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## ANTISLAVERY.

THE MAN-MARKET AT WASH-INGTON.

enough to melt a heart of stone; yet it is but to redeem her children from bondage! She one of the thousand similar cases constantly is willing to work night and day to accomplish occurring in this free land. How long shall it. Her age is about fifty-two-has a hale, the piracy that allows such deeds be telerated, good constitution. Larke Carter is a man under the name of law, at the nation's capi-

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30, 1845. CHARLES A. WHEATON, Esq Syracuse:

Dear Friend-Your letter of inquiry about the case of Sarah Carter, to your brother, Mr. Horace Wheaton, M. C., was put into my the skirmish with the British at Bladensburg. bands by him. I suppose it was referred to in August, 1814, and has maintained it withme, because it seemed appropriate to come out one taint or reproach to this time-more within the scope of business assigned to the than thirty one years. bereau of humanity. I have thought it proper, therefore, to submit a brief report directly through you to our mutual constituents and associates. I hope the offering will not,

Prince George's County, Md., where they slave. were raised by Bishop Meade! The mother I have thus stated this case at length-tohas now been dead some years. One of the minutely, perhaps, it will be thought-not be the freedom of the Press .- Emancipator.

father and the extra exertion of the mother .- | raged and suffering family, and am filled with Mr. Monroe has never paid a dollar for them mexpressible grief and shame! in any way, has never provided food or clothes. You have long been, my friend, one of the bringing up his family. In the meantime, the slave. It has cost you time, money, caste and If they had been silent, if, trembling before without a previous hint to them, or any al- all in this part of your history. leged reason, sold these families to Williams, With a brother's heart, yours, W. L. C. the broker in humanity in this city. By the way, Monroe owns the PEN, as it is called, and rents it to Williams, on a lease of five years at a time. Immediately Williams ran them off to Richmond. Poor Carter had not an opportunity to say farwell, or shed a fath er's and husband's tear over them at parting.

so suddenly stricken down, he followed them to Richmond, He found them, and learned they had been sold on the block to a trader from Nashville, and were destined to the plied to Wilson, the trader, to know on what ter, half beside himself, uncertain what to do, came back agam, and for a few days tried to resign himself, as best he could, to his overmond, at a little place called Manchester .- lation."-Buff. Courier.

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY He applied again to purchase them, and was DR. SNODGRASS AND THE MARY-Will be published every Monday morning, in told by Wilson that a man in Richmond Ann Arbor, Michigan, by would buy them all, and they could live there together. The partner of Wilson went with land House of Representatives, calling on the Carter and his wife, under the pretence of Governor to order legal proceedings against finding the purchaser. Cunningly he got the editor of the Baltimore Visitor, came up ONE DOLLAR a year, in advance; if not paid; them separated, and locked Sarah up in one for discussion, January 23. The mover is clock, A. the advance, Two Dollars will be invaluably of the jails. The husband finding his wife from Prince George's country, and a large President. ocked up, and suspecting some trick, imme- slaveholder. In opening the debate, he turned diately returned to hischildren, whom he found the Hall for the time, into an abolition lecture- Secretary. brought out of the jail and ready to start for room, by reading various spicy articles against Georgia. They were expecting their mother slavery which have been from time to time -amidst shricks and tears which broke his inserted in the Visiter. It must have been heart, the poor father was compelled to tear very edifying to the slaveholders!

> He soon found that Wilson swapped off his wife to one Botts, who is the Postmaster at Manchester. They had been storted off in the morning in pursuit of a purchaser, for the prpose of getting Sarah away from her children. Botts consented to take two hundred and fifty dollars for his wife, and a Mrs. Walsh of this city, whose husband is absent n South America, advanced the moneytaking a bill of sale of Sarah-on condition i

ipon them for the last time.

should be repaid in March. Sarah Carter is a woman of good character, and one of ancommon smartness in her condi-The following, from the Albany Patriot, is tion. She hopes, with a mother's heart, yet of about seventy years of age-his character for integrity and uprightness is unimpeachable-his understanding is uncomonly strong

There are eleven jails in Richmond, the capital of Virginia, which are constantly crowded with victims. The railroad train be wholly destitute of interest or practical day never passes, without sales in the street. from the auction stands. The Sabbath is Thomas Monroe formerly came from And the day of greatest activity in the traffic. The papelis, Md., to this city, and was City Post- screams and wailing of sundered families, the muster, probably, through the Admistration of crack of the driver's whip, and the echoes of Mr. Monroe, and that of Mr. Adams. Upon the auctioner's infernal voice, are perpetually the accession of Gen. Jackson and his friends commingled in terrific dim. I have no apto power, he was displaced. He is now an peal to make in behalf of Sarah Carter. The old man-wealthy-of the higher aristocratic tale is told, and cannot fail to be understood. class, and a member of St. John's Church, Those whose hearts prompt them to give for which is within rifle-shot of the bronze statue her relief, can entrust their benefactions to of Jefferson, standing in front of the Presi- you, or send them directly to me, and they dent's house. Many years ago he bought a will be faithfully applied, Without donations woman and her two young daughters from from the North she will still be a miserable

children, by the name of Sarah, grew to ma- cause there is in it any hardship or infliction turity and became the cook and maid of all more apalling than is to be met with every daughters by some connection, in respect to age. My object in doing it is two-fold. We which I have received no definite information. are apt to regard the cruelties and atrocity of One of these daughters, a few years ago for- Slevery as a great, abstract whole, and there tunately made her escape from here, and now fore they fail to make the impression upon resides in your village, as I am informed .- our sensibilities, which would impel us to de-The other is still here, a slave, the property termined action. Here are the features of a single case, in no way peculiar, but natu-The week that Com. Decatur was killed rally and mevitably arising out of the relation by Com. Barron in a duel, which I find to be of Mas'er and Slave. I regard it, too, of great 22d March, 1820, a man, by the name of Loke consequence to bring every act of this sort, Carter, who had obtained his freedom, went well defined, to the public attention, with to live with Mr. Monroe, as his coachman .- names, places and dates. In this way we Subsequently he became the husband of Sarah. have driven the infamous trade to a great who has been before referred to. He has extent from this District, and must now folcontinued to serve Mr. Monroe on wages low it up; and attack it in the capital of the from that time up to last October-twenty- Old Pominion, now its stronghold. I have five years and a half-without repreach or no comments to make. I had intended to complaint. The Carters have raised five have some pretty plain talk about stupid and children, who served the old master's family shuffling ministers and churches at the North, as they became old enough. Mr. Monroe, and also about hard-harted, selfish politicians, for many years past, has rented them a small and unthinking citizens, by whose consent and tenement at the corner of his yard, for which co-operation the slaves are made such, but I Carter paid him two dollars a month regularly. leave to you and the others to draw such deducted from his wages, which were twelve. inferences as this case will justify. I have The children have all been provided for by the just returned from an interview with this out-

Carter's wages have all been consumed in few unshrinking advocates of the crushed eldest daughter of this family had reared popularity; but I do not believe you will seven children of her own. These two fami- ever regret any efforts put forth in this cause. lies, as you perceive, consisted of Sarah Car- If there is anything sweet and blessed in the ter, and five children—her eldest daughter, domestic relations—if Christ's gospel is not a Mary, also having seven children-in all thir- a dream-if the idea of eternal rewards is not and though they perished, man was blessed teen. Some day in October last, Mr. Monroe, a delusion, I am sure you will rejoice most of

SLAVE TRADE AT THE SOUTH.

in the Tuscaloosa (Ala.) Journal, a report submitted to the House of Representntives of that State, by a special commit-In a day or two, however-as soon as he tee, upon the subject of the domestic slave could recover a little from the stupning ef- trade. It is important, as indicating, on fects of the calemity, by which he had been the part of the holders of slaves, a conviction of the ill-tendencies of that traffic, upon the interests, safety and character of the States which furnish the market. The report is accompanied by a bill prohibiting, under severe penalties, the in-Georgia market in the first instance. He ap- troduction of slaves by traders or nonresidents. The object of this important terms he would sell his family to him. He movement are thus stated by the editor consented to take \$3,650 for them, and gave of the Journal:- "The committee com-Carter a memorandum to that effect, but after. plain, that our slave population is becomward, by a trick, got it away from him. Car- ing too numerous for the interests and security of the citizens of the State; and that non-resident planters send their slaves among us, and withdraw the proceeds of their labor to be expended in othwhelming cup of sorrow. He could not eat- er States. They further express the fear sleep fled from his eyes \_after consulting with that, as popular opinion is setting itself his friends, and obtaining some articles of ne- against the continuation of slavery in cessity and comfort to carry to his family, Kentucky, Virginia, and other States, we 'My friend, what do you expect to find here he started back, and found them near Rich- may be overrun with this class of popu- in the night, where I cannot find anything at they were adopted.

LAND SLAVEHOLDERS.

The motion by Mr. Clagett, in the Mary-

ter was calculated to give the accused too much importance, and to enlist the air of those friendly to abolition. He desired to see all such men, who utter like sentiments with the editor, safely lodged in the penitentiary for hie, but thought as a matter of policy, he should not be noticed by the Legislature.

Mr. Ege, a slaveholder, though raised in Pennsylvania, said he would go as far as any could not favor the resolution upon principle of policy. He thought it would be in viola

tion of privilege of the press, under the bill of rights, and calculated to do no good, but, on e contrary, to beget excitement. Mr. Clagett, in a zealous reply, declared it as his opinion that, if a fear of excitement was to deter gentlemen standing here as the grand inquest of the State, from doing duty. it was high time the people should know their position. As a slaveholder, he could not con-sent to hold his peace while men stood with torch and knife in hand at the very threshold four peaceful homes and firesides

Mr. Bowie offered a substitute, directing he Attorney General to inquire whether any aper in Baltimore is violating the law of 1835, cainst the circulation of incendiary papers. This was carried, under the previous question. The editor of the Visiter takes it like a man, and rejoices in the proof which the slaveholders are thus giving of the deadly character of their institution, since it cannot bear the ight of the press. He says:-

"The effect of this movement on our own and, already, has been to nerve us for the and adopted, viz: trying duties of our position. In view of our President-S. J. M. HAMMOND, St. Jo. duty to our feilow men and a spirit of charity to the slaveholders, as that class of them to which we ourself lave belonged, as one conscious of the rectitude of our course, we are determined to struggle on-in hope that we shall yet see Maryland stand forth among her unshackied sisters, pro udly freed.'

As soon as the resolution was passed, Dr. Recor. and J M TREADWELL, Jackson, sout a hold memorial to the legislature.— Cor. Sec. y, s. sent a bold memorial to the legislature .-A more extended report of Clagett's speech Treasurer-Guy Foote, Jackson. apppeared in the Baltimore Argus, abounding with the most unfair abuse and false charge . Dr. S. sent to the same paper a correction of the slanders, and on being basely refused adsheet, which he spread among community .new attempt of the slaveholders to overthrow

MORAL COURAGE.

The following from C. M. Clay's True American sounds right,

"But what is the courage of the battle field compared with moral courage of every day ife? Stand alone; see friends scowl; hear listrust speak its foul suspicion; watch enewies taking advantage of the occasion, laboring o destroy; who would not rather encounter the shock of an hundred ba'tle fields, and lead a forlorn hope in each, than bare and brave these things? Why one is as the summer preeze on the ocean to winter's stormicst blast. Any common spirit may summon comage to play the soldier well; use quickly fits him for Lenawee-Gerge L. Crane, Adrian; Joel t. But it requires a MAN to speak out his houghts as he thinks them-to do-when like that stormy blast in winter on oldfocean, peace, honor, security, and life are threatened to be

Yet who, looking back upon the page of history, or forward to the hope of the future. would hesitate which of the two to choose .-The martyrs-where are they? Chronicled names in all hearts. The patriots who died for liberty, ignominiously and on the scaffold; how fares it with them! Cherished as earth's honored sons. The good-who spoke the they? Like men they spoke the truth that was in them. This was their courage .tyrants or mobs, they had feared to tell what they knew, to speak what they felt, they would have lived and died as other men. But they had the moral courage to do all this, through their suffrage, and truth lighted up with new glory and power.

Give us moral courage before every thing else! It is the only bravery on which humanity may count for any real blessing. Give us moral courage first and last. For while it MOVEMENT IN THE SOUTH .- We find nerves a man for duty, it roots out of his heart hate and revenge, and all passion, making him wise amid danger, calm amid excitement, just amid lawlessness, and pure amid corruption. It is the crowning beauty of

> Anti-Slavery Petitions .- Personally, we fecel no interest in them. Many years have passed since we signed any anti-slavery petitions. We shall never sign another, till Congress become a decent assembly. We would as soon think of prostrating ourselves at the foot of the grand Turk, as presenting an anti- slavery petition to that body. We voteand had we not that right, would prefer exercising a very different right from that of pray-

A thief one night entered the chamber a poor man, and commenced a vigorous search. The man being awakened by the noise, very cooly accosted the impudent thief as follows:-

PROCEEDINGS. OF THE YOUNG MEN'S LIBERTY ASSOCI- in June next. ATION, HELD AT MARSHALL.

Monday, Feb. 5, 1846. Convention called to order at 11 o'them separated, and locked Sarah up in one for discussion, January 23. The mover is clock, A. M. by S. J. M. Hammond, the Wm. C. Hoyt was appointed Assistant

On motion of J. N. Stickney, Resolved, That we dispense with ordi simself away from children, and set his eyes Mr. Hook thought that action in the matand making a roll, and cordially invite gentlemen present, who adopt our

principles as expressed in Art. 2d, of our constitution, to join our deliberations as members of this convention. On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a business committee: J. N. Stickney, S. S. Nichols, A. C. East-

land, E. W. Shaw, J. C. Gallup. The following gentlemen were appoin ted a committee to nominate officers of the Association, and to designate the place of holding the next meeting:

Henry Montague, Daniel Bradford, J. B. Buel, Geo. Ingersoll, Geo. Dell. On motion, the convention adjourned to 3 o'clock, P. M.

3 O'clock, P. M. Convention called to order by the Pre-

Letters were read from members of the Association who were absent.

The business committee reported a ries of resolution, which report was ac-

The committee on nominations report ed: re-nominating the following gentlemen for officers of the Association for the ensuing year, which report was accepted

V. Pres't-S. M. Holmes, of Wayne, W. C. DENNISON, of Kal'm. S. B. THAYER, of Calhoun, LELAND GREEN, of Oakl'nd, LYMAN P. PERKINS, of Len'e.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE: Edmund Hall, Detroit, Dr. J. C. Gallup Gennessee, Jerome M. Treadwell, Fran mission to that paper, he issued an extra cis F. Young and Guy Foote, Jackson. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

We wait with deep interest the result of this Wayne-T T Lyon, Plymouth; Geo W Swift, Nankin; Francis Raymond, Det. Oakland-Joseph A Peck, Pontiac; Dr. the Senate of the United States, by a Sen- It was our direct antagonist. Suppose that performance, and afterwards settled the R. Gilfillon, White Lake; E. H. Fair-

Genesee-D. W. C. Leach, J. G. Suther-

C. P. Parkhill, J. M. Goodhue. Monroe-Mr. - Holley, Monroe; S. P.

Munger, Dundee. Washtenaw-Gorge Millard, Dexter; F W. Collins, Pittsfield; C. J. Garland,

Ann Arbor. and at an Isol I traine Carpenter, Blissfield; J. M. Barrows,

Franklin ares aved one aw led Lemuel Long, Litchfield; W.D. Moore, Association.

Kalamazoo-Henry Montague, Asa C. Eastland, Kalamazoo; F. W. Hatch,

St. Joseph-William Case, S. J. M. Ham- more Democratic National Convention,

Jackson-T. R. Harrison, Clark K. Hendee, Jackson; D. M. Graham, Spring

Eaton-Johnson Montgomery, Eaton-Rapids; J. W. Bancroft, C. M. Cady,

Branch-John D. Zimmerman, Horatio

Berrien-John Orr, John J. Alexander, Battle Creek; George Ingersoll, Mar-

Resolved. That the central committee

executive committee. The committee also reported the first

Wednesday in June next and Ann Arbor, as the time and place of the next meeting, mitigated by any reason of necessity or which report was adopted. After the discussion of resolutions, the

song from Messrs. Bancroft and Cady. On motion, adjourned to 7 o'clock P.M. 7 o'clock, P. M. The convention having assembled, lis-

ened to an address from the Pres't. The discussion of resolutions reported by the committee was resumed, and ad-

On motion, the convention adjourned to sins.

meet at Ann Arbor, the first Wednesday

S. J. M. HAMMOND, Prest. J. M. TRADWELL, W. C. HOYF,

RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions were passed luring the meetings of the Association.

