THE SIGNAL OF L

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with detail. Feilarian Ciatas Overnin, New

The the Assettant of Sectors - Scientifica and

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

Whereupon the following resolutions

were unanimously adopted.

appointment in the year 1842.

T. FOSTER, G. BECKLEY, Editors.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1845

Will be published every Monday morning, in Ann Arbor, Michigan, by BECKLEY, FOSTER, & Co.

FOR THE MICHIGAN STATE ANTI-SLAVERY SO-CIETY. TERMS.

ONE DOLLAR a year, in advance: if not paid, in advance, Two DOLLARS will be INVARIABLY required. war, "In case of a war with England," the function of our glorious little navy, and of the trust luck to pay it the next year at the fur-

IP Old subscribers can have their papers at One Dollar a year, by forwarding that amount, and paying arrearages. All subscribers will be expected to pay within

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munication in the State.

should be addressed, Post paid,

POETRY.

FELIS ET MURES. Felis sedit by a hole, Intenti she cum omni soul-Prendere rats; Mice cucurrerunt over the floor, In numero, duo, tres, or more-

Obliti cats. Felis saw them oculis, I'll have them, inquit she, I guess Dum ludent.

Tunc ille crept towards the group, Habeam, dixit, good rat soup-Pingues sunt.

Mice continued all ludere, Intenti they in ludum vere-Gaudentur. Tune rushed the felis into them, Et tore them omnes limb from limb, Violenter.

MORAL. Mures onnes nunc he shy

Et aurem procebe mihi-Benigne, Sie hoe fecis-' verbum sut,' Avoid a monstrous big tom-cat, Stu liose!

Communications.

For the Signal of Liberty. SCRAPS OF USEFUL INFORMATION. The king of England took from the pock-

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY three fourths of the revenue of the nation, slone till he has done sowing, which has thus county, the conduct of Gov. Barry in his would annihilate at least half of their capital been delayed a week beyond the proper time recent appointment of a Presiding Julge now invested in the production of cotton; for and ten per cent. of the next year's crop lost of this Circuit, is in violation of every just they would find that \$500,000,000 of their in consequence. This request is granted and consideration which should have prompted money were invested in stocks which would no cost made; after sowing, the crop is all him in that proceeding; is prejudicial to not bring one cent on the dollar, in tume of sold, and if it brings enough to pay all up, war. "In case of a war with England," the well, and if not the balance must lay over and

glorious great navy of Great Britain, would ther end of an execution. For the two hunbe a mutual effort to destroy the commerce of dred dollars worth of goods thus bought, he the good administration of Public jus- AGAISST ELAVERY. both nations, an interest which they own in has paid at least 40 dollars more than he tice. partnership, smounting io \$100,000,000, per would have paid in cash; thus we see that annum, of which naw corros makes an item while the judicious merchant makes a fair of \$50,000,000! So all that our navy would profit on goods bought on credit, the consudo for the cotton growers in such a war, mer of goods has lost at least 25 per cent would be to destroy a market for Fifty Millbesides the trouble and vexation of being in ions of Dollars' worth of cotton a year. debt, which is no small item to be added to

E. B. the account. This sum annually for 20 years, Worcester, U. S. A. Nov. 25, 1845. with the interest added, would make a man well off. Credit will answer very well to use

For the Signal of Liberty. EXEMPTION LAWS.

ces of property, it ought to exempt a certain

motion laws.

MESSES. EDITORS:

in business, but, it is extremely costly stuff to live on. The object of extending the exemption law You have, in a late number, alluded to hould be to secure to each individual who he propriety of exempting a larger amount of has the ability to acquire it a certain amoun property from execution than is now done by f property against pecuniary contingencies our laws. All legislation that has a tendency nd if this should have the effect to curtail the directly or indirectly, to induce the great mass amount of credit given in small sums, thu of the people to make ample provision for the effect would also be beneficial. It would afcomforts of life, ought to be hailed as a pub-

lic blessing. Such would undoubtedly be the having a PERMANENT HOME, which they now do not possess, and afford a strong induceresult of a judicious extension of the exempment to improve and beautify the same, and tion law. It should exempt a certain speciconsequently add greatly to the accumulated fied value of personal and also of real estate, consisting of such kinds of property as the wealth of the country, and to the happiness debtor may select. It should not be made to S. W. FOSTER. of social life; apply against debts contracted previous to the December, 1845. existence of the law; no injustice would then

BAR MEETING. be done to creditors. The only question of the propriety of such At a meeting of the members of the extension is this: would it be beneficial to a Bar, of the county of Washtenaw, held at portion of community and injurious to none? the Court House, in the village of Ann' It can be easily shown that such would be the Arbor, on the first day of the December result; to prove this, let us suppose the con-Term of the Circuit Court for the Countrury principle put in practice, and the credity aforesaid, A. D. 1845, to take into tor authorized to go with an execution onsideration the recent appointment of a and strip half a dozen families, in a single

Justice of the Supreme Court, to preside neighborhood, in the midule of winter of all the means of living and send them at once to the poor house to be supported for a time at the public expense. Any one can see how much better off the parties in this case would have been if the law had said to the creditor before the debt was contracted. Sir. if you contract a debt against these men, you must remember that e ch of them has a right to hold

his house and land to the amonat of 500 dollars, and personal property to the same amount.

tion, and, if you choose to give credit you must do it subject to these restrictions upon your collections. Such is the result of the was about to expire, against the expresspresent law as far as it goes. It exempts a certain number of hogs, cattle, sheep, horses, bers of the Bar of said Second District. and tools, &c. Instead of these specified pie-

on this Circuit, in the place of the Hon. Alpheus Felch, resigned. Gen. E. W. MORGAN, of Ann Arbor was chosen President, C. W. Lane, Esq.of Yosilanti and Norton R. Ramsdell, Esq.

of Ann Arbor, Vice Presidents, and Col. A. D. Crane, of Dexter, Secretary. The object of the meeting having been fully stated, by N. R. Ramsdell, Esq., in

a brief speech, reviewing the conduct of which you cannot take in payment by execu-Gov. Barry in making said appointment, just as the term of his official existence

ed and well known wishess of the mem-

to publish the proceedings of this meeting. On motion, The meeting adjourned until the first Friday of March, next, to take such further proceedings as may then be ford a degree of certainty to every family, of deemed necessary, in order to carry out and Resolutions above adopted.

E. W. MORGAN, Pres't. CHAS. W. LANE, ZV. Prs. N. R. RAMSDELL, A. D. Crane, Sec.

For the Signal of Liberty. CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

As some discussion has been in the Signal on Capital Punishment, I wish to offer tw arguments in favor. The one d awn from the princip'e, (acknowledged by all,) that ounishments or penalties should be apportioned to crime: for when we depart from this principle, all crimes muy receive the same punishment, or no punishment whatever. The other and stronger argument is Divine authority and command, New Testament as well as Old. The 16th Chapter of Romans proves that Rulers are ordained or appointed of God for this purpose, that they are God's ministers for this purpose, that he (the Ruler) beareth not the Sword in vain. It is God then, by his minister, the Ruler, who takes the life of the murderer, and not men. If, then, you abolish capital punishment, you may by the principle abolish all punishmants. Again, it is unjust to tax innocent people to support in confinement during life, him who has forfeited his life by murdering his fellow man, thus proving that he would again take the life of his fellow man, either from revenge, or to effect his own escape, or perhaps to take his The meeting was then further addres-

For the Signal of Liberty.

J. B. DAWLEY, Pres.

HILLSDALE MEETING.

BY WAL GOODELL Political Creed of Abolitionists-1. Vork the character of the members of the Bar FOR NO MAN WHO VOTES AGAINST LIBERTY. of this Circuit, is justly offensive to us as 2. NEVER BE BRIDED BY EXPEDIENCY

SELECTIONS.

POLITICAL ACTION.

"Inasmuch as ye did it not unto one of the least of these my brothren, ye did it not anto

Resolved, That the Hon. Alp. Felch, on assuming the office of Governor is not omit improving an opportunity to vote hereby respectfully requested in nomina- against slavery, through fear of disobliging There were two hundred and fifty per. Temperance cause. The aim of his life ing to the Senate, a Presiding Judge for our political party, or defeating our favorite this Circuit, to observe the just rule adop- policy in respect to a Sub-Treasury, a Tariff, or a National Bank! ted by Gov. Barry in making the same

But the Savior tells us distinctly that when we omit relieving the least of his brethren, we Resolved, That the publishers of every newspaper within the Second Judicial District, are hereby respectfully requested last day will be condemned.

ics should always be kept distinct. What do you mean by mini ling re the principles embodied in the Preamble grandizement, or exclusive advantages by political movements-that one sect ought not to

> any of these things. But if you mean to say that political offairs ight not to be conducted according to the inciples of true religion, then you say po-

tical offairs ought not to be conducted upon the principles of equity and justice-the prin. vited us to breakfast with him at his own goodness of this truly good man was I, ples of honesty and honor-the principles of house; an honor quite unexpected, and that I besought him to administer the nercy and humanity-the principles of eter- one for which I felt myself unprepared. pledge to me. He complied with promptnal truth and righteousness-the principles of I however accepted his kind invitation, ness, and gave me a beautiful silver equality and human rights! For all these and went, I found him living in a very pledge. I now reckon myself with deinciples are among the fundamental princi- humble dwelling, and in an obsure street. light the fifth of the last five of Father es of true religion. The objection, if it avail anything for the

urpose for which it is adduced, is available or other purposes of the same kind. It it be a good reason, why there should be no politial action against man stealing, then it is a good reason why there shou'd be no political action against horse-stealing. The argument uns thus: Religion forbids ull theft. And "religion nust not be mingled with politics." There-

ore we must not vote again t theft! Religion forbids adultery. And "religion must not be mingled with politics." Therefore we must not vote for laws against adul-

Frederick Douglass, the self-emancin lave, of Maryland, from whose nariative we have formerly quoted, is now in Ireland, leciu -that we are induced to present it without a-

bridgment:

cities, without some democratic nose -this he did with great delight. be established by law to the proscription of growing deformed at my approach. But

motives urged in its favo;, which looks like fore afford to insult and outrage the co. and the cause is still advancing. Fire

As I approached, he came out of his house

and took me about thirty yards from his dren." door, and with uplifted hands, in a manner altogether peculiar to himself, and with a face beaming with benevolent expression, he exclaimed-"Welcome, welcome ! my dear sir, to my humble abode," at the same time taking me cordially by the hand, conducted me through a rough, uncarpeted passage to a green door leading to an uncarpeted stairway, on ascen- power.

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and begged him not to to stain his soul with innocent blood. When the fox could stand her cant no longer, he said-Out ang on Slavery and Temperance. He supports upon you, madam, with all your fiss himself by the sale of his Natrative. The lot- feathers; you are a pretty thing, indeed, lowing extract of a letter from him to the Libe- to lecture me about taking life to satisfy erator, gives so entertaining and pleasing a pie- may hunger-is not your crop full of a portion of that Bar, and is injurious to TO NEGLECT AN OPPORTUNITY OF VOTING 'ure of that true philanthropist, Father Matthew worms! You destroy more lives in one day, to satisfy your hunger, that I do in "On the 21st instant, Father Mathew, a whole month! Father Mathew has a the living saviour of Ireland from the fund of anecdotes, which he tells in the If we really felt as though our incarnate curse of intemperance, gave a splendid happiest manner, always to the point and Savior was in fetters at the South, we should Soirce, as a token of his sympathy and with most excellent effect. His whole regard for friend Buffum and myself .- soul appeared to be wrapped up in the sons present. It was decidedly the bright- appears to be to spread the blesssings of est and happiest company, I think, 1 ever temperance over the whole world. To saw anywhere. Every one seemed to be accomplish this, he spares no pains. His enjoying himself in the fullest manner. time, strength and money are all freely It was enough to delight my heart, not to- given to the cause; and his success is that for this sin of omission, very many at the tally bereft of feeling, to look upon such truly wonderful. When he is at home, a company of happy faces. Among them his house is literally surrounded with "But this," says the objector, "is mingling all, I saw no one that seemed to be shock- persons, many of whom have come miles eligion with politics. And religion and poli- ed or disturbed at my dark presence. No to take the pledge. He seldom takes a one seemed to feel himself contaminated meal without being interrupted by some by contact with me. I think it would be one to take the pledge. He was called with politics?-If you mean to say that religious sects ought not to seek sectarian ag-

> Cork contains one hundred thousand another sect-that religion ought not to be then you know white people in America inhabitants. One half of this number made the stalking horse for selfish poincians are writer, purer, and better than other have taken the pledge of Father Mathew. to ride into power upon, then you are correct; people. This accounts for it. Besides, we The change already wrought in the conand there is nothing in the political action pro- are the freest nation on the globe, as well dition of the whole people of Ireland is posed by abolitionists, nor in the religious as the most enlightened, and can there- almost, through his labors, miraculous; coloreds man with impunity. This is millions, four hundred and eighty-seven one of the peculiar privileges of our thousand, three and ninety-five souls have "peculiar institution." On the morn- received the pledge from him-- and still ing after the Soiree, Father Matthew in. they come.' So entirely charmed by the Mathew's 5,487,495 temperance chil-

> > From the Washington (Pa.) Patriot. WHITE CITIZENS.

The slaveholders have ever looked with dissust upon the free colored people. They ear the influence of freemen of the same coor as their slaves, and have therefore made it a point in their policy, to treat them with ignominy, and prevent them from acquiring The Constitution of the United ding one flight of which I found myself States, unlike that of Pennsylvania and other abruptly ushered into what appeared to states, acknowledges no rights peculiar to one be both drawing and dining room. There complexion, nor disqualifications to another.

ets of his subj cts \$4,000,000,000 to replace amount of value of personal property and like the Bourbons on the throne of Frauce. wise of real estate; and the amount ought to interest of this sum, at 5 per cent, would be be such as will enable a man with his family \$200,000,000 annually; which would go so far to place Jesus Christ on the throne of this alienated world, as to support a standing artry of 400,000 missionaries of the Gospel in pagan lands, and christian lands pagamized by systems of grinding oppression and moral de gradation. The interest of the money thus wrenched from the hard, lean hands of the toiling people of Great Baitain, would build 10,000 nules of railroad every year; until the habitable globe were intersected by the iron is so very beneficial to community that it highways for the nations. The amount of principal, if divided among the 214,000,000 inhabitants of Europe, would put \$13,69 inte-

the hands of every individual! ought to be entirely annihilated. Both these The debt of the Netherlands, contracted, pinions are extremely erroneous. The truth ns all national debts are, to meet the expenses is this, the credit system is good in its proof war, past or prospective, amounts to \$865per place, but it is not proper in all places. It 000,000. To liquidate this debt would refacilitates the transaction of business on a quire a tax of three dollars and twelve and a large scale, but is detrimental when applied to half cents on every inhabitant of Europe, and small transactions. I will illustrate this. A 75 cents on every individual on the glube .--Divided among the population of Holland, the share of each inhabitant would be \$266. The burys 4,000 for cash and 4,000 for credit, for capacity of the many persons residing son, of Adams, J. M. Raymond, of Hillswages of laboring men throughout the world which he pays a small per centage more than within the limits of this Circuit, which dale, L. A. Webster, of Allen, Ethel probably do not average 20 cents a day .- if he paid cash, but is enabled by this means eminently qualify them to fill the station Judd, of Adams, B. B. Willets, of Cam-Then, at that rate, three thousand three hundred and forty millions of hard-toiling sons large his business without additional expense of labor would have to work one day in order of rent or clerk hire; and a large portion of to foot this war-bill of little Holland!

the goods bought on credit sell at a good pro-Let every Englishman read this fact, and fit on the cost before the credit expires, so look upon the hungry millions of his country- that the credit thus used, proves a valuable men, and ponder, feel and speak: During the capital. Now for the use of credit on a year 1855, one of great commercial prosperi- small scale. A farmer who owns 20 acres S. Barry, expressly recognized and acted ty, the value of all the British and Irish Pro- of land worth 1,000 dollars, and produces for upon inthe year eighteen hundred & forduce and Manufactures exported from the U- sale annually 157 dollars worth of wheat, ty two, as the only correct principle of nited Kingdom, was \$203,437,989. The ap- 25 of wool, and 25 of pork, goes to the store action in such case, the members of the propriations for the payment of the interest the first day of January and commences an of the British war-debt and for the support of account, (for he was some in debt the Fall the Army, Navy and Ordnance, during the previous and the avails of his produce have current year, amount to \$225,403,500 !!!- been used in paying up,) to be paid all up in Think of that, sl! who love humanity! The September. He buys 25 dollars worth of a principle so just in itself, and sanction- tion of representatives of the people. The war expenses, in time of peace, exceeding, by goods necessary for his family; after a little, iron machinery of that great kingdom can and get some dresses, and do not find any ble reason for so doing:

produce beyond its home consumption !!!! But let us end, if we do not begin, at home. them at another store, then the account is Let us assume the average price of cotton, at open and all the family buy what they happen the Bar and Presiding Judge, are essenall places of its exportation in the Union, to to think they wont at both places. In the tial to an orderly and harmonious adminbe 71 cents per pound. The crop for 1845 is Spring some iron is wanted to tire the wagon estimated at 872,000,000 pounds; worth, at and some nails to repair the barn, and for

the above rate, \$65,400,000. In 1854, the these the money must be paid soon, so the capital invested in the production of cotton, wool must be sold as suon as sheared to obwas \$200,000,000, and the value of the whole tain a little money for necessary use; and crop, \$76,000,000, at sixteen cents per pound. when September comes the debts due the two It may then be fair to suppose that \$1,000,- or three merchants have become large, and surprise, that his Excellency John S. Bar- ed by the Church, and the other half by iv.

