

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

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

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POETRY.

THE MORAL WARFARE.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

When Freedom, on her natal day,
Within her war-recked cradle lay,
An iron race around her stood,
Baptized her infant brow in blood,
And, through the storm which round her swept
Their constant ward and watching kept.

Then where quiet herds repose,
The roar of baneful battle roars,
And brethren of a common tongue
To mortal strife as tigers spring,
And every gift on Freedom's shrine
Was man for beast, and blood for wine!

Our fathers to their graves have gone!
Their strife is past—their triumph won:
But stern trials wait the race
Which rises in their honored place—
A MORAL WARFARE with the crime
And folly of an evil time.

So let it be! In God's own might
We gird us for the coming fight,
And strong in Him whose cause is ours,
In conflict with unholly powers,
We grasp the weapons He has given,
To Light, and Truth, and Love of Heaven!

SELECTIONS.

CONDITION AND POLICY OF THE WHIG PARTY.

To the Editor of the Boston Courier:

In my last communication, I endeavored to dispose of the 'Liberty' objections to the proposal I made that the Whig party should take an anti-slavery ground. I promised in that notice in another communication, the 'Whig' objections to the same course. I should have done this sooner; although I do not much regret the delay, inasmuch as the events of the past few weeks have made the truth and importance of the proposition still more obvious. In my last, I intimated that I should examine the position assumed by Dudley Sel on the ex candidate for the mayoralty of New York. The lapse of time, however, and the signal defeat that gentleman encountered, seem to have diminished somewhat the importance to be attached to anything that might have advanced. Besides, others, whose opinions will have greater weight, have advanced the same sentiments, and are equally worthy of a reply. I will, however, quote a single passage: "If, from any cause," said Mr. Selden, referring to Abolition, "it should manifest itself again in this country, those who apprehend danger from it would find me shoulder to shoulder with them, following out their efforts for its final extinguishment."

Similar sentiments have been urged again and again, in the New York Courier and Enquirer. With less violence and brutality, very nearly the same ground has been taken by the United States Gazette. And even the New York Tribune, with all its kindness of feeling and philanthropy of its editor, uses the following language:

"While, therefore, we ever expect to be, as we ever have been, openly hostile to slavery, and anxiously desirous of its extinction, we cannot engage in any political crusade against it, which shall involve or require the concurrent action of the federal government."

The plain and simple meaning of all this I suppose to be, that, in all future legislation, so far as it shall depend upon the Whig party, nothing is to be done for the slave. Texas shall be opposed because it has become a party measure, and many at the South will unite with them in so doing. But no new mode of action is contemplated, not even such as is permitted by our constitutional rights. According to them, the connection of the general government with slavery must not be disturbed; and so far as that exists, we at the North must be content to bear our proportion of the guilt and odium of the accursed and cruel system. The same party lines are to be drawn; the same party organization continued. Our platform is to be sufficiently broad to embrace both the North and the South, & on which may stand the most ultra pro-slavery men in the land. This I suppose to be the real idea which they entertain, and which they wish to convey; and supposing so, I wish to suggest two considerations that convince me that such a course is entirely inconsistent with the best interests of the party.

I waive the question of the right or wrong of such a course, and wish to speak as a party man, who is sincerely anxious to ascertain that course which shall best promote the success of that cause, which as Whigs, we have near at heart.

1. Such a course of policy is entirely inconsistent with true self-respect. I believe that it is generally admitted here at the North, that the action of the South has been eminently characterized by an entire and wanton disregard of the rights and feelings of the free States. Combined and ever ready to act together on the subject of slavery, they have contrived to maintain a paramount control over the legislation of the country for the last half a century.

This is the testimony of some of our most eminent and able public men, and I shall not stop to adduce evidence in support of the proposition. Even the United States Gazette speaks of their 'high-handed measures,' and their 'insulting tone,' in the very article in which he gives utterance to the sentiment to which I have alluded. In every thing pertaining to slavery, they have, indeed, pursued 'high-handed measures,' and spoken in a most 'insulting tone.' They have trampled on the right of petition—grossly insulted our Adams and Giddings, and every other Northern man, that dared to raise his voice in favor of freedom, until, maddened by lust of power and gain, they have prostrated the Constitution, banishing our official agents from their territory, and forcing upon us a foreign State, with the avowed design of strengthening their domestic institutions, and rendering more secure the system of slavery; so that our government is made to stand forth as a legislative organ for slavery, instead of simply abiding by the compromises of the Constitution, which were made in days of danger and darkness. Such has been their course; one of wrong, insult, and outrage; and in this respect, Southern Whigs have been little better than their brethren in the opposite party. Many of them did, indeed, vote against Texas, but it was on party and professed constitutional grounds, and their support had to be bought by silence on the part of Northern members upon the subject of slavery. And the singular spectacle was exhibited of a three weeks' debate in the U. States Senate, upon one of the most important, the most fearful moral questions ever brought before that body, without hardly a single allusion to the moral bearings of the point at issue; and all this silence was necessary to keep Southern votes. And immediately after this question of Texas was settled, and they were called to vote upon the Constitution of Florida, these same Southern Whigs were the first forward and the most violent in their defence of the cause which gives power to the new State to incarcerate the free colored citizens of the North, who should enter their ports. Such has been their course. For slavery they are willing to sacrifice everything—Constitution, parties, the obvious demands of friendship, and even the common courtesies of life. And now shall we hold their political alliance and assistance, thus rendered, as dearer than our rights, our virtue, and the common prosperity of our country? Such pusillanimity is too

Rank, it smells to Heaven. Whigs of the North, will you never have done with this trucking subservency? Are you willing, for less than a mess of pottage, to sell the birthright your fathers left you? It was slavery that herded your Adams from the Chair of State, and it has claimed and held its seat there ever since. Did your fathers fight the battles of the Revolution? And do you breathe the pure air of a land of liberty? And will you stoop so low? Then complain not if the high-minded and the free-born sons of honored sires leave your ranks, and refuse to join in political action with a party, when so much is to be borne, and so little to be gained.

2. Such a course is perfectly suicidal, and cannot be adopted with any hope of success. At least, such is my opinion. As I remarked in my former communication, the Democratic party have run a race for the favor of the slaveocracy, with which we can never successfully compete. Their sympathies harmonize much more nearly than ours can. Besides, the Whig party has done too much for freedom ever to be received cordially into the arms of the 250,000 slaveholders that have so long ruled the country. They have voted for the right of petition—against Texas; while the staunch Whig States of Vermont and Massachusetts have said and done too many things for liberty to be relished by the South. They will not cast us in from their fellowship. They are too shrewd for that. They will toy and dally with us—throw out a sop here and there—yield on some points, where yielding will exhibit a show of magnanimity; but which will not compromise in the least, the grand point of interest and importance; nor will they ever extend the hand of cordial fellowship to the Whig party.

We can then have little encouragement to make any great sacrifice of principle or voters at the North, for the sake of gaining or keeping in with the South. But that we shall lose voters, as well as sacrifice principle, by the adoption of such a course as will conciliate and keep our strength at the South, I think, is most evident. By so doing, we shall cut ourselves off from all the anti-slavery feeling of the North. That this is beginning to pervade the free States, and becoming an important element of feeling and action, all must admit. Its existence defeated us in the last campaign, and the events of the last few months have done nothing to diminish it. There is some little humanity, some little sense of right, and some little self-respect remaining, and all that is arrayed against

the system and support of slavery—and that party that holds an equivocal position, such as we must occupy if we will still continue our party relations with the South, must not only sacrifice the strength that that feeling would secure, but it must find that feeling arrayed in opposition to it. And that it will find that feeling arrayed against it, we may assuredly anticipate, if we so continue. The organization of the Whig party never was, and never can be, as stringent as that of the Democratic party. There is too much conscience and principle. And where it has been measurably strong in times past, in this respect, it is becoming weaker and weaker every year. We are beginning to learn the tactics of the enemy, and it would not be strange if we should apply them to our own course of action. A few slaveholders have not only governed the policies of their own States, but those of the national government, by their single devotion to the interests of slavery. The friends of liberty will thank them for that lesson, and make their own application. The 60,000 'liberty' votes of '44, such as we may deplore the result they indirectly occasioned, have taught us a lesson we will do well to remember. To disregard it, is as little creditable to our statesmanship as to our honesty and humanity. For I think we may be sure that the same power will be used with more and more effect, until returning sanity makes us see our true policy and adopt it. And why should we disregard it? What has the South ever done for us, that we are willing to sacrifice so much for her? And what is there in anti-slavery that we so much dread? Admit that Abolitionists have done some wrong things; admit that in their combinations they have exhibited folly instead of wisdom—it is unworthy the dignity of a party that numbers nearly a million and a half of voters, to refuse to take a position to which patriotism, humanity, virtue, and even their own party interests invite them, because a very inconsiderable portion of their fellow citizens made mistakes and pursued a right object in a wrong way. But, however we may feel, I hold it to be a fact of which there can be no reasonable doubt, that unless the Whig party will take ground that Abolitionists can consistently occupy, they cannot succeed. The encroachments of the slave power are becoming more fearful every year, and nothing can prevent the formation of a free party to resist these encroachments. And every thing betokens that that day is not far removed from the present moment.

