents a bushel; Corn 37 1/2 cents.

Congressional.

The following extract from the Boston Chronicle presents a brief view of the several projects of Annexation before the House of Representatives. The one adopted, so far as Slavery is concerned, is considered the worst of the batch, inasmuch as it gives to freedom only a small corner of Texas, and that is said to be located entirely within the Mexican dominions!

As the hand on the clock came up to the top of the dial, the chairman's hammer fell, and the House prepared for the momentous vote. Mr. Rathbun, of New York, moved that the committee rise for the purpose of having a call of the House, but soon withdrew the motion, as the House appeared to be quite full.

The question was first on Mr. Douglass's amendment, as successively modified until no trace of the original remained. Messrs. Cave Johnson and Winthrop were named as tellers. Messrs. Dromgoole, Bayley, Rhett, &c., passed the tellers with the eyes. The vote was, ayes 96, nays 107. So, the favorite scheme was LOST!

United States all her remaining territory, and that Congress shall have power to prescribe whether slavery shall or shall not exist in said ceded territory. For this there were 40 votes.

Mr. Brinkerhoff of Ohio offered a proviso to Weller's scheme, prohibiting slavery in one half of the territory, dividing it by a line running North and South. In this there were in the affirmative, 48.

Mr. Burke offered his substitute, a new State, and that the other States should be formed out of it; shall be without slavery North of 36 deg. 30 m.; and those South of that line, with or without slavery, as the people thereof shall determine.

Mr. Brown's plan for State admission next came up, allowing four new States besides Texas; those South of the Missouri compromise shall have slavery or not as the people may choose. On suggestion of Mr. Douglas, the latter clause was altered to read—North of the line of 36 deg. 30 m. slavery shall be forever prohibited.

The committee then rose and reported the joint resolution to the House, for the annexation of Texas to the United States. An explosive rush for the floor took place; Mr. Cave Johnson got it, and moved the previous question, to bring the whole matter to a close.

The House was very full when the resolution passed, 218 members being present besides the Speaker, who did not vote. Four members only were absent. 3 Whigs voted for it, while 53 Northern Democrats (so called) and 59 Southern ones supported it.

The Judiciary Committee reported a bill to establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and repealing existing laws. It requires but two years declaration of intention—five years residence within the United States—provides penalties for frauds, and makes void all naturalization papers already obtained fraudulently.

State Legislature.

Lewis Cass has been elected Senator in Congress for six years from the fourth of March next, in the place of A. S. Porter. In the House the vote for Cass was 44; for H. G. Wells, 2. In the Senate, Cass received 14 votes, but Messrs. Littlejohn and Pratt voted for E. Ransom.

Mr. Chipman having offered an amendment for allowing one or two druggists to sell spirits for medicinal, chemical, and other purposes, in towns where the popular vote had gone against granting licenses.

Mr. Denton said, if Senators attempted to carry the matter too far, public opinion would not support them, and the law would be of no avail.

Mr. Elmer then offered an amendment as a substitute for Weller's; being for admitting Texas as a State, according to Douglass's scheme except that in the new State next admitted and one other of the four, slavery shall not exist. For this only sixteen voted.

Mr. Miller rebuking the Disciples.—The following is an extract of a letter from Mr. Miller, published in the Advent Herald. We will not express an opinion concerning all the grounds of complaint, but only say that the charge of sectarianism is undoubtedly true.

The causes which required God's chastizing hand upon us, were in my humble opinion, Pride, Fanaticism, and Sectarianism. Pride worked in many ways. We ascribe our conquest in argument over our opponents to ourselves.

Mr. Allen, at some length, contended for the passage of the bill, and putting the matter into the hands of the people.

Mr. Patterson said that the people, by their petitions, had desired to have the matter in their own hands; whereas, the bill under discussion allowed druggists to sell spirits, and therefore only partially complied with the wishes of the petitioners.

Mr. Thurber, at some length, pointed out the inutility of attempting to legislate on moral questions of this nature.

The House has a Militia Bill pending before them, which we have not yet seen.—The objects are stated to be two: to dispense with militia masters in time of peace and to encourage volunteer uniform companies.

General Intelligence.

Ohio Legislature.—The Ohio Statesman publishes a statement of the names and places of nativity of the members of the Legislature of that State, from which we learn that 29 of them are from the State of Ohio, 21 from Pennsylvania, 14 from New York, 9 from Virginia, 9 from Connecticut, 7 from Vermont, 5 from Maryland, 4 from Kentucky, 2 from Maine, New Hampshire, New Jersey and Ireland each, and one from Germany and Holland each.

The Alabama State Journal recommends the passage of a law imposing a heavy penalty in dollars and cents, with imprisonment at hard labor in the State prison until the penalty be paid, on any agent, attorney, or any person who may visit that State on the same business that took Mr. Hoar to South Carolina!

The Legislature of Pennsylvania has passed a law providing for the payment of all the interest on the State bonds. The interest on the funded debt is \$875,516. And the treasurer shows that there will be funds applicable under the above law to the payment of interest on the first of Feb., to the amount of \$902,598. Very good.

Trunk Stranger than Fiction.—A poor country girl traveled from Gee Gross, near Manchester, to London, during the troubles in the time of Charles the First, to find a place as servant.—Failing in this object of her ambition, she engaged herself as, what was called, tub woman to a brewer, that is, she carried out the beer from the brew house. Pleased with her healthy, handsome face, the brewer raised her to the position of his servant—then to that of his wife—finally, to that of a widow, with a handsome dowry. She engaged Mr. Hyde, then celebrated as a clever lawyer, to settle some puzzling money matters for her; and as his own money matters happened to be not only puzzling, but in a hopeless state just then, he proposed to the rich widow, and married her. Mr. Hyde became Lord Chancellor, and Earl of Glarendon. The only daughter of the marriage being wife of James II. and mother to the Princess Mary and Ann. And so the poor tub-woman ended her life as the Countess of Clarendon, wife to the Lord Chancellor of England, and mother to one and grandmother to two Queens of England.