000,000 have been thus invested in 1845. The the wheat crop is rather injured by the rust, ry, has appointed to the office of Presid- the session; the late incumbents being in- To mingle teligion with politics, as aboli- at night, with her crop full of worms, that if he should have a dance in his house interest of this sum, at 6 per cent., amounts and each merchant is afraid the other will get to 60,500,000; which, being deducted from his pay first and there will not be quite enough Circuit, a person residing out of the Cirthe home value of the entire crop, leaves but left for him; so on the first week in Septem-

cuit, who is a stranger to the people re-\$5,400,000, clear profit of the business itself. ber each one begins to tease him by dunning siding in said Circuit, and who, as he has Now the appropriation to the U. S. Navy, letters, and to talk hard words if there is not for the current year, was \$6,350,789!!! Let some pay coming immediately; so the farmer cotton growers ponder on this fact, and on to satisfy his tormenting creditors, carts off any feelings in common with them: another of vital interest to themselves: A four or five loads of wheat and hands over the war, to prepare for which, we are absorbing money, a part to cach, and then begs to be let opinion of the members of the Bar of this per lb.

than imprisonment to fear, whether he rob Justice of the Supreme Court of said state, and murder to conceal it, or only take the with great force and effect. money '-all preposterous. And after some remarks by O. Haw

sed by Hon. W. A. Fletcher, late Chief neighbor's money. No greater punishment

to enjoy the comforts of life; and it ought not kins, he moved the appointment of a comto be so large as to prevent the giving of credit | mittee of members of the Bar, to draft a in large business transactions where credit is necessary and beneficial. There ought to be Preamble and Resolutions expressive of Pursuant to notice, the friends of Libone exception to this provision and probably the views of the members of the Bar of erty met in the village of Hillsdale, and but one, that is where a laborer has money this county, in regard to said appoint- organized by appointing Joseph B Dawdue for labor he ought to be able to collect ment. his pay without reference to extensive ex-The following gentlemen were appointretary.

ed by the chair for that purpose. Many persons suppose the credit system N. R. Ramsdell;

ought to be favored in the highest degree Who, after a brief absence reported the Enos H. Rice, Ethel Judd, Lemuel Long, by legislative action; while others think that it works such vast injury to the public that it following Preamble and Resolutions, J. B. Dawley, D. M. Bagley, I. Chase, which were unanimously adopted by the Jeremiah Stone, Pardon Aldrich, Job A. meeting :

office:

Whereas, The Executive of this State Benjamin Stevens, Harris Stevens, Wm. pect for the local rights and interests of Lyman Pease, Joseph Woolson, B. B. the people of the Second Judicial Circuit, Willets, Moses Willets, Lucius A. Webmerchant has 4,000 in cash, and wants 8,000 and by a proper regard and the conside- ster. dollars worth of goods to stock his store; he ration due to the legal attainments and L. Long, of Litchfield, W. W. Jack-

to provide a proper amount of goods and en- of Presiding Judge of said Court, to have brin, and Wm. Savage, were added to the appointed some one of said persons to said County Committee,

> And whereas, The principle of appoin- published in the Signal of Liberty. ting to said office some person residing in The Convention then adjourned sine the Circuit, was by his Excellency, John die.

> D. M. BAGLEY, Sec. pliance with their expressed wishes, and of government, so as to bring the elders that his Excellency would not depart from and deacons more perfectly into the posied by his own express approval, without plan generally proposed, is the substitu-

> istration of Justice, which we seriously and that hereafter a third should go out apprehend the violation of the above mentioned principle, on the part of the Executive, is calculated to endanger:

ing Judge of this, the Second Judicial eligible .- Jour. of Com.

Religion forbids gambling. And "religion was no carpet on the floor, and very little must not be mingled with politics." There- furniture of any kind in the room; an old fore we must not vote for laws against gam- fashioned side-board, a few chairs, three

ling! or four pictures hang carelessly around Rsligion forbids perjury, bribery, arson, pi the walls, comprised nearly the whole racy, murder, and high treason. And "reli- furniture of the room. The breakfast tagion must not be mingled with politics."- ble was set when I went in. A large urn cit zen. Therefore we must not vote for laws against stood in the middle, surrounded by cups, perjury, bribery, arson, piracy, murder and lev, President, and D. M. Bagley, Sec- high treason. Religion forbids slavery; in other words it

The following persons were nominated forbids then, robbery, man-straling, pracy, Hon. W. A. Fletcher, O. Hawkins, and delegates to attend the Anniversary of the adultery and murder. For slavery consists of State Anti-Slavery: James N. Raymond, these, and is "the sum of all villainies." But outward show; nor was it obscured from ticipating in the national defence; and this "religion must not be mingled with politics!" me by his plainness. It showed that he strange and degrading prohibition, utterly re-Therefore we must vote for no laws against could be great without the ordinary at- puguant to the principles both of the Declaraslaverv!

Religion forbids the enslovement of the Smith, W. W. Jackson, Samuel Rounds, white laborers of the North, for the same themselves. Upon entering the room, the slaveholders. But not content with this reason that it forbids the enslavement of the Father Matthew introduced me to Mr. Insult to colored citizens, upother, and perhaps was bound by principle, and a decent res- Savage, Wm. D. Moore, D. C. Fuller, colored laborers at the South. But "religion unust not be mingled with politics." And so if laws should be made to enslave them. (according to the prediction of M'Duffie) we must not vote for laws to emancipate the white laborers of the North! If the doctrine of the objection be worth anything at all, for iteem, Mr. O'Conner has erected a splenthe purpose for which it is adduced, then it did tower on his own land, about four is as good in the case of white slaves as it is miles from Cork, in a very conspicuous lieves one word of this logic when applied The proceedings were ordered to be to white people? No one. And therefore, no one in his senses, can believe it when ap plied to the case of other people.

ing to the principles of religion in political nessing Father Mathew's faithfulness to which draw the carriage in which a bag of affairs, is the same, m substance, with that his friends. I found him entirely uncom- newspapers is deposited "-Jay's View. which hypocrites act upon who make great promising. This gentleman complained

Several of the Presbyterian Churches professions of religion, but never let religion a little of his severity towards the distillers colored people of the Union. But Congress Bar had reason to hope and expect a com- are discussing modifications of their form mingle itself with their secolar affairs so much of Cork, who had large amounts invested as to be governed by principles of honesty, in distilleries, and who could not be expecinstice and mercy, in their dealings with their ted to give their business up to their ruin. fellow men! Who would not despise such a To which Father Mathew replied in the king a white skin an indispensable for both religion as this? Let the objector himself be pointed to a professor of religion who is notonearly \$20,000,000, all that the human and something more is wanting and the girls go the most urgent, or at least some justifia- tion of election for a term, instead of for riously dishonest in all his dealings with his to prosper by the ruin of others. He said elected by the white citizens, were especially life. Rev. Dr. Cox's church in Brook- neighbors, disbonest in his political manage- he was once met by a very rich distiller, empowered by the National Legislatuee to shoes to suit them, and most of course get And whereas, Mutal respect, esteem lyn, after several meetings for discussion, ment, dishonest in his political professions, who asked him rather imploringly how prescribe the terms and conditions on which and confidence between the members of resolved on Monday evening, that one- distionest in his political promises, and what he could so deliberately plot the rain of free argroes and mulattoes may reside in the third of the number of their elders and would he say? Would he excuse it all be- so many good and unoffending people, city.' In pursuance of this grant of power, deacons should go out of office directly, cause religion "must not be mingled with po- who had their all invested in distilleries? the tohite, officers passed an ordinance (May litics?' No. He would atterly condemn In reply, Father Mathew then told with 31, 1827.) requiring all the free colored perthe man who could thus lay aside his religion every two years, and new elections be when attending to the concerns of politics.made to fill their places. The nomina- He would brand him as a hypocrite, at once, cutive, is calculated to endanger: And whereas, We have learned with a joint committee, one half to be appoint-supprise that his for new elections are to be made by And whereas, We have learned with a joint committee, one half to be appoint-supprise that his for new elections are to be made by a joint committee, one half to be appoint-supprise that his for new elections are to be made by because his religion did not control and gov-ern his politics. And he would judge right-

tionists propose, is nothing more nor less than she had the misfortune to be met by a fox, without permission from the white Mayor, he being governed by the pure principles of mo- who at once proposed to take her life; to should be fined not exceeding ten dollars; that Striped Bass .- Within the last 10 days, rahty and religion, of honesty and justice. satisfy his hunger. The old duck ap- should be take the liberty to go out of his own

50 lbs. each, have been brought to New York | will to man, and obedience to God, in all our no interest, cannot be expected to have 50 lbs. each, have seen brought to ivew York with to induct. What honest man would city fresh from the shores of the Atlantic, by political conduct. What honest man would the Long Island Railroad, which has had the object to thus? And who but knaves and de-Therefore be it Resolved, That in the effect to reduce the price from 3 to 41 cents signing men will be troubled because religion satisfy your hunger. Sha exhorted him next morning be fined ten dollars; and should is thus mingled with politics.

But Congress has made the color of a man's skin of far more importance than the virgin mulities of head and heart.

"So early as 1790, Congress passed an act prescribing the mode in which "any alien being a warrs person," might be naturalized and admitted to the rights of an American

Two years after, an act was passed for orsaucers, plates, knives and forks, spoons, ganizing the militia, which was to consist of &c., all of a very plain order-rather too veach and every free, able-bodied warrs male plain, I though for so great a man. His citizen,' &c. No other government on earth greatness, however, was not dependant on prohibits any portion of its citizens from partractions with which men of his rank and tion of Ludependence and of the Constitution, means are generally anxious to surround ment to pursue the policy most agreeable to Wm. O'Conner, an invited guest, a gen- a still more wanton and malignant one, was tleman of property and standing, and offered by the Government in the act of 1810, though not a tectotaller, an ardent admi- organizing to e Post Office Department. The rer of Father Matthew. As an evidence 4th Section chacts that "no other than a free of his devoted attachment, honor and es. wurrs person shall be employed in carrying the fund of the United States, either as a postrider or driver of a carriage carrying the mail," under a penalty of fifty dollars.

Any vagaboud from Europe, any fugitive in the case of colored ones. But who be- place, having a commanding view of the from our own prisone, may take charge of the harbor of Cork, and a view of the beauti- United States mail; but a pative born Ameriful hills for miles around. The presence can citizen, of uninpeachable morals, and of this gentleman at the breakfast afford- with property acquired by honest industry, ed me an excellent opportunity of with may not, if his skin be dark, guide the borses

> These are the in ults heaped upon the free did not stop here.

" in 1820, Congress passed a law authorizing the white citizens of the City of Washington to elect wINTE city officers; thus ionnatural way, that such men had no right soficege and office. The white officers thus good spirit the following excellent anecdote: 'A very fat old duck went out early any free man with a colored skin should prefilling her crop, and on her return home he should be fined not exceeding five dollars; 50 tons of striped bass, weighing from 10 to and acting from motives of disinterested good pealed, argued, implored, and remonstrated. She said to the fox-You cannot be pass from a Justice of the Peace, or some teso wicked and hard-hearted as to take spectable citizen, (1) he might be compelled the life of a harmless duck, merely to pass the might on a lock up-housed and the against the commission of so great a sin, any dark complexioned free man be guilty of

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

more commanding and advantageous.

NONE!

be fined not exceeding three dollars. Thus we see with what zeal the Washington Cor peration endeavors to prevent the colored citi zens from affecting the manners and fashious of their white brothren. But there are still more serious matters. A colored citizen from any of the States, taking up his realdence in the Capital of the Republic, is required within a certain time, not only to be regis tered, but also to find two freehold sureties in the penalty of five hundred dollars, for his good behavior; and if he does not, he is to be imprisoned till he consents to leave the seat of the Federal Government; and if he does not prove that he is a freeman, he shall be sold as holders of Banks. a slave to pay his jail fees!"-Ibid.

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SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN AREOR, MONDAT, DECEMBER 29, 1845.

One Dollara Year in Advance.

BANKS. In our article some weeks since, we stated that

mmon fund was raised by a continual tax the Banks of this country follow four branches or the ultimate redemption of the notes of of business. They receive money on Depo any one of the Banks that might fail. This si e, they make Exchanges between different an has been tried for sometime in New York. places, they make Leans on interest, and they We have not now the statistics where we can issue promissory Notes, which circulate as ay our hands upon them; but it is notorions money. We found, ou examination, that all hat a considerable number of the Banks on these branches of business, when properly his plan have failed; and although the notes conducted, were attended with benefits to the f all the fuiling Banks may be ultimately re public. Secure and convenient places of gen leemed, yet the result shows that the system eral Daposit were necessary in a commercia s no certain preventative against the failure community: Exchanges could be made b of the institutions connected with it. Banks with much greater advantage than spe 2. Nor was the plan of State Stock secu cie could be transported; Loans for short pe rities, afterwards adopted in New York, any riods were convenient and economical in busi more effectual. Niles' Register says of this ness transaction +; and a certain amount of

system: Paper money might be profitably substituted "There are now seventy Banks in the State for specie. But we pointed out also many and under that law. Iwenty-nine that commen-ced operations have bee : closed by legal progreat evils which have hitherto followed in the train of Banks, especially through their ess from the Comptroller, and ten have been wound up by their own Stockhold-ers. What losses have been sustained by insolvency, and promised to consider the modes by which attempts have been made to hem in these cases, we are not aware. As secure the creditors from loss. This we will new system, its results so far seem to afford no certain relief from the evil to which the old system of Banking was liable." now do.

BANK SECURITIES.

of accomplishing this have been tried:

In the discussions which constantly take place respecting Banks, in stores, bar-rooms S. The third mode of taking security from Banks was by requiring mortgages on Real and other public places, we almost invariably find some of the disputants declaring they are Estate to be executed to the State, to be collected by the Attorney General in case the "in favor of good Banks." If you question them as to the nature of a good Bank, their Banks failed to meet their engagements .-This was a provision of the General Banking maswer will be, in substance, that it is one Law of Michigan, under which the Wildca that always does as it agrees-one whose lia-Banks were organized. Mortgages were rebilities are slways met at the specified time As this is the popular idea of what constitutes quired to be given to the full extent of all the bills issued. But this act took effect when "a good Bank," we will confine ourselves to this inquiry-How can Banks best be made to speculation was at its height, and property had risen in price with each successive sale meet their liabilities?

until it had no fixed value. Owing to these Banks are created by law, and are made circumstances, real estate was received at subject to its provisions. The law rarely speaks but to command, and its requirements valuation four or five times greater than it would bring three years after. Bosides, there are sustained by threatened penalties for disois reason to believe that a vast number of bedience. It does not profess to govern the action of the Banks, except by appealing to frands were perpetrated in constituting these associations, and notwithstanding all the sethe interests and fears of the proprietors and curities nominally taken, the result was tota directors. The laws of the different States bankruptcy. The highest dividend paid by have attempted to compel the Banks to meet their engagements, in four different ways: any one Bank to its creditors we have seen stated at four per cent. The whole system 1. By making the violation of the provision

was most disastrous to the morals and the peof the charter of the Bank a criminal offence on the part of the officere. cuniary interest of the community. 2. By a forfeiture of all Now in reference to the plan of preven

Nobody doubts the ultimate redemption of its

hold \$50,000 of its notes have taken them for

money and wish to use them now. The Bank

has stopped business; its bills have deprecia-

ted; and the only resource of the holders is to

wait, at much inconvenience, till the time of

redemption, or if they be poor or necessitous,

they must sell them at a heavy sacrifice to

Thus we see that Pledges of Property

made in advance by Banks are no absolute se-

curity against failure: nor do they render a

redemption of their notes certain; nor, if re-

deemed ultimately, do these securities protec

the public from great inconvenience and con-

RESPONSIBILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS.