The events of the past year have quickened the movements that before were more gradual. The amazement and alarm which the annexation of Texas has occasioned, still continue, and they will continue and increase as new developments of that terrible transaction unfold themselves. Other events are thickly clustered around us. The mastering squadrons of Liberty and Slavery are rapidly taking their positions. The great religious sects of our country are dividing on this question. The powerful denominations of the Methodists and the Baptists have already done it. The Presbyterian Church, (at least the new school division,) will soon follow this example. If now the religious sects feel compelled, for conscience sake, to underlie ties so sacred and binding, and break from associations so much endeared as are those that religiously secure, can you expect that political ties will hold them long to the car of slavery, to do the bidding of those who would sell their votes for Southern influence? You may expect it, but you will be disappointed. This is a somewhat new feature in the aspect of the times. But I can assure politicians that it is a feature it will be madness in them to disregard. With the weak hold which the Whig party has upon the *rotundity* of the country, if they array against themselves the religious sentiment of the land, their cause is worse than desperate. Nor are the events which are occurring out of the country of a tendency to make us hesitate. England's great power is arrayed against slavery. France has just taken an incipient but important step in the same direction. Where now shall the Whig party be found? Shall it not fall in with the natural tendency of the spirit and events of the day, and thus lay the deep foundation of future and permanent success? It is an important question. Let those who would guide the Whig party heed well the answer they give.

I know there are obstacles in the way of such a course. And what great and good object ever was accomplished without encountering obstacles? There are slaveholders here at the North. There are others that sympathize with them. The commercial interest may, as a whole, perhaps, be regarded as against my proposition. As a necessary consequence, the city press may be expected to oppose it, at least as a general thing. Cliques may be against it. And these combined influences are strong, but they are not omnipotent. They may control conventions and secure nominations—as they did in '44—but they cannot control votes. The rank and file of the party, (at least at the North) would have much preferred the ticket, I nominated in '45, of 'McLean and Frelinghuysen'—but the professed politicians had the power to thwart their wishes, but not enough to elect their candidates. If the same influences are to succeed in '48, you may count upon a similar result. There are scores of not hundreds of thousands that will never vote for slavery nor with slavery again. They have 'sworn off' from all further participation with the accursed thing. True, they are not the men who are acquainted with the wire-pulling of party machinery—they are not prominent in your *conventions* and *conventions*; but they are men of common sense and common honesty, and they are centers of influence, and that, too, in circles scattered all over the North—the theatre of our

strength and the place whence our votes must come. The question for those who would guide the Whig party to answer, is this: Will you have these increasing thousands arrayed against you or for you? Let the elections of the last six weeks aid you in determining your real course, and your true policy.

Resolutions

Adopted at the Anti-Slavery Convention at Cincinnati, June 11, 1845.

1. Resolved, That no party can justly claim to be a truly Democratic party, which does not propose to itself the abrogation, by every honorable, just, and constitutional means, of all legalized despotism and oppression, within the reach of its political influence; and, therefore, that party which, at present, claims the honor in title of the Democratic party of the United States, but refuses to act at all against the worst form and most malignant kind of despotism and oppression, and preserves in a monstrous alliance with slaveholders, and in sustaining slavery with the whole energy of national authority, in disregard of the Constitution and of Right, has forfeited all claim to be so designated or regarded.

2. Resolved, That that party only, which adheres in good faith, the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and proposes, whenever and wherever it may obtain the necessary political power, to administer the National and State Governments in conformity to those principles, without regard to persons, and, therefore, to direct, openly and honestly, its most decisive and energetic action against slavery, and the oppression which originates in slavery, as the greatest evil and most threatening danger of our day and nation, and then, to oppose all measures which endanger, and to support all just measures which favor human liberty, is the true Democratic party of the United States.

3. Resolved, That we love the Union and desire its perpetuity, and revere the Constitution, and are determined to maintain it; but the Union which we love must be an Union to establish justice, and secure the blessings of liberty, and the Constitution which we support, must be that which our Fathers bequeathed to us, and that which the constructions of slavery and serfdom have substituted for it.

4. Resolved, That it is vain for any party to look for our co-operation, which refuses or omits in its State and National Conventions to avoid our principles and adopt our measures. And it is because the Liberty party is the only party which does avow our principles and adopt our measures, that we propose to give it our cordial and united support.

5. Resolved, That as a National Party, our purpose and determination is to divorce the National Government from Slavery; to prohibit slaveholding in all places of exclusive national jurisdiction; to abolish the domestic slave trade; to harmonize the administration of the Government in all its departments with the principles of the Declaration; and, in all proper and constitutional modes to discourage and discountenance the system of work without wages; but not to interfere, unconstitutionally, with the local legislation of particular States.

6. Resolved, That in the late struggle for the Presidency, we cannot perceive that the Liberty party evinced any preference for the candidates of either of the other parties, both being slaveholders and partisans of slavery; but are satisfied that they voted for their own candidates simply because they represented their own views and measures, which neither of the candidates of the other parties did or could; and because they repose in their trust and confidence which the efforts and arts of their opponents failed to destroy or diminish.

7. Resolved, That we earnestly desire a union of all sincere friends of Liberty and Free Labor upon the grounds set forth by this Convention; and would respectfully recommend that, wherever those who concur in the principles and doctrines of this Convention are found together in sufficient numbers, they nominate candidates for all elective offices, and support them with unanimity and vigor, and that they should in all cases abstain from the support of candidates nominated by and representing any pro-slavery party.

8. Resolved, That in the judgment of this Convention, no nomination should be made for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States before the fall of 1847, or the spring of 1848; and that, in the mean time, all questions in relation to these nominations should be kept entirely open; and that, when the proper time shall arrive, that such candidates should be selected as will unite the largest and most cordial support, with undoubted capacity and unequivocal devotion to our principles and measures.

9. Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with all those who, for no other cause than that of peacefully aiding the enslaved in attempting to regain that freedom which our nation has declared to be inalienable, are unjustly imprisoned; and we specially denounce the imprisonment of Jonathan Walker, for that alleged offence by national authority in Florida, as a flagrant violation of the Constitution and a gross indignity, not only to the State of Massachusetts, but to the people of all the States.

10. Resolved, That in the judgment of this Convention, the proper course for a Free State to adopt, when her citizens are innocently and unconstitutionally imprisoned or expelled from the territory of another State in the Union, is, to demand of the National Government the enactment and enforcement of proper laws to secure her citizens in the enjoyment of their violated rights, and failing compliance with such demand, to protect her citizens herself.

11. Resolved, That we are not indifferent to questions of trade or currency, or extension of territory, or to any other questions relating to the prosperity and advancement of the country; but we have no doubt that those who are willing to subordinate these questions to the great question of Personal Rights, will be able, wherever they become responsible by the possession of power, to adjust these matters upon a satisfactory basis; in the meantime, if we differ somewhat among ourselves as to these questions, we have the consolation of knowing that the members of no other party are entirely agreed upon them.

12. Resolved, That we revere the memory of Thomas Morris, who preferred his country to his party, and was willing to sacrifice his political position rather than renounce his political principles; his manly and noble protest against the doctrines of slavery, when strongly urged by the Great Whig Leader, remains an illustrious monument of his devotion to Truth, and Duty, and Freedom.

[The Convention adopted this resolution by a rising vote, as a reverential tribute to the memory of the honored dead.]

13. Resolved, That we do not understand the Liberty party to be a sectional but a national party; the presence and co-operation of free men of the slave States assures us that the principles of Liberty are travelling south of Mason & Dixon's line, and give us good hope that they will be ere long established in purity and vigor on the Gulf of Mexico.

WHITE SLAVE OF KENTUCKY.

The following extracts we take from Clarke's Narrative. We commend this little pamphlet to the careful perusal of all who doubt whether the slaves are cruelly treated:

"The poor slave, who was caught with a chicken or a pig killed on the plantation, had his bare back scored most unmercifully. Nevertheless, the pigs would die without bawling or squealing once, and the chickens and turkeys, sometimes disappeared and never stuck up a feather to tell where they were buried. The old goose would sometimes exchange her whole nest of eggs for round pebbles; and patient as that animal is, this quality was exhausted, and she was obliged to leave her nest with no train of offspring behind her.

One of slave woman upon this plantation was altogether too keen and shrewd for the best of them. She would go out to the corn crib, with her basket, watch her opportunity, with one effective blow pop over a little pig, slip him into her basket, and put the cobs on top, trudge on to her cabin, and look just as innocent as though she had a right to eat of the work of her own hands. It was a kind of first principle, too, in her code of morals that they that worked had a right to eat. The moral of all questions in relation of taking food was easily settled by Aunt Peggy. The only question with her was, how and when to do it.

It could not be done openly, that was plain; it must be done secretly, if not in the day time by all means at night. With a dead pig in the cabin, and the water all hot for scalding, she was at one time warned by her son that the Philistines were upon her. Her resources were fully equal to the sudden emergency; quick as thought the pig was thrown into the boiling kettle, a door was thrown open, her daughter seated upon it, and with a good thick quilt around her, the overseer found little Phillis taking a steam bath for a terrible cold. The daughter acted well her part, and the mother was very busy in tucking in the quilt, and the overseer was blinded, and went away without seeing a bristle of the pig.

Another slave, employed as a driver upon the plantation, was compelled to whip his own wife for a similar offence, so that she never recovered from the cruelty. She was literally whipped to death by her own husband.

On this plantation was a slave named Sam, whose wife lived a few miles distant, and Sam was very seldom permitted to go and see his family. He worked in the blacksmith shop. For a small offence, he was hung up by the hands, a rail between his feet, and whipped in turn by his master, overseer and one of the whippers, till his back was torn all to pieces, and in less than two months Sam was in his grave. His last words were, 'Mother, tell master he has killed me at last for nothing, but tell him if God will forgive him, I will.'