Resolved, That the Liberty party in our land, is a party, and the only party in nary formality of receiving credentials existence that has for its object, or is calculated to effect the abolition of Slavery in the United States.

2 Resolved, That any political party plain provisions of the constitution for the emancipation of the Slave, is unworthy of the suffrages of freemen.

3 Resolved, That American Slavery as received its nourishment and vitality government of the United States, and therefore it becomes the duty of this government and its supporters, to withdraw from the system its protection, and to exercise with vigor and despatch the constitutional power it possesses, for the entire

abolishment of the system. 4 Resolved, That as Slavery is a crea-

tongue and press, should be used for its destruction, as instrumentalities given us by Divine Providence for the accomplishment of this object, which we are not at the crusade against Slavery.

the Slave should enter largely into our feelings, while endeavoring to roll on the car of emancipation, we should not forget

upon the rights of American citizens, in Abalition, and nothing else. destroying and suppressing their presses, in branding, kidnapping and imprisoning

our Northern soldiery whom Slavery paraded in its morasses to die inglorious tation of their Slaveholding allies.

8 Resolved, That while we hail with gratitude and pleasure, every manifestation of interest and sympathy in our pros-

9 Resolved, That in the recent divorce of the Texas Apprexation and Oregon Occupation questions, which, were so indissolubly joined in wedlock at the Baltimond, Centreville; Albert H. Strong, and in the strange infidelity of the Southern bride towards the Northern groom, we have a perfect yet sad illustration of the grovelling tameness and subserviency of Northern Democracy to Southern do-

Senator and Representatives of Michigan who supported the annexation of Texas, with its Slaveholding constitution, was a N. Blackman, Amasa Waters, Union base betraval of the trusts confided to them by their constituents, and deserves, as it should receive from the hands of those whose rights and interests they have Calhoun-Dr. Thayer, S. S. Nichols, thus bartered, their permanent rememb rance and severest reprehension.

11 Resolved, That the action of Congress in annexing Texas to this Union, with an unjust and unequal apportionment be authorized to fill any vacancies in the of representation, and a fundamental law which establishes and perpetuates Slavery -was an act unworthy of the representatives of a free and Christian people; unpolicy; unconstitutional and unpatriotic in its conception and consummation; and convention was favored with a Liberty a fearful blow at the very existence of our Republic, that should arouse every citizen to a sole mn consideration of his relation with the Slaveholding power that by this act has gained supremacy.

advocates and apologists of Slavery to cover its hidden abominations, serves ondresses made by Messrs. Treadwell, Stew- ly to expose new leatures of its guilt, and art, Gurney, Dr. Gallup, Dresser and a disposition to hallow this guilt in high others, when, after being severally read, places, and that this is especially brought to view in the late doctrine of organic sury, Congress has appropriated during

13 Resolved, That our thanks are due to Messrs. Caly and Bancroft for the spirit and harmony they conferred on our meeting by their soul-stirring music.

14 Resolved, That we tender our thanks ness and hospitality that has opened their so bountifully for us, during this Anniver- next half century, proportionate with our

## SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1846.

THE OTHER INTERESTS.

Last week we published the greater part of posed by the Liberty party. the Report of the Executive Committee, as it was adopted by a majority of the State Anti- as the expenses of the National Governfrom the support and countenance of the Slavery Society. But a few pages of that Report were stricken out. These pages contained an argument why the Liberty party should take ground on all measures of public interest, and designated the action which the Committee deemed it expedient for the Liberty party to take. As nothing of this kind is exhibited in the official proceedings, -as the de bates turned almost entirely on this part of the plied better and more cheaply by a small Report,-and as the question of taking any ture of laws, by law it should be abolish- ground on financial matters must be answered ed. That, as it is a political as well as by the Liberty men, yea or nay?-we have case, the Tariff should be abolished, but a moral evil, the ballot box as well as the thought best to state the substance of so much of the Report as was stricken out.

The Committee took the ground that the Liberty party must be regarded as a perma nent national party, which would accomplish the Abolition of Slavery by its own direct floor in opposition. We were not called liberty to overlook in the prosecution of legislation after attaining to power; or it is upon, as a party, to take ground on the merely a temporary anti-slavery party, formed minor questions, and to lengthen out our 5 Resolved, That while sympathy for for a short time and for a single object, which creed with propositions, as proposed, was was not expected to be permanent, and which unnecessary and unwise. He objected, not could only hope to abolish Slavery through to the views of the Committee on these the action of some other party. If the Libthe pecuniary importance of the question mere John the Baptist party, as it were, estabcrty party was a temporary organization-a before us, and that it is too true that while lished to prepare the way for another to come the South rule, the North has to foot the after greater and mightier than itself, then all other issues should be avoided, and our Political party. We know not what will Resolved, That the frequent outrages papers, tracts, and lecturers should treat of be the state of things in future. Suppose

be permanent and general, and accomplish ing. had met together in National Contheir persons, and in denying and violat- Abolition by its Legislation, it must take such ing the rights guaranteed to them by the bers and power. This could not be done by constitution of the Union, result from the an appeal to anti-slavery principles only. existence and maintenance of the system Some persons support a party for one reason, of Slavery, and demand the earnest and some for another; and yet every vote counts independence. Would such a course have united efforts of the freemen of the North for all the objects of the party. For instance, been wise? They acted very differently. for the entire abolishment of Slavery. the Democratic was a pro-slavery party, hav- They knew they had first a great work 7 Resolved, That the proposal made in ing for a motto, 'Opposition to Abolitionism'. to do: they applied every energy to its ator from the Slaveholding grave yard of party had organized on the 'one idea' of sup- details of the government. So antislaporting slavery, and discarded all action on land, Henry C. Fairbanks, Fenton-deaths, for the purchase of Cuba to be intered a 4th part of its present voters. But by corporated with this Union, is another uniting Opposition to Banks, Tariffs, Monop-Shiawassee-Dr. J. B. Barnes, Owosso; evidence of the grasping avarice which olies, &c., to its pro slavery principles, it was cumstances will be very greatly altered Slaveholding engenders, and a bitter taunt enabled to cast nearly a million and a half of by the abolition of Slavery. upon the freemen of the North of the ser- votes for Opposition to Abolitionism, and to Besides, the one idea of Abolition is vility of their representatives to the dic- secure the complete triumph of the Slave large enough to sustain the Liberty parof their success was, that every vote against one idea, it cannot on the many. He a high Tariff, Banks, &c., was also a vote desired the creation of a general north-

From these considerations the Committee perity by the pioneers and veterans in the argued, that the Liberty party could not hope cause of human liberty, it is to the young to succeed numerically as a party, without men of our State that we must look for defining their position on all questions of pub questions of dollars and cents to interfere Hillsdale-David M. Bagley, Hillsdale; the chief support and prosperity of this lie interest now pending, or which may beretion an outline of the ground which they ties, and the moment we should attempt deemed it proper for the party to take on the to take ground on financial matters, we most important topics. It was in substance as should become separated from each other.

stitutional means, should continue to be the paramount object of the party.

2. EQUAL POLITICAL AND CIVIL RIGHTS, erence to nativity, color or descent. This matters altogether. There was no need should be secured to every citizen without refprinciple would do away with all monopolies and special privileges, granted to corporations of Abolition was a great one. He had 10 Resolved, That the conduct of the or individuals, and also with all unequal taxa- spoken upon it, publicly and privately, in

> S. A THOROUGH REFORM OF THE JUDICIARY every character, and had encountered in System-both State and National, so that debate gentlemen of abilities and experithe Laws shall be made more intelligible, de. ence greater than his own, and in every cisions more conformed to justice, judgment case he had found the one idea of Abolimore speedily rendered, the number of technicelities diminished, and the cost of administering justice greatly reduced.

> 4. THE ELECTION OF ALL NATIONAL AND STATE OFFICERS,-so far as the nature of the circumstances will permit. Especially should and he could not be content to leave it this reform be applied to the office of Post- and embark on an unknown sea, liable to masters, who should be elected by the citizens driven by every wind, and drifted by evof the town or city in which they are located.

> 5. THE REDUCTION OF SALARIES, -of all persons in public employ to as low a rate as change of our position was, we could not will secure incumbents of the requisite qualifi succeed on the one idea of Abolition only.

President recommends an increase of the preparations for War, and they now 12 Resolved, That every effort of the only three years. Yet according to a recent report of the Secretary of the Trea- large accessions of numbers and power.

For Military Service, \$286,998,357 For Naval do 178,933,124

Making a total of \$466,931,481 The Pensions and Interest on the Pubto the chizens of Marshall for the kind- lic Debt, consequent on these preparations, amount to about One Hundred Mildoors so cordially, and spread their tables lions more. A similar expenditure for the increase as a nation, as recommended by Presidents Polk and Tyler, would require more than One Thousand Millions to be expended in preparattons for Wars, of which there is now not any probability. Such enormous and grievous taxation for which refuses or neglects to exercise the One Dollara Year in Advance. War, in the present age of the world, after thirty years of profound peace, is neither necessary or wise, and should be op-

7. A TARIFF FOR REVENUE-so long ment are as great as they now are. But should they be reduced-as they might be by the measures before enumerated-to one-third or one-half the present amount, the cumbrous machinery of the Custom Houses would be no longer necessary, but the public Treasury could then be supdirect tax upon the many and increasing millions of industrious citizens. In this so gradually, as to save every interest vested under its provisions.

On motion to adopt the Report,

Mr. Gurney, of St. Joseph, took the minor questions-for so far as he could judge from hearing them once read, they differed but little from his own-but to the expression of them as the creed of a our Revolutionary fathers, while the But if the Liberty party was designed to struggle for independence was still pendventions, and held long debates on the establishment of Tariffs, Banks, Representation, &c., to be carried into effect as soon as they should be able to obtain their every other subject, would it have attained its be abolished, and then all other questions present ascendency? It would not have muscumstances of the nation, and those cir-

Power over the whole nation. The secret ty; and if it cannot be sustained on this ern antislavery party, that shall have no other interest at issue except this single one. We ought not to allow after arise, and they suggested for considera- We were made up of both the other par-

After some discussion on committing 1. THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY, -by con- the Report to the Business Committee,

Mr. C. H. STEWART, of Detroit, took the floor in opposition to the Report. He dissented from its doctrines on financial of enlarging our platform. The one idea all parts of the State, before audiences of truths, against superior talents and skill. On this platform we were invulnerable;

But the reason brought to view for this How was this known? How could it be 6. THE GRADUAL REDUCTION OF THE known before it had been tested? The ARMY AND NAVY-with a view to their Liberty party had existed but five years, ultimate abolition as soon as the circum- and it had been in the Presidential constances of the country, and of other na- test only once, and even then its efficientions, shall render it advisable. Every cy had been acknowledged by political opponents. Our vote had progressed with extreme rapidity until last year; and then swallow up two-thirds of the National it had fallen off much less than that of Revenue. During the fifty-six years that other parties. The cause why we had our Government has been in operation, not done better was in us, and not in our there has been War with civilized nations political basis. But little effort had been made. Increased exertions would bring

> Mr. S. assented to the position of Mr. Gurney, that it was useless to lay out

would render them practically inapplicable. He dwelt at length on the vast internal home market for every thing which the liberation of the Slaves would produce. Mr. S. remarked in conclusion, that these were the thoughts of the moment, as they had occurred to him. The positions of the Report were new to him; and time and reflection might possibly induce him, in some measure, to alter or modify his opinion of their character and tendency.

MR. BECKLEY, of Ann Arbor, wished to make at present merely a single remark. The two previous speakers had both indirectly assumed that the Report continue to be, as heretofore, the great and paramount question of the party; but instead of saying that we will take no acby its influence on the welfare of the na-

Mr. S. B. TREADWELL, of Jackson, had seen for sometime that this movetroying the only antislavery political organization, it might seriously delay the tributed the disposition to bring in these other questions to a want of faith in those taith was induced by turning away the on financial questions. By remaining in whole Liberty party, in the space of one year, might lose all its faith and hope, and be ready to despond of success. Instead of tacking on the other interests, his prescription would be to adhere to the one idea of Abolition more closely: to apreception. This idea is the mid-day sun: those introduced by this Report were tapers, giving, indeed, a dim. glimmering light in a state of darkness, but they bright beams of the orb of day.

serve them. They were already lost! But can we REDEEM them? Since the Missouri compromise the Slave Power had been omnipotent. It does whatever it will. Last year it was fierce for war in Texas: now, when it is proposed to face the British lion to establish free institutions in Oregon, we behold the Slaveholding delegations in Congress giving eloquent lectures on the advantages of peace. and horrors of war. To overthrow this Slave Power we must concentrate our undivided energies; and just in proportion as we suffered our attention to be distracted by other questions, just in that proportion should we lose our faith, become disheartened, and fail in our object.

MR. HAMMOND, of St. Joseph, moved to refer the Report to a select committee of five, to report at the next annual meeting. It was a very important matter, affecting the destiny of three millions of our countrymen. It should be weighed with care. He was not now prepared to take ground with the Report or against

Elder Twiss, of Branch, said he had enlisted but he had not entered it to fight the battles of Banks and Tariffs. So far as we had gone. and he was against parting with it until we place. The proposition of the Committee remouth to grasp the new prize, and in so doing year exhibits no material increase on the prehe lost that which was in his mouth. For his part he wanted his beef; and he was determined to hold on to that which he had obtainciples with ours; there was no need of it .-us. Stand still. There are many just men He was not terrified at the thought of having REFUSE, as we now do, to take any action on been'an advocate of an unsuccessful party. He financial matters.

great change produced by Abolition should the party organ zation utter y fail, he condition of Sir John Moore at his buris', in his glory!" (Great applause )

Rev. Mr. NORTHROP, of Cathoun, rose opposition to the Report. We had commenced with one object, and to that we should adhere. The principles of the other parties were comparatively of little value, and he had been artonished to find how little politicians cared for Liberty. Every thing valuable had been accomplished by the one idea. It had hundreds, but by tens of thousands and would been so in the Temperance cause. To take ground on banks and Tariffs would stop the mouths of the ministers who were now with

us. They could not preach on politics, and recommended that we should leave the they could no longer take part in the action It was truly the most in men'ous one made one great idea of Abolition in order to of the Liberty party. He was himself cra- in the antislavery cause since the formation of take ground on other matters; or that the phatically an anti-layery man, and always had the Liberty party in 1840. It ought, there-Report contemplated a lowering down of been; and he would labor with others for the its character and prominence. This was speedy extermination of the course; but wisnot so. The Report proposes that it shall dom required that we should press the question themselves against it. It was not at all reof Abolition singly and disconnected from all markable that it struck them unfavorably at other subjects. Rev. Amos DRESSER, of Enton, was also a

tion on any other political topic, it pro- evidently was to gain help; and to obtain this posed to take such action respecting each it proposed a going away for the great other interest as it was justly entitled to fundamental principle. Our success must come from God. He was understood to com or four hundred in the County, who were now pare the proposed action of the Liberty party to that of the Israelites when they sent to Egypt for help against their enemies, or when they trusted in the multitude of their horses Liberty men; and if it were not, it would be ment would come up. His opinion, form- and chariots. If we we e faithful to our cause, ed from considerable reflection and obser- through the help of God, we should succeed. vation, was fully made up. He had not We could not succeed, without this help .a doubt, if persisted in, and carried out, Our duty was to labor to open the minds of as proposed in that Report, it would be our fellow men to this great subject. The the ruin of the Liberty party, and by des- Abolition of Slavery was a stable, fundamentaliden, and it was not wise to depart from it to capyass other and doubtful points. Dr. GALLUP, of Genessee, observed tha

emancipation of the Slave. In discus- this new proposal was deemed necessary, besing a multitude of small ideas, of various cause there had been no material increase of and dissimilar character, the great one the Liberty vote last year. This was no would be overlooked, while the small ones sufficient ground of discouragement. What would mount up to the heavens. He at- was the cause of this? Plainly the want of effort on the part of the friends of the cause. But a large number of true Liberty men staid who favored the plan : and this want of at home, and a considerabe number of persons voted the Liberty ticket for the first time .-Hence there was quite a gain to the party, attention from Abolition, and placing it although not shown by the returns of election. The Report was committed to a Select

a state of inactivity, doing nothing for that Committee of five. The next morning this great object, and all the while thinking committee, one member dissenting, brought and talking about other interests, the in a report in favor of striking out all that part of the Report which advocated any action on other than antislavery matters. The question being on the proposal

strike out, Mr. Foster, of Ann Arbor, said

that the discussion thus far had been all on

one side. There was however, another side

to it, which he would endeavor to exhibit as ply its truth with more earnestness and briefly as possible. Gentlemen had presented pungency, that this idea might be receiv- numerous reasons against adopting the Report ed into the public mind, which would be- of the Ex. Com., but not one of them had met come enlarged and strengthened by its the argument of the Repor, or had attempted to meet it. The Report declared that slavery would be abolished by some national antislavery party, possessing the inclination and the power to do it. The Liberty party could and would would be scarcely discernible amid the ites: not without. Was it willing to abolish do this work if it had these two pre-requis- jority were opposed to his (Mr. F's.) views. Slavery? It was. Was it able to do it? It Mr. T. said that the question was not was not. Why? Because it had not voters erty party, and vote for slaveholders and their whether we can defend our Liberties from enough. How many voters would be neces. every assault, nor whether we can pre- sary? If there were to be but two parties, a million and a half would be requisite; if there were to be three, a million of votes might suffice. Could the Liberty party obtain a million of votes on the one idea of the Abolition of Slavery, utterly refusing to take any ground on any other question whatever?with feeble Mexico, to establish Slavery Here was the gist of the whole matter: if they could do this, then all we have to do is to go ahead on the one idea only. If they cannot attain the million of votes, they cannot succeed as a party, and all representation that we can are delusive, and futile.