The fourth method we mentioned by which

he law attempts to secure the creditors of

Banks from loss, is by making the officers and

proprietors responsible. The extent of this

responsibility is various in different States. In

only to the extent of the stock they own in

the Bank; in other instances we believe the

directors are also holden in their individual

property when the stockholders are not so

holden; and in other cases, the stockholders

The latter system has prevailed in Rhode

some capitalist who can afford to wait.

runkenness or profene language, he should Banks. It is doubtless a more effectual check any, was not large. Compare this result with Bank; A provision of similar character should the losses sustained under all other systems in be required of the Michigan Banks. moon the injudicious action of Banks, then the other New England States, in New York. any penal conditions imposed upon their conin the West, and in the South, where millductors. But the slightest consideration will ons were lust at once, and an impression fashow that it can have no force on those cor vorable to the plan of making the stockholders porations whose interests will be better proresponsible cannot be avoided. moted by failure than by continuance in busi-But it is attempted to set aside the lessons ness. The conductors of such institutions, it of experience by plausible arguments. It is dishonest men, will care a thing for the char said that the only real security in any Bank ter of the Bink, after they have made all out consists in the personal character of the of it they can. Hence this provision of law

stockhohlers. If this be so, the "security' is no security at all agrinst the worst and is small indeed; for who can tell who will be most dangerous of Bank swindlers, although, he stockholders of any Bank a month hence? under some circumstances, it may have a sal Beaides, the rule, if good, will work both utary influence on honest and honorable stock ways. Would any Bank like to loan money from its vaults; and have no security for its payment but the personal character of the A third method by which Legislatures hav porrowers? Would it be willing to relinguish ndeavored to prevent the failure of Banks all claim upon the property of its debtors, and as been by requiring them to pledge propersay, "the ONLY real security we can have of ty sufficient for the redemption of the notes ask for is the personal character of those who efore they are issued. In this way, even if owe us?" Was any Bank ever known to be the Banks should fail, it was thought the pub foolish enough to lo this? Aand if Bank c would be secured from loss. Several modes

stockholders are very careful to obtain security on property, why should not the creditors 1. The Safety Fund System, by which of Banks be equally vigilant and wise? It is also said that men of character an prudence will not commit themselves in Bank where their whole property is holden for its debts. Admitting the troth of this

as ertion for the sake of argument, let us inquire the reason of this. "Men of character and prudence" have reasons for what they do or refuse to do. Why will they not take stock in a Bank where they will be holden for its debts? The answer must be that the risk of loss is too great. Now if the risk of loss be great to a stockholder who has a share in the government of the Bank and knows all its proprietors-who can examine its books every day, and scrutinize its minutest transac-

tions-how much greater is the risk of the bill holder who resides perhaps hundreds of miles distant, knows none of its managers, has no access to its books, and is utterly ignorant of its affairs? Is it wise for a farmer or a abover of "character and prodence" to take those promissory notes for his wages, do this and get as many more to do it as for the payment of which the shrewd and accomplished capitalist DARE NOT become reponsible? To our minds, the objection is it. elf an unanswerable argument why no Bank notes should be allowed to circulate without

the full responsibility of these who issue them We have thus gone through a brief con ideration of some of the nature and effects of Banks, and found them, when rightly conducted, productive of considerable advantages. while the cvils to community, as exemplified by many years experience, have also been reat. Whatever may be the conclusion of thers, we are well persuaded that the system of Banking in our country, which has hereto ore existed, as a whole, has been productive of more evil than good. Whether all Banks, non every possible basis, must necessarily work more injury than benefit to the commu-

gan Argus, and have changed its name to the "TRUE DEMOCRAT." It is Edited nity, is a question we are not now prepared to by E.R. Chase. The first number is before decide. Nor is it necessary we should. It is officient that our citizens adopt a wise and us and we must say it has surprised us judicious policy in reference to the institutions and we believe the public generally, by actually existing among them. The present the vague and indefi nite tone of its editogeneration have been educated in the use of rial articles. They look very much as Banks. Multitudes consider them indispen-

sably necessary to the proper transaction of business. We have three yet remainin committal and eulogistic 'of our young losses by Banks by requiring security in ad-Michigan, in operation. Of the other two vance, in any of these ways, it may be remark and amiable Governor elect &c'. Banks, now just resuming, we have before ed that they are not sufficient to make a good This is a controversy of the Democratexpressed our opinion. We cannot bring currency. They do not go far enough. Pa ourselves to believe that the immediate anniic party. We have no other interest per money, if it circu lates at all, can only be hilution of all these, while a large portion of in"it than the value of the objects involvon a par with specie when it can be in-tanily the business community are in favor of retained; and we have thought seriously wheth-

SENATOR BERRIEN. This gentleman has just been re-elected The true doctrine respecting Banks may be Senator in Congress by the Legislature ummed up in four words: SAFE BANKS, OR of Georgia. He stands high in the estimation of the Whig party, and if we rightly remember he has been proposed THE YOUNG DEMOCRACY. by some Whig papers as a candidate for The distinction between 'Young Demo Vice President. The Southern Recorder rats' and 'Old Hunkers' exists not only in of Nov. 28, published at Milledgeville, name but in reality. The words reprehas an address delivered by him at a sent two portions of the Democratic par Whig meeting, in which he enlarged ty one Conservative in every assential upon Annexation and Abolition. The particular, and the other Reformatory .following extract will show the views of One division is for having the party re Southern Whigs on Annexation and their main stationary in its camp, making only such alterations in the discipline as

He reiterated the maxim so long establish may be effected without changing ground ed at the South, that the South can do while the other is for abandoning such what they please with the North by being stations as are unprofitable and incon united in their measures. virulent, and taking others that will be

I did not realize the truth of the proposition, that the annexation of Texas was We have regarded the course of the necessary to the conservation of our peculiar domestic institutions. My person Young Democracy in this state with conal observation had assured me, that the siderable interest, because the reforms danger with which these were said to be they advocate are really valuable, and menaced, had been magnified by demawould be substantial improvements in our gogues and my own view was and is, and mode of government. But our observaunchangeably, whenever that danger shall really exist, that the safer, as well tions thus far have led us to doubt whethas the loftier course for Southern men er the course they are pursuing will to pursue, is to cut at once the cord which result in the attainments of their objects. hinds us to fanatics, and to meet as open and '49, to \$1,005,752. The Young Democrats wish to secure enemies rather than as confederate states. these reforms without leaving the Democrat. those who would seek thus insolently to interfere with a subject which it belonged ic party. So faras we can see, there is but one possible chance of doing this. The

Young Democrats, no matter if there be I could not doubt, since a portion of but a dozen of them, must distinctly an-Texas, from its soil and climate, was adapted to slave labour, that the South nounce to their Democratic brethren and by its admission, would acquire accession the whole world, that they are in favor of strength, in the councils of the Unionof certain objects of reform, to be accombut when I looked throughout the con plished by specified means, and that they federacy, and saw how many of our conwill vote for no member of the Demo federates were in the process of change, from the condition of slave to free States cratic party who is not nequivocally and and the utter impossibility that a consatisfactorily, for these reforms. Let these verese change would occur in any sin-Young Democrats pledge themselves to gle solitary instance, I felt that this struggle for Southern preponderance in those councils, by superiority of numbers, possible. And even then it will be doubtwas vain and idle-a war against the fate ful whether the movement will amount to which our Union with the other States to much. The Abolitionists tried the of the confederacy had destined us only Questioning System several years, and to be compensated by the essential advanfound it utterly inefficient. Candidates inges, which that Union secured to usthat it might temporarily subserve the who wanted their votes would promise views of those whose lives had been spen every thing and do nothing. We suspect in one long dream of elevation to the the result would be similar with the Presidency of these States, but that it Young Democrats, and the final concluwould not permanently promote the intersion of the matter would be, that if they ests of the South-I feared the influence of this precedent, and the everwhelming were honest and consistent they would retribution which might be brought upon be driven into independent nominations: us when circumstances should permit, and if selfish and hypocritical, they would rea majority of Congress should resolve urn to the embrace of their old assoupon the annexation of States, resting on

ciates. The Young Democrats have another border of our confederacy-No, gentlemen, the strength of th lately obtained an interest in the Michi-South, in the councils of the Union, does not depend, and in the inevitable course of events, never will result from our numerical superiority. It can be produced only by union among ourselves-by our own united counsels-by silencing the clamor of demagogues-and by baffling the intrigures, who fatten on the national crib, in servile obedience to those who

ABSTRACT OF THE POSTMASTER

GENERAL'S REPORT. The following facts are taken from the Report of the Postmaster General, just presented to Congress.

The number of Postmasters appointed during the year, ending June 30, 1845, was 3038; deaths and resignations 1897; removals 75:1; commissions expired 14; new Post Offi-

During the year 516 contractors were fined to the amount of \$10,521 50 The revenue during the year was \$4,239,-

841 80 4 520 751, 99

Expenditures Net revenue ofter deducing the commissions of Post Masters, contingent expenses, Sc. is \$2,942,217 27. The Postmaster General believes there will

be a falling off forty-five per cent in the receipts of the current year, and that there will be a diminution of the means of the Depart

ment of \$1,528,997. The saving from former rates in New Engand and New York in transportation, the current year is \$252.852.

The Railroad service is only one- tenth of the whole, while they charge one fifth of the whole.

Should there be a similar saving in letting the contracts to other districts to that effected in the Northern, it will amount in 1847, '48

Compensation to Postmasters and for Post Offices during the year ending iSoth June, 1845, was \$149,875 18. Over 2000 Postmasters resigned en acount of the new law.

The Postmaster General mentions a case of fraud on the Post Office where in one envelope, on which \$1 50 had been paid, there were counted 100 letters enclosed, which have generally fine farms, well cultivated, would have amounted to \$10 00.

The P. M. G. thinks the single sheet sysem should be restored or reduced to a quarter of an ounce for a single letter.

The great weight of the mail is by carry ing printed matter. It composes nine-tenths of the mail, yet pays only one-tenth of the expenses.

> He proposes the following reform : 5 cents each single letter under 50 miles. 10 4 11 over 50 and nuder 800.

15 " " over S00. This to continue til 1848, when the present rates shall be restotel.

He recommends the former rates on news papers, periodicals &c. with right to send them out of the mail. He urges a pre-payment of letters in all cases. He advises a limit to the number of exchange papers between Editors. He recommends the restriction of franking privileges to the old ground. The number of letters not called for the first quarter, under the new law, was S00,-

Morse's Telegraph to Baltimor, with Professor Morse's salary, costs #3244, and the receipts only \$413 44 .- True Wesleyan.

SLAVE SELLING IN RHODE ISLAND. Nearly a century ago, Rhode Island was largely concerned in the Slave Trade. The

counting room of Mark A. D'Wolf, of BRIS-

TOL, on Friday the 14th day of Novem

ber, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the benefit of

morovements, coffre trees, NEGROES, (!

The fourth part of a lot of human beings

out up at auction in the land of Roger Wi!-

iams, to be bid for by New England men-

the descendants of those who pledged their

lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor in

defence of the principle that all men have a

THE GAG RULE.

for re-adopting the Gag Rule. The motion

We were in error last week in stating that

foundation for the prosperity of some of the most opulent families in the State was laid by this nefarious busines. It seems that the though the writers were trimming their feed them, and utterly regardless of the D'Wolfs are engaged in the business still: for sails for any kind of a breeze, carfeul of State which protects them. It can be the Providence Journal of the 18th ultime

OREGON. The following extract from a letter of P. H. Burnett, dated, Fallatine Plains, Oregon, De-

cember 8, 1844, contains a just rebuke upon the foolish and wicked legislation agains t the rights of all but "white" persons, which is so.

> general in this country. We sincerely hope the Oregonians will adopt the liberal policy of Mexico and the other American States, giving equal privileges to all, rather than follow the narrow and bigotted notions of our own' country. Our legislation, excluding three-

fifths of the human race from political rights, is a disgrace to the name of republicanism.

"In your letter you request me to see that the Americans are not imposed upon by the British. 'This I will do, or try.' But there is no danger of that. We are too strong; and besides, the intelligent men who govern the H. B. Co., are most prodent and even for-bearing. We are here in the midst of En-glish. Scotch, Irish, Canadians, French and half breeds from Lord Schkirk's Colony on Red river; and yet we get along in great harmony. National animosities are not entertained by any, and the subjects of Great Britain seem desirous to live under the government of the U. States. They seem to look to that government as free and happy, and as most likely to be hiberal in her legislation. I have seen and hastily examined Hoghes' Bill to organize a territorial government here. I see that the only per-ons who can claim any thing under its provisions, are 'free white males.' haps he was not informed in regard to the character of the population in this country. I will give you some information in regard to that matter, which you may rely upon as correct; leaving it to you, and our friends in Congress, to do what may be deemed just ander the circumstances. Perhaps one-third o the population of Oregon consists of Canadian French, and persons from Red river, most of whom are mixed with the Indian blood. Upon the Wallamette, near the Methodist mission. there is a large settlement of French, who large herds of cattle, horses, hogs and some sheep. They grow a great deal of wheat, and are considered good citizens. In these plains, all around me, there are numbers of persons from Red river. I have found them generally industrious, honest, and very good heighbors. Most of them as well as the French, have Indian or half breed wives .--Besides these classes of population, we have many persons from the United States who were for years engaged as trappers or traders in the Rocky mountains. These men are among our best citizens. Many of them while in the mountains, married squaws, by whom they have children, and they still live with their wives, and are raising half-breed children. For myself, as a matter of taste, I do not admire their choice of wives; but at the time trey were married, there were no other women to marry ; and since they have determined to settle in this country, they were too honorable to abandon their and children in the mountains. By the laws of our government here, we have admitted al these classes to the full benefits of citizenship, and have given them precisely the same rights and privileges as others. Any law that would take from them their farms, the labor of years, wou ld most dreply mortify all persons in

country. I think I can safely say that all persons here, are anxious that these men should be allowed, in some way, to secure the value of their labor. Should it be thought unwise to permit them to rate as citizens.the law should give them their lands, or at least give them the privilege of selling; the purchaser obtaining by virtue of such purchase, a good title to the premises."

EMBEZZLEMENT BY ATTORNEYS. We find the following act in a Vermant

paper, approved by the Governor of that State, October 29, 1845. Read it, and judge whether its provisions are too severe, and whether a similar act would not be appropriate in our State. Will be sold at public nuction, in front of the

readiness to welcome Texas with Slavery

to us and to us alone, exclusively to regulate.

leves.

2. By requiring security of the proprietor of the Bank for the fulfilment of its liabilities, previous to its commencing business. 4. By rendering the proprietors of the Bank

responsible for all its debts. CRIMINALITY OF BANK OFFICERS.

Several statutes of this State have made the promissory note of a Bank for one deliar in officers of Banks liable to fine and imprisonpreference to silver, will do it only when he ment for wilfully disregarding or violating the believes that the note will be redeemed, and provisions of their respective charters, or hat it will be redeemed on DEMAND. Now conveying away the assets of the Bank for securities of Real Estate, State Stock, or Safety Funds-even admitting that they renfraudulent purposes. But as the crime in these cases is of a nature not easily proved, der the bill-holder ultimately secure, (which from the secresy with which fraudulent transis not always the case)-afford no absolute actions in Banks are usually managed, no in guarantee, that the paper will be converted in to specie on demand. This main requisite of siance of conviction in this State has ever come to our knowledge, notwithstending the good Banking cannot be obtained by securities of this kind. Besides, the loss to individuals great number of Bank failures that have occurred. Hence the inefficiency of penal pro- by the failure of Banks under these circumvisions against the officers, as a preventative stances, is considerable. Take the case of of failures, is apparent. one of the Red Back Banks of New York .-

The annual Message of Gov. Barry, in 1842, contained recommendations of more bills two years hence; but 500 persons who stringent penalties. It says:

"It is worthy of your serious consideration whether all cases of insolvency should not be deemed prima jacie evidence of fraud, and the directors and other officers, and all privy thereto be liable to indictment, and on con viction, to appropriate punishment. The insolvency of Banks, in most cases, results from n failure to comply, in good faith, with the requirements of law, and no good reason is perceived why those who are culpable for such negligence, should not suffer for the in jury by them inflicted on the public."

We apprehend that an act of this kind would not be sustained by public sentiment .-Banks are liable to fail from the same causes siderable loss by the derangement of business. that individuals are-misfortune, mismanagement, or dishonesty. In the first two cases, there is not necessarily any crime, nor consequently any criminal to be punished. It is not fair to suppose that all Bank failures are the result of fraud in their managers. The officers and directors may be deceived by the knavery of others, or they may be unable to meet their engagements from reliance upon the agreements of honest persons, who become unable to fulfil them. But supposing the recommendation of Goy. Barry to be carried into effect, and condign punishment meted out to every guilty officer, that would are individually holden for all the liabilities of not pay the debts of the broken Bank. the Bank, just the same as partners in mer-Hence we conclude that while a law for the

cantile business are holden. punishment of Bank swindling is right and proper, but little dependence can be placed up Island for a long time-for a quarter or a on it as a preventative of Bank failures. third of a century, we believe, and the result

FORFRITURE OF PRIVILEGES.

has been quite favorable. The State con-By an act of 1842, every Bank failing to tains but S1 towns, and a population of 108, redeem its liabilities on demand, is declared 000, and yet there are sixty-three Banks in to be insolvent, and loses all its corporate powers and privileges. This provision must each town, and a Bank to every 1,730 perof course operate strongly on all institutions sons, or one to every 450 families. There is which desire to continue business. Just in probably not another instance in the Union of proportion as they value their coporate privi- so much banking in so small a population .lages will be their carefulness lest they lose Vet we are not aware that there have been can own more than \$5,000 in any one Bank, them. A provision of this kind is said to ob more than two or three failures in the last 30 sam generally among the New England years, and the less to the public by these, if holders, and adding to the security of the lots.

exchanged for it at any time. He who takes ing them, would be either necessary or wise. er it be not absurd in us, or in the public So great and sudden a change of financial policy would, in itself be an evil. Rather le the best possible security against losses be rethe action of men who wilfully and unquired, and let them run their race till the ex piration of their charters. Then, if found profitable and advantageous to the community, their charters can be renewed with the same, or more stringent restrictions; and if and citizens, with the consent connivence experience shall show that by no possibility

and positive action of these same Demo can the public be made secure, or if the course cratic reformers. of business shall by that time have so alter-

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

the Stuarts, 36-there were 150 addition-

al offences rendered capital, during the

reign of the house of Brunswick! In the

time of George III alone, more crimes

were denounced as capital than in the

reigns of the Plantagenets, the Tudors,

1.890 temporarily committed as vagrants

ed as to demonstrate that they are unnecessary, let them cease to exist. By the act of 1845, the stockholders of th

Michigan Insurance Company have been rendered responsible for the issues of that Bank in the following manner:

"For all notes or other evidences of debt. now issued, or that may hereafter be issued by said Michigan Insurance Company, upon a more insecure. In the reign of Elizabeth refusal to pay the same by said Michigan In from 300 to 400 persons suffered, every surance Company, on demand, at its office, or banking house, in business hours, or in case year, by the hands of the public execuits insolvency, the directors and stockholder thereof, or any person who may have been dreadful state of moral disorder. It was a director or stockholder within two years

previous to such refusal to pay, or insolvency, a curious, and, in every respect, a strik their heirs, executors and administrators shall ing and extraordinary fact, stated by the be jointly and severally hable in their individ late excellent Sir Thomas Foxwell Buxual capacities, and such directors and stockholders may be sued upon any such liability ton, in the House of Commons, that whilst of said corporation, jointly or severally, and

judgment may be recovered against them, or ither of them, for all such sum or sums as they may fail to pay on such demand, whenever the payment of the same shall have been refused by said corporation on such demand and any refusal of payment by said corporation of any such evidences of debt due by it shall be presumptive evidence of insolvency And any person or persons who may hold such evidences of debt against said corporation may upon refusal of payment of the some the directors and stockholders are liable | same, by the said corporation upon demand

and the Stewarts combined. made during usual business hours, sue for the same, either the said corporation, or the direc