A very poor white woman lived within about a mile of the plantation house. A female slave named Flora, knowing she was in a very suffering condition, shelled out a peck of corn and carried it to her in the night. Next day the old man found it out, and this deed of charity was atoned for by him lashed and fifty lashes upon the bare back of poor Flora.

The master with whom I now lived was a very passionate man. One morning, when he and the overseer walked upon a drunken frolic, they swore the hands should not eat a morsel of any thing, till a field of wheat of some sixty acres was all cradled. There were from thirty to forty hands to do the work. We were driven to the extent of our strength, and although a brook ran through the field, not one was permitted to stop and taste a drop of water. Some of the men were so exhausted, that they reeled for very weakness; two of the women fainted, and one of them was severely whipped to revive her. They were at last carried helpless from the field and thrown down under the shade of a tree. At about five o'clock in the afternoon the wheat was all cut and we were permitted to eat. Our suffering for want of water was excruciating. I trembled all over from the inward gnawing of hunger and from burning thirst.

THE LAND OF BLOOD.

We have cut the following string of atrocities from our exchanges within four weeks. They are the results of slaveholding! "By their fruits ye shall know them."

Horrible Murder.—A most brutal murder was committed at Fort Gadsden, in this county, on the 25th ult., under the following circumstances:

A man by the name of Samuel Price, engaged in cutting and selling wood, hired, some months since, another by the name of Field, to assist him in getting his wood to market. Friday being a leisure day with them, it was devoted to whiskey drinking and other enjoyments; but as the day waned and the whiskey worked, a quarrel arose between them about the ownership of a canoe, when Price, the true owner, determined to destroy it, rather than yield his right to Field, and proceeded to do so by means of an axe; whereupon Field went back to the house, obtained a double barreled gun, returned to the landing, and without further words, levelled his gun and fired a load of buck shot into the breast of Price, which killed him almost instantly. Field came to this place on Sunday last, surrendered himself up to the proper authorities, and is now in our county jail.—Apalachicola, Adv., May 3.

Bloody Doings in Mississippi.—We learn from the Lexington (Miss.) Advertiser, that a difficulty occurred in Wheeling, in Holmes county, between Mr. John Weeks and Mr. Rousa Patheere, which resulted in the death of the latter. Weeks is now in jail and waiting his trial. The same paper also relates the occurrence of a horrid affray between two brothers, Moses and Walter Guess, at Rockport, Attila county, ending in the death of the former. Walter Guess, having acted entirely in self-defence, was tried and acquitted.

A Deed of Blood.—We copy the following from the Vicksburg Whig of May 7th:

We learn from a gentleman just from Bachelor's Bend, Mississippi, that Wm. B. Rucker was killed on the 20th of March last, by a man named Geo. W. Burton, at the house of Stephen M. Jackson. It appears that Burton attacked Mr. Rucker with a pistol, which he fired—Rucker (being unarmed) attempted to throw the pistol up, in which he partially succeeded, so that he received the shot in the shoulder. Burton then drew a Bowie knife, with which he cut him in the abdomen, the wound causing his death in four days. We have received the full particulars of the affray, but decline publishing them. We would add, that from what we have heard, there was no apparent cause for the bloody deed. The affidavit of Mr. Rucker was taken by a magistrate before he died. Burton fled, and has not been heard from.

On Thursday morning last, four persons were landed at Memphis, under arrest, on the charge of having murdered Mr. Miller, who disappeared suddenly several weeks ago. It appears from the confessions of a negro who was on one of the flat boats at the time the deed was committed, that two men, named Caulfield and Wickham, murdered Mr. Miller while he was asleep, and then cut open his body and sunk it in the river. Two other persons employed on the boats, Kinney and Cole, were accomplices. Only \$200 of the money for which this murderer was committed, was found upon the prisoners.—St. Louis Reporter, May 5.

The Marengo (Ala.) Patriot says, that on the 1st, a Mr. Martin, of that county, was stabbed in five or six places by a blacksmith in his employ, named Locke. A young man named Latham, in attempting to rescue Martin, received from Locke a severe cut in the hand. Locke is now in jail.

Horrid Affray.—We learn that a man named Davis, a merchant at Highland, Union county, shot a Mr. Holeman one day last week. But little hopes are entertained of Holeman's recovery. We could not learn the cause of this affray.—Henderson Kentuckian, May 6.

An Affray.—On Thursday week, a difficulty arose on the Gravois, near Sappington's post-office, Missouri, between four Germans, respecting a coal pit which two of the party were burning. Bolze Rodth and Martin Rodth father and son, it appears, attacked John Frieter and a young Frieter; the old man Rodth was struck on the head with an axe, and the younger Rodth presented a gun and fired, putting more than thirty buck shot into arm and side of the elder Frieter. Both the Rodths were arrested, examined and committed to jail in that city on Saturday. The wound of Frieter is said to be a dangerous one, and there is but little hope of his recovery.

Murder in Lowndes County, Miss.—Andrew Tolland was murdered on the night of the 14th ult., about ten miles west of the Columbus, by James McCann, Jr., who has fled, and is supposed would make his way to New York.—N. O. Pic.

Assassination.—A letter dated Bayou Lafourche, La., April 15th, furnishes the following information:

"A frightful occurrence took place a few days since at Pinecreek. On Wednesday last, a negro belonging to Mr. Vella, stabbed Mr. Meran Simonneau with a poniard. The latter had been watching the negro for several days, when on Wednesday between 11 and 12 o'clock at night, he perceived him attempting to cross the bayou. He called to him to stop, and rushed forward to seize him, but no sooner had he touched him, than the negro plunged his dagger in his breast near the shoulder. Mr. Simonneau is not expected to live. The murderer was arrested yesterday, tried to-day, and sentenced to be hung on Thursday, on the spot where he committed the crime.

A Mrs. Riley was murdered in St. Louis on the 23d ult., by a man named Martin Waters, who was intoxicated.—She was *en route*. Waters has been arrested. On the next day, Leebre Gesell shot John Strodermann in a quarrel.

Negro Fight.—Certain negro men, some five miles south of here, engaged in 'mortal combat' last Saturday evening, with all manner of weapons, which resulted in one of the negroes shooting another through the head—the ball entering the skull and coming out about three inches from where it entered. At the last account the negro was living, and it was thought might recover.—Jonesborough (Tenn.) Whig.

Augusta (Ga.) March 5.—There was a duel fought here on the morning of the 20th of February, by two gentlemen from South Carolina. It was fought at the lower end of our city, with muskets, at ten paces. One of the gentlemen was named Partelow, and the other Burton. They were from Abbeville District, S. C. The latter was shot in the hip, and died that night. The parties were related thus: Partelow married Burton's sister, and Burton married Partelow's sister.—So the survivor could return, and say to his wife that he had killed her brother; and turn to his sister and say he had killed her husband. The cause was from family difficulty. Our papers do not publish such doings.

Murder.—The Lexington (Mo.) Telegraph states that a Mr. Wiley Horn, of Johnson county, has been murdered by a runaway negro that had been harbored about his premises for several years. It appears that the negro had taken offence at Horn for a chastisement of his wife, the slave of Horn; and that he waylaid him when out fishing, and shot him once through the body and through the head, producing death, immediately. The negro was pursued and apprehended.

We learn from the Pickensville Register, that Dr. Thomas C. Boon, of Chickasaw county, Miss., was murdered on the 9th, at his residence, by Thomas Murray, his brother-in-law.

Another murder, is said to have been committed in Lincoln county, Mo., on Tuesday, the 29th of April. A man named Calloway was shot on the road from Troy to Cap-au-Gris. He was found with three balls through him, and appeared to have been fired upon from some bushes as he passed along the road. The perpetrators of the act are unknown. Calloway had been ordered to leave the county some time previously; and it is supposed that this is a continuation of the former violent acts committed in that county.—St. Louis New Era, May 6.

Thomas Price was tried in Lowndes, Alabama, for killing Thomas Long, and sentenced to the penitentiary for life.—Spencer Hawkins was also sentenced to the penitentiary for seven years for aiding and abetting in an attempt to murder Dr. R. N. Lawrence.

Arrest of a Fugitive Slave.—The *char.* Eveline, C. W. Patterson, Master, 11 days from Mobile for Philadelphia, touched off the bar on the 18th inst. and put on board the pilot boat Caroline, a fugitive slave, called James, the property of Joseph Silve, of Mobile. Capt. W. P. Lep, of the Caroline, had the fellow put in jail.—Charleston Patriot.

Execution.—The negro Nat, belonging to Mr. P. Savant, of Bayou Boeuf, was, in pursuance of his sentence, hung in Opelousas on Friday last.—N. O. Pic.

An Irishman named Workman, at Louisville, interfered in a quarrel between his brother and his brother's wife, and killed the former by throwing a stone pitcher at his head.

Murder in Lowndes County, Miss.—Andrew Tolland was murdered on the night of the 14th ult., about ten miles west of the Columbus, by James McCann, Jr., who has fled, and is supposed would make his way to New York.—N. O. Pic.

Assassination.—A letter dated Bayou Lafourche, La., April 15th, furnishes the following information:

"A frightful occurrence took place a few days since at Pinecreek. On Wednesday last, a negro belonging to Mr. Vella, stabbed Mr. Meran Simonneau with a poniard. The latter had been watching the negro for several days, when on Wednesday between 11 and 12 o'clock at night, he perceived him attempting to cross the bayou. He called to him to stop, and rushed forward to seize him, but no sooner had he touched him, than the negro plunged his dagger in his breast near the shoulder. Mr. Simonneau is not expected to live. The murderer was arrested yesterday, tried to-day, and sentenced to be hung on Thursday, on the spot where he committed the crime.