Mr. F. said that no man in the State had

estowed more attention and thought upon

this question than he had; and he was most

fully convinced that the Liberty party canno succeed, numerically, as a permanent party, on the one idea only. The lessons of experience do not countenance such an expectation .-No political party ever attained a million of votes on one question only. No party in our country ever attained to power without advocating more than one principle. A quarter or third part of the voters of this country cannot be induced to forsake ALL other question of political interest, which they consider valuable, to unite, in a political campaign for six. eight, or a dozen years, with a party that utterly refuses to take any ground whateve respecting them. Nor has the success of the party thus far been such as to countenance in this cause heartily and conscientiously:- this expectation. After six years existence, the whole number of Liberty votes was, at most, but 70,000. We must have some fifthus far, we were right. There was no doubt teen or twenty times as many to abolish Slaveof this. On the one idea of Abolition, we ry. But take a particular instance. In Ohio could meet all opposition. We had got hold are four or five Liberty papers. One of them of something substantial and valuable-not the Cincinnati Herald and Philanthropist, all we wished, perhaps-but it was something; one of the ablest and most profound papers i the United States. It has been published for could obtain something more valuable in its ten or twelve years, and had a large circulation. In Ohio are \$12,000 voters. What minded him of the fable of the dog crossing a proportion of these have been converted to the stream with a piece of beef in his mouth. Liberty party in six years, with ail these Seeing its shadow in the water, he opened his advantages? Just 8,050, and the vote last

ceeding year. But gentlemen feel encouraged because we have attained so many votes, and ask if the ed, and not give it up in grasping at a shadow. same means persevered in will not be equally (Applause.) As to engrafting in other prin- or more efficacious in future? He answered not necessarily. Our numbers were princi-The Whigs, if friendly to Abolition, will join pally from a particular class of men-the philanthropists and men of moral principle .of the Democrats; if true Democrats, they The mass of the people we had not touched will come to us. But it seems that it is deem- effectually. If any proof of this were needed, ed necessary to engraft these propositions on he would merely mention that we had not to our creed in order that the Liberty party been able, in six years, to carry a single one of may succeed: well, what if it did not succeed? the 500 counties in the Free States. The The antislavery cause he knew would succeed. mass will not come with us while we UTTERLY

political measures now, inasmuch as the best method of advancing that cause; and erty party can attain to power, and abolish Slavery by its own direct legislation, if it will would be perfectly content to be placed in the take ground on ALL politicial questions. But it must take right ground-for Liberty, and when they wrapped his cloak about him, Justice, and Humanity in all the details of placed him in his grave, and left him "alone Legislation; and it must pursue these objects in a just and honorable a nuner, so that every Christian and Patriot can fee! that in sustaining the Liberty party, he sustains one in whose progress men will be benefited, and the in-a ures and principles of which the God of Henven can approve. Let the Liberty party take this ground, earnes ly and in good faith, and it would receive accessions, not by scores and immediately become one of wo great national

> disguise the importance of this movement. fore, to be considered candidly, seriously and fully by gen lemen before they committed the first sight. Such had been the result in Washtenaw County. Almo t every individman of one idea. The object of the Report ual had looked at it in an unfavorable light at first glance, and set after a full di cu sion in the County Convention, he had been ab'e to find only two Liberty voters among the three appased to it. He had not the least anxiety as to the success of the proposition. If i was wise, it would be generally adopted by onsigned as it ought to be to mented oblivion.

> > Mr STEWART followed in an elaborate ar. gument, designed principally to show that the Liberty party had achieved as much as ought to have been expected from it. The Gag had been repealed : antislavery sentiment in the nation was gaining, as was shown by the position of Gov. Seward. C. M. Clav. and others; and a perseverence in our present course would certainly bring success.

M. FOSTER desired to explain. He had not taken any ground whatever against the success of the antislavery cause; he had the most undoubting confidence that it would be consummated before the present political opposition to slavery should cease. But he did say that the Liberty party would not succeed as a national party, on the question of Abolition alone. He did not deny that it might be instrumental in bringing over the Whig party to take antislavery ground, or that the Whigs might hereafter abolish Slavery. But if that was the real attitude in which gentlemen wished to place the Liberty party, why not say so? Why not tell the whigs at once we are waiting for them, and urge them to make naste? He, however, deprecated the appearance of the Liberty party in such a position ready to descend into the tomb, with its grave clothes in one hand, and its last will and tesament in the other, beckoning to the Whig partyto come and perform its funeral rites, and receive its dving bequests.

Now he was up he wished to answer on prominent argument against the measures roposed by the Report. It was said that we should be divided and quarrel on the minor questions, should they be introduced. Well they have been introduced, and it seems a ma-Was it to be expected that therefore on his reallies 2 Never! No such suspicion would enter the mind of any one. On the other hand, suppose that, after discussion the decision hould be the other way, and these new grounds should be adopted; is there a Liberty man here who would forsake the cause on that account, and join a proslavery party? (Cries of "no, no, no!') Not one! The argument then, is groundless. All will adhere to the Liberty party while it makes Abolition the

Mr. BECKLEY. I desire to ask my fried Mr. Stewart one simple question, to be answered rea or nay. Do you expect the Liberty party, itself by, its own legislation to abelish

MR. STEWART. Yes, if it be not previously abolished by some other means.

MR. BECKLEY. This is rather a lawyer like answer. IF some other party did not do it, the Liberty party would It seems the question could not be answered without an " IF."

MR. TREADWELL did not care whether Slavery should be exterminated by the Liberty party, or any other. He had no ambition about it. The main thing was to effect the object. We have every thing that heart can wish to encourage us. The great error of the Report lies in assumng that we can do nothing without a numerical superiority. This was not so. A minority, even though a small one, if zealous and persevering, could exert a mighty influence on a nation. There will be no use for a Liberty party after Slavery shall have been abolished. He was pained by the remark in the letter of Mr. Birney that we ought to do our own work, and not think of the undignified suggestion of getting another party to do it for us. He had yet to learn that it was undignified to ask those who had the power to do it to set the Slave free. It was what we had been doing from the begin-

Mr. Gurney said there was no need of considering whether we shall be a permanent or a temporary party. As to the measures recommended in the Report, it would be time enough to adopt them when we had advanced sufficiently to render it probable we should succeed as a national party. But whether we ever arrive at that point, is imm sterial. A party which has no prospect of immediate success, was not called upon to define its position in the manner that might properly be expected of a great national parshould support it while he deemed that the But that Report also affirms that the Lib. ty, just ready to step into power.

discussions to which he had listened with much attention, that it was possible for Liberty men to have the mind so comle to see other things in their true proportions. Human nature was the same every where; and that principle of the mind, by which a Whig was unable to see our truly great idea of Abolition because his vision was entirely filled by a pagnified view of a Bank or Tariff when operative in Liberty men, prevented them from seeing that any financial interests whatever were worth attending to. The dictate of wisdom was to regard every object according to its real magnitude and worth.

We were met on every side by the inquiry, "Do you intend to take any action on financial matters !" Now this question must be answered in some way. It will not do to say, we don't know! This inquiry, too, proceeds, as he believed. from men of other parties who were really favorable to our objects, and had a sincere interest in our success, although that interest had not been sufficient to induce them to join our ranks. Mr. B. said he was well persuaded that

our cause would go onward and prosper but he did not expect to see the Liberty party what it ought to be, unless it would ake ground for every right object. We now had the opportunity given us of be coming a national, permanent antislavery party, provided we would do this .-The antislavery feeling is steadily on the gain, and it will go forward with increasing power; but it will organize for action as it proceeds. If the Liberty organization now existing be made such an one as the whole body will be disposed to march under, by attending to their wishes and welfare, it will combine the strength of the entire antislavery host ; but if a narrow and limited system of action be adopted, it will prove distasteful to the great mass of the antislavery ar my. They will form another organization, on a more liberal and enlightened basis, to which every new recruit will willingly attach himself; and after a little, the members of the Liberty party will prefer the new organization to the old, and unite themselves with it. But he did not anticipate that this alternative would be adopted. On the contrary, he expected to see the very persons who were now so zealous against this movement, at the next anniversary, standing in their places, and advocating the measures which they now condemn. He should therefore content himself with simply giving a negative vote, without further remark.

The motion to strike from the Report so much of it as recommended action on any except antislavery subjects, prevailed. The remainder was adopted.

LETTER FROM J. G. BIRNEY, TO THE

PRESIDENT OF THE MICHIGAN STATE A. S. SOCIETY.

Lower Saginaw, Jan. 1, 1846. Sin:-Believing that it will be out of my power to attend the next Anniversary personally take part in its debates-the anxiety I feel as to the results to which they may lead, must be my apology for now addressing you.

That we, who have earnestly investithe people of the Free States, on that question alone, is what I scarcely expect. the opressions of the tyrant over his Slave. If we seek not to re-establish the whole the father of the present Vice President, here or at this time.

The manner in which the Liberty par- Union. ty has, already, been supported in the element, in any degree, prevail, have banished Slavery, as incompatible with half-Civilization, more resembles the played.

ceased to look for any advancement of that is not the object we have in view, lower than they can afford to sell. Be- them.

MR. BECKLEY said he perceived by the the nation, in good things, to the Demo- when we pay Mr. Polk his salary-when sides this, it is said, we contend success. cratic or Whig party. Reflecting perpletely filled with one idea, as to be una- ties, must soon see the matter as we do. now-a-days, is a clear usurpation; that, overleap every principle which they prothey do not profess: this last is, that they

> Parties such as we have now, and are ikely to have, as long as the people remain as they are, are the bane of any country. We have need here of but one party: the rest must be but mere factions. as are friendly to the Constitution. The Constitution is supposed to be founded in justice. If any of its provisions be unjust, and of course, inconsistent with the others, they will have them altered or expunged. The only party, I repeat it, one that seeks to destroy it.

The Whigs have been trying, of late, tariff:-we have had a national bank, sanctioned, too, by both Whigs and Democrats, and we have not had one:-we have lived, since the adoption of the Constitution, with the public lands as they same reasons exist for the demolition of now are, without any attempt heretofore the Navy, that exist for the demolition of to bribe the States, with the gift of them; the Army. One is called the right, the -we have been, in the main, prosperous, other the left arm of this Republic. So too, under this permicious tampering. It we are to make our way through the is not, till lately, that the Whig leaders world, not by reason and common sense, have had the address to induce a large but by fighting. However moral this way portion of the people to regard, as their may be, it has ever been found expensive, "enemies" their neighbors, who differed whether tried nationally, or individually, been for the last consideration-had they a party, I demand it.

The Democrats have been more suchave been prevailed on by their confederates at the South-if we are to believe of the State Anti-Slavery Society, and Mr. Calhoun's letter to the British Minister-for the sole advancement of Slavery to repeat, and even to go beyond, all their former violations of the Constitution. It is worthy of the most earnest considerasubstratum—the legal and constitutional ocrats contend that it is unconstitutional. equality of all men-other interests, in Mr. Jefferson purchased Louisiana, Mr. which the people deep feel concern; if we Monroe, Florida, and Mr. Polk, even be- tariff, as it is familiarly called. The Arare not in fact a reform party, we shall fore he entered on his office, converted, my and Navy keep up the tariff almost accomplish comparatively but little; and, at least, as many Whigs as he wanted in as much as anything else. But I would I apprehend, there is not much use for us the Senate, to enable him, as far as that do away with it gradually, so that no pre-

sons-who are not in search of office, and price for what we eat, and wear and use. interest already indicated. If this be true. that are yet counted with both these par- We don't want an English government, all the clamor about the pauper labor of nor do we want our free institutions dis- Europe is false; because in a foreign mar-The honest Whig cannot fail of seeing, paraged, nor do we want our best men ket we must meet it. It will be a happy that with the leaders of that party out of made light of, by charging them with be. thing, I think, when the national customoffice, nothing is too good for them to pro- ing bought with British gold. We ima- houses are done away with; when their mise, -in office, nothing is too bad for gine that no such case has occurred, since thousands are not expected to electioneer them to do. The honest Democrat must Great Britain acknowledged our indepen- for the persons who put them there; when know, that, in his party, there is nothing dence; and persons show their contempt commendable, but the name-and that, for the intelligence of the people, who are given to such charges. Nor do we want the United States leading the way. they are faithless to every just principle a French government, nor any other in which they profess-or rather, that they the world, but our own, divested of party- paid to members of Congress, at least one ism. We don't wish to see our govern- half. Now, notwithstanding we have rail fess, that at all interferes with one which ment swayed by what other governments roads and steam boats, which shorten do. Instead of being swaved by other the time of travel almost incalculably, we make out of the people, whatever can be governments, we desire to see her sway have no reduction of the daily allowance made, through the instrumentality of an others. We wish her to be the first government, as she was intended to be, under the sun. She never can be this, till justice to all, characterize all that she does at home-till justice distinguish her if all twenty-five or thirty dollars: yet, if I misher intercourse with other States-fill justice is in all that she says or does. To We want here a party of just men-such bring our government to this elevationwere I among you,-I would support, these propositions:

I would diminish the powers, the pa President of the United States. The observation of the last five years-especialif nothing else would.