We learn through the kindness of M tors, or stockholders, jointly or severally.' Abraham Bogart, Jr., keeper of the fe By another section, the Bank is forbidden male department of the city prison, that to issue more bills than "twice the amount o its capital actually paid in, in coin, and conbetween the 15th of May and the 15th stantly in the vaults of said corporation; no inst., 2,909 females have been imprisonshall said corporation pay out, or put in circued; 1,016 of whom have been sent to the lation, for any purpose, the notes of any other penitentiary, 3 to the state prison, and

corporation whatever." We submit to every sensible man whethe and drunkards-many of whom were or provisions of this kind do not add much to the security of the bill-holder, without doing ches of decorum. - N. Y. Paper. any injustice to the stockholder. We would

operation, being an average of two Banks in | have this security required of all the existing PIn the Fourth Senatorial District. Banks of the State, reserving the question of the Liberty candidates Erastus Hussey the necessity of chartering new Banks to be and S. B. Treadwell, received respecdetermined by the light of future experience. In Rhode Island, we are told that no person thus providing for a large number of stock-

produced by this union. contains the following advertisement :--I dismiss the subject of the annexation 'VALUABLE PROPERTY.'

of Texas, therefore with this brief remark, that the question of constitutional power which it involves, has been deci ded-that the faith of this nation stands pledged to the people of Texas, and that creditors. All the righ', title and interest which Wm. their faithful compliance with the terms which have been proposed by the United H. D Wolf had, at the time of the making of his assignment, to the following described real to entertain any expectation that reforms States, is the only remaining pre-requisite and personal property, viz: essentially valuable should be secured by to their admission into this Union. And when that shall have been accomplished certain Coffe Plantation on the island of Cuba in good faith, I bid them God speed, with known as the 'Mount Hope Estate,' situate derstandingly refuse to advocate the as sincere and hearty good will as those about 20 miles south westerly from the city just claims of their fellow countrymen. who have most strenuously advocated the of Matanzas, and near the village of Madniga, measure, which I have as astrenuously with one undivided fourth part of all buildings. who are deprived of their rights as men opposed

> In reference to the assert ion that he estate had been seen in Boston in company with the Abolitionist C. M. Clay, he replies:

In the reign of Henry VII, according I add that he who affirms directly, or insinuates by indirection, that I did on to Hume, 2,000 criminals were executed that, or on any other occasion, give coupannually; and during the whole period that he swayed the scentre, 72,000 were put to death; yet Sir Thomas Moore averthe United States, is only limited by the

red that property and person were never pity which I feel for its victims, such a man asserts , what in the act of uttering it, he knows to be false, or he is a madman who knows not what he does assert .-Lunacy, or falshood are the only alternationer. England, nevertheless, was in a tives which can be presented to him.

'21. No petition, memorial, resolution, or other paper praying the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia or any state or Territory, or the slave trade between the States of in the reign of the Plantagentes, 4 offences | ture meets next Monday. To be of use Territories of the United States, in which it now exists, shall be received by this House, or entertained in any way whatever.' From what we had learned concerning Mr

> station: but we cannot help a strong feeling on the business of his office. your of the measure. We do not see of regret that a person like him should be how any sensible, well informed man can permitted to disgrace the State by the advoca be opposed to it. cy of Gags upon his constituents.

> > THE MILITIA SYSTEM.

The "Free State Rally and Texan We really hope that whatever else Chain Breaker," is the name of a paper the Legislature do or do not, that standing nuisance, called the Milttia system, of Texas as a slaveholding State. The will be abolished. Every paper in the object is a good one, but its anticipations State called for its abolition last winter, yet of success, from opposition on this ground, it still remains. The Detroit Advertiser he so far forgot his allegiance to them, as to ion and foolish plan any longer.

> POLITICAL ABOLITION .- The Abolition vote in the State of New York at the late election was 14,789. A year ago, 15,812. Decrease 1023-Ohio State Journal

POLITICAL WHIGERY .- The Whig vote in the State of New York at the late election tivesly 648 and 642 votes. Mr. Coe, the opposition on that ground. Neither of was 152,874. A year ago. 232,408, De-

"Sec. 1. If in any action brought against any attorney of the county or supreme courts, it shall, after judge out for the plaintiff thereon, be proved to the court, before whom the suit shall be tried, that the damages in said judgment were for money hereafter collected in the capacity of an attorney, it shall be the duty of the court to adjudge that the cause of action arose from the wilful and malicious act or neglect of the defendant, and that the defendant ought to be confined in close jail and issue execution against the body of the defendant, with a certificate thereof, stated in, or endor-ed upon such execution, unless the court shall be satisfied that the failure of such attorney to pay over the money so collected. stock, tools and utensils, belonging to said shall have been occasioned by accident and without the fault of said attorney. And such execution, with such endorsement thereon, shall have the same force and effect as in ac-

tions founded on tort. Sec. 2. If the plaintiff, praying out a writ in any action against an attorney, shall file with the authority issuing such writ, an affithat, or on any other occasion, give coun-tenance to a fanaticism, my abhorrence of which, often expressed in the Senate of publicanism! ubick, often expressed in the senate of publicanism! on demand, and that his said action is instituted to recover the same-such writ may issue as an attachment against, and be served upon Mr. Chipman of Michigan made the motion the body of the defendant.

DUTY OF POSTMASTERS.

Postmasters are authorized to frank letters to publishers in certain cases. Here is the authority.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Appointment Office, [COPY]

Sept. 18, 1845.

SIR:-In reply to your letter of the 3d inst., you are informed that it is the duty of a Postmaster to inform Publishers when their papers or pamphlets are not Chipman we expect but little from him that taken out of his office; and he is authowould be credetable to the State, or to his rized to frank the letter, it being strictly

Very respectfully your ob't. serv't., W. MEDILL, 2d Asst P. M. Gen'l Philo White, Esq. Racine Wis. Ter'y.

OF The Washington (Pa.) Patriot says, that at the election for Speaker of the U.S. House of Sepresentatives, the nine votes cast for Mr. Norris, of Naw Hampshire, were given by Southern members who would not vote for Davis because, once, and only once, and Marshall Expounder have sensible vote against the Gag Law. This was his articles against continuing this oppress- only offence, but they will never forgive him for it. Norris never was guilty of this act, and hence got the reward of his servility in the votes of the ultra South.

It is a fact worthy of observation, that all the candidates voted for, were Northern men.

An Anti-Bank Society has been formed in Lasalle county, Ill. The members pledge themselves not to receive or use bank notes or scrip of any kind, and to deal in gold and Any more statistics, Mr. Journal?-Cleveland silver only. There is not now a bank in the State. "A burnt child," &c.

Hildente the are during and assessing at 200

appears to us to be delusive. Florida, a new slave-holding State, was admitted at the last session: how many of the 52 Senators opposed its admission on that

dered to be imprisoned five days for brea ground? Not one! Of the 223 members in the House, how many opposed it because the Constitution authorized the holding of slaves? Not one ! so far as we recollect. Michigan, certainly, made no Whig candidate, lost his election in con- our two Whig Senators, nor of our three erease, 78,583. sequence of a mistake in writing the bal- Democratic Representatives, took that posi-

tion.

only were made capital-in the times of they should be presented at the comthe Tudors, 27-and under the sway of mencement of the session. A public

meeting has been held in Detroit on the subject. The Marshall Statesman (Whig) has a well written editorial leader in fa-

started in Boston to oppose the admission

PETITIONS.

was made by Mr. CHAPMAN, of Alabama, and was voted for by Mr. Chipman, with eleven other Northern doughfaces. The Rule reads thus: Those who inted to circulate petitions for extending the right of Suffrage should do it FORTHWITH, as the Legisla-

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

MEXICO.

whether there will be war with England .--It is fashionable with our politicians to declaim about "poor, feeble, ignorant, There is undoubtedly a good chance for war; and in the same circumstances one hundred priest-ridden Mexico." In one respect, years ago, war would have been highly prohowever. Mexico has set us a noble exbable. But times have altered, and wars are ample. She liberated every slave within now too expensive and calamitous to be her bounds: while our independence has lightly entered into. Those who are fearful been enjoyed for sixty-eight years, and can adjourn their apprehensions for the prewe have now about five times as many sent, as Oregon is now occupied jointly by slaves as we had when that independence the United States and Great Britsin, and no was achieved! Yet we boast of being collision can well take place until twelve "the freest country on the face of the months notice to quit shall have been given by one party to the other, in conformity with earth !!

The decree of President GUERREG, promulgated in 1829, was as follows:

"The President of the United Mexican States, to the inhabitants of the Republic:

Be it known: That in the year 1829, being desirous of signalizing the anniversary of our Independence by an act of national Justice and Benificence, which may contribute to the strength and support of such inestimable blessings, to se-Hunt or Ridgebury, for magnetic information concerning property which had been stolen cure more and more the public tranquility, and reinstate an unfortunate portion of our inhabitants in the sacred rights granted them by nature, to be protected by the nation, under wise and just laws, according to the provision in article 30 of the Constitutive act; availing myself of the extraordinary powers granted me, I have thought proper to decree:

1. That Slavery be exterminated in the Republic. 2. Consequently those are free, who,

up to this date, have been looked upon as Slaves. 3. Whenever the circumstances of the

public treasury will allow it, the owners of Slaves shall be indemnified, in the mann er which the laws shall provide."

			The second second second	
CENS	us of M	IICHIGAL	N.	It has become an established u
The Free Pr	ess has th	e Census	complete,	the second se
as follows:	and the second		J Bolin	Congress, so anicent that the m
Counties.	1840.	1845.	Gain.	men runneth not to the contrar lay the greater part of busine
Allegan,	1,785	3,158	1,375	ten the Christmas holidays.
Barry,	1,078	2,602	1,524	- There are a second and the second s
Berrien,	5,011	7,941	2,930	The National Intelligencer
Branch,	5,714	9,070	5,355	after Congress had been in se
Calboun,	10,599	15,749	5,150	weeks, says that "the two Hous
Cass,	5,710	8,078	2,968	gress are getting slowly under
Chippews,	594	1,017	485	The House of Representatives
Clinton,	1,614	5,011	1,397	pleted its organization, but the
Eaton,	2.379	4,616	2,237	but half-way through the tedious
Genesee,	*5,191	9,266	4,075	of appointing its committees."
Hillsdale,	7,240	11,125	9,885	But as the question of admitt
Ingham,	2,498	5,267	2,769	must be acted upon before th
Ionia,	1,923	5,004	5,081	January, bills for this purpose
Jackson,	13,130	16,852	5.722	introduced in both Houses. T
Kalamazoo,	7,580	10,192	2,812	
Kent,	2,587	6,153	3,566	Senate was referred. That in
Lapser,	5,542	5,514	1,972	was introduced by Mr. Dougla
Lenawee.	17,889	23,011	5,122	shape of a joint resolution.
Livingston,	7,430	10,789	8,559	A very large number of rem
Mackinaw,	923	1,686	743	against admission of Texas a
Macomb,	9,716	13,509	5,795	State, were presented by Mr. A
Monroe,	9.922	13,556	8,454	moved their reference to a se
Oakland,	23,646	50,288	6,642	mittee of one from each State.
Ottawa,	704	1,453	751	ton, of Alabama, moved to
Saginaw,	892	1,218	529	remonstrance to the Committee
Shiawassee,	2,103	3,829	1,726	A TA SECRETING PROPERTY AND A PROPER
St. Clair,	4,606	7,680	\$.074	tories, which takes precedence
St. Joseph,	7,068	10,097	3,029	lect committee. This motion
Van Buren,	1,910	3,743	1,833	and so the remonstrance was
Wash'enaw,	25,571	26,379	5,408	the Committee on Territories.
Wayne,	24,173	32,267	8,094	Mr. Adams then presente
Carlot Contact and the	and the second second	Therefore barries	1	Service and the service and the service of the serv

tions that if England pursues her usual policy, war was highly probable, unless we existing stipulations. This notice has not consent to her demands. The General been given, but probably will be by the United perhaps intends to secure the support of States during the present session of Congress.

the war party. On the 15th, a debate on these resolutions sprung up, Mr. Mangum A NOVEL CASE .- A case come before Jusreplied to Gen. Cass. and Mr. Allen, of ice, Stone, lately says the Daulury, Ct. Times, which was something 'new under the Ohio, to Mr Mangum; and Mr. Archer, sun.' Mr Francis Fairchild brought an action of Va. replied to Mr. Allen. of book debt, of five dollars against a Mr.

Commercial.

trade, of the exchanges, and from "the onin-

they should be defiled.

from him. As we understand it, Mr. Hunt agreed to pay five dollars for the detection of the thief. This was accomplished, a la mag netical process but Mr. Hunt refused payment. on the ground that the manner in which the money was taken was incorrectly stated .-The trial resulted in favour of magnetism. MINERAL DISCOVERIES .- The Wisconsin Republican says, rich specimens

of copper and silver ore have recently been discovered on the Menomonie river. by a party from Green Bay. monstary affairs of the country, as the heart

Congressional. has become an established usage with ress, so anicent 'that the memory of unneth not to the contrary, to dehe greater part of business till ofe Christmas holidays.

winter, and that the opening spring will witness an expansion of business, in all its ramie National Intelligencer of Dec 13 fications. The great demand for flour a-Congress had been in session two broad, and the change which it causes in s, says that "the two Houses of Conour trade with England, too, indicates such are getting slowly under way .-a state of affairs. As wheat and flour go House of Representatives has comup, cotton, and manufactured goods, come d its organization, but the Senate is down. Stimulated by this relation, large

alf-way through the tedious operation imports will be the result, and the country will be flooded with goods of foreign manut as the question of admitting Texas facture, whose reduced prices, on account of be acted upon before the first of the bread scarcity, will enable them to comary, bills for this purpose have been pete with our own productions. The state of the banks, as indicated by the last quarterly duced in both Houses. That in the report, show a steady and large increase of te was referred. That in the House circulation. On the first of February last introduced by Mr. Douglass, in the the total loans and investments of the banks of this state, were \$84,501,202; on the first very large number of remonstrances of May, \$88,004,486; on the first of August, ast admission of Texas as a Slave \$87,771,528; and on the first of November, were presented by Mr. Adams, who \$92,560,630;-showing an expansion, in these particulars, of over \$8,000,000. The circad their reference to a select comlation increased, fiom \$13,513,402 in Febru e of one from each State. Mr. Housary, to \$21,595,369, on the first of November. of Alabama, moved to refer the This expansion of the currency of the state, instrance to the Committee on Terriand the impetus given to business through the , which takes precedence of a se-

produce operations, has had a most favorable effect, everywhere. It has reached all classes and conditions-affected all, some less, and some in a greater degree.

Banks are subject to periodical expansions r. Adams then presented sundry d contractions. The one, too frequentl

The papers are discussing the question pared to that of the Scribes and Pharisees, Potatoes in Vermont .- We hear sad acwho followed Jesus Christ to the judgcounts from all quarters, of the destruction of ment hall of Pilate in pursuit of innocent potatoes. Most of those that were apparentblood, but would not enter the house lest ly sound when put into the cellar, are now more or less affected, and in some instances,

> cribs have been ruined before the owners were Gen. Cass has presented a series of aware of danger. So far as we are informed, esolutions looking towards putting the the immediate cause of this is the heat and country in a state of complete defence moisture generated in large piles, we mean by land and by sea, in reference to a war accumulations of even a foot or two in depth. with England. He supported them in a The only salvation soems to be, to spread sensible speech, and avowed his expectathin and keep cool and dry.

> > "Statistics of the Wollen Manufacto ries in the U. States," have just heen published by Wm. H. Graham, 158 Nassau st. The book purports to give the location, name of chief proprietors, No.of sets of condensing cards and strands and kind of goods made in each Woolen Factory of the United States. Of these

we learn from this book that there are 28 in Maine, (not including small woolcarding works,) 58 in New Hampshire,

141 in Massachusetts, 75 in Vermont, 40 ANN ARBOR, Dec. 26, 1845. in Rhode Island, 128 in Connecticut, The Buffalo Pilot, whose money articles are generally sensible, has a column of re- 326 in New York, 10 in New Jersey, marks on the financial condition and prospects 101 in Pensylvania, 4 in Delaware, 16 of the country. The writer anticipates a in Maryland, 18 in Virginia, 80 in Ohio, general revival of the speculating spirit. He 9 in Kentucky, 6 in Indiana, 6 (small) says :- "The general financial relations of the in Michigan, 6 in Illinois, 7 in Wisconcountry are now in a highly prosperous and sin, 2 in Missouri, 2 in Iowa, 4 in North flourishing condition. It is now sometime Carolina, 1 in South Carolina, 3 in since we had one of those severe revulsions Georgia, and 2 in Tennessee: in trade and finance, which have heretofore Total in the Union, sbake u business to its foundation. In all the 1.042 eastern cities-those which operate upon the

Suspension Bridge at Niagara Falls .-Charles Ellet, Jr., Esq., a celebrated engineer does opon the animal system, whose every of Philadelphia, has within a few days past, pulsation is felt to the extremities-money is n company with Major C. B. Stuart, of Robundant. And we come to the conclusion. chester, inspected the localities in the vicinity from the present condition of our foreign of Niagara Falls, with a view of ascertaining the practicability of a suspension bridge across ions of these most conversant with those the Nisgara river. There is a point about a things, that it will so continue through the mile and a half below the sataract, and near the whirlpool, where the distance from one high bank to the other does not exceed 700 feet. The cost of a hanging bridge at that point, of sufficient strength to sustain the weight of a railroad train or any other burden which may be placed upon it, and made in the best and securest manner is estimated by Mr. Ellet, at \$200,000. He offers to construct such a bridge for that sum, and to subscribe \$20,000 to its stock.