A Mrs. Riley was murdered in St. Louis on the 23d ult., by a man named Martin Waters, who was intoxicated.—She was *en route*. Waters has been arrested. On the next day, Leebre Gesell shot John Strodermann in a quarrel.

Negro Fight.—Certain negro men, some five miles south of here, engaged in 'mortal combat' last Saturday evening, with all manner of weapons, which resulted in one of the negroes shooting another through the head—the ball entering the skull and coming out about three inches from where it entered. At the last account the negro was living, and it was thought might recover.—Jonesborough (Tenn.) Whig.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, JULY 14, 1845.

One Dollar a Year in Advance.

FOR GOVERNOR, JAMES G. BIRNEY. FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, N. M. THOMAS.

STATE CONVENTION.

We have only time to state that the Convention at Marshall for numbers, interest and spirit, exceeded our expectations. Notwithstanding the harvest had already commenced...

Business Chapter.

We would remind our subscribers that according to our terms, to which we shall rigidly adhere, they will be charged for every week's subscription, if paid in advance...

Letters inclosing remittances must be post-paid, or the postage will be deducted from the amount credited on book. We would not mind paying five cents on a letter occasionally...

Our subscribers who are delinquent know that we have been very abstemious about dunning them, especially for the year past, when they had little or nothing with which they could pay.

With the return of "good times," we shall anticipate a large addition to our subscription list. About one half of the Liberty voters of this State do not take any anti-slavery paper.

We are under obligations to several business men who have forwarded us a number of subscribers each who were in their employ.

The Abolitionists of Portage county, Ohio, held a Convention at Ravenna, recently and concluded not to make any distinct nomination for the ensuing election.

The preceding paragraph affords several hints to Liberty men. When they are found irresolute or faltering in their duty, it affords "undissembled pleasure" to Whig proselytizers.

Mr. Lewis A. Hall, has so far recovered from his wounds as to be able to resume the duties of his station in the Bank. We announce the fact with unalloyed pleasure...

From the report of the Secretary of State, it appears that the whole number of convictions for criminal offences in Courts of Record, during the year 1844, was 1427—being of males 1361, and of females 66.

Besides the convictions in Courts of Record, there were returned as convicted by special sessions 3300, of which number 2915 were males, and 465 females, while the number of persons was but 1973, the balance consisting of the re-conviction of the same individuals.

DEPENDENCE UPON THE NORTH.

The "Augusta Ga. Chronicle" thus sums up Southern dependence upon the North: "They build our houses, they adorn them with furniture, and supply them with every comfort and convenience of which we have ever conjectured."

There is another part of the story left untold by the Georgia paper. In return for all these blessings, what does the South bestow upon the North? We might reply to this article with equal truth, you imprison our free citizens in southern jails—strip their backs with southern whips...

The Rev. Dr. Junkin was a leading member of the Old School General Assembly, which recently disgraced itself at Cincinnati. He was famous for having published a pamphlet in defence of Slavery; and after the Assembly had adopted its report in favor of the rightfulness of Slaveryholding, the Doctor moved that thanks be immediately returned to Almighty God for the happy and amicable manner in which this dangerous subject had been disposed of.

APPROPRIATE COMPLIMENT.

The Rev. Dr. Junkin was a leading member of the Old School General Assembly, which recently disgraced itself at Cincinnati. He was famous for having published a pamphlet in defence of Slavery; and after the Assembly had adopted its report in favor of the rightfulness of Slaveryholding, the Doctor moved that thanks be immediately returned to Almighty God for the happy and amicable manner in which this dangerous subject had been disposed of.

ACCIDENTS.

The number of killed, maimed and otherwise wounded in the celebration of every Fourth of July is very large. Upon the old Run and Gunpowder method of celebrating the day, it has been estimated that before the return of the hundredth anniversary of American Independence, more lives will be lost, more persons will be wounded, and more widows and orphans made in the celebration of Independence than were requisite to acquire it during a seven year's war with the most powerful nation on earth.

The Vree Press has the following notice: A little son of Col. Lendbetter was severely injured on the 4th, while firing the salute. The wound penetrated the cheek.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—We heard by a letter received Saturday evening, from Marshall, that a sad accident happened there on the morning of the 4th, while firing the salute. By a premature discharge of the cannon, a Mr. Shaw was deprived of both arms, and his face and body badly mutilated, and Mr. Cowen who was one of those in charge of the gun, lost one arm. It was supposed Mr. Shaw could not survive.

Gerrit Smith is determined to have it that Gov. Seward is at heart a Liberty man. It is of no great importance to the party whether he is or is not. The cause will prosper with him, or without him. This blind veneration for, or more properly idolatry of, politicians, does not meet our taste.

It was very fortunate in falling in with Governor Seward; and having a great part of a day with him. He loves the anti-slavery cause, and makes its success the great object of his efforts. He still believes, however, that the Whig party will expulse it. I met with my old friend Thurlow Weed also. He spent the last winter, as you know in the West Indies. I was much interested in what he told me of Danish Slavery.

Mr. Dorr is to be restored to all his privileges as a citizen of Rhode Island, provided he will take an oath before the Justice of the Supreme Court, "to bear true faith and allegiance to the State, and support the Constitution of the State."

COL. R. M. JOHNSON.

This distinguished politician, patriot and hero, according to the popular usage of the words, is well known to be very closely connected with the colored people, he being the acknowledged father of two mulatto daughters. A majority of the voters of the United States supported this amalgamator for the Vice Presidency!

It appears that Col. Johnson took Mr. Chinn's oldest son, Marcellus, on his first electioneering tour for the Vice Presidency, and that the boy left him at New York. Johnson tried to obtain information respecting the boy's whereabouts of Arthur Tappan, Esq., who offered to bring him forward on condition that his free papers should first be made out and signed.

The Old Col. took Mr. Chinn, his body servant, in whom he placed unbounded confidence, with him, on his second election tour, the time when he and Van Buren were beaten by Harrison and Tyler. But, like his son, he too chose to be a man, and left Johnson at Detroit, crossed over into Canada, and has resided here ever since.

THE END OF THE CINCINNATI MOB.

We learn from the correspondent of the Chicago News, that near the close of the late Convention in Cincinnati, an attempt was made to get up a mob, which most signally failed. A written notice had been posted up, calling upon the mobocracy to assemble at the Tubernacle. The mob demonstrations were commenced when Mr. Pierpont rose to speak.

It is said that Jonathan Walker will soon return home, the amount necessary to pay his fine having been lodged with a house in New York. Some six or seven hundred dollars already sent were pocketed by his lawyer. Capt. Walker was fined, imprisoned, put in the pillory, and branded in the hand with the letters S. S. (Slave Stealer.)

Such is the briefest form in general use; and a legal practitioner would not think of conveying twenty dollars worth of land in fewer words, but would probably use a form still more prolix.

Now we submit to the common sense of our readers, whether this prodigious string of words is necessary to convey a few dollars worth of land, when ten thousand times the amount of property, if in another shape, could be conveyed in five or six lines. Why not write a deed like this:

"I, A. B., of Ann Arbor, have this day sold to C. D. of the same place, for twenty dollars, a village lot (describing it) the title of which I warrant to him and his heirs forever."

Does not this form, signed, dated, and witnessed, express every thing implied in the lengthy deed?

LEGAL REFORM.

Two weeks since we made some remarks on this part of the subject, showing that legal proceedings might be greatly improved by banishing from use the greater part of the barbarous Latin and French phrases with which legal instruments abound.

By abolishing the technicalities of proof now required by means of which the greatest criminals whose guilt is generally admitted, by the help of the law and lawyers, can get clear of punishment, and proudly walk the streets, "unwippled of justice," in company with honest men whose property had been heavily taxed to attempt to convict them of crime of which they all believe them guilty.

Real Estate must be conveyed by the writing of words; and so many words must be used as are necessary to clearly and unequivocally express the intentions of the parties. All others are superfluous.

If a merchant has a ship and cargo worth \$10,000, or a hundred thousand dollars, the title to the whole of it can be perfectly and absolutely conveyed in fifty words or less, without any legal aid whatever. All that is requisite is to make out a bill of sale, stating the article sold, the name of the purchaser, the price, and acknowledging payment in full.

But how is it in the transfer of Real Estate? The old English forms have been copied with great exactness. We would like to insert an English deed entire, and an American one in contrast to show how closely our lawyers pattern after their English progenitors; but our limits forbid. We will, however, give a following extract from a "bargain and sale for a year" of a farm, as laid down in the Appendix to the American editions of Blackstone, as a model for the use of the American students of the profession.

"Together with all and singular houses, divers houses, barns, buildings, stables, yards, gardens, orchards, lands, tenements, meadows, pastures, feedings, commons, woods, underwoods, ways, water courses, fishings, privileges, profits, easements, commodities, advantages, emoluments, hereditaments, and appurtenances whatsoever to the said capital message and farm belonging or appertaining, or with the same used, enjoyed, or accepted, reputed, taken, or known, as part, parcel, or member thereof, or as belonging to the same or any part thereof; and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, yearly and other rents, issues, and profits thereof, and of every part and parcel thereof; To Have and to Hold the said capital message, lands, tenements, hereditaments, and all and singular other the premises herein before mentioned, or intended to be bargained and sold, and every part and parcel thereof, with their and every of their rights, members, and appurtenances, unto the said David Edwards and Francis Golding, their executors, administrators and assigns, from the day next before the day of the date of these presents, and during and unto the full end and term of one whole year from thence next ensuing, and fully to be completed and ended." &c. &c.