I would reduce, and ultimately abolish but not with the best success, it would the Army. We need none now. If we seem, to beguile the people with a tariff, should need one in future, which is high--with a national bank, where it was ly improbable, the affections of the peopopular-with the giving of the proceeds ple increased by demolishing it, may well of the sale of the public lands to the States. be relied on. The officers, it will be who had not even packed up their trunks, We have had a tariff, and have not had a found even now, very difficult to get rid of. When the Army is increased fourfold, it will be impossible.

with them on these topics. Had it not So, I think, it will ever be found. It is no wonder that an officer of the Army. not converted into foes, those who ought lying asleep till the middle of the day, in to have been friends, their proceedings his comfortable quarters-having good form in the General Government. I am would have been comparatively harmless company-good wine-and a good sala--for the Constitution was yet unbroken. rv, duly paid, out of the public treasury, But in this they succeeded too well, and should fancy himself the right arm of this all, that the Whigs might have the offices nation. Nor is it any wonder that an of- ty, against the individual, or individuals, and power of the government in their ficer in the Navy-especially, since the own hands. They descended for this Navy is probably to be increased, for the purpose, to a forgery, which, as a party, benefit of Slaveholders,-should for the they used: and for which they have not, same reasons that influenced the officer as yet, even made the slightest acknowl- in the Army, fancy himself the left arm edgement. For myself, I care but little of this nation. But while they are enjoyfor their acknowledgment. For you, as ing all these good things, and giving wings to their imagination, it is not so well for the poor man that has to pay his cessfully, trying the same thing with a portion of their salary. Besides all this, Sub Treasury dole-with professions of up to the 30th June, I think, the Army the "largest liberty"-with opposition to and Navy cost about two-thirds of all our the things most pleasing to the Whigs,- expenses, the preceeding year. They To the President of the Convention: till, at last, the Democrats of the North have never returned it-they never will -the people have to pay the expense; and I would gradually learn to do without them, till I could do without them altogether. There are some people who before both Houses. It is long, having imagine that government was made only 38 sections. We shall publish next week for fighting; that it can subsist only by a full synopsis of its provisions, as the fighting; that its honor and its everything question is one of the greatest importance tion, by those who think the country may depend on fighting; that it is to judged and interest to our readers. The prosgated the evils of Slavery, should carry yet be saved, that all the permanent and entirely by the forwardness of its prepapect of a sale being made is thought to with us, at this time, a large majority of irremediable breaches of the Constitution, tions for fighting. Now, according to my have been effected under the rule of the notion, these people are much mistaken, strict constructionists. Mr. Madison ap- and I would teach them so, in the most As a party, we cannot limit ourselves to proved of the late Bank of the United practical manner; I would send them, it States, and the charter was prepared by is hoped, to some honest pursuit : while I would transact my business with other na-Constitution, wherever party aims-and himself a Democrat. It has been submit- tions on principles of common sense and they alone-have perverted it; if we fail ted to the Supreme Court of the U.S. and justice, and raise an Army or a Navy, to build on our good and maintainable approved by that tribunal: still the Dem- when I wanted them, not keep them always on hand.

> I would also do away entirely, with a body could, to introduce Texas into the sent interest should be injuriously affected. The tariff, like disease in the human

But it is a waste of time for me to be body, can only be guessed at. No per-Free States, generally, is an omen of finding fault with parties, from whom we son has yet shown it so clearly, as to good. On their part, when the question have separated-who have not, for the make it worthy of being considered a perof Slavery is viewed as Statesmen view last twenty years been entitled to our manent State institution. The bare fact it, it is but a natural struggle for a still confidence, and who I may say, are to- of such a wide difference as now exists in superior state of civilization to any they tally without it. The sensible men, in relation to it, between minds of the best have yet enjoyed. There is no telling to both of them, must soon see, I say, that and most impartial texture, is proof of what degree of civilization the Free the conflicts in which they are annually this. One thing though, we all know: States, with their opportunities, might not called to play their part, have degenera- that if an article be worth ten cents per have reached, had it not been for their ted into mere scrambles for office; that, yard, and we make it by legislation, worth political connection with the South, and by an office, a Whig can speedily be con- twelve, the two cents have to be paid, their support of Slavery: for they have verted into a Democrat, or a Democrat somehow, by the other interests of the substantially supported it, as far as it has into a Whig: or if I should designate the country. It may be, too, by other interbeen supported, and as far as they could parties more properly, they represent two ests, which are themselves languishing, be juggled into it. Every State of Eu- gamblers, each of whom has but half and which have done all they could to oprope, and in this country, where alone enough to support him in his laziness and pose it. But it may be said, especially of civilization and Christianity, its prime extravagance; they stake the whole and the cotton interest, in reply to this, that play for the amount, that one may lead the support of the government produces the life of a gentlemen without business, competition, and we get articles still lowthem, and indeed, with the proper aim of the other, that of a loafer or vagabond on er than they have been. This proves, a State. From this remark, Russia must the face of the earth. The People are unanswerably, I think, if they continue be excepted, which, in her Slavery and only the Cards, with which the game is to be so sold, that the interest in question never needed a tariff of protection. If it Herald, is one of the best in the whole republic South than does any other nation of that Mr. Polk may have a splendid adminis- does not prove this, we have stimulated of Mexico. Its Inhabitants are energetic and tration; so might Mr. Clay, had he been persons improperly to engage in a protec-

we agree that we will pay an enhanced fully in foreign markets; especially in the there shall exist no motive for smugel. ing; and free trade shall be established\_

I would reduce the daily allowance of members of Congress. Now, the trin from Boston, say to Washington, need not occupy more than three or four days. and call for an expenditure of more than take not, the member of Congress receives for it, the sum of two hundred dollars or more. But all this is thrown into the shade, and it shows how light a thing public money is, by a decision of Vice President Dallas, at a session of the Sentronage, and of course, the salary of the ate, beginning the fifth of March Instthe day after the preceeding one had duly terminated. He decided, that all the Senthat we need, is one to defend the Consti- ly, with regard to the Army, Navy, and ators were entitled to their travelling extution; the only faction that we fear, is appointments to office, would lead to this. penses to their places of abode, and back again to Washington city. This, with regard to the Senators elect, who had come from their homes to attend the meeting to which they were summoned. was right enough,-but with what face Mr. Dallas offered that sum to Senators. or paid their boarding house keeper's bill, and with what face such Senators received such a gift from the treasury, is for The Navy, too, I would gradually re. them and the people to say. It has ocduce, till it was totally abolished. The curred to me, as an improvement on the present plan-such is the difference in the value of money in different parts of the country-to have the Senators paid by the State and the members of the House of Representatives by the district which sent them. This comtemplates their being paid near at home, and according to the value of their services.

From the specimens I have given you-& I desire not to make this letter too long. by the citation of other instances-you see that I am the advocate of entire renot the less so, in regard to our State Government. If government be the concentrated physical force of the communiwho violate justice, it has not half to do that it now attempts. Whatever, in any way, contributes to make government do what it ought to do; to confine it to that: to make it economical; comprehensible, by those who give their minds to it; just at home and abroad; in fine, concurrent with the divine government, without which it will not last long, shall find in me a steady supporter. All this I wish the Liberty party to do; and not to give way to the undignified proposition, that others will do it for us. Respectfully yours,

SALE OF THE CENTRAL RAIL-ROAD.

JAMES G. BIRNEY.

A bill for this object is now pending be more favorable

APPOINTMENTS .- The following appointments have been made by the Goyernor and Senate, in this County :-

Walter A. Buckbee, Prosecuting Atorney from the 21st March next; James N. Hollywood, Elijah W. Morgan, James Kingsley, Flavius J. B. Crane. George N. Skinner, and Oliver W. Moore, Notaries Public.

We learn that the Judiciary Com mittee of the Senate, have reportedagainst striking the word "WHITE" from the Constitution. We have not yet seen the Report.

We are indebted to Hon. J. G. Leland for Legislative documents.

F Several communications are necessarily postponed.

ERY IMPORTANT FROM MEXI-CO-YUCATAN DECLARED IN-DEPENDENT.

The N. Y. Herald of Friday, publisher a letter from Merida, the capital of Yucatan. innouncing the formal withdrawal of that province from the Government of Mexico-recalled her deputies from the Mexican Congress, and torn the Mexican Eagle from her standard. This took place on the 50th ult.

According to the intelligence conveyed in this dispatch, the province of Yucatan has absolutely declared its independence of Mexico, and is now a separate republic.

Incident upon this has been the resignation of the Governor of the department, Don Tuburico Lopez, and his place is filled by Don Miguel Barbachan, formerly holding the same

The Liberty party have, long since, elected. But that is not what we want; ted interest, and they are now selling independent, the rest of Mexico cannot retake enterprising, and if they are determined to be

### State Legislature.

Feb. 12. SENATE .- A number of petitions were bresented and referred.

A long debate sprung up on a proposition to refer to a select committee so much of the revision as refers to the collection and return of taxes, the object is where they were assessed—the matter third reading. was so referred.

AFTERNOON .- The afternoon was consumed in committee of the whole on the ravision.

House .- A number of petitions were presented and referred.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the revision, and considered chap. 31, of weights and measures ; chap. 32, of bills of exchange and promissory notes; chap. 33, of limited partnerships; chap. 34, of money, of account and of the interest of money and on judgments, verdicts, &c.

Title 7 having been reported back with amendments, a long debate ensued on the question to strike out the provision allowing 10 per cent. interest on money upon special contracts, which was negatived.

AFTERNOON .- The afternoon was occupied in committee of the whole on the sidered tevision.

February 13. SENATE .- The Senate went into committee of the whole on the general order, Mr. Green in the chair, and considered various bills and joint resolutions, among which was the bill relating to certain moneys stolen from the Treasurer of Shisome length, and reported back with amendments, which were laid on the ta-

AFTERNOON .- The Senate took up the report of the committee of the whole, and after disposing of the various bills and joint resolutions, reported back

Weaver was read a third time and pass-

The joint resolutions relative to \$1812 county, was debated at length, the ques- printed. tion involved being whether the State or the county should lose the amount until collected from the Treasurer, the money of the county.

House .- Mr. Edmunds offered the following:

Resolved, That as it appears from reports of the commissioner of internal imif directed to report the number and value of cars on hand at the commencement of 1844, the expenses for repair of cars since that time, and if the value at the commencement of 1844 exceed the balance of \$680, to account for the deficiency, which was adopted.

The House went into committee of the whole on title 9 of the revision, and considered chapter 37 of the support of poor persons by their relations, chapter 38 of the support of poor persons by counties, chapter 39 of disorderly persons, chapter 40 of racing of animals, chapter 41 of tavern and other licensed houses, chapter 42 of the maintenance of illegitimate children, chapter 43 of the observance of the first day of the week and the prevention and punishment of immorality, chapter 44 of the law of the road and the regulation of public carriages, chapter 45 of the firing of woods and prairies, chapter 46 of timber and lumber floating on waters and carried upon adjoining lands.

The committee rose and reported pro-

Title 8 of the revision was read a third time by its title.

AFTERNOON-The House went into committee of the whole on the apportionment bill, Mr. Edmunds in the chair.

The question being on the adoption of the substitute for the 1st section, offered

by Mr. Walker. The Speaker offered a substitute for

the first section, fixing the ratio at 5,000 and giving to each organized county having a moiety of the ratio a member of such moiety-making the whole number of Representatives 66, which was finally adopted and reported back to the House.

The substitute was concurred in, yeas 45 nays 5.

On motion of Mr. Walker, the bill was recommitted with instructions to make the engrossment was ayes 163, nays 54. the 2d section, relating to Senators cor- The following are the resolutions: respond.

Mr. Edmunds moved to instruct that the counties having more than one member shall be divided into as many districts of America and Great Britain in relaas the county is entitled to members, tion to the Territory of the Northwest which was lost. The House went into Coast, west of the Stony or Rocky Mouncommittee of the whole on the revision.

Title 9 chapter 46-Of timber and lumber floating upon waters or carried upon adjoining lands.

Chapter 47-Of lost goods and stray

Chapter 48-Of fire departments in cities and villages.

Chapter 49-Of certain municipal reglations of police.

Chapter 50-Of unauthorized banking and certain notes or evidences of debt ssued by banks.

Chapter 51-Of the destruction of wolves and other noxious animals.

On motion of Walker the committee rose and reported back title 9 with sundry to make all taxes, resident and non-resi- amendments several of which were condent, payable in the town and county curred in and the title was ordered to a Feb. 14, 1846.

SENATE .- Mr. Videto offered a resoution for the printing of 400 extra copies of the report of the committee on finance, on the subject of the sale of the rail roads, which was agreed to.

Mr. Hale, upon leave, from the committee on incorporations, reported a bill to amend the charter of the city of Detroit, which was twice read and ordered

House .- A message was received from the Senate relative to amendments on tiles one and two of the revision, which were disposed of, except on one disagreement between the two houses, on which the House insisted, and appointed a committee of conference.

Title 9 of the revision relating to the internal police of the state was read a third time by its title.

The House went into committee of the whole on title 10 of the revision and con-

Chapter 52-Of religious societies. Chapter 54-Of burying grounds. The committee rose, reported progress

and obtained leave to sit again. On motion the House adjourned to Monday morning.

February, 16, 1846.

Mr. Howell from the committee on public lands, reported a bill toaremove awassee county, which was debated at the State Land Office from Marshall, in Calhoun county, to Grand Rapids, in Kent county, which was twice read and any question relating to our differences with ordered to be printed.

Mr. Howell from the committee on public lands, made a written report on the subject of the mineral lands of the upper Peninsula, and denying the right of he government to lease the mineral lands in this state, without the consent of A bill for the relief of Emeline A. the Legislature. The report was accompanied by a bill "declaratory of the interest of the State of Michigan in mines and minerals," and a joint resolution relative to the leasing of mineral lands, ry, stating that he had been instructed by his stolen from the Treasurer of Shiawassee which were twice read and ordered to be government, to enquire whether the govern

Mr. Fenton moved that 1000 extra copies of the report be printed, which was agreed to.

Mr. Hale, from the minority of the fibeing deducted by the state from the funds nance committee made a written report on the sub ect of a sale of the rail roads. which was read and ordered to be printed. The report was accompanied by a bill for the incorporation of the Michigan railroad company.

Mr. Fenton, from the committee to

provements, \$19,976 in 1844, and \$26,- whom was referred a resolution of in-217 in 1845 was expended for the conof so amending that portion of the revisstruction of cars, being only \$680, less ion relative to taxes, as to leave to Counthan the value of cars on hand per inven- ty Treasurers all duties now performed tory of last report. The commissioner by the Auditor General relative to returns and sales of lands for delinquent taxes-also to enquire as the expedincy of sale being made by townships, made a written report in favor of the first part of the proposition, and against the expediency of sales being made by townships, and the report was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

House .- Mr. Noble, from Judiciary committee, reported chapter 55, title 10, which was referred to committee of the

Also title 11-Of public instruction and primary schools, with sundry amend-

Mr. Noble said, since the committee met, some amendments had been suggested which were entitled to consideration; he would therefore propose that the title be referred to committee on education to make such amendments as to them may appear judicious. So referred.

Mr. Walker, from select committee re ported chapter 20, title 5, with amendments, which were ordered to be printed.

The bill to provide for the erection of county buildings in Livingston county was read a third time and passed. The House went into committee of the

whole on the revision, and considered Title 6-Of highways, bridges and ferries.

Chap. 22-Of the officers having the care and superintendence of highways

Chap. 23-Of the persons liable to work on highways and making assess-

ments therefor. Chap. 24-Of the duties of overseers n regard to the performance of labor on nighways, and of the performance of such labor and of commutation therefor, and time, and it is said by the Physician of the Pris the application of moneys by the com- on that he died of that fever. abor and of commutation therefor, and

# Congressional.

After an able and protracted debate the joint resolutions to give notice to G. Britain to terminate the joint occupancy of Oregon, passed the House of Representatives, on the 9th instant, and were transmitted to the Senate. The vote on

"Resolved, That the President of the United States cause notice to be given to the Government of Great Britain, that the convention between the United States tains, of August, 1827, signed at Lontwelve months after giving said notice.

"Resolved, That the notice herein contained is not intended to interfere with the right and discretion of the proper authorities of the contracting parties, to renew or pursue negotiations for an amicable settlement of the controversy respecting the Oregon territory.

### General Intelligence.

From the Detroit Free Press. IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON Feb. 7, 1846.

DEAR SIR:-The President has this moment communicated to the House of Representatives, in obedience to a resolution of that body, requesting him to communicate any correspondence which may have taken place between this country and Great Britain since his annual message, the following correspon-

1st. A despatch from the Department of State to Mr. McLane, calling his attention to the extensive military preparations of Great Britain, and desiring our Minister to ascertain from Lord Aberdeen whether they had in view an anticipated state of hostilities with the. United States.

2d. Mr. McLane's reply, dated January 6. 1846, acknowledging the receipt of the despatch on the 29th Dec., and informing that he had had an interview with Lord A., who disclaims any direct object of the character alluded to, but admitted that it had a contingent reference to the posibility of a war with the United States. At the same time asserting that the same warlike preparations would have been made had there been no prospect whatever of any interruption to the friendly relations existing between the two countries. Mr. McLane however, without calling in question the sincerity of his Lordship, doubts a little, and seems to think that these extensive preparations for war have a more direct reference to the United States, and expresses the opinion that it is the intention to endeavor Chapter 53-Of libraries and lyceums. to bring it to a speedy termination by prosecuting it with great vigor at the outset.

2d. A communication from Mr. Packenham to the Secretary of State, of December 27, 1845, proposing to refer the partition of Oregon, and the arrangement of its boundaries between the two governments, to some friend. ly state or sovereignty.