> Speaking of the complaints of certain politicians of his day, that the Clergy preached politics,-the venerable Dr. Stillman very justley remarked, that" it was not because the Clergy preached politics, that those politicians complain, but because of the politics they preached."

MARRIED,

By Rev. G. Beckley, on the 19th instant, Mr. OLIVER BIRD and Miss ELIZA COLYER. both of Ann Aroor.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT. Please insert in the columns of the Signal, the following 'acknowledgment of receipts in Michigan, in aid of education among the refu-

gees from Southern bondage. Jackson.-Lonsan Wilcox, \$1,00,

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FLAX SEED.

Important to Farmers. THE subscriber has now erected a Mill for manufacturing LINSLED OIL. The location

leceased, complainant, es. Loren Mille, Elijah W Morgan and William S. Maynerd, defendante. BY virtue of a dec etal order issued out of the court of chancery of the State of Michthe Mill is 5 miles north of Fentonville, Gen-e Co., Mich. This location will accommo te Co., Mich. This location will accommo te the farmers in Genesee, Laper, Shiawasee d a part of Livingston and Oakland Counties. te Mill is capable of grinding 10,000 bushels Seed. And I hope to be able to get that antity another year. The Flax Crop is be-ved to be the best that the farmer can raise.— the State of New York, in some sections igon, I shall expose to sale to the highestbidder, at the Court House in the Village of Ann Atbor, Washtenaw county, on the 23d day of Sep-tember next, at 1 o'clock, P M., of that day, the following described promises situate, to wit: "situate, lying and being in the town of Ann Arbor, in the county of Washtenaw and Sinte of Michigan: Beginning at the centre of Whites Road, so called, on the west line of section 29, ch are acknowledged to be equal to any other raising wheat, the farmers have proven by an in town two south of range six enst; thence south on the line of the said section and on the erience of 3 or 4 years, that they can make e money at raising flax seed at one dollar per el than they can at raising wheat at the pri ordinarily brings. shall have a quantitity of seed ready cleaned sowing to furnish those who cannot procure will contract seed at one dollar per bushel,

e delivered at the Mill next fall or winter, good assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries ekery, and Hardware, and all the materials minting kept constantly on hand. ash paid at all times for Flax Seed.

D. L. LA TOURETTE. ong Lake, Dec. 22, 1845. 243-3m

BOOKS! BOOKS!!

At Perry's Book Store. et door East of the N. York Cheap Store. HE subscriber has just opened and is now ready to sell the most extensive assortment of OKS, BLANK BOOKS and STATION-

ERY, offered in Ann Arbor. His stock consists of SCHOOL BOOKS

tearly every variety in use in this State-tories, Biographies, Travels, Memoirs, Mis-aneous, Religious and Classical Books. BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, variety of size, style and binding. Some

AYER BOOKS, POEMS & ANNUALS attifully bound for Holyday gifts. Parents others wishing to make splendid holyday sents at small cost, will do well to call at ry's and make their selections from a full

Don't delay. lso, on hand the largest assortment of PAt ever offered west of Detroit; such as Cap Cap, Letter, Franch Letter, Bankers Post ying, Tissue, Card Back, Envelope, and J

a of note paper, with a full assortment of el Pens, Quills, Waiers: Black, Blue, Red, Copying Ink; Sand, Inkstands, Folders, Holders, Stamps, Motto Seals, Gold and er Wafers, India Rubber, Peneils and Points, selon s, and many varieties of Visition Cond lop. s. and many varieties of Visiting Cards. Also, GOLD PENS, an article combining gance with economy. He has on hand od selection of Books suitable for Family hool District and Township LIBRARIES. Family, t will not be possible to name all the articles his line: Suffice it to say, that his assortment general and chesper than was ever before ofd in this village. He has made a rangements in New York hich will enable him at all times to obtain any-ing in his line direct from New York at short tice, by Express. It will be seen that his fa-ities for accomodating his customers with artiis not on hand is beyond precedent, and he is and willing to do every thing reasonable to ke his establishment such an one as an enstened and discerning community require, and he pes to merit a share of patronage. Persons shing any article in his line will do well to ll before purcharing elsewhere. If you forget s place, enquire for Perry's Bookstore, Ann

r, Upper Village-2d door East of Main eet, on Huron street. WM. R. PERRY. December, 1845. 243-tt

Manhattan Store.

rner of Jeffer son Avenue and Bates street, Detroit. BE sure and visit the Manhattan Store when are making purchases. The gcols which bu will find there are excellent in quality and asonable in price. We have ood Heavy Sheetings, Alt Alapacas,

enst. containing fity-one acres of land be the same more or less," or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the amount actually. due Merinos, Muslin Delaines, on said mortgage together with costs of sale. Cashmeree, Calicos,

2851gnee of mortgage. By HAWKIN's & PLATT, his attornies. Ann Arbor, Sept. 26, 1845. 231

line of section thirty-two, forty rods south of the south west corner of the said section to a stake; thence east at right angles with said section line thirty roles: thence north and parallel with said section line to the centro of said Whites' road.----Thence south seventy five degrees west in the centre of the said road to the place of beginning, containing thirty-three acres and sixty-five hun-litedills of an acres of land more or less. GEO. DANFORTH, Master in Chancery. Master in Chancery. Joy & Pourran, Sol's. Dated, August 11th, 1845. 224 The above sole is posponed until the 20th day of October A. D. 1845 at the same hour and

In Chancery---Ist Circuit.

George F. Porter, administrator of Oliver Kane,

GEO. DANFORTH.

139

Master in Chancery. Dated, Sept. 23d, 1845. The above sale is postponed until the 17th day f November, A. D. 1845, at the same hour and

GEO DANFORTH, Master in Chancery. Dated. October 20th, 1845. The above sale is postponed until the 25th hay of November, A. D. 1845, at tha same hour

GEO. DANFORTH, Master in Cchancery.

Nov 15th 1845. The above cale is postponed until the 23d day of December next, at the same place and time of day. GEGRGE DANFORTH, day.

Dated, Nov 25, 1845, The shows 25, 1845, The above sale is postponed until the 7th day f January, A. D. 1846, at the same hour and

GEO. DANFORTH,

Dated, Dec, 3d, 1845.

Mortgage Sale.

lace.

DEFAULT having been made in the pay-ment of a certain sum of money secured to be paid by a certain indenture of mot gage bear-ing date the thirteenth day of June, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven, exe-cuted by Christopher Mullen and Thomas Mullen of the town of Northfield, in the county of Washtennw and State of Michigan, to Thomas Gilluly of said town, county and State, which mortgage was duly recorded in the Register's ffice of the county of Washtenaw, aforesaid, on the thirteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty seven, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in Liber num-ber five of mortgages at page one hundred and seventy eight which mortgage has been duly as-signed to one John Riley of the city, county and State of New York. And default having also been made in the con-ditions of said mortgage, to suit or proceeding at law having been instituted to recover the whole

or any part of the money now due or claimed to be due on the mortgage, and by virtue of the several defaults, there is now claimed to be due

on said morrgage, the sum of two hundred and seventy four dollars and seventy nine cents: No-

tice is therefore hereby given, that in pursuance

of a power of sale in said motgage contained, will be sold at the outer door of the Court House, in the village of Ann Arbor, in the County of Washtenaw aforesaid, at public auction on the second day of January next (A. D. 1846) at ten

o'clock in the forenoon of said day, in pursu-ance of said power of sale all and singular the

premises described in said mortgage as follows: "Being all that certain tract of land situated in

the town of Northfield in the County and State aforesaid being the north east quar'er of the south

west fractional quarter of section numbered thirty one in township numbered one south of range six

Total, 212,867 804,225 92,018 "Including four towns set off from Lapee county since 1847.

HENRY AND CASSIUS M. CLAY. - A Whig Correspondent of the N.Y. Herald unites from Lexington, Ky:

Mr. Clavs course, through life, has the kind was laid upon the table, upon proved him as decidedly antagonistic to which Mr. Adams remarked that he preabolitionism as he is to loco focoism; and sumed that it was intended not to give the I assure you upon a full knowledge of the remonstrants a hearing, and that the admatter. THAT NO ONE GIVES A HEARTIER APPROVAL OF THE LEXINGTON AFFAIR mission of Texas was to be consummated THAN DOES MR. CLAY HIMSELF." ["!!!] as early as possible, without regard to the

mittee.

THE REPUBLICAN CREED.

The Washington Union is republishing the resolutions of the Baltimore Convention, as with presenting such as were in his poslandmarks for the party. Among them is the following, which pledges the whole party against even the discussion of Antislavery topics in Congress. The party are thereby pledged against any action respecting the Slavery or Slave-trading of the District of Columbia. Who would be such a "Democrat?"

"Resolved, That Congress has no power, under the constitution, to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States: and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining otherwise order. to their own affairs, not prohibited by the Con stitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists, or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not effect. to be countenanced by any friend to our political institutions."

IF The Argus is out in favor of the "sin gle district" system, of the Senate districts in the revision of the Constitution of the State, and makes a classification of counties to show that the plan is practicable. The leading Whig and Democratic papers have naus. now avowed themselves favorable to this change, and it will doubtless be carried. 'The same arguments that go to sustain the plan of single Senate districts, in our opinion, go for single Assembly districts. We hope both will be carried. It will do much to break up the cliques which control counties, and bring the Members and Senators to a more rigid accountability to their constituents .- Alb. Pat.

OF Mr. Elliott, who killed young Ken dall in Washington city, has been released. The Grand jury have refused to find a bill against him, on the ground that he slew Kendall in his own defence. His counsel immediately moved Judge Crawford for his release from prison, and was granted.

TThe Canada papers speak of a very severe winter and of the snow being fifteen deep in some places.

other similar remonstrances from citizens uddenly follows the extreme of the other, of various other parts of the State of New and great is the embarrassments which it York, also from the States of Pennsylvacreater. It is to be feared that such will be nia, Maine, Massachusetts and Indiana, the effect of the present expansion, if past exand moved their reference to the com-

committee. This motion prevailed,

so the remonstrance was referred to

perience has not taught wisdom to those having the management of our monetary in-On another occasion a remonstrance of stitutions. In 1887, prior to the great revul-

sion, the balance of immediate liabilities was \$37,418,459 over the specie. Now they are \$45,328,918, being not only greater in fact, but greater in proportion to the immediate cash resources.

The favorable state of the money market in New York, is indicated not only by the firmwishes of those who were opposed to that ness of stocks, but from the fact that the last measure. He should submit to the desteamship brought over large amounts of cision, and content himself hereafter this description of investments, to be disposed

of on foreign account. ession, or should be sent to him, and The movements of flour have been active. At Boston, for the week ending the 25th leave it to the House to dispose of them ult., the receipts were 43,000 bbls. The rein such way as it might deem proper .-ceipts at New York during the season, were To which the SPEAKER replied that, after 2,200,000 bbls. The shipments from Rothe decision of the House already exchester, were 102,478 bbls, and the re-

pressed, he should, as regarded all similar ceipts of wheat 250,995 bush. The producremonstrances that might be presented, tion of Illinois for 1845, is 6,500,000 bush .: direct the Clerk to make the entry on Indiana, 8,000,000; Michigan, 7,000,000 .the Journal that they were ordered to lie The exports from the 1st of September to on the table, unless the House should November 22d, were 150,421 bbls. flour .-Since, the shipments have been active, and

large amounts ot wheat and flour have gone Thirty five other members of Congress out." presented similar remonstrances, which In Buffalo, Dec. 20, the price of flour was

were laid upon the table. \$5,061

Mr. Rockwell presented the resolutions New York, Dec. 16 .- Ashes-The market of Connecticut, and Mr. Cranston of the is firm for pots at \$5,75, and dull for pearls Legislature of Rhode Island to the same at \$4.25.

Flour -There is a good demand for ship-Mr. Culwer of New York presented a ment, at \$6,25; and even \$6,511, but holders generally ask \$6,573 for Genesee. memorial for the abolition of slavery and

There is but hitle doing in Wheat in our the slave trade in the District of Columvillage. The price to day 18 871 cents. Pork bia. It was laidon the table 108 to 25. brings 41 to 5 cents. We notice that it has Mr. Chipman was among the yeas and declined in Cincinnati, the best quality selling Mr. Hunt and Mr. McClelland among the for 4 cents.

Mr. Woodbridge introduced a bill to apply alternate sections of the public lands towards the completion of works of

internal improvement in the State o Michigan, and for other purposes.

A discussion ensued on the appointment of Chaptains, upon which Mr. Chipman, of Michigan, took ground against their

being paid because it was unconstitutional. He was excused from voting. How scruplous people are sometimes! Mr. Chipman can transcend the Constitution by supportig the Annexation of Texas, and hope.'

25,000 slaves to this Union, and give foreign slaveholders a three fifths representation for their Slaves: but by the formal-

ity of appointing a chaplain, he is completely overwhelmed! His conscientiousness is without parallel, unless it be com- than I am, no one can avail against it."

Isaac M. Dimond, S1,0J, Mrs. Dimond, 75 cts. and 2 pr. Socks at 371cts. each, \$1,50, Miranda C. Dimond, 25cts. Joseph Beebe \$1,00, Henry Smith 10 cts., Collection at Brick Church \$1,48, Rev. \$6,58

C. W. Fitch 25 cts. Leoni .- Mrs. Sullivan 50 cts.

Ann Arbor.-Deac. Parsons \$1.00 Anna Aroor.—Desc. Parsons \$1.00 Hannah N. Pruden \$1,00, R. Hall \$1,00 C. Mosely \$1,00, C. J. Garland \$1,00, E. Porter \$1,00, G. Beckley \$1,00, Mr. Minnis (Shoes) \$1,25, Dr. Hill 59 cts. W. Kinsley 50 cts. Mra. Kinsley 25 cts A. Pulhemus 25 cts R. Davidson 50 cts. Cash 50cts. S. Felch 50 cts. Dr. Cowles 25 cts. Wm. Mead 25 cts. D. Smith 25

50

cts. L. Mills 50cts. A. De Forest 371 cts. T. B. Freeman 25 cts. Rev. Mr. Bib-\$13,121 bins 25 cts. Yusilanti. - A. L. Chase 5) cts. J. M. Brown (Goods) 50 cts Stranger (Goods) \$1.50 50 cts.

Detroit -S. M. Holmes \$3,00. Mrs. \$6,00 Cue \$3,00.

Sum Total.' \$27,601 P. S.—Am happy to acknowledge 50 Apple trees from Dea. Fish, of Birmingham. HIRAM WILSON.

Dawn Mills, C. W. Dec. 19, 1845.

TFTHE BURNING OF THE TOWER OF LONDON, where many kings and princes Dissolution of Copartnership. have suffered imprisonment and death, has drawn nuch public attention to that noble structure.-The loss of the trophies is great and can never be replaced. The amount of human suffering within in its walls has been incalculable. Sherman's Lozenges could not have saved the head of Lord Hastings or the Duke of York, although they have saved many a one from death by conthe late partners of the said firms, who is duly sumption and neglected coughs or colds. A few authorized to receive the same and all debts due of the Cough Lozenges will allay the most dis ressing cases in a few minutes and entirely relieve them in one or two days. The Campho Lozenges cure the headache in less than the time

we are writing about them. The most skepticil need but 10 minutes use of them to be convinced. John M. Moore, Esq. Editor of the

Tattler, tells us they cured him in the above short space of time although he had no faith in Many such instances have come to our them. knowledge. These valuable a rticles are sold at o the old customers of Harris, Partridge &

ho sleigh-	Ann Arbor.					
and a second	RECEIPTS OF THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.					
nce.	FOR THE PRESENT WEEK. Opposite each subscriber s name will be found					
	the amount received, in cash or otherwise, with the					

1,00 to 294 or Dec 14 1846 1.00 to 255 or Oct 27 1846 1,00 to 293 or Dec 7 1546 1,00 to 280 or Sept 7 1846 1,00 to 274 or July 27 1846 1,00 to 294 or Dec 14 1846 5) to 279 or Aug 31 1846 1.00 owes 2.36 1,06 owes ,90 2,83 to 283 or Sept 28 184

1.00 Wheaton Sanunda 1,00 John Tuttle Mahlon Covert 1.00 to 283 or Sept 28 1846

Geo Culver

FROM MAINE TO MISSISSIPPI, FRO Full Cloths. assimeres, OREGON TO FLORIDA,

27 28 29 30 31

there is a constitutional pre-disposition to con-

sumption, it keeps the insidious destroyer at bay,

and we venture to affirm that no one ever died

of that complaint, who had recontrse to this rem-

edy when the first symptoms of its approach ap

peared. Thousands who have sought another cli-

and all of those diseases of the organs of respi

G. F. KENT.

Ann Arbor, Dec. 23, 1845.

Balsam. See advertisement of

Vestings, Broadcloths The wonderful effects of Wistar's Balsam of Ginghan Shawls, Ribbons, Linen Cambric Hokis, Laces Wild Cherry in curing all diseases of the lungs, Sec. Sec. Sec. are as familiar as household words. Where

Red and white Flannels,

Tickings,

Batring, Cotton Yarn, Wicking, White Car pet Warp. Colored do. do., Straw Ticking Bleached Cottors of all qualities, Fine unbleach ed Cottons, Barred Muslins, &c. &c. Also, FEATHERS and PAPER HANG-

Lace Veils.