Now we grant that a fulness of words might seem to be necessary, to some extent, in deeding away a valuable English estate, with all its improvements, and with privileges of various kinds established by custom, and appertaining to the ownership of the land. As many words as are necessary to fully express the meaning of the parties, should be used. But there is even a vast superabundance here. If a business man of Ann Arbor wishes to sell 10,000 bushels of wheat, or 10,000 flour barrels, he can effectually do it in five minutes, in half a dozen lines; but if the same man sell one of his laborers a village lot two rods square, for twenty dollars, he goes to a lawyer, and a conveyance of the premises is made out in some six or eight hundred words, a part of which will read after this fashion:

"That the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of twenty dollars to him in hand paid by the said party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby confessed and acknowledged, has granted, bargained, sold, remised, released, aliened and confirmed, and by these presents does grant, bargain, sell, remise, release, alien and confirm unto the said party of the second part, to and to his heirs and assigns forever, together with all and singular, the hereditaments and appurtenances, thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining; and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues, and profit thereof; and all the estate, right, title, and interest, claim or demand whatsoever of the said party of the first part, either in law or equity, of, in, and to the above bargained premises; with the said hereditaments and appurtenances; To Have and to Hold the said premises, as above described, with appurtenances unto the said party of the first part, and to his heirs and assigns forever. And the said party of the first part, for himself, his heirs, executors and administrators, does covenant, grant, bargain, and agree, to and with the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, that at the time of the enrolling and delivery of these presents they are well seized of the premises above conveyed, as of a good, sure, absolute, perfect and indefeasible estate of inheritance in the law, in fee simple, and that the said lands and premises are free from all incumbrances whatever; and that she above bargained premises, in the quiet and peaceful possession of the said party of the second part, his heirs assigns, against all and every person or persons, lawfully claiming or to claim the whole or any part thereof, they will forever warrant and defend."

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Does not this form, signed, dated, and witnessed, express every thing implied in the lengthy deed?

By means of this prolixity, the conveyance of Real Estate is kept in the hands of the legal profession; the fees of the Registrar are increased ten fold; the trouble and expense of searching the records is largely augmented; and those who pay the additional prices have the vast satisfaction of knowing that their lands are conveyed according to a formula that is as old as the time of William the Conqueror; or, at least, is so ancient that "the memory of man runneth not to the contrary."

A State Liberty Convention was held two weeks since at Port Byron. The gathering was large, the numbers present being estimated from 2,500 to 3,500. C. O. Shepard, of Wyoming County, presided. A lengthy address was read by William Goodell, prescribing a course of policy to be pursued in reference to Tariffs, Banks, &c. taking ground against all Banks, & in favor of Free Trade ultimately. We have not yet seen the document. It was advocated by J. C. Jackson, editor of the Albany Patriot, and opposed by Lewis Tappan and others. The address was indefinitely postponed by a vast majority, and resolutions strongly commending the great "One Idea" of the Liberty party were enthusiastically adopted.

Our cotemporaries have reckoned up the number of presses in Michigan, making it 45, as follows: Democratic papers, 24; Whig, 12; Neutral, 1; Native, 1; Abolition, 1; Presbyterian and Congregational, 1; Baptist, 2; Universalist, 1; Forreiter, 1; Agricultural, 1. Total, 45.

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Gov. Seward's Letter to the Cincinnati Convention, which we published last week, is attracting considerable attention in the Whig papers. The Albany Evening Journal says of it: "It is what we supposed it, an enlightened, philanthropic, manly avowal of sentiments with which he has ever been imbued, and which he has expressed on all proper occasions. We concur, cheerfully and heartily, in every thought and expression—every sentence and word—contained in this excellent letter."

From our exchanges we learn that the Tribune published it without a word of comment; the Black River Journal calls it "sound;" the Syracuse Journal speaks of it as "clearing away the mist from the anti-slavery enterprise;" while the N. Y. Express mounts it rough shod, and makes it an occasion for abusing the Abolitionists.

What say the Whig Editors of Michigan to this document? Speak out Messrs. Advertiser, Gazette, Statesman, and all the rest of you! Do you remember that it is only just one year since Gov. Seward was sent for to instruct the people of Michigan in the true Whig doctrine?—Are you ashamed of your preceptor so soon? If not, publish the letter and tell us what you think of it.

Rev. J. C. Aspenwall, travelling in Canada, says of their plank roads:—"The plank road from Hamilton to Port Stanley passes through this place.—It is over one hundred miles in length, and must have cost a great amount of money. The country is the most level I ever saw, and the ravines are either filled up or bridged over. The plank are three inches thick, laid even with the top of the ground and covered with a little sand.—This makes altogether the best road I ever traveled over. I took my carpet bag in one hand, my cane in the other and started on foot, read Paddy fashion, the way I have traveled most of the time while in Canada, but after walking some twenty miles, I found that an offer to take a seat on a cask of nails in a common wagon was not to be despised, if the road was as easy to walk on and as smooth as a house floor."

In Indiana, Liberty nominations have been made in twice as many counties as ever before. Miami county gave one vote for Birney last fall; a County Convention has just been held, and a full ticket nominated. Elkhart County gave one vote for Birney last fall; last spring one town gave five Liberty votes. There are 90 counties in the State; last fall Birney received one or more votes in 65 of them.

The Detroit Free Press has quite a pugnacious and spirited article about England interfering with its favorite project of annexing Texas and its slavery to this republic.—Among other things, the Free Press says:—"England interesting herself in behalf of the colored race of this country! Would it not be more magnanimous in her to look at home first! She has a larger number of slaves, both white and black, in her colonies than there are colored slaves on this continent."

This assertion may be true. But we crave of the Free Press the names of those colonies, containing so many millions of slaves. We were not aware that in any one of them human beings were brought, sold and held as merchandise, by virtue of her laws. Will the Free Press enlighten our ignorance?

LIBERTY MEETING.

At a meeting of the Liberty Party held at Hamburg village, June 23rd 1845, the following gentlemen were nominated to represent this County at the State Convention to meet at Marshall the 9th of July next: C. Cowan, E. F. Gay, William H. Rosenkrans, Gerrit Houghteling, John R. Keely, (substitute for E. F. Gay), James Burnett, (substitute for H. Rosenkrans), Hannibal Lee, (substitute for G. Houghteling), Leonard Noble, (substitute for Cowan). Also the following gentlemen were nominated to represent this County at the Senatorial Convention to meet at Ann Arbor, on the 4th July, 1845. Isaac Smith, Hannibal Lee, Green Oak, William W. Rosankrans, Alanson Wheeler, James Burnett, Hamburg.

GREAT FIRE IN QUEBEC!

On the 23th June, about 11 o'clock a fire broke out in Quebec which raged till 9 o'clock next morning, consuming 1,300 dwellings, and making about 6,000 persons homeless. This is all in addition to the last fire. About 30 streets were in ruins from this fire alone. The weather was dry, the wind high, and the fire spread from street to street by the burning flakes. Six or seven deaths were occasioned by the fire. The flames were stopped principally by the blowing up of buildings, under the direction of the military. One more such fire would leave scarcely any thing of Quebec standing.

THE TARIFF.

As many of our agricultural readers are uniformly respecting the duties on articles which they are every day purchasing, and by which the prices are materially affected, we submit the following notice, taken from a commercial paper, of the duties on the principal imported articles, under the present Tariff, which was approved Aug. 29, 1842:

Wool, 20 per cent.; alum, \$1.50 per cwt.; barilla, free; coals, \$1.75 per ton; cocoa, 10 per lb.; cordage—tanned, 5c. per lb.; untanned, 11c. do.; camphor—refined, 20c. per lb.; do. crude, 5c. do.; clove, 25 per cent.; castor oil, 40c. per gall.; duck, 7c. per square yard; crash and diapers, 25 per cent.; fish-mackerel, \$1.50 per bu.; salmon, \$2 do.; furs—undressed, 5 per cent. ad valorem; do. dressed, 25 per cent.; feathers, 24 per cent.; fruit—raisins, muscatel and bloom, 5c. per lb.; all other kinds; 2c.; oranges, lemons, and grapes, 20 per cent. ad valorem; gunny cloth, 5c. per square yard; hemp—Russia, \$40 per ton; other kinds, \$25 do.; hides, 5 per cent.; indigo 5c. per lb.; india rubber—in shoes, 50 per cent.; slabs, free; molasses, 41 mills per lb.; metals—iron, bars or bolts, \$17 per ton; do. rolled, bar, or bolt, made wholly or in part by rolling, \$25 per ton; pig, \$9 do.; copper, 14 inches wide, 48 do. long, weighing 14 to 34 oz. per square foot, free; other kinds, 30 per cent., except in bars, pigs, and ore; rods and bolts, and spikes, 4c. per lb.; oil—labeled 25c. per gall.; olive, 20c. do.; rags, 1c. per lb.; salt, 8c. per bushel of 56 lbs.; saltpetre—refined, 2c.; partially refined, 4c. per lb.; spices—nutmegs, 50c.; cloves, 3c.; mace, 50c.; cassia, pepper, and pimento, 5c.; sugar—brown, 25c. per lb.; white, do., 4c.; refined, 6c.; tallow, 1c. per lb.; soap, 10c. per lb.; wool, 7c. and under, 5 per cent. ad valorem; of higher cost, 30 per cent. and 3c. per lb.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

On the evening of the 13th inst., Mary Elizabeth, aged two years, daughter of Wm. and Mary Hulen, of our village, was found to be missing. Diligent search was made for several hours, when, to the great grief of the parents she was found drowned in the cistern which was near the house.