4th. The reply of Mr, Buchanan, in which, while he avoids the question of submitting Great Britain to arbitrators; he declines on the part of our government the submission of the question of the respective rights of two governments, and calls the attention of the British Minister to the communication of the Department of State of August last, in which the right of Great Brittain to any part is denied altogether.

5 h. A communication from Mr. Packenham to Mr. Buchanan, dated the 16th Janua ment of the United States would acquiesce, of a general submission of the whole question in tille to a friendly state of sovereignty, or to a commission composed of distinguished civilians with an umpire-and who, in case they should decide that the whole of the country belonged to one of the two parties, should at the same time designate what equitable portion of the same should be divided to each party.

6th. The reply of Mr. B. of the 5th inst. again adverting to our claim to the whole of Oregon, and declinining to refer to arbitration that which so obviously was already our own. Mr. B, at the same time expresses the hope that the matters in difference between the two governments may be speedily and amicably

Correspondence of the Rochester Democrat THE AUBURN MURDER.

AUBURN, Jan. 27, 1846. DEAR SIR-There has been a great excitement DEAR SIR—I here has been a great excitement in Auburn since Monday morning, in consequence of the inhuman flagelation of a convict in the Prison by the name of Charles P. Plumb.

It was rumored on Monday morning that he was dead. The Coroner was sent for and an inquest held. The keeper of the Prison, several Physicians and other witnesses were examined

The facts were briefly these:
Plumb was a young man about twenty year of age, rugged and healthy. On Monday of last week, he leit the shop where he was at work, went up stairs, broke two windows and commenced shoving property out. The keepers fol lowed and secured him. He was sent to the Pris on Physician to be examined, and pronounced by the foreman of the shop in which he worked, crazy. The Physician was engaged, and before he examined him, Mr. Hiram Rathbun, principal keeper of the Prison, sent for him to be brought back to the shop and ordered him to be whipped. According to the testimony of Mr. Carey, the foreman of the shop in which Plumb worked, sixty or seventy blows with the cat having six lashes, were inflicted upon the bare back of Plumb

and sent to his bench in a state of great prostra-Tuesday morning he received 25 or 26 blows nore with the cat, on his larcerated back-in al from 500 to 600 lashes were inflicted on the bar

he was then was washed with salt and water

After dinner on Tuesday, he was sent to the Hospital, greatly greatly prostrated, and com-plained that he had been nearly whipped to death. Fever followed—Wednesday night he was so derious that a straight jacket was put on him .and bridges, and their general powers Thursday or Friday he became insensible, and

Saturday night he died. The appearance of the body to-day, as exhibited before the coroner's jury, was enough to chill the blood of any human man. The body was bruised and cut from the neck to the legs. There s not a spot as broad as your finger which has no received the lash—the skin is cut, and a consid

able portion of the back is raw. A fever had prevailed in the prison for a short On Monday before being flogged, he was firely well. Some of the Physicians testified that

he died of the fever, induced or aggravted by the severe flaggellation which he received.

Verdict of jury, "That the prisoner came to his death by fever, caused by severe whipping.' Carey has just been arrested, and held to bail in the sum of \$2,000.

## SOMETHING NEW.

It will doubtless be interesting to our farmer rerders to know that a new discovery in Cow-ology has been announced in France, D Moore which is of high importance to them. It thus described in the New York Tribune: "A great vaccine. or Kine-ology discovery

has been made in France, and, after a series of careful tests, reduced to a system, declared, on the authority of several committees of scientific men, to be infallible. Wonderful as it may seem at first sight, it is not a whit H C Hause more so than was the discovery of inoculation first, and vaccination afterwards. It is, in a word, a discovery whereby the quantity and quality of milk that any cow will give, may don, shall be annulled and abrogated be accurately determined, by observing natural marks or external indications alone the length of time the cow will give milk,

> L Curtis The discoverer is M. Francis Guenon, and E Calkins he has embodied his system in a book which E Litel freld has been translated, and is published in the S Hubbard January number of the Fermer's Library, a S Hubi work published monthly at the Tribune office N. Y .- Patriot

## MAHOMETAN SCHISM.

A new sect has lately set itself up in Persia, at the head of which is a merchant who had returned from a pilgrimage to Mecca, and proclaimed himself a successor of the Prophet. The way they treat such matters at Shiraz appears in the following account: Four persons being heard repeating their professions of faith, according to the form prescribed by the imposter, were apprehended, tried and found guilty of unpardonable blasphemy. They were sentenced to lose their beards by fire being set to them. The sentence was put into execution with all the zeal and fanaticism becoming a true believer in Mahomet. Not deeming the loss of beards a sufficient punishment, they were further sentenced the next day to have their faces blackened and exposed thro' the city. Each of them was led by a migazah, (executioner) who had made a hole in his nose, with a string in it, which he ome times pulled with such violence the unfortunate fellow cried out alternately for mercy from the executioner and vengeance from Heaven. It is the custom in Persia, on such occasions, for the executioners to collect money from the spectators, and particularly from the shopkeepers in the bazaars. In the evening, when the pockets of the executioners were well filled with money, they led the urfortunate fellows to the city gate, and there turned them adrift. After which the Mallahs at Shiraz sent men to Bushire with power to seize the imposter, and take him to Shiraz, where on being tried, he very wisely denied the charge of apostacy laid against him, and thus escaped from punishment .- London Lit. Gaz.

Marking Ink .- Take six pence worth of Lunar caustic, and having put it into an oz. phial full of vinegar, cork it tight and hang it in the sun. In a couple of days it will be fit

To make the preparation for the above. take a lump of perlash of the size of a chesot, and disolve it in a gill of rain water .-The part of the mushn to be written upon, is to be wet with the preparation, and dried and not only of a widow and five daughters are wrung with anguish, but the whole church and commuglazed with a warm flat iron; immediately fter which it is ready for marking.

The last vestige of Slavery in the British Provinces .- It is known that slavery still existed in the Kandian provinces of the British dominions in the East Indians. An act of the Legislative Council of Ceylon for its total extinction has received the sanction a christian demands our particular notice. Fo of the Home Government, so that slavery is now repudiated throughout all the British

Refinement.-Two of the "Honorable Representatives" in Congress, Mr. Petit of Indiana, and Mr. Chipman of Michigan, very coolly smoke their cigars in the House, during the session of the body of which they are members. They deserve to be Trollope-ized.

# Commercial.

The weather has been moderate for sometime past. The snow fell last night several inches deep.

There is no alteration in the Wheat market. Buyers are indisposed to pay more than 75 cents. We notice by our Buffalo and New York papers that nothing is doing in those markets.

The sales of fresh Pork have about closed in this village. We find that there has been a decline in the principal Hog market of the west. A Cincinnati paper of Feb 3d has the following:

The sale of Hogs yesterday were, 70 head at \$3 60, av. wt. 200 los-85 do at \$3 56a5 60, av. 200 lbs. The market was dull throughout the week, with few sales, and closing on Saturday with a sale of 120 head, av. wt. 235 lbs, at \$5 62. Sale on Monday of 180 head, av. 240 lbs, at \$81. -

Some inquiries are making among Farmers as to the probable price of Wool in the spring. It is yet early to form an opinion on specific data: but all the indications now existing go to show that it will not be any higher than last year, if as high. There is a considerable portion of the clip of last year on hand ; and the increase in the amount of Wool raised. especially in the West, outstrips the increase in the population. Besides, the buyers throughout the entire west lost on the purchases they made last year; and if the proverb be true that "a buint child dreads the fire," it may be safely assumed that they will be more cautious about paying high prices the coming scason. Wool is dull here at prices ranging from 18 to 25 cents.

RECEIPTS OF THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

1.75

WK&EHHough 1,00 to 312 or Apl 19 1847

to m full

1,00 to 292 of Dec 7 1846

5.48 to 301 or Feb 1 1847

50 to 276 or Aug 10 "

1,00 to 301 or " 1 "

2.00 to 274 or Jul 27 "

1,00 to 288 or Nov 2 ..

1.00 to 287 or Oct 26 "

1.00 to 300 or Jan 25 "

1,30 to 272 or Jul 13 1846

1,00 to 296 or Dec 28 1846

1,00 to 303 or Fcb 15 1847

C C Palmer

C Hacket

J N Stickney

W E Wells

J T Willson

S W Patchen

Rev L Humphry 2,00

N B Lord

C M Boardwell

FOR THE PRESENT WEEK. Opposite each subscriber s name will be found For Sale. the amount received, in cash or otherwise, with the number and date of the paper to which it pays J G Blanks 88 to 285 or Oct 12 1840 S J Chage 50 to 273 or Jul 20 " E Davis 25 to 262 or May 4 " Wm Dell 5) to 275 or Aug 3 " 1,00 to 301 or Feb 1 1847 Farmington, Jan. 29.h, 1846. 25 to 260 or Apr 20 1846 L Stevens

still continues the practice of DENTISTRY i

store. Ladies who request it, can be waited on at their dwellings. N. B. Charges unusually low, and all kinds of produce taken. Ann Arbor, Jan. 28th, 1846.

BROAD CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Vestings, Satinetts, Gents. Cravats. &c. &c. cheat

### OUR ADVERTISERS

Under this head, we propose to continue the ame, business, and place, of all who advertise the Signal, free of charge, during the time neir advertisements continue in the paper.

IF Manufacturers, Booksellers, Machinists,
Wholesale Merchants, and all others doing an extensive business, who wish to advertise, will find the Signal the best possible medium of com-

W. S. & J. W. MAYSARD, Druggists, An BEECHER & ABBOTT, Dry Goods. Detroit.

HALLOCK & RAYMOND, Ready Made Clothing, Detroit. S. W. Foster, & Co., Woolen Manufactur

W. A. RAYMOND, Dry Goods, Detroit. & A. CRITTENTON, Smut Machin

nn Arbor. SANFORD & PARK. Druggists. Cincinnati.

SAMUEL CHADWICK, Farmington, Real Estate H. GREGORY, Sash and Blind Maker, Ann

F Lywis, Exchange Broker, Detroit. T. BLACKWOOD, Homopathist, Ypsilanti. D. L. La TOURETTE, Linseed Oil Factory

CALVAN BLISS. Jeweller, Ann Arbor. W R. l'EFRY, Book Store, Ann Arbor, P. B. RIPLEY, Temperance House, Detroit. HARRIS & WILLIAMS, Steam Foundry, Ann

E. G. BURGER, Dentist, Ann Arbor, H. & R. Partrider, Machine Makers, Ann T. A. HAVILAND, Real Estate, Arn Arbor.

KNAPP & HAVE AND, Machine Makers, An J. Holmes & Co., Dry Goods, Detroit. ELDRED & Co., Tannery, Detroit. A. C. McGraw & Co., Leather and Shoes.

F. WETMORE, Crockery, Detroit. R. MARVIN, Hardware, Detroit, S. D. BURNETT, Dentist, Ann Arbor. WARDWELL & DIXON, Wholetale dealers, N.

DIED. At Concord, Jackson county, Dec. 17th, Mr JOHN M. REED, aged 38 years. The circumstan-ces of Mr. Reed's death were unusually so'emn and strikingly remind us of the truth of that re mark' "In the midst of life we are in death." In the enjoyment of health, and all the strength of the enjoyment of health, and all the strength of manhood, he was engaged on the 16th instant in cleaning out his well. At an unexpected moment he received his death wound by the fall of a bucket of sand on his head. The spinal marrow was so injured that all sense of feeling in his lower extremities was gone; yet his agony of body was intense for about 20 hours, when he on his reward. Sudden indeed was the transition the bosom of his family to the presence of hi

God! How mysterious are the dispensations of Providence! Man deviseth his way, and form his plans, but God often thwarts and throws them headlong. In the death of Mr. Reed, the hearts nity mourn his loss. Seldom has the writer wit nessed sensations, deeper and more heart-felt, that vere manifested on the occasion of the funeral As a man, the deceased was industrious, enter prising and benevolent, well calculated to win the affections and command the respect of his neighbors and friends. As a husband and father he was kind and attentive. Long will the widow and fatherless cherish his memory and embala his virtues in their bosoms. But his character as many years he had been a prefessor of religion and exhibited decisive evidence of piety by a con sistent life. Since the organization of the Presbyterian church in that place, he had sustained the office of ruling elder. It is needless to say, he felt a deep interest in the prosperity of the church and an anxious desire for the salvation of sinners. For two or three years previous to his death he had been aiming at a higher degree of piety and striving to attain the "full assurance of hope." And it is confidently believed by his friends, that he had been rapidly ripening for his approaching end! Ah! little did he anticipate And it is confidently believed by his it was so near, and would come upon him so unpectedly! After the first shock was over and he felt that he must leave his wife and children, and felt that he must leave his wife and chindren, was enter upon the retributions of eternity, he was dred's Block.

Detroit, Jan. 16th, 1846. Jesus Christ, for acceptance. He felt that it was a solemn thing to go into the presence of his Goo o give up his account. But for him to live was

Christ, and we trust to die was unspeakable gain In this village on the 14th instant, of the scarlet fever, ASCENITH M., the only daughter, the last dear child of Heman and Eliza Thomas, aged 2 years, 10 months and 14 days. Her only dear brother departed this life of the same disease or

the 6th instant.
While yet the morn its lovely beauties spread. Two children dear are numbered with the dead From hence their spirits wing'd their rapt'rou

To the bright mansions in eternal day. Their merning sun, which rose screnely bright, Was quickly shrouded with the shades of night 'Tis done, ye parents, nor their loss deplore, They feel the iron hand of pain no more. As death came on incessant to destroy, Your grief to double, and lay waste your joy

May dispensations of unerring grace,

Now turn your sorrow into grateful praise.

## Wardwell & Dixon,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEAL ERS IN HARDWARE AND CUTLERY. IJNo 4, Cedar street. 2 doors above Pearl st

New York. J. M. WARDWELL COURTLAND P. DIXON

W. & D. are receiving a full and general as sortment of Eaglish and American Hardware consisting in part of Table and Pocket Curlery. Butchers' Razors, Files, Chisels, Plane Irons and Saws, American Butts and Screws, Ames' Sh vels and Spades, Wm. Rowland's Mill and X-Cut Saws, Harris', Bloods'. Dennis' and Taylor's Scythes-which are offered on the mos favorable terms for cash or six mouth's credit. New York, Ecb. 1846.

## ESTRAY.

AME into the enclosure of the subscriber of for about the 20th of November last, a large BRINDLE COW, with white back and belly supposed to be nine or ten years old. Said cohad on a large bell. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away she will be disposed of according to law.
Webster, Mich.
C. B. SEYMOU C. B. SEYMOUR. January 25, 1846.

FARM of 100 acres, fourteen miles fro A PARM of 100 acres, the Aleo, a small CHURCH ORGAN, made for a small CHURCH ORGAN, made for a little hero. Professor Whiting, of Ann Arbor, a little before his death—designed for Pa lor use, but by adding the Seraphim is sufficiently heavy for a small Church. SAMUEL CHADWICK.

TEETH! TEETH!! TEETH!!! Mastication and Articulation, warrant ded by by their being properly replaced.

# S. D. BURNETT,

2,00 to 260 or Apr 20 1846 all its various branches; vix: Scaling, Filling, and Inserting on gold plates or pivots, from one to an entire sett. Old plates, or misfits remodled, and made equal to new. \*. \*Office over C. B. Thomposon & Co's sho

at the MANHATTAN STOKE, Detroit. W. A. RAYMOND. 1,00 to 260 or Apl 20 1846

Ann Arbor, Jan. 9, 1846.

Manhattan Store.

Corner of Jefferson Avenue and Bates street Detroit.

BE sure and visit the Manhattan Store when D are making purchases. The goods which you will find there are excellent in quality and you will find there are the same of the sa Good Heavy Sheetings,

Drillings,

rickings,

Satisfetts;

Full Cloths

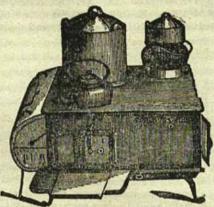
Cassimeres,

Linseys, Red and white Flannels, Cashmeres, Calicos, Lace Veils, Gloves. Hosiery, Ginghams,

Vestings, Broa feloths Shawls, Ribbons, Linen Cambric Hokts. Laces &c. &c. &c Batting, Cotton Yarn, Wicking, White Car pet Warn. Colored do. do., Straw Ticki Bleached Cottors of all qualities, Fine unbles ed Cottons, Barred Muslins, &c. &c.