Gloves,

Hosiery,

Green Barrege,

244-6m

INGS, Bordering, Window paper, Fire board papers, Traveling Baskets. First rate TEA and COFFEE, &c. &c.

mate in the hopes of being relieved from Bron-And other articles too numerous to mention chitis and Consumption, and who have laid their armers cannot fail of finding the Manuattan bones in a foreign land, with none but stranger Store a desirable place to do their trading. No pains will be spared in waiting on customers to perform the last sad offl ces of respect, might all are invited to call and examine our good's be-fore making their purchases. While we are now be living in health, encircled by friends and kindred, had they betaken themselves to this inonfident that all who examine our stock will buy, yet we will take no offence, if after show fallible remedy, instead of going into voluntary ing our goods, people choose to trade elsewhere. W. A. RAYMOND. exile. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis Pleurisy, Sore Throat, Rheumttism, Croup;

Detroit, Dec. 25, 1845. IN ATTACHMENT.

Guy Beckley rs. Myndart Lang. In Justice's Court, before Edwin Thompson, Eeq. Jus-tice of the Peace in and for

THE undersigned have this day by mutual consent dissolved the Copartnerships herenent has been issued by the above named Jus-ice of the Peace, against the goods, chattels, lights credi a and effects of the above named poore existing between us under the names an s yle of Harris, Partridges & Company, Patridge. Kent & Company, and H. & R. Patridge & Company, at Ann Arbor, by virtue of an Indent-ure made the twenty-first day of October, A. D. elendant, in favor of the above named plaintiff. at 1 P. M. and that the trial of the said cause is djourned to the 16th day of March. 1846, at 1 P. M., at the office of the said Justice in the ighteen hundred and forty-two, and all demands of whatever name or nature due all or any of illage of Ann Arbor, in said county. GUY BECKLEY, Plaintiff. aid firms are to be paid to H. B. Harris, one of

DISSECTED MAPS .- An instructive and

by said firms are to be paid by said H B. Harns. H. B. HARRIS, HARPER PARTRIDGE, amusing article for the young, for sale at PERRY'S BOOKSTORE. REUBEN PARTRIDGE, Dec. 23. CABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS for 244-3w "Steam Foundry." Dec. 23 THE undersigned having bought the entire interest of H. & R. Partridge and Geo. F A NNUALS.-A large and valuable assort-ment of Annuals for 1816, together with many other splendidly bound books, suitable for Kent in the "Steam Foundry," Ann Arbo will manufacture all kinds of Castings to orde Ann Arbor and will be happy to furnish any kind of Casting presents, for sale at PERRY'S BOOKSTORE.

and for sale by

Dec. 12, 1344.

H. & R. Partridge, & Co., and Partridge. Kent & Co., and to all others who may favor them FEATHERS and PAPER HANGINGS may be found at all times at the MANHATTAN STORE, Detroit. W. A. RAYMOND. H. B. HARRIS, E. T. WILLIAMS. Ann Arbor, Dec. 26, 1846. 244-1 Dec. 25, 1844. 244-6m SHAWLS. Dress stuffs of all kinds, Lace Veils, Cravats. Ribbons, &c. &c. At the Loss by Fire. HOWARD, as Agent for the PROTEC M. TION INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford MANHATTAN STORB, Detroit. W. A. RAYMOND. 244-6m

Dec. 23.

continues to insure Dwellings, Barns, Mills, Merchandize, and all other insurable property. Dec. 25, 1845. on as low terms as any other good Company in the United States. Office opposite old Bank o BROAD CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Vestings, Satinetts, Gents. Cravats. &c. &c. cheap at the MANHATTAN STORE, Detroit. W. A. RAYMOND. Ann Arbor, Dec. 12, 1845. Dec. 25, 1845. IN CHANCERY-2d CIRCUIT.

214

WHOEVER wishes to buy their goods to good advantage, must not think of making their purchases till they have looked over the goods and prices at the MANHATTAN STORE, WARHATTAN STORE, Between Ruel Smith, et. al. Complainants and E. W. Morgan, et. ul, Defendants. IN pursuance and by virtue of a decree in this cause, I shall sell at public auction, at the

Dec. 25, 1845. Court House, in the village of Ann Arbor, on the eighth day of Fedruary next, at noon, Lots 500 Kegs of Eastern Nails, just received Eleven, Twelve, Thirteen, Fourteen, and the south half of Fifteen, in Block four, in Brown &

50 to 270 or June 29 184 Fuller's addition to the village of Ann Arbor. JOHN N. GOTT, Master in Chansery. 1.00 to 204 or Dec 14 1846 Miles & Wilson, Sol'rs. Dated, Dec. 24, A. D. 1845. 1,00 to 280 or Sept 5 1846

with a call.

Washtenaw.

ration which invariably lead to Death if neglect STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw. } ss. ed, can be removed by a few bottles of Wistar's MAYNARDS.

said county. Notice is hereby given, that a writ of attachturnable on the 13th day of December, 1845.

244-5w Dated, Dec. 15th, 1845.

214-11 PERRY'S BOOKSTORE. 244-11

241-if

244-6m

244-6m

242

W. A. RAYMOND.

WILLIAM R. NOYES, Jr.

76, Woodward Arenue, Detroit.

and against the sold firm. WILLIAM W. BOOTH, DAVID L.La TOURETEE.

Long I ake, Genesee Co. Dec. 15th, 1845. 242-3w

Flax Seed !

t his Mill at Mount Pleasant, Geneesee County, Michigan, five miles north of Fentonvil

County, and in order to its more extensive oir-culation, Wm. S. Maynard, agent for this coun-ty, will furnish it to subscribers at his Stors, ree of Postage, for one dollar per year in ad-

vance. CHARLES H. STEWART,

JEFFERSON AVENUE DEFROIT.

FEW Cords of Wood wanted immediately A in payment for the Signal of Liberty.

ON HAND AGAIN!

THE Subscriber has just L received, (and is con-stantly receiving) from New York nn elegant and well selected assortment

JOHN RILEY,

Jewelry, Clocks, Watches, Ac. &c. which he intends to sell as low as at any other establishment this side of Bullalo for ready nay only among which may be found the follow

ng: a good assortment of Gold Finger Rings, Gold Breast pins, Guard Chains and Keys. Silver Spoons, German Silver Tea and Table Spoons, (first quality,) Silver and German do Sugar Tongs, Silver Salt, Mustard and Cream spoons, Butter Knives, Silver Paneil Cases, Silver and Common Thimbles. Silver Speciacies, German and Steel do. Goggles, Clothes, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Lather Brushes, Razors and Pocket Knives, Fine Shears and Seissors, Knives and Forks, Brittannia Tea Pots and Castors, Fine plated do Brittania and Brass Candlesucks. Shaving boxes and Soops, Chapman's Best Razor Strop, Calf and Morocco

Wallets, Silk and Cotton purses, Violins and Bows, Violin and Base Viol Strings, Flutes, Fifes, Clarionets, Accordeons Motto Seals, Steel Pens and Tweezers, Pen cases, Snuff and

Tobacco boxes, Ivory Dressing Combs, Side and Back and Pocket Combs, Needle cases, Stelettoes, Water Paints, Toy Watches, a great variety of f loys ever Dolls, in short the greatest variety of brought to this market, Fancy work boxes, children's tea setts. Cologne Hair Oils, Smelling Salis, Court Plaster, Tea Bells, Thermometers, German Pipes, Children's Work Baskets, Slates wood CLOCKS, &c. in fact almost every

thing to please the fancy. Ladies and Gentle-men, call and examine for yourselves. Clocks. Watches and Jewelry repaired and warranted on short notice. Shop at his old

stand, opposite H. Eecker's brick Store. N. B -- Cash paid for old Gold & Silver. Ann Arbor, Nov. 6th, 1845. 237-1 237-11

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Copartnership heretolore existing un-der the name of BOOTH & LA TOUR-ETTE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. David L. La Tourette is fully authorized to colleet and settle all dues and demands in favor of

THE subscriber wishes to buy a quantity of FLAX SEED, for which he will pay the high-est market price, in GOODS or CASH, delivered D. L. LA TOURETTE, Dec. 15, 1845. Albany Cultivator.

THIS valuable Agricultural paper should be read by ever Farmer and Mechanic in the

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

Wood! Wood!!

1-12 1. 1.

An exchange paper affirms that the French number and date of the paper to which it pays M Clancy Phelos W Rice M P Stockwall

W D Potter P W Brass R Price Geo Gallup

ed 'Adam de Stanhope,' and 'Eve de Stan-A T Strong, Alva Blake

religious movement of Ronge. 'My dear J Smily friends,' said the king, 'Progress is stronger Wm Davis

The weather is quite cold, and th ing good in the village. General Intelligen

family of the Duke de Levis have a picture | W Kinsley

in their chateau, in which Noah is represented going into the ark and carrying under his arm a small trunk on the which is written "Papers belonging to the Levis family." Stanhope,

Earl of Chesterfield, placed among the portraits of his ancestors, two old heads, inscrib -John Thomas

A deputation of eminent Roman Catholics A deputation of eminent roussis, a few weeks H Burnett whited upon the king of Prussis, a few weeks H Burnett

106 Nassau st. N. Y. W. S. & J. W. MAYNALD, Agents for

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

HARTFORD

140

Fire Insurance Company. THE Subscriber, agent for the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, takes pleasure in lay-ing before the public the following ercular: HARTFOLD FIRE ISSURANCE OFFICE, }

uly 22d 1845. The recent disastrous fire in New York The recent disastrous fire in New York will of course excite solicitude in regard to us effect on the solvency of Insurance Companies in thui entry, and the neighboring places. The Directors of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company are happy to assure their customers and the pubMy, that they are prepared to adjust and pay at matu-rity, all losses sustained by their office, surplus and current receipts, without delay, and without withdrawing their permanent investments. Their capital remains ample for the security of all who insure with them; and they invite owners of decapital remains and they invite owners of de-sirable property to obtain Policies on favorable terms, both at the Home Office and at their several Agencies. Their mode of transacting business, which for 35 years past has secured the pub

e confidence, will remain unchanged. By order of the Board of Directors, JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y. F. J. B. CRANE, Ann Arber. By this it will be seen, that the Company pay not lesses, during the last six months of fires, OUT OF THEIR

SURPLUS FUNDS.

Since the payment of one thousand dollars, to R. D. Powers, of Brighton, for the loss sustain-ed by him, the Company have paid the subscriber another showsand, for Flour Barrels, burnt at the recent fire in this village. For this last thou sand the subscriber paid the Company four dol hars - a good investment as he thinks, during those hard times. All who are not insured are invited to call on him, and he will issue Policies without delay.

F. J. B. CRANE, Agent. Ann Arbor, July 20, 1845. 224-6m

"TO THE VICTORS BELONG THE SPOILS." A LTHOUGH many preparations in the name before the public, claiming to give relief, and even cure the most inveterate diseases, yet none have so well answered the purpose as Dr. Sherman's Medicated Lozenges. They are agreeable to the taste, easily administered, and from the unprecedented success which they have met with, and the remarkable cares which they have performed, may justly I y claim to the title of Con-queror over the diseases for which they have been recommended. Dr. Sherman's

"COUGH LOZENGES"

"COUGH LOZENGES" Cure the most obstidute cases of Cough in a few hours. They have cured a large number of per-sons who have been given up by their physicians and friends, and many who have been reduced to the verge of the grave by spitting blood, Conbut the verge of the grave by spating block, Con-sumption and Hectic Fever, by their use have had the rose of health restored to the langgard check and now live to speak forth the praises of his invaluable medicine. Dr. Sherman's "WORM LOZENGES"

Heve been proved in more than 40,000 cases to be infallible, in fact the only certain Worm Destroying Medicine over discovered. Children will eat them when they eannot 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 du-ring sleep, paleness about the lips with flushed checks, headache, drowsiness, starting during gleep, disturbed dreams, awaking with fright and screaming, troublesome cough, feverishness, thirst. oracious appetite, sickness at the stomach and oated stomsch-these are among the many prominent symptoms of worms, and can be re-liaved by these incomparable Lozenges. They have never been known to fail. Dr. Shermon's

"CAMPHOR LOZENGES" Relieve Headache, Nervous Sick Headache, Pai-pitation of the heart, and Sicknes sin a very few minutes. They cure Lowress of Spirits, Despondency, Faintness, 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 son to undergo great mental or bodily toil .-

person to undergo great mental or bodity toil.— Dr. Sherman's "POOR MAN'S PLASTER Is acknowledged by all who have ever us d it to be the best strengthening Plaster in the world, and a sovereign remedy for pains and weaknes in the back, loins, side, breast, neck, limbs. joints, rheumatism, lumbago, &c. One millior a year will not supply the demand. Caution is necessary, as there are many unprincipled per



The Wonderful Success WHICH Dr. Folgers' Olusaonian, or All-Heating Balsam has met with not only 4.4 Heating Balaam has need with not only in its safe, but also in the cures which it has ef-fected, in persons who we c in a hopeless con dition, has convinced the most skeptical of its extraordinary curative properties, and established its claims to the name of the GREAT REM-EDY.

The question is no longer asked, "Can Asthma be cured?" It has been asthe asked. be cured?" It has been satisfactorily settled with-in the last two months that Folger's Otomonian will produce a cure quicker than any other remidy in the world, and references can be given o persons in and out of the city who have expe tienced its wonderful virtues, who had tried los

ears all others remedies in vain. Mr. WILSON, a brick layer, residing at Hobo ken, N. J., had tried every remedy which he could hear of for the relief of asthum, and had spent nore than one hundred dollars in endeavoring to ng the Olossonian, January 21st. The first lose he took gave him relief, and two days after-ward his wife called to say that the small quan-ity of this remedy which he had taken had done more good than any and all the medicines he d ever used in his life.

had ever used in his fife. Mrs. Bell, the wife of Robert P. Bell, of Mor-ristown, N. J., who was severely afflicted with sathma, was given up by her physicians. She was removed to the scaboard in the hope of pal-liating her distressing symptoms, but with no-benefit. One bottle of the Glosanian so far re-lieved her that she was able to get up from her-bed and dress herself, a thing she had not done be and dress herself, a thing she had not done be and dress herself, a thing she had not done asthms, was given up by her physicians. She was removed to the scaboard in the hope of pal liating her distressing symptoms, but with no benefit. One bottle of the Olosanian so far re-lieved her that she was able to get up from her bed and dress herself, a thing she had not done before in months, and she has now returned to her residence in Morristown, N. J., with every prospect of being speedly restored. INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION rields to its effects. It southes the troublesome

ields to its effects. It soothes the troublesome lough and gives refreshing slumbers to the weary; it alloys the pain in the side and soreness in the chest, and enables the person to ex-bectorate easily, while it entirely restores the se-retions of the system and expedites returning sam of Wild Cherry.

JAMES B. DEVOE. 101 Reade street, had long been complaining of a soreners in the chest, accompanied with a short hacking cough; he aised matter freely, had lost his appetite and fel

alarmed at his situation. He had tried various remedies without any beneficial effect. His tortness of breath and pain in the side continued increase. He used one bottle of the Olosaoni

to increase. He used one bothe of the Olosadin-an, and is restored to health. George W. Burnett, of Nawark, N. J., Geo. W. Hays, of New York; David Henderson, 60 Laight st: Mrs McGann, 20 Walker st; F. La-ban, 52 Pike st., Mrs. Archibald, 35 Walker st, with HUNDREDS OF NAMES of persons residing in New York, could be given, who are ready to bear testimony to the superiority of the Constant over every other remedy known for the cure of coughs, colds, asthma, consumption, spitting of blood, dyspepsia, consumption, bron-chitis, difficulty of breathing, hoarsences, influ-

chilis, difficulty of breathing, holdschees, diffi-enza, pains in the breast and side, and the vari-ous affections of the stomach and liver. For sale at 106 Nassau st, one door above Ann, and at Mrs Hays, 139 Fulton st., Brooklyn. Agents for Ann Arbor, W. S. & J. W. May-nard: E. Sampson, Ypsilanti; D. C. Whitwood, Decomposition of Comic Scheme, Smith & Tynard; E. Sampson, Ipstant; D. C. Wilson, Dexter; Pickford & Craig, Saline: Smith & Ty-rol, Clinton: H. Bower, Manchester; P. Farlick & Co., Plymouth; D. Gregory and A. Grant, Vorthville. 218-6mo

NEW COOKING STOVE,





FOR COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION &C MPONTANT TO ALL THOSE AFFLICTED WITH DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND GREAST. Will Miracles ever cease? More evidence of its

surpassing health restorative virtues!! 5 5 5 5 From Dr. Baker, Springfield, Wash. Co. Ky

SPRINGFILLD Ky., May 14, 1845. Messis, Sanford & Park;-Mess's, Santon & Tak; --GENTS--I take this opportunity of informing you of a most remarkable cure performed upon no by the use of "Dr. Wistar's Balsam of W U Cherry." In the year 1840 I was taken with an Inflam-

ation of the Bowels which I labored under for six weeks when I gradually recovered. In the fall of 1841 I was attacked with a severe cold, which seated itself upon my lungs, and for the space of three years I was confined to my bed. I tried all ands of medicines and every variety of medical id and without bent fi ; and thus I wearied along

until the winter of 1244, when I heard of "Wis-tar's Balsam of Wild Cherry." My friends persuaded me to give it o trial, though I had given up all hopes of a recovery, and had prepared myself for the change of an-other world. Through their solicitation I was nduced to make use of the "Genuine Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry." The effect was truly istonishing. After five years of atfliction, pain ind suffering: and after having spent four or five hundred dollars to no purpose, and the best and most respectable physicians had proved una-

person, and my food seems to agree with me.--I have eaten more during the last six months than I have ealen more during the last six months than I had caten for five years before. Considering my case almost a miracle. I deem it necessary for the good of the afflicted and a duty I owe to the proprietors and my fellow men, (who should know where relicf may be had)

to make this statement public. May the blessing of God rest upon the propri-etors of so valuable a medicine as Wistar's Bal-

Yours respectfully WILLIAM H. BAKER.