The Signal of Liberty, in speaking of the letter of Mr. Greely, to the anti-slavery Convention at Cincinnati, compares the course he pursued with that of the men he advised. The Signal may now make comparisons between those who have secured the annexation of Texas, and those who fought so valiantly to prevent the damnable scheme. We hope the conscience of the editor of that paper will enable him to roll it as a sweet morsel under his tongue.—Det. Express.

The Editor of the Signal has a clear conscience in respect to Annexation. He has talked, lectured, written, printed, and voted against it since the project was first named. What more has the Editor of the Express done, unless it be to vote for a President who personally had no objection to Annexation, but would be "GLAD TO SEET IT!"

As to those who "secured" the measure, the honor of it will best be bestowed on the Whig Senator and the Whig Representative in Congress who introduced the Resolution into that body, unless, indeed, it belong more appropriately to those Whig Senators who "secured" its final passage. As they are all the political friends and brethren of the Express, we leave their respective claims to their consideration.

The Jackson Patriot is trying to commit the Democratic party against all banks. It says: "Not the democratic party of Michigan is the anti-bank party. We go for, and will not rest short of, an entire extinction of banks. They are useless; nay, they are destructive."

The Patriot will find its labors vain. The party cannot be drummed into any such move.

The Detroit Advertiser expresses a preference for Judge McLean for the next President. He is a likelier man than the "Great Harve." But what slave-holder do you prefer for Vice President, Mr. Advertiser? Would Mr. Rives suit you, or Mr. Hanganman Preston? Or perhaps you would prefer Mr. Milton Brown, the Whig who introduced the Annexation Resolutions into Congress.

It is now officially announced that Lucius Lyon late Member to Congress from the Second District, has been appointed Surveyor General of Ohio, Michigan and Indiana. Thus another servile is well provided for.—The land office is to be removed from Cincinnati to Detroit.

The N. Y. Tribune says of General Jackson: "For the Military services of the eminent deceased, we honor him. We believe he had many of the best points of a great commander, and that had he been born in an age when, and country where, wholesale butchery was fashionable, he would probably have over-run a continent, slaughtered his hundreds of thousands, and founded a dynasty of despots. He did less than this because there was less to do, but he did thoroughly all that he had to do; none could have done it better."

The Government offers to carry any quantity of printed letters to any part of the United States for two cents. Why cannot a written one be carried as cheap as a printed one?

Steven C. Stevens, of Madison, formerly Chief Justice of the State, is the Liberty candidate for Governor of Indiana.

TO WHIGS.

In our paper of to-day will be found an article from the Boston Courier, entitled "Condition and Policy of the Whig Party." As we have many Whig readers, we invite their attention to this article. It is not an abolition production, but is written by an able and clear-sighted member of their own party, it is addressed to Whigs, and appears in a prominent Whig paper. It seems to us that every candid Whig must condescend to acquiesce in the main conclusions of the writer—that in the race of evilly the Democrats have forsaken the Whigs and secured slaveholding favor—that the Whig party, although it may be again organized and marshalled for battle in 1848, cannot succeed as a pro-slavery party—that the loss of antislavery votes was the occasion of their defeat in '44, and that will be greatly augmented in '48—and, finally, if the party would succeed, it must take antislavery ground, and cut loose from its slaveholding allies.

The Whig press is generally very careful to suppress every article of this tenor, as far as possible; and yet we are convinced there is quite a minority of that party who are prepared to take this stand; and we believe that if the Albany Evening Journal and Syracuse Journal had persevered in "raising the standard of emancipation," and kept it flying, that a large number of the country Whig presses would by this time have followed in their wake. But their cowardliness showed they were unfit to be leaders, and of course nobody followed. But the design of the more unprincipled of the Whig managers evidently now is, to hold on to southern support till '48, get what Slave States they can, and at the same time carry the North by making just as great professions of an antislavery as the emergency may demand. They may keep their party together by this means, but they will not save themselves from defeat.

According to the Message of the Governor last winter, the acknowledged debt of our State was \$4,977,167 38, of which there was due July 1st 1845, \$316,343 77 and on the 1st of January, 1846, \$147,565 23. Making in all on the 1st of January, 1846, \$463,939 00.

The Beacon of Liberty says that 12 per cent is the lawful interest in Wisconsin Territory. This rate is in advance of all the States.

The Legislature of Connecticut, at their recent session, passed an act declaring that on the second trial for the election of Representatives, the candidate receiving a plurality of all the votes cast, shall be elected.

The New York State Antislavery Society adopted the following resolution. It is right.

"Resolved, That we are fully persuaded that it is the duty of abolitionists, everywhere, to refuse to recognize as Christians those who buy or sell, or hold in slavery, their fellow men, in as much as it is a practice disgraceful to the religion of the Lord Jesus Christ, and brings into just suspicion the professed piety of all who are guilty of the sin."

CHARTER ELECTIONS.—The Charter Election in this place on Monday last, resulted in the election of the regularly nominated citizens' ticket, by between forty and fifty majority. Geo. Sedgwick, Esq., is the President elect, and Norton R. Ramsdell, Esq., the Recorder. The vote upon the license question resulted in thirty seven majority for No License.—Argus.

We are indebted to Hon. R. McClelland for Congressional documents.

JACKSON'S EPITAPH.—The Nashville Union says the following will be the epitaph on Gen. Jackson's tombstone: ANDREW JACKSON. Born on the 13th of March, 1767, Died on the 8th of June, 1845.

ANN ARBOR, July 11, 1844. The week has been very warm during the past week, but rain having fallen, it has been highly favorable for Spring crops.

The harvest has already commenced, being two weeks earlier than usual, and there is a prospect of an abundant yield in every part of the State. We think there is a tendency to exaggerate its excellence, but there can be no doubt that the crop is fully an average one and probably more.

The price for new Wheat will probably commence with us at about 62 cents.

FIRST IN MARKET. The Ann Arbor Mills are now in the receipt of new Wheat which produces flour of a superior quality.

FOREIGN NEWS.

TEXAS. News has been received from Texas up to June 15:

President Jones had issued another proclamation, announcing the result of the negotiations with Mexico conducted by Capt. Elliott.

The Proclamation of President Jones begins thus: "The Executive is now enabled to declare to the people of Texas the actual state of their affairs with respect to Mexico, to the end that they may direct and dispose of them as they shall judge best for the honor and permanent interest of the Republic."

He then goes on to say that last summer he learned from a credible source that the Government of Mexico was disposed to acknowledge the Independence of Texas, upon the understanding that Texas would maintain her separate existence; that in March last the representatives of Great Britain and France jointly renewed the offer of their intermedia-

tion with Mexico for this purpose; that as they were unaccompanied by any entangling conditions, he could not consent to reject them, and therefore placed in the hands of their representatives, a statement of the conditions preliminary to a treaty of peace. These conditions having been accepted by the Government of Mexico, through the friendly interposition of England and France, he deems it his duty to issue the following proclamation: Whereas, Authentic proof has recently been laid before me, to the effect that the Congress of Mexico has authorized the Government to open negotiations and conclude a Treaty with Texas, subject to the examination and approbation of that body, and further, that the Government of Mexico has accepted the conditions prescribed on the part of Texas, as preliminary to a final and definite peace,

Therefore, I ANSON JONES, President of the Republic of Texas, and Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy and Militia thereof, do hereby make known these circumstances to the citizens of this Republic, till the same can be more fully communicated to the Honorable Congress and Convention of the People, for their lawful action, at the period of their assembling on the 12th of June and 4th of July next, and pending the said action by virtue of the authority in me vested. I do hereby declare and proclaim a cessation of hostilities by land and by sea, against the republic of Mexico. In testimony whereof, &c. &c.

[L. S.]—Done at Washington this fourth day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, and of the Independence of the Republic the tenth.

ANSON JONES. By the President: EBEN R. ALLEN, Atty General, and Acting Secretary of State.

Most of the papers are excessively indignant at these developments, and even the most moderate, such as the Houston Telegraph, express an emphatic belief that the proposals of Mexico will promptly be rejected by Congress.

The proclamation contains sentences that indicate clearly enough the opposition of the President to Annexation—such as the presentation of a choice between "Independence and peace, or Annexation and its consequences." The people of Texas, however, understand the President's position truly enough.

LATER. Advice has been received from Galveston to the 23d. The news is important and interesting. Both Houses of the Texan Congress have unanimously consented to the terms of the Joint Resolutions of the United States. It will be recollected by our readers that Texas was to be admitted provided that a Convention of delegates of the State of Texas called for that purpose, with the consent of the existing government, should so decide. That Convention of Delegates meets on the Fourth of July; and the Congress, as "the existing government," gave its consent on this occasion by a formal resolution, which will doubtless receive the assent of President Jones. The Congress also sanctioned the calling of that Convention by the President.

The Senate of Texas had rejected the treaty with Mexico by a unanimous vote, by which Mexico offered to Texas Peace and Independence, provided she would reject the offer of Annexation to the United States.

Capt. Waggaman had arrived at Washington, Texas, to select posts to be occupied by the United States troops, and to provide for their subsistence. A resolution was introduced into both houses of Congress, requiring the executive to surrender all posts, navy yards, barracks, &c., to the proper authorities of the United States.