The cost of Ships of War and of Religion.—The whole amount, says the Puritan, expended in misions to the Sandwich Islands—by which a whole people have been civilized—is not equal to the expense of one year's cruise of a frigate!

A Curious Idea.—In order to preserve, as far as possible, the equilibrium in the Senate, the rule has heretofore been, to admit a slaveholding and non-slaveholding State at the same time.—Express.

It is a strange work for freemen to seek to preserve an equilibrium between slavery and liberty. As well might God form a new devil every time he creates an angel, to preserve an equilibrium between good and evil in his kingdom.—True Wesleyan.

Great Cattle Sale in South Carolina.—Mr. Birney and all abolitionists are invited to attend.

Another Duel.—The Cincinnati Enquirer of the 14th inst., says: An affair of honor came off yesterday morning about seven o'clock, across the river.—The parties were Lieut. Duralde of the Navy, and Dr. Mosby of Virginia—the weapons, shot guns, distance, thirty paces—seconds, Mr. Bouche of New Orleans, and Capt. Howard of this city.

Preserving Fruit.—Fruits may be preserved in bottles, without sugar, for an indefinite time. Put them in with water, cause it to boil, and while boiling cork tightly and then secure the cork with air tight cement.

Yours ever, WM. MILLER. Low Hampton, Dec. 3, 1844.

The Tractarian controversy in the church of England, rages with increasing violence.—There is awful shedding of ink among the bishops, on the important questions of wearing surplices, &c. which seemed likely to lead to more serious consequences.

The Treaty negotiated by Mr. Cushing with China secures to Americans the privilege of erecting hospitals and temples of worship at each of the five free ports—and indulgence never before allowed to foreigners, and a most honorable expression from the Chinese in favor of our mission.

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Wesleyan Books!—The subscribers have just received a good supply of Wesleyan Books from the Depository at New York.

1200 lbs. Geese Feathers!—First rate quality for sale by the pound or hundred weight in quantities to suit purchasers, may be found at BECKLEY & HICKS.

C. BRINCKERHOFF'S HEALTH RESTORATIVE. THIS Medicine is a sure, safe and certain Remedy in complaints of the Liver and Lungs.

Buffalo, Jan. 23, 1845. The first ice visible in the lake this winter is floating past the lighthouse to-day, on its way to the Falls. It was not from the centre or deep portion of the lake, but was formed along the margin and brought by the south-west wind of yesterday.

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ALLEBAS'S MEDICINES. THESE MEDICINES. A R P effecting such astonishing cures in multitudes of old cases long since abandoned by Physicians and Surgeons as utterly hopeless, that no medicines, where these are known, stand so deservedly high.

THE BLACK OR ALLEBAS'S SALVE, PRICE 25 CENTS. Which cures almost universally, Ever Sores, of the most malignant kind, Felons, Ulcers, Abscesses, Tumors, Fractures, Cuts, Punctures, Burns, Scalds, Sore Throat, Chilblains, Quinsy, Dropsy, Inflammation, Rheumatism, Indurations and swellings of every description, Scald Head, Ague in the Face, Nervous Tooth Ache, Ague in the Breast, Broken B. casts, &c. &c.

ALLEBAS'S TOOTH ACHES DROPS, PRICE 25 CENTS. Will cure an ordinary case of Tooth Ache in from three to five minutes. For Nervous and other kinds of Tooth Ache, see directions.

ALLEBAS'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER, PRICE 13 1/2 CENTS. Are warranted to be superior to any other Plaster in this or any other country, for pain or weakness in the Back, Side, Chest, Bowels, Loins, Muscles, and for Rheumatism; Long and Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c. See pamphlet.

GOOD NEWS FROM NEW ENGLAND. Dr. Smith's Sugar Coated Improved Indian Vegetable Pills, TRIUMPHANT FOR CONSTIPATIONS, COLDS, RHEUMATISM, DYSPEPSIA AND FEVERS.

I TOOK a severe cold, this fall, which settled in my limbs, and brought on the Rheumatism, accompanied with severe pains and a bad cough, which obliged me to give up my business.

Having been afflicted for several years with a Weakness in the stomach and Lungs, with Coughness, Headache, and Depression of Spirits, thought by many to be in a Consumption, and was obliged to give up my business.

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No "SUGAR COATED PILL" can be genuine without the signature of the sole inventor, "G. BENJAMIN SMITH, M. D. President of the N. Y. College of Health," upon every bottle.

179 GREENWICH STREET, New York. No. 2 WATER STREET, Boston. For sale in all the villages and towns in the New England States.

1844. WHOLESALE & RETAIL. A. M'FARRAN, BOOKSELLER & STATIONER, SMART'S BLOCK.

157 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT. Keeps constantly for sale a complete assortment of Miscellaneous, School and Classical Books; Letter and Cap Paper, plain and ruled; Quills, Ink, Sewing Wax, Cardery, Wrapping Paper, Printing Paper, of all sizes and Book, News and Calendar kinds.

HARTFORD Fire Insurance Company. Incorporated in 1810—Charter perpetual—Capital, \$150,000, with power to increase it to \$250,000.

THIS well known and long established Institution, with ample cash capital, have established an agency in Ann Arbor, and offer to insure Dwellings, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, Wheat, Flour, &c. on very favorable terms.