The following has just been receved from Mr. Edward Stratton, of Lexington, Mo., which shows that Consumption in is worst form can be cured by "Wistar's Balsam of Will Cherry. LEXINGTON, Mo., Jan. 21, 1845.

LEXISCON, Mo., Jan. 21, 1845. Benjamin Phelps-- Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in communicating to you what I consider an extraordinary cure, effected on my daughter, about 14 years of age, by Wis tar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. About the 1st of September last, my daughter was taken sick, and was attended by several physicians, whose pre-control on grand undirection of the do poscriptions proved ineffectual, or see ned to do n good. She was attended with a constant cough, and pain in the breast. Her physicians and all who saw her, came to the conclusion that she was in a confirmed stage of Contumption.

ude no other calculation than for her to die. But as soon as she commenced taking the Balam she began to improve, and continued so to lo until her health was restored, and is now enurely well. With a view of benefitting those who may be similarly afflicted. I take pleasure in recommending this remedy to the confilence of the public.

Yours, with respect, EDWARD STRATTON.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY hat not only relieves but cures! -IT Price S1 per bottle, or six bottles for For sale in Cincinnati only by SANFORD & PARE, and in Ann Arbor by Maynards, sole

gents for this County. Persian Pills.



THE Proprietor desnes to express the fact I that his medicine is even capable of more than carrying out what he recommends it for .- As for instance he has heretofore not recommen ded it as a perfect cure in all cases of Consump-tion, and other diseases of the Lungs, Liver and Throat, Coughs and Colds; but persons who use it being the best judges of its merits, decide at once that it is the perfection of an effective medicinal preparation. Testimomals crowd in

in the Proprietor, stating such rapid cures of the above diseases even when of the most aggravathe effect of its singularly happy vegetable com-binatron, any of the mineral and dangerous ucs-trues devised by the hand of quasherry. This trems devised by the hand of quackery. This medicine is Nature's grand specific in Lung complaints; it touches the seat of the disease, it

proceeds at once to purify and deterge the lungs and chest of those humors and decayed par's which result from the action of disease, and when it has performed this part of its office, it commences to repair the revage made in the vitals and strengthens and increases the sction of the vessels so that the part is renewed sufficiently t perform its wonted duties, and the cure is effected. The Consumptive should know that to them delays are fraught with danger, even a day wasted in worse tian neeless tampering

The following certificate is from Dr. Chil-

ton, the well known New York chemist. "I have analyzed a bottle of medicine called "C. Brincherhoff's Health Restorative,' and find that it does not contain Mercury, or any other pills. metallic preparation; nor opium in any of its forms. It is composed of vegetable matter ontirely."

ely." JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D. C. BRINCKERHOFF, Sole Proprietor, 589 Broome street, N. Y. For sale by W. S. & J. W. Maynard, Agents an Arbor. 241-4w Ann Arbor.

CAN'T BE BEAT! THE subscribers would inform the Public, that they cominue to supply the State of Michi-

gan with L. B. WALKER'S PATENT

SMUT MACHINES. The large numbers of these Machines that hav been sold, and the steadily increasing demand f them, is the best evidence of their real value and of their estimation with those who have be come familiar with their merits.

WALEER'S Smut Machine is superior to other in the following particulars: 1. As it combines the Beating, Scouring, and Blowing Principles, it cleans the smuttest of grain in the best manner, retaining all the fric tion of the wheat, and discharging the smut and dust as fast as reparated from the wheat. 2. It is simple in construction, and is there-fore less liable to become deranged, and costs less

for repairs. 3. It runs very light, and is perfectly secure

from fire. 4. It is as durable as any other Machine in

5. It costs considerably LESS than other kinds. These toportant points of difference bave giv en this Machine the preference with those who have fairly tried it. Among a large number of Gontlemeu in the Milling Business who might be named, the following have used the Machines,

and certified to their excellency and superiority: H. N. Howard, Pontiac, Mich. E. F. Соок. Rochester, do E. B. Dangorri, Mason, do M. F. Ferrer, Bargh, do F. FRINK, Branch, do H. H. Constock, Constock, do References may also be had to JOHN BACON, Auburn, Mich. Ryon. do do D. C. VRELAND, Rock, do JOHN PHIPS, Monroe, do H. DOUSMAN, do do A. BEACH, Waterloo, do GEO. KETCHUM, Marshall, do N. HEMESWAY, Oakland, do All orders for Machines will be promptly at



PIMPLES ON THE FACE, FRECKLES, TAN, MASCU-LINE SKIN, GROSS SURFACE. Its first action is to expel all h umor.

not cease drawing till the face is free from any matter that may be lodged under the skin and and you will frequently breaking out to the surface. It then heads. When there is nothing but grossness, or dull repulsive surface, it begins to soften and soften nutil the skin becomes as smooth and deli-

WOEMS.

If parents knew how fatal most medicines were to children taken inwardly, they would be slow to resort to them. Especially "mercurial lozen-grs," chiled "medicated lozenges," pills, &c. The truth is, no one can toll, invariably, when worms are present. Now let me suy to parents, that this Salve will alw us tell if a child has worms. It will drive every vestige of them a

THE preceding figure is given to represent the fusersible Perspiration. It is the great evacuation for the impurities of the body. It will evacuation for the impurities of the body. It will the earth at once so sure and so safe in the ex-pulsion of worms. It would be cruel, nay wicked, to give inter-the earth at once so, so, long as a harmless,

Although I have said little about it as a hair from the blood and other juices of the body, and disposes by this means, of nearly all the im-purities within us. The blood, by this means restorative, yet I will stake it against the World! They may bring their Oils far and near, and mine will restore the hair two cases to their one. only. works itself pure. The language of Scrip-ture is, "in the Blood is the Life." If it ever becomes impure, it may be traced directly to the OLD SORES, MORTIFICATIONS, ULCERS, ETC. If it ever That some Sores are an outlet to the impuristoppage of the Incensible Perspiration. It never stoppage of the internal medicines to cleaned it, as requires any internal medicines to cleaned it, as it always purifies itself by its own heat and ac-tion, and throws off all the offending hnmors, through the Insensible Perspiration. Thus we modified that is necessary when the blood is stag-and the impurities must have some other outlet, or it will endanger life. This is the reason why it is impolitic to use the common Salve of the day modified to use the common Salve of the day in outle mass. For they have no power to oper ties of the system, is because they cannot pass off through the natural channels of the Insensi-ble Perspiration. If such sores are healed up, through the Insensible Perspiration. Thus we see all that is necessary when the blood is stagnant, or infected, is to open the pores, and it te lieves itself from ull impurity instantly. Its own other avenues, to let off this morbid matter, and the consequences are always fatal. This Salve heat and vitality are sufficient, without one par-ticle of medicine, except to open the pores upon

will always provide for such emergencies. DISFASES OF CHILDREN.

he surface. Thus we see the folly of taking s much internal remedies. All practitioners, how over, direct their efforts to restore the Insensible perspiration, but it seems to be not always the proper one. The Thompsonian, for instance, steams, the Hydropathiat shrouds as in wet blank-How many thousands are swept off by giving nternal medicines, when their young bodies and tender frames are unable to bear up against them? Whole armies are thus sent to their ets, the Homopath st deals out infinitissimals, the Allopathist bleeds and doses us with mercury, and stomachs powerful drugs ond physics! It is to such that the All-Healing Ointment tenders ac safe, pleasant, and harmless a cure Such cathe blustering Quack gorges us with pills, pills,

To give some idea of the amount of the Insen sible Perspiration, we will state that the learned Dr. Lewenhock, and the great Boerhaave, ascerses as Croup. Cholie, Cholera Infantum, Worms, and all Summer Complaints, by which so many children die, the Ointment will re-move so speedily and surely, that a physician will never be needed. Mothers! throughout all this land, we now solemnly and sacredly detained that five-eighths of all we receive into the stomach, passed off by this means. In other words, if we cat and drink eight pounds per day, we evacuate five pounds of it by the Insensible Perspiration. This is none other than the used up particles

of the blood, and other juices giving place to the new and fresh ones. To check this, therefore, vast bodies of iniants and children die early: is to retain in the system five-eighths of all the virulent matter that nature demands should leave the body. And even when this is the case, the and declare in the face of the whole world. dood is of so active a principle, that it deter- CHILDREN NEED NOT DIE MORE nines t ose particles to the skin, where they orm scabs, pimples, ulcers, and other spots. THAN OTHERSIN

By a sudden transition from heat to cold, the But it is from the want of proper nourishmen borcs are stopped, the perspiration ceases, and and the constant drugging they undergo which inscase begins at once to develope itself. Hence, mows them down as the rank grass falls before stoppage of this flow of the juices, originates the scythe.

It is by stopping the pores, that overwhelms mankind with coughs, colds, and consumptions. Nine-tenths of the world die from diseases in-duced by a stoppage of the from diseases insay, "use the All-Healing Ointment for si ckness among children." duced by a stoppage of the Insensible Perspira-

It is easily seen, therefore, how necessary is It is easily seen, therefore, now necessity is the flow of this subtle humor to the surface, to preserve health. It cannot be stopped; it can-not be even checked, without inducing disease. Let me ask now, every candid mind, what It removes almost immediately the inflama ion and swelling, when the pain of course eaves.

course seems the most reasonable to pursue, to In cases of fever, the difficulty lies in the unstop the pores, after they are closed? Would you give physic to unstop the pores? Or would you upply something that would do this upon the surface, where the clogging actually is? Would pores being locked up, so that the heat and per-spiration cannot pass off. If the least moisture could be started, the crisis is possed and the not this be common sense? And yet I know of no physician who makes any external application to effect it. The reason I assign is, that no medi-cine within their knowledge, is capable of doing

. Under these circumstances, I present to hysicians, and to all others, a preparation that physicanes, and to all others, a preparation that has this power in its fullest extent. It is McAL ISTER'S ALL HEALING OINTMENT, or the WORLD'S SALVE! It has power to restore perspiration on the feet, on the head, a

danger over. The All-Healing Ontment will in all cases of fevers almost instantly unlock the skin and bring forth the perspiration. FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Inflamation of the kidneys, of the womb, and its falling down, weakness, and pregnarity; in short, all those difficulties which are frequent

THEUMATISM.

couns.

whom all communications must be addressed post paid). Price 25 cents and 50 cents.

TPCAUTION. FR

As the All-Healing Ointment has been great-

Now we hereby offer a reward of \$500, to be

KETCHUM & SMITH, Tocumsch D. C. WHITWOOD, Dexter.

WOOL! WOOL!!

CLOTH! CLOTH!!

THE subscribers will continue to manufac-

tory is 21 miles West of Ann Arbor, on the l'u-ron River. Wool will also be received at Scio.

the same manner as it the owners were to come with it. Wool will be manufactured in turn as

WOOL CARDING,

MAYNARD'S

HAVE now on hand a large assortiment of Family Groceries, Paints, Stuffs, Drugs & Medicines of the best kind for sale very cheap. Nov. 17, 1845. 238

will be done at Scio, by Thomas Hoskins. S. W. FOSTER & CO. Scio, May 1, 1845. 210

ence to the different qualities of wool.

243-lv

JOHN OWEN & CO , Detroit,

HARMON & COOK, Brooklyn.

H. BOWER, Manchester.

Dec. 18, 1845.

FEVERS.

Try---Try---Try Agian. FTER you have tried one thousa A kinds of Pills; then try Dr. Halsted's

Brisk Pills. and you will be fully satisfied that they are as much preferable to every other kind as the sun's light and heat is preferable, to bring forward and

promote a healthy growth in vegetables to that soften until the skin becomes as smooth and deli-cate as a child's. It throws a freshness and blushing color upon the now white, transporent skin, that is perfectly eachanting. Some times in case of Freckles it will first start out those that have lain hidden and seen but schom. Fur-sue the Salve and all will soon disappear. Since the second start is superfective to the system in a SLOW state. Bilious matter and other impediments collect ve-ry rapid in the system when once they begin to counulate-and will increase as fast as Slow Pills will remove them. It is necessary therefore, to have a brisk operation—that will aROUSE ALL THE ORGANS from their torpid state, give a new impetus to the blood and secretions. Then food impetus to the blood and secretions. Then food will digest—the stomach gain strength—the sys-tem strong—the skin clear—the appetite good, and you are well—when your slow doses would keep you lingering along for months—and then perhaps you will send for a Doctor, and what will he dol He will give you a powerful ca-thartic—one that will do you some good. Now he your own do goos and the He has a

Now he your own ductors, and take Halsted's Vegetable Brisk Pills, and graduate them to suit the patient. To weak patients give small do-ses-also to children. They are harmless and

cm be given to the most delicate—but then they give life and motion to the system. DISEASE is a slow morbid action, clogging up all the small vessels—and calls aloud for w remedy that will arouse them into action before they become too weak to be kept in motion .--People die for the want of action-and fearing they shall obtain a healthy, natural action-they prefer taking a slow medicine-that they may doctor slowly for years-and at last die with a doctor slowly for years—and at last die with a slow, lingering discose—the natural effect of tak-ing slow Pills. Away then with this theory.— If nature wishes to purify the air, she calls up in a hurry a thunder shower, and with it her light-nings (air physic) to purify, cleanse, and give a nings (air physic) to purity, cleance, and give a new motion to the annosphere, and all is well. She does not lighten gently the year round to produce this motion. Then follow nature, when you are out of health—have a bad taste in your mouth-indigestion - costiveness - fever-colk chills-fever and ague-dyspepsia-pain in bacd r limbs-taken cold-or in fact out of order in

the Brisk Fills. Try them once and you will use no other. 28 Fills for 25 cents. Sold wholesale and retail by J. Owen & Co., Detroit; C. Eberbach, S. P. Jewett, Lurd & McCollum, Ann Arbor. 237-6m

OIRCULAR.

WASHTENAW Co. TEFASURER'S OFFICE, }

IT having been made the duty of the Tresur-ers of the different Counties throughout the State of Michigan, by the provisions, of "As Act to provide more effectually for the comple-tion, and cisposition of fines, penalties and for-futures of recognizances;" approved, March 12th, A. D. 1844;-To demand and receive all monies which may be in the hands of the differ. ent officers mentioned in said act: and it having ent oncers inclutioned in sub act, find it naving been represented at this office, that there is a large amount of money in the hands of different individuals in the County of Washtenaw, which should, in accordance with the provisions of the act aforessid, be paid into this office, in anticipaton of the distribution of such moneya to be nade on the first day of March, A. D. 1846, And also, beheving that no officer would rean uncey, of make any use of the same, with a full understanding of the provisions of the act boye alluded to: The undersigned has thought proper to publish in this manner the 7th, 8th, th, 19th, 11th and 12th Sections of said act,

lating particularly to such cases, which may be and on pages 120 and 121 of Session Laws mud of Michigan, 1844. "Sec. 7. All sheriffs, county clerks, or other officers or persons, who now have in their hands or may hereatter collect, or receive, any money, on fines or penaltics imposed upon any person or ersons, in any court of record in this state, or

apon any recognizances in criminal proceedings, shall rammediately pay over the same to the trea-surer of the county where such fine or penalty was so imposed, which treasurer shall give his official receipt to such officer or person paying the same for the amount so paid.

upon any perion or persons, by any justice of

the peace, court of special sessions, or court mar-tial in this state, shall immediately pay over the

me, to the trensurer of the county where such

ar or penalty was so imposed, which treasurer

shalt give his official receipt to such officer or per-

son paying the same, for the amount so paid. See 9. All money collected, or received on

incs or penalties, or upon thy receipt zances in criminal proceedings, and paid to any county treasurer of this state, us herein provided, shall by such county treasurer, on or before the first

day of March, in each and every year, be divi-ded according to the number of organized lown-ships in the county where such treasurer official-

ly belongs, and an equal share thereof shall be

paid over by such reasurer to the chairman of the board of school inspectors in each of such organized townships, who shall give his official

rece pt to the treasurer for the amount so paid. Sec. 10. All money paid over to, and received

by, the chairman of the board of school inspec-tors in any township in this state; shall be by

such choirman appropriated to the purchase of such books and the necessary appendages for a

township library, as a majority of the board of inspectors may direct; which I brary when es-

inspectors may direct; which I brary when es-tablished, shall be kept a township library, ex-

clusively for the use of the inhabitants of the ownship, and shall be under such rules and regulations as the board of inspectors may from

ime to time deem necessary and proper to make

or the protection and preservation of the books, and to secure such inhabitants in an equal and

and to secure such inhabitants in an equal and just use of the same. Sec. 11. If any public officer, or other indi-vidual, having collected or received any money or funds of any kind whatsoever, on any fines or

benalties contemplated by the provisions of this

ict, shall neglect or refuse to pay over such me-

ney or funds, so collected or received, on de-

mand, to the proper county treasurer, such offi-cer or individual so neglecting or refusing, shall

forfeit and pay double the amount of such mo-ney or funds, which may be sued for and recov-

ered, by action of debt in the name of the coun-ered, by action of debt in the name of the coun-ty treasurer, before any court having cognizrate thereof, which amount so forfeited, when col-lected shall be divided and paid over by such reasurer as hereinbefore mentioned.

Sec. 12. Any officer who shall hereafter col-cet or receive any money or lunds of any kind

n fines, penalties or recognizances, and shall

envert such money or funds so collected, to his

own use, or shall reluse to pay over the same as tereinhefore provided, shall be deemed guilty of mbezzlement, and on conviction thereof shall

be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a term not more than three years, or by fine not more than two thousand dollars."