Also, FEATHERS and PAPER HANG. INGS, Bordering, Window paper, Fire board papers, Traveling Baskets First rate TEA and COFFEE, &c. &c. And other articles too numerous to mention. Farmers cannot fail of finding the Manhattan Store a desirable place to do their trading. No pains will be spared in waiting on customers all are invited to call and examine our goods be-fore making their purchases. While we are confident that all who examine our stock will buy, yet we will take no offence, if a ter show.

ing our goods, people choose to trade elsewhere W. A. RAYMOND. Detroit, Dec. 25, 1845. NEW COOKING STOVE,



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

Woolson's Hot Air Cooking

STOVE Which he can confidently recommend as being decidedly superior to any Cooking Stave in use. For simplicity in operation—economy in fuel, and for unequalled Baking and Rossing quali-

ity, it is norivalled,

The new and important improvement in troduced in its construction being such as to in-sure great advantages over all other kinds of Cooking Stoves.
WILLIAM R. NOYES, Jr.

76 Woodward Avenuu, Derroit. Dec. 12, 1845. 242 Cheap Hardware Store. THE Subscriber takes this method to inform I his old customers and the public generally that he still continues to keep a large and general

assortment of Foreign and Domestic HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c. Also, Spike, Wrought, Cut and Horse Sho Nails, Glass, Sheet Iron, Hoop Iron, Sheet and Bar Lead, Zync, Bright and Anealed Wire, Molasses Gates and Fassetts, Mill Saws, Cross Cu Hole Saws, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Adzes, Cooper's Tool., Drawing Knives, Spoke Shaves Tap Borers, Cast Steel Augurs, Common Augurs, Augur Bitts, Hollow Augurs, Steel and Iron Squares, Ground Plaster, Water Lime, Grind Stones, Potash, Caldron and Sugar Kettles, Cable, Log. Truce and Halter Chains, Broad Hand and Narrow Axes, Spirit and Plumb Lev els, together with a general assortment of Hol-lew Ware, which will be sold low for Cash or approved credit at 123, Jefferson

R. MARVIN. 248-1y

### BOOTS AND SHOES, AT WHOLESALE. A. C. M'GRAW & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN BOOTS, SHOES, LEATHER AND FINDINGS. Corn.r of Jefferson and Woodward Abenues,

Detroit. C. M'GRAW & CO. would respectfully A. inform the Merchants of Michigan, that they have opened a WHOLESALE BOOT beautifully bound for Holyday gifts. Farents they have opened a WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE STORE, in the rooms over their Retail Store, Smart's Corner. Their long acquaintance with the Shoe business, and the kinds of shoes that are needed in this State, will enable them to furnish merchanits with such shoes them to furnish merchanits with such shoes as they need, on better terms than they can buy PER ever offered west of Detroit; such as Cap, PER ever offered west of Detroit; such as Cap, PER ever offered west of Detroit; such as Cap, bought from fi st hands, and particular attention s paid to the selection of sizes.

## Probate Notice.

Detroit, 1846.

A Ta session of the Probate Court for said A County, held at Ann Arbor, on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1846. Present Samuel P. Fuller, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the Estate of Royal Gurley deceased. On reading and filing the petition of James Glass, praying that the administrator of said estate may be authorized to convey to the said James Glass certain real estate described in said petition, and which eating deceased in his life, time was under the probability of th which said deceased in his life time was under | fered in this village. contract to convey to the said James Glass. is ordered that the consideration of said pe thind be postponed un'il Monday the twenty-third day of Foruary next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the Probate Office in Ann Arbor, in said county; and it is further ordered cles not on hand is beyond precedent, and he is Arbor, in said county; and it is further ordered cles not on mand is devent precedent, and no is that said petitioner cause a copy of this order to ready and willing to do every thing reasonable to be published in any nublic newspaper printed in make his establishment such an one as an enbe published in any public newspaper printed in Ann Arbor, aforesaid, once in each week for three successive weeks previous to the time above assigned for said hearing, and to the end wishing any article in his line will do well to that all persons interested in said Estate, having objections to the granting of said authority may then and there appear and make the same known Arbor, Upper Village—2d door East of Main (A true copy.) 249-4w S. P. FULLER.

#### Judge of Probate. Carpets! Carpets!! Carpets!!!

State Bank, Detroit. Jan. 23, 1846. 500 Kegs of Eastern Nails, just received

and for sale by WILLIAM R. NOYES, Jr. 76, Woodward Avenue, Detroit. Dec. 12, 1844.

NOTICE. THE Copartnership heretofore existing unde

I the name of BECKLEY, FOSTER & Co was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All unsettled accounts of the said firm will be adjusted by G. & L. Beckley at the old stand. G. BECKLEY, T. FOSTER.

L. BECKLEY.

Dry Goods at Wholesale BEECHER & ABBOT OFFER for sale for cash the following goods at New York wholesales prices, transportation only

S Cases Bleached do

" Sattmetts, " Cassimere, Blue, Black, Brown, Green, Steel Mixed, and Cadet Mixed

Black, Colored, Figured and Plain

Alpacens, White, Red, Green and Yellow Fiannels.

Linseys, Canton Flannels,

50 pairs Mackinaw Blankets pieces M. DeLaine and Cashmeres,

Blanket Shawls,

50 " Blue Drills, 100 " Prussian Diaper,

together with a general assortment of Threads, Pins, Buttons, Combs, Gloves, Ribbons, Laces, Hdkfs, &c. &c., making the largest and best assortment of goods to be found in this state. 182 Jefferson avenue, one door below the St. Clair Bank Building.

J. HOLMES & CO.,

DRY GOODS. Dry Groceries, Carpeting:

Block, Detroit: J HOLMES, New York. WE take this method of informing our friends A take this method of informing our friends and customers throughout the State, that we are still pursuing the even tenor of fur ways, endeavoring to do our business upon it and honorable principles. We would also tender our acknowledgments for the patronage extended to us by our customers, and would beg leave to call the attention of the public to a very well selected assortment of seasonable Goods. leave to call the attention of the public to a very well selected assortment of seasonable Goods, which are offered at wholesale or retail at very low prices. Our facilities for purchasing Goods are unsurpassed by any concern in the State—One of the firm, Mr. J. Holmes resides in the only of New York, and from his long experience in the Jobbing trade in that city, and from his incrough knowledge of the market, he is enabled to avail himself of the auctions and any decline in prices. We also purchase from the Importers, Manufacturer's Agents, and from the auctions, by the package, the same as N. Y. Importers, Manuacturer's Agents, and from the auctions, by the package, the same as N. Y. Jobbers purchase, thus saving their profits.— With these facilities we can safely say that our Goods are sold CHEAF for the evidence of which we invite the attention of the public to our stock.
We hold to the great cardinal principle of "the greatest good to the whole number," so if you want to buy Goods cheap, and buy a large quantity for a little money give us a trial. Our stock

50.000 lbs. Wool. Wanted, the above quantity of good merchant-able Wool for which the highest market price

will be paid. J. HOLMES & CO. Detroit; 1845.

At Perry's Book Store. Next door East of the N. York Cheap Store

ever offered in Ann Arbor. His stock consists of

SCHOOL BOOKS

beautifully bound for Holyday gifts. Farents and others wishing to make splendid holyday presents at small cost, will do well to call at Perry's and make their selections from a full

Flat Cap, Letter, French Letter, Bankers Post, Copying, Tissue, Card Back, Envelope, and IU Copying, Tissue, Card Back, Envelope, and IU kinds of note paper, with a full assortment of Steel Pens, Quille, Wafers: Black, Bine, Red, and Copying Ink; Sand, Inkstands, Folders, Pen Holders, Stamps, Motto Seals, Gold and Silver Wafers, India Rubber, Pencils and Points, Silver Waters, India Rubber, Penchis and Johns, Envelop, 8, and many varieties of Visiting Cards. Also, GOLD PENS; an article combining elegance with economy. He has on hand a good selection of Books suitable for Family;

lightened and discerning community require, and

Arbor, Opper Anderstreet, w. R. PERRY.

Important to Farmers. BEECHER & ABBOTT,—DETROIT,

WOULD respectfully call the attention of purchasers from the country, visiting this city, to our stock of CARPETS, consisting of Extra Superfine, Superfine and Fine Three-ply Carpeting; Fine and Superfine Lowell and Philadelphia Ingrain ditto; Wool and Cotton Duggetts; Brussels and Tufted Ruggs; Printed Floor Cloths, &c. &c., which they offer to sell at prices less than have ever before been offered in this city.

Important to Farmers.

The subscriber has now creeted, a Mill for manufacturing Linseed Out. The location will accommodate the farmers in Genesec, Lapter, Shiawassee and a part of Livingston and Oakland Counties. The Mill is capable of grinding 10,000 bushels of Seed. And I hope to be able to get that quantity another year. The Flax Crop is believed to be the best that the farmer can ruise.—In the State of New York, in some sections ty:

In the State of New York, in same sections which are acknowledged to be equal to any other Jefferson Avenue, one door below the Michigan for raising wheat, the farmers have proven by an experience of 3 or 4 years, that they can make more money at raising flax seed at one dollar per oushel than they can at raising wheat at the pri-

ces it o dinarily brings.

I shall have a quantitity of seed ready cleaned for sowing to furnish those who cannot procure

to be delivered at the Mill next fall or winter.
A good assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, and Hardware, and all the materials for painting kept constantly on hand.

Cash paid at all times for Flax Seed.
D. L. LA TOURETTE Long Lake, Dec. 22, 1845.

40 Bales Brown Sheetings and Shirtings; 10 Cases Bleached do do 10 Bales Brown Drillings,

2000 lbs Batting; 1000 "Cotton Warp, Nos. 5 to 20" 500 "Candle Wicking,

700 Carpet Warp, 100 pieces Sheeps Gray Cloth, 60

Broad Cloths,

Super Meal Bagging, Plain and Figured Kentucky Jeans,

50 pieces 7.8 and 6-4 Bed Ticking, 50 " Stripe Shirting,

1000 " English and American Prints,

Detroit, Oct. 7, 1845. 1846.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN STAPLE AND FANCY

and paper Hangings, 63 Woodward Avenue, Larned's

is as extensive as any in the city, and we are constantly receiving new and fresh Goods from

BOOKS! BOOKS!!

THE subscriber has just opened and is now A ready to sell the most extensive assortment of BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS and STATION.

of nearly every variety in use in this State— Histories, Biographics, Travels, Memoirs, Mis-cellaneous, Religious and Classical Books. BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, every variety of size, style and binding. splendidly finished.

He has made a rangements in New York which will enable him at all times to obtain any-

FLAX SEED.

elsewhere.

I will contract seed at one dollar per bushel,

DISSECTED MAPS -An instructive and

amusing arriele for the young. for sale at PERRY'S BOOKSTORE.

BEECHER & ABBOT, No 132, Jefferson Avenue, next shor to Vichi-gan Sinte Bank, Delroit, Have on hand a stock of

DRY GOODS

5,000,000 Dollars quite—but assure their old gustomers, and those wishing to buy, that they have a well selected as-

WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE, [over their Retail Store and Basement ] which hment west of New York,

WANTED-Pot and Pearl Ashes, for which the highest cash advances will be made. Mcr-chants and others will please drop it. Jan. 1816. 248-3mo

IN CHANGERY-FIRST CIRCUIT. Daniel Oakley, Complainant v., David Page and Caleb N. Ormsby, Defendants.

BY virtue of a decretal order issued out of the Court of Chancery of the State of Michagan, I shall expose to safe to the highest budder at the Court House a the village of Ann Arbor Washienow County, and State of Michigan, of the 24th day of February next, at one ordinck at the afternoon of that day the following describe cel of land situate, lying and being in Brown & Fuller's addition to the village of Ann Arbor. on lot number one, in block number eigh being all that part of the said lot on which the three northeast corner buildings of the H ron Block, together with said buildings and il appurtenances thereto belorging, being in the County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan. GEO. DANFOR'TH, Musicr in Ch'y

Joy & Porten. Sol'rs.
Dated January 6th, 1346. 246-7w

IN CHANCERY-FIRST CIRCUIT. Daniel Oakley, Complainant vs. Paul Minnis Marcia Minnis and William R. Thompson, De

BY virtue of a decretal order issued our By virtue of a decretal order issued out the Court of Chancery of the State a Michigan, I shall expose to sale to the higher bidder, at the Court House, in the village Ann Arbor, Washienaw County, Michigan, of the 21th day of February next, at one of closin the atternoon of that day, the following discribed premises, to wir: "All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the village of An Arbor, County of Washsenaw, and State a Michigan, known, bounded and described a follows, to wit: Compreneins on Packerd stree Michigan, known, bounded and described follows, to wit: Commencing on Packard structurely and eighty-four one-hundred perchasouth of the northeast corner of land convey by Elisha W. Runsey to Benjamin H. Packar and running north twelve and eighty-four on hundredth perches to the northeast corner, there was ton the south line of the village plat find one-twentieth perches, thence south in and three tenths, nerrobes to Packard strength. and three-tenths perches to Packard st thence with said Packard street south to the of beginning, containing fifty six perches, be same more or less. GEO. DANFORTH. Master in Chancery.

Joy & Ponran, Sol'rs. Dated January 6th, 1846.

Medical Notice.

THE undersigned, in off-ring his services to Washienaw and the adjoining Counties, as Homeopathic physician, would say, that alter having practiced medicine on the principles at taught in the old school, and treated disease for the last two years according to the law of Homeopathy.—(Similia spatishus carantur, taught in the new school of medicine; and having compared the success of the two systems, he unhesitatingly believes Homeopathy to be the most safe, certain and successful archod of care.

Diseases, hitherto incurable, are now in most cases, permanently gradicated by Homeopathy. Affections of the spine, head, uterus, stomach, &c. &c. have now their certain remedies. Ep.

flopsy, mania, paralysis, neuralgia, bronchit liopsy, manta, paralysis, neuralgia, pronchitis-liver and lung diseases; scarlet lever, cholera, black measles, mallgmant-sore throat, crysipelas 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 homoopathic Without further essay, the undersigned would leave it to the afflicted to say, on trial of the remedies, whether Homosopathy is what it claims to

He would also state that he has just returned from New York and Philadelphia, with a comptete assortment of MEDICAMENTS, just im ported from Leipsic, to this place, where he will acteud to all calls, and furnish medicaments books, &c. at the lowest prices. From the cles and practice of Homosopathy to be able to give gatisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage. Communications, post pud. from patients at a distance, will receive prompt

Those who may wish to place themselves un der his treatment for any chronic disease, car obtain lodgings either at his house, or in othe

THOS. BLACKWOOD, M. D. Ypsilanti, 20th Nov. 1845 Hommopathist.

FARM FOR SALE,

OR EXCHANGE FOR OTHER PROPERTY. THE subscriber offers his farm of 60 Acres, with 12 Acres improved, and a frame house, exteen by twenty six, with an addition of eight feet on one side. Said farm is situated in the town of Concord, Jackson Co., three miles norther of Concord village. The feet of Albert works of Concord village, five east of Albion, twelv-west of Jackson. There is a never-failing stream of water running across it, and about 15 Acres of first quality of natural meadow. For further particulars enquire of Benj. Haviland, or J. N. Swain of Concord, or the subscriber at the Thrashling Machine Shop, Lower Town, Ann Arbor. Terms to suit the purchaser.

Ann Arbor. T. A. HAVILAND.

January 19, 1846. 247—tf

"Steam Foundry." THE undersigned having bought the entire interest of H. & R. Partridge and Goo. F. Kent in the "Steam Foundry," Ann Arbor, Kent in the "Steam Foundry," Ann Arbor, will manufacture all kinds of Castings to order, and will be happy to furnish any kind of Castings to the old customers of Harris, Partridge & Co. H. & R. Partridge, & Co., and Partridge, Kan

COUNTY ORDERS. THE highest price paid in each by G. F. Lew-is, Exchange Broker, opposite the Insurance Bank, Detroit, for orders on any of the counties in the State of Michigan; also for State securities of all kinds and uncurrent lunds Cal

CLOVER MACHINES. THRASHING MACHINES and Separator I made and sold by the subscribers, at their Ma-chine Shop, near the Paper Mill, Lower Town, Ann Arbor, KNAPP & HAVILAND,

many other splendidly bound books, suitable for presents, for sale at PERRY'S BOOKSTORE.