The trial of the persons charged with the murder of Joe Smith, has resulted in their acquittal. They were held in bonds of \$10,000 to answer at a special term to be held immediately; for the murder of Hyram, his brother.

In a Lamp.—A whole fire company in full uniform and standing by their engine, were photographed in Hartford, a few days ago.—Exchange.

Our young friend, Mr. MEADE, obtained two excellent views of Company "B," Buffalo City Guards, as it halted in front of the Churches, on Monday last, while on its march to the steambath, engaged for its pleasure excursion.—Tribune.

In Louisiana.—"If any person shall use any language, from the bar, bench, street or pulpit, or any place," [including halls of legislation] "or hold any conversation having a TENDENCY to promote discontent among FREE colored people, or insubordination among slaves, he may be imprisoned at hard labor, not less than three, or more than twenty years, or he may suffer DEATH at the discretion of the court."

Elsworth the great pedestrian, at New Orleans, completed his 1000 miles in 1000 hours, on the 8th ult. For the fun of the thing, he walked a few additional miles, so as to make up the baker's dozen. Notwithstanding the fatigue he had gone through, he was ready at the completion of his labors, to walk a mile against any thing that wore "hairs or hair."

The Copper Stock fever runs high here. Several of our most wealthy citizens are interested in the mining going on in the Upper Peninsula, and have gone out with laborers to work them. Every boat brings more or less from the East who are going up to make their fortunes. Somebody is bound to get rich.—Free Press.

General Intelligence.

Old Men.—Wickliffe, the morning star of the reformation, was more vigorous and useful, between 48 and 60 years of age, than at an earlier period of life. Lattimer was a diligent preacher and hard student when 67 years of old. Cromwell performed his greatest deeds when between 50 and 60 years of age. Young was 60 years old when he began his Night Thoughts. Thomas Scott wrote as much at 70 as at any period of his life. Talleyrand stood at the head of the affairs in France, at 80 years of age. Old Blucher was 70 when he fought at the battle of Waterloo. Moses led Israel from Egypt into Canaan when between 80 and 120; Jehoida accomplished a revolution in Judea when above 100; Isaiah prophesied 60 years, and could not have died till past 80; and John wrote the book of Revelations at 90.

And among divines and statesmen of modern times, many of those whose names are held in sweet remembrance, lived long and accomplished more in their latest years, than in the earlier periods of life. HONOR THE OLD MEN.—Bost. Recorder.

The Trustees of the village of Camandaigu have decided in favor of granting licenses to retail intoxicating drinks in that place the ensuing year.

THE NEW SLAVE CONVENTION.

The new convention between the governments of France and England, and which has been signed by both parties, and the ratification of which will be exchanged in a few days, is to the following effect: "The preamble of the new treaty sets forth that the Queen of England and King of France, (the parties most deeply bound to the execution of this duty from their superior naval resources) deeming that the treaties of 1831 and 1833 have produced all the effect that they are capable of, are desirous of forming another compact suited to the present emergency, in order more effectually to repress the slave trade. They have accordingly drawn up the present treaty, to endure for ten years, unless, at a period to be appointed, which will probably be towards the fifth year) their mutual efforts should have proved insufficient and unsatisfactory. It is therefore arranged that France shall keep on the western coast of Africa a fleet consisting half of steamers and half of sailing ships, the number amounting to not less than 36; and the naval force employed by England will be of same character, calibre and amount, exercising simultaneously due diligence on the flags of their respective nations.—Acting in concert for this object, each may visit the stations occupied by the other when convenient, negotiating treaties with the native princes and chiefs for the suppression of the trade only, and bearing jointly the expense of presents, &c., upon the conclusion of such treaties. Should the use of force by land or sea become necessary in the execution of the object in view, neither shall have recourse thereto without the sanction of the other. Notice will be given when the operation of this convention is about to commence, and from the following three months, the right of mutual search must cease." The convention is signed by the Earl of Aberdeen, the Duc de Broglie, the Comte de St. Aulaire, and Dr. Lushington.

A Fee.—Hon. W. C. Johnson has received a delicate compliment to his abilities in the shape of a \$100,000 fee for settling an extensive land claim. His visit to New Orleans was no doubt connected with this interesting business.

Perils of the deep.—The Philadelphia North American makes a competition, by which it appears that for sixteen sailors who die of all diseases, eleven die by drowning or in wrecks—that the number of British ships which are about one to twenty-five—that nearly two thousand perish annually in the mighty deep, chiefly from shipwreck, by which property to the amount of three millions annually

of widows and thousands of orphans are thrown upon the cold and precarious charity of the public—that the more frequent cause of these shipwrecks is intemperance—and that in the case of those who are saved from such sudden death and watery grave, so severe is the labor and exposure of the seaman, that forty-five is the average limit of life.

Editors sometimes deserve credit for their ingenious hints. Here's a specimen which we quote: "There is a man, somewhere in Maine, who has been in the habit, for several years, of celebrating his marriage by paying for his paper. He is said to be the most prosperous and happy man in the neighborhood. We wish there were more men happy from the same cause."

A Sign of the Times.—Winchester has sold seven thousand copies of "Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures," since last Thursday morning. People like to read anything that comes home to them.

The office of Superintendent of Public Instruction has been removed from Ann Arbor to Monroe. As communications to reach this office by way of Ann Arbor, Editors throughout the State will confer a favor by copying this notice.

IRA MAYHEW, Supt. Pub. Instruction. Monroe, June 24, 1845.

NOTICE. Jackson Association stands adjourned to meet at Leoni on the first Tuesday of August next, at 1 o'clock P. M. GEO. BARNUM, Scribe. Leoni, July 3d, 1845.

NOTICE. The Wesleyan Methodists, (nothing in providence preventing,) will hold a Camp Meeting at Wolf Creek Lenawee County Michigan, commencing on Friday the 22d of August next. A general attendance is requested.

CASE OF INCIDENT CONSUMPTION. GEORGE W. BURNETT, Esq., of Newark, N. J., had suffered under the effects of a severe cold for more than a year, and in the month of August last, when his cough had reduced him so much that he feared he would die, he commenced using the Ossianum. He raised blood at this time composed of pain in his side and chest, and was very much debilitated by a night sweat. His appetite was gone and altogether he appeared to be rapidly sinking. He was so much relieved by the use of this remedy that by the month of November he left for Pittsburgh, Pa. with every prospect of being permanently cured. W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, Agents, for Ann Arbor.

Village Property for Sale.

The Subscriber offers for sale his property in the Village of Utica, situated on the Huron river, two miles below Dexter Village, consisting of A STORE and DWELLING HOUSE, in one building, 53 feet in length by 18 feet wide; Eight Vacant Lots, being one entire Block, Nine Acres of improved LAND, adjoining the west side of the Village. The property will sell together, or separately to suit purchasers. THEODORE FOSTER. Ann Arbor, July 9, 1845.

IN CHANCERY, SECOND CIRCUIT; between Philip C. Johnson and others, Complainants, and Stephen K. Jones and others Defendants. Pursuant and by virtue of a decree of this Court, made in this cause, I will sell at public auction at the Court House, in the village of Ann Arbor on the 28th day of August next at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day the following described premises, to wit: all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the county of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, known, bounded and described as follows, to wit: being the East half of the South West quarter of section number ten in town two South of Range six East, containing Eighty acres, be the same more or less.

JAS. E. PLATT, Master in Chancery. MRS. & WILSON, Solicitors for Complainants. Dated, Ann Arbor, July 3d, 1845. 6w230

C. BRINCKERHOFF'S HEALTH RESTORATIVE. The practical use of the Health Restorative being to relieve and cure those most hazardous and agonizing of all diseases, Consumption, Liver Complaint, severe Coughs and Colds, and Pains in the Side and Chest, it is considered both right and proper that a statement be made more particularly relating to its properties. In the first place, it is compounded of native plants and roots, and has not sought, therefore, a poisonous and dangerous mineral preparation, which only palliate at the best, instead of curing disease. The fact of the Restorative being purely vegetable, is corroborated by the testimony of the eminent Dr. Chilton of New York, who decided a careful and minute examination of it, and declared that he was effectually cured of his complaint. Further, the promptness of the action of this medicine is without doubt unparalleled: it shows such energetic action in creating heat and then heating the parts, that the transition from impaired and enfeebled health to convalescence is astonishing and conclusive. The happiness of being the instrument of such unbounded benefit, is so great to permit this Restorative to circulate as heretofore, under the name of a medicine, and the Proprietor has made such arrangements with his General Agent that the remedy can be reached by all. The continual accession of certificates stating the most touching cases of disease happily cured, prevents the possibility of their being published to any extent, but they are left at the office of the General Agent for examination. The following certificate is from Dr. Chilton, the well known New York chemist.

"I have analyzed a bottle of medicine called 'C. Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative,' and find that it does not contain Mercury, or any other metallic preparation; nor opium in any of its forms. It is composed of vegetable matter entirely." JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D. C. BRINCKERHOFF, Proprietor, N. Y.

HORACE EVERETT, General Agent. Principal Office 96 Hudson Street, N. Y. For sale by W. S. & J. W. Maynard, Agents.