It is hoped that all persons now having in their

hands money belonging to the LIBRARY FUND created and appropriated by the act aforceaid, will make immediate payment of the same as

this office in obedience to the requirements of the provisions of the said act. And that the un

dersigned will not, (by a due performance of his duty.) be under the necessity of enforcing the Penal provisions of the aforesaid act.

STRAYED from the subscriber in Florida, Hillsdale County, about the first of Novem-ber, a three year old Chesnut colored Pony MARE, with a strip in the face, and three or

four small white spots on the back. Any per-son that will give information where she may be found, by sending me a line, or publishing it in the Signal of Liberty, shall be liberally reward-ded. PANSON COLE

ded. RANSOM COLE. Florida, Nov. 21, 1845. 243-3w

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Cepartnership heretofore existing un-der the name of BOOTH & LA TOUR-

ETTE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. David L. La Tourette is fully authorized to col-lect and settle all dues and demands in favor of

and against the said firm. WILLIAM W. BOOTH,

DAVID L. Lo TOURETEE. Long Lake, Genesee Co. Dec. 15th, 1845. 242-3w

243-3w

O. W. MOORE.

County Treasurer.

is who would force a spurious article upon the ununity. Be careful to get Sherman's Poo Man's Plaster, with a "fuc simile" of his writ ten name on the back-none others are genuine

and will do more hurt that good. When such men as the Rev. Darius Anthony of the Oneida Conference Rev. Sebastian Sticct er, of Boston, Rev. Mr. Dunbar, Mr. Hancock Rev. Mr. De Forest, Hon. Anron Clark, J Hoxie, Esq. Hon. B. B. Benrdsley, Daniel Fan shaw, Esq. and a host of names of the like rep utation can be brought forward to prove the effi cacy of Dr. Sherman's preparations—when they are so warmly recommended by the medical pro-fession, and prescribed in the practice, and when such universal approbation follows their use among all classes, we may justly say that the Dr. is not only cutitled to the appellation of

Dr. 19 not only childred to the appendict of "VICTOR," but can fairly by claim to the pat ranage of the public, and will receive it. Agents for Anu Arbor, H. M. Thompson & Coa, W. S. & J. W. Maynard; E. Sampson

Ypsilanti; D. C. Whitwood, Dexter: Pickford & Craig, Saline; Smith & Tyrol, Clinton, H Bower, Manchester: P. Farliek & Co., Plym-outh: D. Gregory and A. Grant, Northville. 218.6m

Medical Notice.

TTHE undersigned, in offering his services t Washtenaw and the adjoining Counties, a Hemeopathic physician, would say, that after having practiced medicine on the principles a taught in the old school, and treated disease for the last two years according to the law of Ho-meopathy,—(Similia similibus curantur, taught in the new school of medicine; and hav ing compared the success of the two systems, h unhesitatingly believes Homeopathy to be the most safe, certain and successful method of cure Diseases, hitherto incurable, are now in most cases, permanently eradicated by Homeopathy. Affections of the spine, head, uterus, stomach &c. &c. have now their certain remedies. Ep ilepsy, mania, paralysis, neuralgia, bronchitis, liver and lung diseases; scarlet fever, cholora. black measles, mallgnant sore throat, erysipela or black tongue, croup, inflammations of the brain, stomach, bowels. &c. &c. are only a few of the many ills, that have been stript of their terrors by the timely application of homeopathic

Without further essay, the undersigned would leave it to the sillicted to say, on trial of the remedics, whether Homcopathy is what it claims to be or not.

He would also state that he has just returned from New York and Philadelphia, with a com-ptete assortment of MEDICAMENTS, just imported from Leipsie, to this place, where he will attend to all calls, and furnish medicaments, books, &cc. at the lowest prices. From the close and exclusive attention he is giving to the study and practice of Homesopathy to be able to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage. Communications, post paid, from patients at a distance, will receive prompattention.

Those who may wish to place themselves un-der his treatment for any chronic disease, can obtain lodgings either at his house, or in other places, at low

THOS. BLACKWOOD, M. D. Ypsilanti, 20th Nov. 1845 Homoopathist. 239-1y

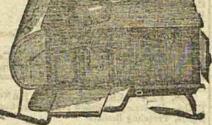
COUNTY ORDERS.

THE highest price paid in cash by G. F. Lew is, Exchange Broker, opposite the Insur-ance Bank, Detroit, for orders on any of the counties in the State of Michigan; also for State securities of all kinds and uncurrent funds Call andses. Dec 1, 1845. 241-if

WANTED.

TWO young men about 18 or 19 years of age. as apprentices to the Sash and Blind muking business. Also, one JOURNEYMAN. at the above business.

H. GRECORY. Ann Arbor, Lower-Town, Dec. 4, 1845. 211-11



And Stoves of all kinds. The subscriber would call the attention of the

Woolson's Hot Air Cooking

STOVE.

Which he can confidently recommend as being decidedly superior to any Cooking Stove in use For simplicity in operation—economy in fuel, nd for unequalled BARING and ROASTING quali-

the new and important improvement in-troduced in its construction being such as to in-sure great advantages over all other kinds of

Cooking Stores. WILLIAM R. MOYES, Jr. 76 Wcodward Avenuu, De roit. Dec. 12, 1845. 212

Ready Made Clothing,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE largest and best assortment of ready I made clothing ever before offered in this State, now on hand and for sale, Wholesale or

Retail, at the Clothing Emporium of the Sub-scribers, consisting in part of ribers, consisting in part of Fine broadcloth Frock and Dress Coate. Tweed and union cassimere, saturet and jean

Frock and Business Conts. Summer Coats in great variety and very

heap. Cassimere, cloth, tweed and summer Pants of

ill styles and prices. Satin, velvet, silk, valencia, eashmere and Marseilles Vests-a targe stock of rich and fash-

nable styles. Also, an extensive assortment of Hosiery, Stocks, Scarls, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Shirts, Gloves, Cravats, Suspenders, &c. &c., all of

which will be sold low for cash. They would respectfully invite all, in want of ready made garments, to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere, as it has been elected with care in the Eastern market and nanufactured in the latest styles and most durable manner.

HALLOCK & RAYMOND. Corner of Jefferson & Woodward avenues Detroit, April 4, 1845. 213-1

DENTISTRY.

E. G. BURGER, Dentist, HAS removed his office to Crane & Jewett's Block, first room on the Second Floor, where being well prepared to attend to every branch of his profession, would respectfully say to all who have not had those necessary organs THE TEETH, properly attended to, delay no onger, but call upon him and experienze the case and durability of his operations. Trans accommodating and charges inno case unreason-

Ann Arbor, March 6, 1845. 47-1 BOUT four weeks since, on the road be-tween Detroit and Plymouth Corners, a Fue MUFF. The owner of which can have it by calling on W. R. WALDRON. Salem, Dec. 8, 1815. 3w-243

TAKEN up by the subscribet ou or about the first of November last a HFIFER, supported to be two years old, with brindle sides, white ek and belly and some white on the legs an The owner is requested to pay charges and 1411

Inke her away. Bridgwater, Dec. 16, 1845. 243-Sw

"Put not the Laght under a Bushel," but read and ponder. THE TIME IS COME, and now is, that the I great mass of the people o' this and the ild world, have decided that the

PERSIAN AND INDIAN EXTRACTS, the most effectual combination of medicine ngredients that ever has, or ever can compose i

e RESURRECTION or PERSIAN PILLS, being made of vegetable extracts, are easily digestive, becoming a juice in the human

tomach. This liquid is easily taken up by the beorbent vessels, and conveyed throughout al parts of the system, dispensing life and ammation in all the organs. By being assimilated with

the blood, it enters into its combination, purify-ing the streams of life. You see it would natu-rally and readily combine with the blood and al the secretions, thus adapting itself to the remova of all diseases of impure blood, which clog the organs, causing pain, distress, and death. If th mpurities settle upon the organ of the stomach cause a bad taste in the mouth, a furred lougue bad breath, indigestion, dyspepsia, pain, a sena of fullness or gonences, &c. If upon the lung or throat, they will cause a cough, tightness weakness, and an uncasy sensation in the throat irritation, bronchitis, and consumption. If they settle upon the liver, they will cause liver con plaint, jaundice, or sallow skin, fever and ague bilious diseases of all kinds, and irregularity of

the bowels, diarraheea, &c. It upon the nerver they will cause nervous weakness, pain in th head, sick headache, general debility, low spirits heat in the back, side, or head. If in the system

generally, it cause general emaciation, scrofula tuniors, tight hard skin, pimples, blotches, irritaion. &c. &c. You know if any thing clogs the engine, al the machinery becomes retarded in its motio and as it decreases in strength, the motions b

come paralyzed more and more, until finally i ceases to move. So with the human system, a the blood becomes impure with humors, the or gans suffer creating, pain, misery, and if not renoved, denth.

A constant use of these Pills in a family, wil add years to each individual life. For bein made of vegetable extracts, they may be take from youth to old age without injury, but with decided benefit. Weakly, puny children, wil

become healthy and strong with a slow use of these Pills. They soothe weak nerves, strength en the weak, and cleanse all the organs in a man ner above described Being compound of juices they pass through the smallest vessels, thus teaching disease whereever pent up in the sys-

em. even in the eyes and brain. We know that they are the best Pill in the world, for tins of thousands that have taken every other pill, have decided so, and nothing coul hinder them from keeping them on hand.-Take these pills freely, and you will seldo

want a physician. Who ever heard of much ickness in a family where these Pills were taken resly 7 Then again they cause no pain or weak ness in their operation; they soothe the bowels.

and are a sure cure for DIARRHOLA OR SUMMER COMPLAINT. udigestion, costiveness, and all diseases arising

rom an impure stomach or blood. There i tothing better for fever and ague, or bilious dis uses, and all others mentioned above. N. B. Price reduced to 2s per box for 31 illa.

Pills. Remember each box contains 31 Pills-therefore, they are the cheapest as well as the hest. Beware of Pills made of gums, calomel and coarse powders, for they will destroy the coats of the stomach in time, and cause death.— Beware, for the most of them contain calumel o omething as destructive to human existence.

Remember the Resurrection or Persian Pills, For sale in all the principal places in the Unn-Wholesale and retail by P. Owen & Co. Detroit: C. Eberbach, S. P. Jewett, Lund & M'Collum, Ann Arbor. 237-6m

Wood! Wood!!

A FEW Cords of Wood wanted immediately in payment for the Signal of Liberty.

tended to. Address E. O. & A. CRITTENTON, Ann Arbor, (Lower Town) Wesh. Co. Mich Aug. 24, 1845- 226-iy

Dry Goods at Wholesale. BEECHER & ABBOT OFFER for sale for cash the following goods at New

York wholesales prices, transportation only added 40 Bales Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, 10 Cases Bleached do do

10 Bales Brown Drillings, B Cases Bleached do

2000 lbs Batting,

1000 " Cotton Warp, Nos. 5 to 20 500 " Candle Wicking,

Carpet Warp, 700 100 pieces Sheeps Gray Cloth.

" Sattmetts, 100

" Cassimere, 60

Blue, Black, Brown, Green, 50 46 Steel Mixed, and Cadet Mixed

Brond Cloths. Black, Colored, Figured and Plain 150 "

Alpaccas, 50 " White, Red, Green and Yellow

Flannels.

"Super Mail Bagging, "Plain and Figured Kentucky Jeans, "t' Linsevs.

50 Linseys, 50

" Canton Flannels, 50

50 pairs Mackinaw Blankets.

50 pinces M. DeLaine and Cashmeres,

100 Blanket Shawls, 50 pieces 7.8 and 6-4 Bed Ticking.

50 '' Stripe Shirting,

50 " Blue Drills,

100 "

Prossian Diaper, English and American Prints, 11 1000

together with a general assortment of Threads, Pins, Buttons, Combs, Gloves, Ribbons, Laces Hikfs. &c. &c., making the largest and hest

of 12 years standing, and who had it regularly every week, so that vomiting of en took place. Deafness and Ear Ache are helped with the assortment of goods to be found in this state. 152 Jefferson avenue, one door below the

St. Clair Bank Building. 255- 6mc Detroit, Oct. 7, 1845,

STATE OF MICHIGAN, The Circuit Cou for the County of Washtenaw; of the Decen ber Term, A. D. 1845.

HENRY ROUSE VS JOSHUA PRATT & IN ATTACHMENT.

DANIEL A REXFORD

In Scrofula, Erysipelas and Salt Rheum, and other diseases of this nature, no internal remedy has yet been discovered that is so good. The same may be said of Bronchitis, Goiney, Sore Throat, Piles, Spinal Diseases, Broken or Sore Survivors of themselves and Lyman Miller, dec lately doing business under the name and style of Pratt, Rexlord & Co.

Brenst, &c. And as for the Chest Discusses, such as Asth-N of October A. D. 1845, a writ of attachment was issued out of the Circuit Court for the County ma, Pain. Oppression and the like, it is the most wonderful antidote in the World. of Washtenaw aforesaid, against the lands and For Liver Complaint it is equally efficacious: for Burns it has not has its equal in the World: also, Excresences of every kind, such as Warts, it comes in as nearly as it can be done with refertenaments, goods, chattels, rights, credits, mo-neys and effects of Joshua Pratt and Daniel A Rexford survivors. &c., at the suit of Henry Rouse plaintiff, for the sum of one hundred and Tumors, Pimples, &c., it makes clean work of them all thirteen dollars, which writ of attachment wa ade returnable on the first Tuesday of Decembe

A. D. 1845, and has been returned duly served. HAWEINS & PLATT. B. KING, Autornies for Plaintiff. Ann Arbor, Dec. 22, 1845. 241-61

Quit Claim Decds TUST Printed and forsale at this office.

Salve, if rubbed on the temples, will penetrate directly into the socket. The pores will be open disease will soon pass off to the surface.

without it. But to females about round old sores, upon the chest, in short, upon any part of the body, whether diseased slightly become mothers, if used for some weeks ante ecdent to their confinement, very few of those pains and convuisions which attend if em at that or severely.

It has power to cause all external scres, scroperiod will be felt. This fict ought to be known fulous humors, skin diseases, poisonous wounds, to discharge their putr.d matter, and then hea's he world over. OF CONSTALD HEAD, DATO

We have cured cases that actually defied eve-It is a remedy that aweeps off the whole catarything known, as well as the ability of fifteen or twenty doctors. One man told us he had spont \$500 on his children without any henefit. logue of cutaneous disorders, and restores the entire cuticle to its healthy functions. It is a remedy that forbids the necessity of so many and deleterious drugs taken into the sto-cach when a few boxes of the Ointment cured them.

It is a remedy that neither sickens, gives in-People need never be troubled with them if onvenience, or is dangerous to the intestines. It preserves and defends the surface from all hey will use it. As a FAMILY MEDICINE, no man car lerangement of its functions, while it keeps o-ten the channels for the blood to void all its imneasure its value. So long as the stars roll dong over the Heavens—so long as man treads he earth, subject to all the infirmities of the urities and dispose of all its uscless particles The surface is the outlet of five-eit hubs of the bile and used up matter within. It is pierced flesh-so long as disease and sickness is known -just so long will this Ointment be used and with millions of openings to relieve the intesesteemed. When man ceases from off the earth, then the demand will cease, and not ull then. ines. Stop up these pores, and death knocks it your door. It is rightly termed All Healing, or there is scarcely a disease, external or inter-To allay all apprehensions on account of its ingredients, in possessing such powerful proper ties, we will state that it is composed of some of nal, that it will not beuefit. I have used it for the last fourteen years, for all diseases of the chest, consumption, liver, involving the utmost danger and responsibility, and I declate before the most common and harmless herbs in exist from the fact that it does not injure the skin one particle, while it will pass through and physic the bowels. JAMES MCALLSTER & CO. Henven and man, that not in one single case has it failed to benefit, when the patient was within the reach of mortal means. I have had physicians, learned in the profes-168 South street, N. York. Sole proprietor of the above Medicine, to

sion; 1 have had ministers of the Gospel, Judg-es on the Bench, Aldermen and Lawyers, gen there has been but one voice, one united, univer sal voice, saying, "McAlister, your Ointment is mod!" good!"

CONSUMPTION.

ly counterfeited, we have given this caution to the public, that "no Ointment will be genuine unless the names of James NicAlister, or James It can hardly be credited that a salve can have any effect upon the lungs, soated as they are within the system. Bat we say once for all, that this Ointment will reach the lungs quicker than any medicine that can be given internally. Thus, " alwaed tran the short we should be also be a McAlister & Co., are written with a pen upon every label." The label is a steel engraving, with the figure of "Insensible Perspiration" on he face. courts of the United States, of any individual courts of the United States, of any individual counterleiting our name and Ointment. MAYNARDS, Ann Arbor, Wholesale Agents. SMITH & TYRELL, Clinton. if placed upon the chest, it penetrates directly to the lungs, separates the poisonous particles that are consuming them, and expels them from the I need not say that it is curing nersons of Con

snaption continually, although we are told it is toolishness. I care not what is said, so long as

This Salve has cured persons of the Head Ache

Consumption, Liver complaint, pains in the chest of side, falling of the hair, one or the other always accompanies cold feet. It is a sure sign of disease in the system to have cold feet.

The Salve will restore the Insensible Perspi-

In Scrofula, Erysipelas and Salt Rheum, and

SORE ETES.

of the ball of the eye in the socket. Hence the virtue of any medicine must reach the sent of

the inflamation or it will do little good. The

ed, a proper perspiration will be created and the

The inflammation and disease always lies back

Hence the

can cure several thousand persons yearly.

HEAD ACHE.

like success, as also Ague in the Face.

ration and thus cure every case.

COLD FEET.