Live Geese Feathers. 2,000 LBS. pure Live Geese Fenthers for save cost. sale by the bale or single pound, at 132 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, by Jan. 28. 1846.



LDRED & CO., No. 123, Jefferson Avenue, "Eldred's Block," Detroit, take this opportunity to inform their customers, and the public generally, that they still continue to keep on hand a full assortment of Also, Lasts and Pegs. Curriers' Tools, &c. Horse and Countr Leather,

Spanish Sole Leuber, Shaubtored do Hendock tunned Upper Leuther, com do m Mo ce Slanges , whight are Oak Oak and Hemiock unned do Hemiock tanned Harness and Bridle Leather September doubled W , son G. Goat Binding, Pag and Top Leather, Skirting, Philadelphia and Ohio; Shoe Trim-ings, and Kit of all kinds.

As the Subscribers are now manufacturing their own Leather, they are prepared sell as low as can be purchased in this market. Merchants and manufacturers will find it to their advantage to call and examine ur stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Cash and Leather exchanged for Hides and Skins. ELDRED & CO. Detroit, Jun. 1846. 200032 Break 248-1v



A NNUALLY fall victions to Consumption in the United States. The cause of the ovil A the United States. The cause of the evil a generally overlooked. A short dry couch, or neglected cold, is the procursor. These deemed unimportant. Pein in the side, lice ever, and night swears follow, and death ex

the scene. Would you find a

name of the scene of the sce to has been unprecedented, and its sure fared to be the greatest remedy in the world

oo, that fearful and distressing malady, which renders life burthensome during its continuance, heat in the back, side, or head. If in the system and the sufferer is enabled by its use to choose quiet repose; the shortness of brench is over ame, the cough is allayed, and health and vigo he the place of dependency and sufficient. Dr Colger's OLOSAONIAN,

or, ALL HEALING BRISASI, seally comedy which id curing the above complaints; and it has been fisture the bowels in the least by producing cose iveness, while all other remedies recommended

Read the following cases, which have been relieved and one of within a few weeks:

DAVID HENDERSON. 65 Linght street, took a severe cold on the 4 fit day of July, and they be brought very low by a distressing cough, which resulted in frequent attacks of bleeding from the longs. Although he middle every ling in the shape of remembes which could be found, in the shape of remembes which could be found, by the was not benefited, and by the mon not yet he was not benefited, and by the mon not yet he was not benefited, and by the mon not yet he was not benefited, and by the mon not yet he was not benefited, and by the mon not yet he was not benefited, and by the mon not yet he was not benefited, and by the mon not yet he was not benefited, and by the mon not at the first pill, have decided so, and nothing could hinder them from keeping them on hand.—

Take these pills freely, and you will seldom and a physician. Who ever heard of much sickness in a faunity where these Pills were taken freely?

Then again the creates the two years, and cleanse all the organs in a man on above described. Being compound of juices, they pass than gland compound of juices, they pass than gland compound of juices, they pass the weak and cleanse all the organs in a man or above described. Being compound of juices, they pass than gland compound of juices, they pass than gland compound of juices. The weak not cleanse all the organs in a man or above described. Being compound of juices, they pass than gland compound of juices, they pass than gland compound of juices. The weak of search and cleanse all the organs in a man or above described. Being compound of juices, they pass than gland compound of juices. The weak of the weak juice and compound of juices, they pass than gland compound of juices. The weak of the weak juice and compound of juices. The weak of the weak and cleanse all

GEORGE W. BURNETT, of Newark, N.

the has suffered under the effects of a severa cold
the last suffered under the effects of a severa cold
to the last a gain they cause no pain or weak
or more than a year. He was reduced to the
more than a year. He was reduced to the
under a sure cure for
weats. He commenced raising blood in the
DIARRHENA OR SUMMER COMPLAINT. north of October last. He commenced using be Olosionica, and by it e middle of November. e was so far restored that he left for Pittsbargh Mrs. BELL, the wro of Robert P. Bell, of Morristown, N. J., was dreadfully afflicted with Asthma for many years. Her physicians had lespaired of relieving her. One boule of the nomian so far restored her that she was able

get out of her bed and dress herself, which e had not done before in months, and she is ow in a fair way to be relieved.
Mr. F. LABAN, 52 Pike street, was so had usthma that he had not slep in his bed for n weeks, when he commenced the use of this eat remedy. One bottle cuted him, and he thad a return of his complaint now more

Mrs. McGANN, 20 Walker street, was also ured of severe asthma by the Olosaoman, and ares that she never knew medicine give such GEORGE W. HAYS, of this city, was given up by his physician as incurable. His disease was consupration and when he commenced using he Olosaonian, was so weak that he could not walk without being assisted by a friend. By

walk without being assisted by a frank. By arried attention he was so far restored in a few yeeks as to be able to pursue his busiliess.

JAMES A. CROMBIE, 120 Nassau street;

J. Parsells, 11 Teath street; C. S. Benson, 19 Bleucker street; James Davis, 58 Greene treet; and Mrs. Mallen, 9 Morton street; have ll experienced the good cliests of the Olesaonian a coughs of long standing and affections of the ings, and pronounce it, with one accord, to be greatest remedy, and the most speedy and

Shot Guns, Pistols, Gun Locks, Game Bags,
Shot Pouches, Powder Flasks, for sale by

WM. R. NOYES,

248-1y 76, Woodward Avenue, Detroit

A NNUALS.—A large and valuable assortment of Annuals for 1846, together with many other splendidly bound books, suitable for the suitable for

PERSONS indebted to me are hereby respectfully notified that all accounts and notes not settled this month, will be left with a Justice for ollection. Persons interested will look out and | troit. BEECHER & ABROT.

243-2mo

Save cost.

Jan'y 16, 1846.

C. J. GARLAND.

Persons having accounts or notes with us will please call and adjust the same without delay.

247 tf GARLAND & LE FEVRE.

Persian Pills. Put not the Light under a Bushel," but read

and ponder.

THE TIME IS COME, and now is, that the great mass of the penois of this and the old world, have decided that the PERSIAN AND INDIAN EXTRACTS. ire the most off ctual combination of medicina

bsorbent vessels, and conveyed throughout all parts of the system, dispensing life and animation scriptions proved ineffectual, or see ned to do are all the organs. By being assimilated with good. She was attended with a constant cour ally and readily combine with the blood and all he scoretions, thus adopting itself to the approval imparities actile upon the organ of the stomach, it cause a bad tasto in the mouth, a furred ougue, bid breath, indigestion, dyspepsia, pain, a sense of fullness or goneness, &c. If upon the lungs weakness, and an uneasy sensation in the throat, reithmon, brone little, and consumption! If the oule upon the liver, they will cause liver com dious diseases of all kinds, and irregularity o he bowels, diarration, &c. It upon the nerves, hey will cause nervous weakness, pain in the head, sick headache, general debility, low spirits. umora, tight hard skin, pimples, blotches, irrita-

ion de de dece You know if any thing clogs the engine, alhe machinery becomes retarded in its motion, ind as it decreases in strength, the motio come paralyzed more and impre, until finally it coases to move. So with the human system, as the blood becomes impure with humars, the orgame suffer creating, pain, misery, and if not removed, death

A constant use of these Pills in a family, will add years to each individual life. For being from weath to ald one without bajary, but with decided benefit. Waskly, puny children, will become healthy and strong with a slow use of these Pills. They southe weak nerves, strength these Pills. They soothe weak nerves, strengthen the weak, and cleanse all the organs in a man

ndigestion, costiveness, and all discuses arising from an impure stomach or blood. There is nothing better for lever and ague, or bilious dis eases, and all others memioned above.

N. B. Price reduced to 2s per box for 31 Pills. Remember each box contains 31 Pills. therefore, they are the chengest as well as the and course powders, for they will destroy the Beware, for the most of them contain calomel or something as destructive to human existence. re made of Venetable extracts.

ion-Wholesale and retail by P. Owen & Co., Detroit; C. Eberbach, S. P. Jewett, Lund & M'Collum, Ann Arbor, 237-6m

1846. WHOLESALE & RETAIL A. MFARREN, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER.

SMART'S BLOCK, 137 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT. KEPS constantly for sale a complete assort-ment of Miscellaneous, School and Classi-

cal Books, Letter and Cap Paper, plain and raled, Quills, Ink, Scaling Wax, Cutlery, Wrapping Paper, Printing Paper, of all sizes; and Book, News and Cannister Ink, of various kinds.

BLANK BOOKS, full and half bound, of evry variety of Ruling, Memorandam Books, &c. To Merchants, Teachers, and others, buying n quantities, a large discount made. Sabbath School and Bible Society Depositor

WHOEVER wishes to buy their goods to good advantage, must not think of making their purchases till they have looked over the Dec, 25, 1845. W. A. RAYMOND. ds and prices at the Manharran Stork

WILLIAM R. NOYES, JR. DEALER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC Hardware and Cutlery, Nails, Glass, Carpenters, Cooper's and Black-smith's Tools. Also, Manufacturer of Copper, Tin Ware. No. 76, Woodward Avenue, De

Blank Deeds and Mortgages. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, for sale by March 20, 1845.



FOR COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION &C IMPORTANT TO ALL TROSE AFFLICTED WITH DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND BREAST. t Miracles ever cease? More evidence of its

9 9 9 9 From Dr. Baker, Springfield, Wash, Co. Ky. 1 Spring than Ky., May 14, 1845. Mesers, Sanford & Pork:— Genes-I take this opportunity of informing by the use of the. Wistar's Balsam of

V L! Charry."
In the year (840 I was taken with an I flim-tion of the Bowels which I labored under tor six weeks when I gradually recovered. In the full of 1844 I was stracked with a severe cold, which ated itself upon my lungs, and for the space of

other world. Through their selicitation I was induced to make use of the "Genuine Wister's Bulsam of Wild Cherry." The effect was truly stonishing. After five years of affliction, prinand suffering; and after having spent four or for handred dollars to no purpose, and the best and most respectable physicians had proved una-vailing. I was to a restore le entire health by vanding, I teas to in restore to entire neathing teachessing of Gath and the use of Dr. Wister's Bulsam of Wild Charry.

I am now enjoying good health, and such is my ultered appearance that I am no longer know

when I meet my former acquaintences.
I have gained rapidly in weight, and my flesh is firm and solid. I can now eat as much as any erson, and my food seems to agree with merhad eaten for five years before.

Considering my case almost a miracle. I deem it me ssary for the good of the afflicted and a daty I owe to the proprietors and my fellow men. who should know where relief may be had) on make this statement public. May the blessing of God rest upon the propri-ctors of so valuable a medicine as Wister's Baieam of Wild Cherry.
Yours respectfully,
WILLIAM II, BAKER.

The following has just been rece and from Ma.
Edward Stratton, of Lexington, Mo., which
sivers that Consimption in its word form
can be cared by "Wister's Balsam of Will
Cherry.
Lexington, Mo., Jan. 21, 1845.

the most off ctual combination of medicinal peredicints that ever has, or ever can compose a line.

The RESURRECTION or PERSIAN what I consider an extraordinary cure, effected on my daughter, about 14 years of age, by Wis PH LS, being made of vegetable extracts, are on my daughter, about 14 years of age, by Wis easily digestive, becoming a pine in the human ar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. About the 1st of September last, my daughter was taken sick, and was attended by several physicians, whose preand pain in the breast. Her physicians and all who saw her, came to the conclusion that sho was in a confirmed stage of Consumption. I mude no other calculation than for her to die of all diseases of impure blood, which clog the began to improve, and continued so to tirely well. With a view of benefitting those who may be similarly afflicted, I take pleasure in ecommending this remedy to the confilence of

the public. Yours, with respect. EDWARD STRATTON,
WISTIR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
that not only relieves but cures! II Price \$1 per boule, or six boules for \$5. For sale in Cincinnati only by SANFORD & PARK, and in Ann Arbor by Maynards, sole

Agents for this County. ... 238 CAN'T BE BEAT! THE subscribers would inform the Public, that

L. B. WALKER'S PATENT SOUTH THE TORES.

The large numbers of these Machines that have been sold, and the steadily increasing demand for them, is the best evidence of their real value. It and of their estimation with those who have be come familiar with their merits librar out anavol

WALKER'S Smul Machine is superior to others in the following particulars:

1. As it condones the Beating, Scouring, and Blowing Principles, it cleans the smuttest of grain in the best manner, retaining all the frie tion of the wheat, and discharging the smut and lust as fast as separated from the whear. 2. It is simple in construction, and is therefore less liable to become deranged, and costs less for remired do

H. N. HOWARD, Pontiac, Mich. E. F. Cook, Rochester, do E. B. Darrouth, Mason, do M. F. FRINK, Branch, ando vine ov H. H. Comstock, Comstock, do 110 red 1 Joun Bacon, Auburn, Mich. Is and word 

A. Beach, Waterloo, do do de vila Geo. Kerchun, Marshall, do GEO. KETCHUM, Marshall, N. HEMERWAY, Oakland, All orders for Machines will be promptly attended to. Address E. O. & A. CRITTENTON.

Ann Arbor, (Lower Town) Wash. Co. Mich. Aug. 24, 1845 "Crockery at Wholesale." PREDERICK WETMORE, has constantly on hand, the largest stock in the West of Crockery, China, Glassware, Looking Glasses and Plates, Britannia Ware Trays, Lamps and Wick-

ing, Plated Ware, China Toys, &c. &c. His stock includes all the varieties of Crockery and China, from the finest China Dinner and Tea Setts to the most common and low riced ware-from the richest cut glass to the plainest glass ware. Britannia Castors of ever ind. Britannia Tea Setts, Coffee Pots, Tea

Pots, Lamps, Candlesticks, &c. SOLAR LARD LAMPS of every description from the most costly cut Parlor Lamp to the cheapest Store lamp.

All the above articles are imported by himself irectly from the manufacturers and will be sold at Wholesale, as low as at any Wholesale House, expenses from seaboard added only.

A liberal discount given for cash. Merchants and others are invited to call and xamine the above articles at the old stand, No. 125, Jefferson Avenue (Eldred's Block.) De-243-1y

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

B. RIPLEY would say to his friends and the triends of Temperance, that he has taken the Temperance House, lately kept by Wm. G. Wheaton, where he would be glad to wait upon them. Hay and Oats and Stabbling wait upon them. Hay and Oats and Stabbling to second date teams.

Description:

The inflammation and disease always hese one of the ball of the eye in the socket. Hence the virtue of any medicine must reach the seat of the inflamation or it will do little good. The Salve, if rubbed on the temples, will penetrate directly into the socket. The porce will be open-

Wood! Wood!!



THE preceding figure is given to represen the Insensible Perspiration. It is the great evacuation for the impurities of the body. It will be noticed that a thick cloudy mist issues from all points of the surface, which indicates that this perspiration flows animerruptedly when we hree years I was confined to my bed. Latied all the years I was confined to my bed. Latied all cannot be sustained without it. It is thrown off and and without benefit and thus I wearied along and and without benefit and thus I wearied along and the winter of 1844, when I heard of "Wishard's Bulsam of Wild Cherry."

My firends persuaded me to give it a trial, which is persuaded me to give it a trial, which is persuaded to the property of the control of the property of the prop are in boulth, but ceases when we are sick. Lib and had given up all hopes of a recovery, and had prepared myself for the change of antoppage of the Insensible Perspiration. It never equires any internal medicines to cleanse it, as calways purifies itself by its own heat and ac tion, and throws off all the offending hamors, 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 relieves itself from all impurity instantly. Its own heat and vitality are sufficient, without one partiele of medicine, except to open the pores upor the surface. Thus we see the folly of taking so much internal remedies. All practitioners, however, direct their efforts to restore the Insensible perspiration, but it seems to be not always the The Thompsonian, for instance, steams, the Hydropathist shrouds as in wet blank ets, the Homopath at deals out infinitissimals, the Allopathist bleeds and doses us with mercury, and he blustering Quack gorges us with pills, pills,

To give some iden of the amount of the Insensible Perspiration, we will state that the learned Dr. Lewenbock, and the great Boerhaave, uscertained 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 evecuate five pounds of it by the Insensible

f the blood, and other juices giving place to the ew and fresh ones. To check this, therefore, to retain in the system five eighths of all the rulent matter that nature demands should leave e body. And even when this is the case, the

stoppege of this flow of the juices, originates among children. It is by stopping the pores, that overwhelms

nankind with coughs, colds, and consumptions. Nine-tenths of the world die from diseases in-laced by a stoppage of the Insensible Perspira-It is easily seen, therefore, how necessary he flow of this subtle humor to the surface, to not be even checked, without inducing disease. Let me ask now, every enable mind, what course seems the most reasonable to pursue, to unston the pores, after they are closed? Would

or the WORLD'S SALVE! It has power restore perspiration on the feet, on the head, round old sores, upon the chest, in short, upon I they continue to supply the State of Michiny part of the body, whether diseased slightly It has power to cause all external sores, scro-

nlous humors, skin diseases, poisonous wou charge their putr.d matter, and then hea's em. It is a remedy that sweeps off the whole cata-gue of cutaneous disorders, and restores the e cancle to its healthy functions.