"TO THE VICTORS BELONG THE SPOILS." ALTHOUGH many preparations in the form of pills, have been published, claiming to give relief to every cure the most inveterate diseases, yet none have so well answered the purpose as Dr. Sherman's Medicated Lozenges. They are agreeable to the taste, easily administered, and from the unobtrusive manner in which they are given, and the remarkable cures which they have performed, may justly lay claim to the title of Conqueror over the diseases for which they have been recommended. Dr. Sherman's "COUGH LOZENGES" Cure the most obstinate cases of Cough in a few hours. They are especially adapted to persons who have been given up by their physicians and friends, and many who have been reduced to the verge of the grave by spitting blood, Consumption and Hectic Fever, by their use have had the rose of health restored to the faded cheek and countenance. These are the truest of his invaluable medicine. Dr. Sherman's "WORM LOZENGES" Have been proved in more than 40,000 cases to be infallible, in fact the only certain Worm Destroyer now in use. Children are cured who will eat them when they cannot be forced to take any other medicine, and the benefit derived from the administration of medicine to them in this form is great beyond conception. When the breath of the child becomes offensive, and there is picking of the nose, grinding of the teeth, or a rising sleep, paleness about the lips with flushed cheeks, headache, drowsiness, starting during sleep, disturbed dreams, awaking with frightful screaming, troublesome cough, feverishness, listless appetite, sickness at the stomach and blood of tongue, these are among the many prominent symptoms of worms, and can be relieved by these incomparable Lozenges. They have never been known to fail. Dr. Sherman's "CAMPFIRE LOZENGES" Relieve Headache, Nervous Sick Headache, Palpitation of the heart, and Stomach in a very few minutes. They cure Lowness of Spirits, Despondency, Fatigue, Colic, Spasms, Cramps of the Stomach, Summer or Bowel Complaints; they keep up the spirits, dispel all the distressing symptoms of a night of dissipation, and enable a person to undergo great mental or bodily toil.—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 saving remedy in every case of rheumatism in the back, loins, side, neck, limbs, joints, rheumatism, lumbago, &c. One million a year will not supply the demand. Caution is necessary, as there are many unprincipled persons who would force a spurious article upon the community. Be careful to get Sherman's Poor Man's Plaster, with a "Yucca" or "Yucca" written name on the back—none others are genuine, and will do more hurt than good.

When such men as the Rev. Dr. John Anthony, of the Ontario Conference, Rev. Sebastian Street of Boston, Rev. Mr. Dunbar, Mr. Hancock, Rev. Mr. De Forest, Hon. Aaron Clark, J. H. Hoxie, Esq. Hon. B. B. Beardsley, Daniel F. Shaw, Esq. and a host of names of the like reputation can be brought forward to prove the efficacy of Dr. Sherman's preparations, when they are so warmly recommended by the medical profession, and presented in the practice, and when such universal approbation follows their use among all classes, we may justly say that the Dr. is not only entitled to the appellation of "DOCTOR," but can fairly lay claim to the patronage of the public, and will receive it.

Agents for Ann Arbor, H. M. Thompson & Co., W. S. & J. W. Maynard, E. Sampson, Ypsilanti: D. C. Whitwood, Dexter: Pickford & Crang, Saline: Smith & Tyrol, Clinton, H. B. Bower, Manchester: P. Farlick & Co., Plymouth: D. Gregory and A. Grant, Northville. 218-6m

80 KEAS of White Lead in Oil, 50 lbs. Ditto, dry, for sale cheap for cash. MAYNARDS. May 15. 218-5w

Maple Sugar! 1,000 pounds for sale, a good article, just received. BECKLEY, FOSTER, & CO. Ann Arbor, June 6, 1845. 7

Wright's Poor Man's Pills. A celebrated vegetable family medicine...



Which Dr. Folger's Oleanian, or All-Healing Balsam is met with not only in its sale...

Certificates. Woodruff, ex. Lenawee Co. Aug. 20, 1844. For twelve years I have been troubled with a rheumatic affection...

Jackson Co., Columbia, Aug. 20, 1844. This may certify that I have used Wright's Pills in my family in violent attacks of chill and bilious fever...

Thomson, Geauga Co., O., April 28th, 1844. This may certify that I have used Wright's Poor Man's Pills and Rheumatic Plaster in my practice...

Rev. R. R. Scott, M. D. Lorain Co., Green, May 16, 1843. This may certify that I have used Wright's Poor Man's Pills in my practice...

Joshua Bascomb, M. D. Without adding more testimony of the efficacy of the above medicine...

W. A. Bliss, Jamestown, Indiana. Charles Mass, Albion, Michigan. A. P. Mann, & R. Sibley, Marshall, Mich.

SOMETHING NEW. MUSCOVETUS PILLS. FOR THE CERTAIN AND PERMANENT CURE OF FEVER AND AGUE.

THESE pills are prepared by the distinguished F. KLING, M. D. of Jackson Mich. In all of the many cases in which they have been used...

Wright's Medicated Plaster. SPREAD FOR IMMEDIATE USE. Price only one shilling, in order to place them within the means of all.

Wright's ANTILINERATRY AND RHEUMATIC PLASTER. An efficient remedy for Rheumatism, Fever, Sores, White Swellings, Pains, Pain or weakness in the Back, Breast, Side, or Limbs...

DELAVAN HOUSE. ALBANY, NEW YORK. BY NATHANIEL ROGERS. THIS celebrated house is now open for the reception of travellers...

Paper Hangings. ORDERING, Window Papers, Fire Board Papers, &c. will be sold at very low prices by W. A. RAYMOND, Detroit, May 19, 1845.

JEROME M. TREADWELL, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, AND General Land Agent, WILL attend to the sale and exchange of Lands, payment of Taxes, on redemption of lands sold for Taxes in Jackson and adjoining counties...

ROBERT W. WARNER, Carpenter and Joiner, LARKIN STREET, DETROIT. WORKS ON THE ALLEY in rear of the Franklin Cold Water House.

People from the Country VISITING Detroit, for the purchase of Dry Goods, Paper Hangings, or Feathers...

W. A. Raymond's Store, No. 148, Jefferson Avenue, being one door above Bates St. and next door to the 'Mansion Store'...

He has on hand. Gingham, Lawns, Calicoes of every Lace, Ribbons, Shawls, Veils, Gloves, Hosiery, Alpaca, Brown Linen, Bleached Linens, Table covers, Toweling, Shirtings, Sheetings, Cambrics, Muslins, Black, blue black and fancy dress Silks, Bonnet Silks, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, &c.

Also, BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTS, VESTINGS, FULL CLOTHS, MOLESKINS, DRILLINGS, BLACK AND FANCY CRAVATS.

Important to Farmers. KNAPP & HAVILLAND, would respectfully inform the farmers of Western and the surrounding Counties that they continue to manufacture their Shop near the river bridge, Lower Town, Ann Arbor.

Threshing Machines of different kinds comprising the Burall, Cadiz, and Eastman's Planetary Power, and Machines fitted out from any made in this Country and preferred to any other...

CLOVER MACHINES, which separate the chaff from the seed at a single operation and are universally approved of and used wherever introduced...

REMOVAL. THE subscriber has removed his establishment to No. 2, Hawkins' block, and has received direct from New York, a choice lot of Family Groceries, Fruits, Nuts, &c.

MARLBORO HOTEL. TEMPERANCE HOUSE, NATHANIEL ROGERS. No. 239, Washington Street, Boston. THIS house has undergone a thorough repair and is intended that no room house be superior to it...

NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL. THE above Pills are kept constantly for sale, wholesale and retail, at the store of BECKLEY, FOSTER & CO., Ann Arbor, Lower Town, July 1, 1845.

THEO. H. EATON. Stores 128 and 190 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit. OFFERS for sale the following goods—either for cash or approved paper...

Wanted—Eggs, Beeswax and Tallow. Remove the store, two doors from the Flowering Mill. WM R. PERRY, Ann Arbor, Lower Village, June 6, 1845.

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...

In Chancery—2d Circuit. Matthew N. Tiltonson, Complainant, vs. Frederick P. Townsend, Defendant.

JEROME M. TREADWELL, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, AND General Land Agent, WILL attend to the sale and exchange of Lands, payment of Taxes, on redemption of lands sold for Taxes in Jackson and adjoining counties...

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DR. SMITH'S UNIVERSITY PILLS. THESE PILLS are prepared by Wm. M. Smith, late Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy in the University of Lehigh...

TESTIMONIALS IN FAVOR OF DR. SMITH'S UNIVERSITY PILLS. Dr. Smith's University Pills are highly recommended by the public as a safe, easy, and efficient cathartic for most of the diseases incident to this climate...

TESTIMONIAL OF DR. LINDEN. Dr. Linden, Michigan, June 19, 1844. I have used your University Pills in giving my testimony in favor of your valuable University Pills...

TESTIMONIAL OF DR. J. C. TELLER. Dr. Teller, Michigan, March 10, 1844. I have used your University Pills in giving my testimony in favor of your valuable University Pills...

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1845. J. HOLMES & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, Dry Groceries, Carpeting, and Paper Hangings.

WE take this method of informing our friends and customers throughout the State, that we are endeavoring to do our business upon fair and honorable principles...

50,000 lbs. Wool. Wanted, the above quantity of good merchantable Wool for which the highest market price will be made.

The Misses Clark's School. ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN. MARY H. CLARK, Principal. CHLOE A. CLARK, Vice Principal.

THE SUGAR COATED INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS. These pills were received a few since and I have sold some of them, and they are very popular...

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ALWAYS ON HAND. THE Subscriber has removed his shop to Main Street opposite H. Becker's Brick Store, where he may be found ready to wait upon all who may give him call.

JEWELRY. And Fancy Articles, which he intends to sell lower than has ever been sold west of Buffalo for Ready Pay Only...

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