It is a remedy that neither sickens, gives in nvenience, or is dangerous to the intestines. It preserves and defends the surface from erangement of its functions, while it keeps on the chantiels for the blood to void all its i 2. It is simple in construction, and is thereore less liable to become deranged, and costs less
or repairs.

3. It runs very light, and is perfectly secure
rom fire.

2. It is simple in construction, and is thereore less liable to become deranged, and costs less
The surface is the outlet of five-ci, bits of the
bile and used up matter within. It is pierce
with millions of openings to relieve the interuse.

It costs considerably a set than other kinds,
These important points of difference have given this Machine the preference with those who have fairly tried it. Among a large number of Gentlemen in the Milling Business who might be named, the following have used the Machines, and certified to their excellency and superiority:

H. N. Howann, Pontiae, Mich.

E. F. Cook, Rochester

sion; I have had ministers of the Gospel, Judges on the Bench, Aldermen and Lawyers, gen tlemen of the highest crudition and multitudes of the poor, use it in every variety of way, and there has been but one voice, one united, univer salvoice, saying, "McAlister, your Ointment is good!"

It can hardly be credited that a salve can have any effect upon the lungs, seated as they are within the system. But we say once for all, that this Ointment will reach the lungs quicker any medicine that can be given internally. Thus, if placed upon the chest, it penetrates directly to the lings, separates the poisonous particles that are consuming them, and expels them from the I need not say that it is curing persons of Con

sumption continually, although we are told it is toolishness. I care not what is said, so long as I can cure several thousand persons yearly. This Salve has cured persons of the Head Ache of 12 years standing, and who had it regularly every week, so that vomiting often took place.

Deafness and Ear Ache are helped with th like success, as also Agne in the Face. Consumption, Liver complaint, pains in the chest or 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 Perspiother diseases of this nature, no internal remedy

has yet been discovered that is so good. The same may be said of Bronchitis, Quincy, Sore Throat, Piles, Spinal Diseases, Broken or Sore Breast, &c.

And as for the Chest Diseases, such as Asih. ma, Pain, Oppression and the like, it is the most wonderful antidote in the World.

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 Tumors, Pimples, &c., it makes clean work of

disease will soon pass off to the surface. PIMPLES ON THE FACE, PRECELES, TAN, MASCU-

not cease drawing till the face is free from any matter that may be lodged under the skin and frequently breaking out to the surface. It then heals. When there is nothing but grossness, or dull repulsive surface, it begins to soften and soften until the skin becomes as smooth and deli-cate as a child's. If throws a freshness and blushing color upon the now white, transparent skin, that is perfectly enchanting. Some times in case of Freckles it will first start out those that have lain hidden and seen but seldom. Pursue the Salve and all will soon disappear.

WORMS.
If parents knew how fatal most medicines were to cinidren taken inwardly, they would be slow to resort to them. Especially "mercurial lozen-ges," called "medicated lozenges," pills, &c.

pulsion of worms.

It would be cruel, may wicked, to give intermal, doubtful inedicines, so long as a harmless, external one could be had.

Although I have said little about it as a hair 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.

OLD SORES, MORTIFICATIONS, ULCRRS, ETC. That some Sores are an outlet to the impuriof the system, is because they cannot pass of through the natural channels of the Insenside Perspiration. If such sores are healed up, ble Perspiration. If such sores are healed up, the impurities must have some other outlet, or it

stomachs powerful drugs and physics! It is to such that the All-Healing Ointment tenders so safe, pleasant, and harmless a cure Such cases as Croup. Cholic, Cholera Infantum, or limbs—taken cold—or in fact out of order in worms, and all Summer Complaints; by which so many children die, the Ointment will remove so speedily and surely, that a physician will never be needed. Mothers! throughout all this land, we now solemnly and sacredly dentally the service of the same of th clare to you that the All-Healing Omiment will save your children from an early grave if you will use it. We are not now accuated by the least desire to gain; but knowing as we do that vast bodies of infants and children die early; e evienate five pounds of it by the Insensible which is supposed to be mevitable and impossible which is supposed to be mevitable and impossible to prevent, we hold up our warning voice, but the nose, grinding the teeth during sleep, starting in sleep with fright and and declare in the face of the whole world, CHILDREN NEED NOT DIE MORE THAN OTHERS!!

But it is from the want of proper nourishment and the constant drugging they undergo which

RHEUMATISM.

H removes almost immediately the inflamation and swelling, when the pain of course ceases.

In cases of fever, the difficulty lies in the ores being locked up, so that the heat and perspiration cannot pass off. If the least mousture could be started, the crisis is passed and the danger over. The All-Healing Omment will in all cases of fevers almost instantly unlock the skin and bring forth the perspiration.

FEMALE CONPLAINTS. Inflamation of the kidneys, of the womb, and its falling down, weakness, and irregularity; in short, all those difficulties which are frequent Inflamation of the kidneys, of the womb, and you apply something that would do this upon the surface, where the clogging actually is? Would 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 medicine within their knowledge, is capable of doing it. Under these circumstances, I present to physicians, and to all eithers, a preparation that are required to become mothers, if used for some weeks antal codern to their confinement, very few of those the relief to the control of the kidneys, of the womb, and its falling down, weakness, and irregularity: in short, all those difficulties which are frequent with females, find ready and permanent relief. We have had aged ladies tell us they could not the kidneys, of the womb, and its falling down, weakness, and irregularity: in basician Dibble, ers, have for a proposition with females about to become mothers, if used for some weeks antal codern to their confinement, very few of those the relief to the common structure.

We have oured cases that netually defied everything known, as well as the ability of fifteen or twenty doctors. One man told us he had spent \$500 on his children without any benefit;

measure its value: So long as the stars toll along over the Heavens—so long as man treads the earth, subject to all the infirmities of the fish—so long as disease and sickness is known—just so long will this Ointment be used and

then the demand will cease, and not till then. To allay all apprehensions on account of its ingredients, in possessing such powerful properies, we will state that it is composed of some of teemed. When man ceases from off the earth, 168 South street, N. York.

(post paid). Price 25 cents and 50 cents.

As the All Healing Ointment has been greatly counterfeited, we have given this caution to the public, that "no Cintment will be genuine nless the names of James McAlister, or James Ann Arbor. McAlister & Co., are written with a pen upon every label." The label is a steel engraving, with the figure of "Insensible Perspiration" on

Now we hereby offer a reward of \$500, to b paid on conviction, in any of the constituted courts of the United States, of any individual

WOOL! WOOL!!

CLOTH! CLOTH!! THE subscribers will continue to manufac-

1 ture

cents per yard; or they will manufacture the wool for half the cloth it will make. Their Fac-tory is 21 miles West of Ann Arbor, on the Huron River. Wool will also be received at Scio. When sent by Railroad it will be attended to in ration and thus cure every case.

the same manner as it the owners were to come
in Scrofula, Erysipelas and Salt Rheum, and
with it. Wool will be manufactured in turn as it comes in as nearly as it can be done with refer-

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

Ann Arbor, March 6, 1845.

Try .-- Try --- Try Again. A FTER you have tried one thousand and on kinds of Pills; then try Dr. Halstend's

and you will be fully satisfied that they are as much preferable to every other kind as the sun's light and beat is preferable, to bring forward and promote a healthy growth in vegetables to that which emanates from the moon.

g s," called "medicated lozenges," pills, &c.
The trith is no one can tell, invariably, when
worms are present. Now let me say to parents,
that this Salve will always tell if a child has
worms. It will drive every vestige of them away. This is a simple and safe cure.

There is, probably no medicine on the face of
the earth at once so sure and so safe in the ex
pulsion of worms. impetus to the blood and secretions. Then food will digest—the stomach gain strength—the system strong—the skin clear—the appenie good, and you are well—when your slow doess would keep you lingering along for months—and then perhaps you will send for a Doctor, and what will he do? He will give you a powerful cathartic—one that will do you some good.

Now be your own ductors, and take Halsted's

Vegetable Brisk Fills, and graduate them to suit the patient. To weak patients give small do-ses-also to children. They are harmless and can be given to the most delicate—but then they give life and motion to the system. DISEASE is a slow morbid action; clogging

the impurities must have some other outlet, or it they become too weak to be kept in motion.—will endanger life. This is the reason why it is People die for the want of action—and fearing mpolitic to use the common Salve of the day they shall obtain a healthy, natural action—they n such ceses. For they have no power to open prefer taking a slow medicine—that they may other avenues, to let off this morbid matter, and the consequences are always fatal. This Salve will always provide for such omergencies.

DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

How many thousands are swept off by giving How many thousands are swept off by giving internal medicines, when their young bodies and tender frames are unable to bear up against and tender frames are unable to bear up against. She does not lighton gently the year round to Then follow nature, when graves merely from pouring into their weak produce this motion. Then follow nature, when you are out of health-have a bad taste in your nouth-indigestion - costiveness - fever-colk chills-fever and ague-dyspepsia-pain in bacd or limbs-taken cold-or in fact out of order in

ND the suffering which they undergo from screaming, troublesome cough, and feverishness, are among some of the Prominent Symptoms of

SHERMAN'S WORM LOZENGES

CONSUMPTION, Influenza, Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough,

SHERMAN'S COUGH LOZENGES, cine within their knowledge, is capable of doing it. Under these circumstances, I present to physicians, and to all others, a preparation that has this power in its fullest extent. It is MeAL ISTER'S AIL HEALING OINTMENT, or the WORLD'S NALVEL It has power to

> when a few boxes of the Ointment cured them. Bowel Complaints, also all the distressing symp-People need never be troubled with them if significant are quickly and entirely relieved by

ties, we will state that it is composed of some of the most common and harmless herbs in existence. There is no mercury in it, as can be seen all. So great has become the reputation of this from the fact that it does not injure the skin one article that one million will not begin to supply particle, while it will pass through and physic the annual demand. It is acknowledged to be the bowels. JAMES McALISTER & CO. the best strengthening Plaster in the world.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION. Sale proprietor of the above Medicine, to whom all communications must be addressed with directions regard on the back of the proprietor of the above Medicine, to Dr. Sherman's toor Man's russer has his name with directions printed on the back of the Plaster, and a U fac simile in the Doctor's written name under the directions. None others are genuine, or to be relied on. Dr. Sherman's Warenouse is No. 106 Nrssau st. New York. W. S. & J. W. MAYNALD, Agents for

ev. Delendant.

BY virtue of a decretal order issued out of the Court of Chancery, of the State of Michigan, I shall expose to sale to the highest bidder, gan, 1 shall expose to sale to the highest bidder, at the Court House, in the village of Ann Arbor, Wholesale Asmith, Tecumseh: D. C. Whitwood, Dexter: H. Bower, Manchesier; John Owen & Co. Detroit; Harman & Cook, Brooklyn.

Dec. 18, 1845. non thirty, township number one south, Range three cast." GEO. DANFORTH Master in Chancery. Douglass & Walker, Comp's Sol'rs.

& Co., and to all others who may favor then with a call. H. B. HARRIS. E. T. WILLIAMS. Ann Arbor, Dec. 26, 1846. 244-16

Dec 1, 1845.

And Arbor, KNAPP & HAVILAND,
Jan. 19, 1846. 247 if

To Sportsmen.

A GENERAL assortment of Casteel and Iron
Barrel Rifles, double and single barrel
Shot Guns, Pistols, Gam Locks, Game Bags,
Shot Pouches, Powder Flasks, for sale by

WM. R. NOVES

FEW Cards of Wood wanted immediately A FEW Cards of Wood walled Liberty.

LINE SKIN, GROSS SURPACE.

Its first action isto expel all humor. It will

Fulled Cloth, for 371 cts. per yard, and white flannel for 20

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

longer, but call upon him and experience the case and durability of his operations. Terms accommodating and charges inno case unreason

SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS for sale at PERRY'S BOOKSTORE.

Brisk Pills

They are just what is wanted in this country They are just what is wanted in this country—a pill that operates quick, thorough and easy, carrying all impurities with them; leaving the stomach and bowels electronical ear. Away with your SLOW PILLS, that act SLOW—cleanse SLOW, and leave the system in a SLOW state. Billous matter and other impediments collect verification in the system when once they begin as

Detroit; C. Eberbach, S. P. Jewett, Luvd & McCollum, Ann Arbor. 237-6m

SICKNESS IN CHILDREN.

A ND the suffering which they undergo from "worms" often tend to a fatal termination, while the cause is never suspected. Offensive the presence of worms. A timely use

mows them down as the rank grass fulls before Will immediately remove all these unplea and the scythe.

By a sudden transition from heat to cold, the pores are stopped, the perspiration ceases, and issense begins at once to develope itself. Hence, stopped, of this flow of the inject of the course past the reach of all the first we would say, "use the All Healing Comment for sickness sinter that there are over 100 children in the scythe.

Will immediately remove all these unplea and symptoms, and restore to perfect health. Sister lengths, pumples, ulcers, and of the last words we were ever to unter, and of course past the reach of all interest, we would say, "use the All Healing Comment for sickness sinter that there are over 100 children in the scythe. sny, thise the All Healing Continent for sickness states that there are over 100 children in the Among children." sylum, and that they have been in the babit of using Sherman's Lozenges, and she has always found them to be attended with the most benefcial effects. They have been proved to be infal-lible in over 400,000 cases.

> Tightness of the Lungs or Chest may be cured. Rev. Darius Anthony was very low from Consumption. Jonathan Howard, the celebrated temperance lecturer, was reduced to the verge of the grave by raising blood. Rev. Mr. Dunbar, of New York, the Rev. Mr. De Forcet, Evengelist in the Western part of this state. Rev. Sebas'ian Streeter, of Boston, the wife of Orasmus Dibble, Esq. in Monravia, and hundreds of others, have been relieved and cured by a proper

produce the most happy and lasting effects.

As a FAMILY MEDICINE, no man can SHERMAN'S CAMPHOR LOZENGES.

RHEUMATISM,

IN CHANCERY-FIRST CIRCUIT. Joseph Clark, Complainant vs. Peter McGiv-

THE subscriber wishes to buy a quantity of I. FLAX SEED, for which he will pay the high est market price, in Goods or Cash, delivered at his Mill at Mount Pleasant, Genessee County, Michigan, five miles north of Fentonville. Dec. 15, 1845.

Flax Seed!

Dated January 6th, 1845.

TAKEN up by the subscribet on or about the first of November last, a HEIFER, supposed to be two years old, with brindle sides, white back and belly and some white on the legs and tail. The owner is requested to pay charges and take her away.

LEVI JUNE.

take her away. LEVI JUNE. Bridgwater, Dec. 16, 1845. 243-8w SHAWLS, Dress stuffs of all kinds, Lace Veils, Cravats, Ribbons, &c. &c. At the MANHATTAN STORE, Detroit. W. A. RAYMOND.

Dec. 25, 1845. BROAD CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Vestings, Satinetts, Gents. Cravats. &c. &c. chesp. at the MANHATTAN STORE, Detroit. W. A. RAYMOND.

Dec. 25, 1845. FEATHERS and PAPER HANGINGS
may be found at all times at the MASHATTAN
W. A. RAYMOND.
244—6m
244—6m Dec. 25, 1844. 244-6m

WANTED. TWO young men about 18 or 19 years of age,

A as apprentices to the Sash and Blind making outliess. Also, one JOURNEYMAN, at the above business.

Ann Arbor, Lower-Town, Dec. 4, 1845.