

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

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POETRY.

CHANGE.

Rolling, rolling, ever rolling,
So the ages sweep along;
Time his helix ever telling
O'er the beautiful and strong!

Roll the seasons, fade the Summer,
Melting soon in Autumn's gloom;
The wind tempests—sons of Winter,
Hurry nature to her tomb.

Come the spring time—breathes a sweet
Re-awakes Earth's dormant powers,
Brighter verdure clothes the forest,
Song re-wakes in rill waters.

Golden visions—hopes the sweetest,
Gilt man's life with one short ray;
Baseless rainbow!—night fires fleetest!
Dim they shine, then fade away.

Look I up-ward through life's portal;
Deathless flowers bloom there for me;
Love unbroken—joys eternal;
Hope unshrinking endlessly.

MISCELLANY.

A WORRYING CHRISTIAN.

Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Jones were near neighbors and were much together, though they were very unlike. Both were called "good women," both were members of the orthodox church in "good standing," yet one was respected and looked up to, while the other was not. The reason why Mrs. J. was not thought more of was this—she was always in a worry about something or other. It seemed as if nothing was right in her house the week in or the week out. Her husband would not come to his breakfast when it was ready; or her children would come down cross in the morning; her girls would but half do their work; no one had half so many vexations to "worry her life out," as poor Mrs. Jones.

One afternoon Mrs. Smith took her knitting and ran over to make her a neighborly visit and chat awhile.

"Good afternoon," said she; we have a fine day, Mrs. Jones. How do you do?"

"Well, I don't know," replied Mrs. Jones. "I feel pretty miserable."

"Miserable! why, what about? what is the matter now?"

"Why, everything is so behind hand, here it is almost Thanksgiving time, and I am not ready for winter yet, and I don't see as I ever shall be. My girls are not worth a cent to work. I don't believe there was ever a woman had so much to do as I have."

"I guess that is not so," said Mrs. Smith with a pleasant smile.

"Well, yes. You to be sure have a large family, but somehow you get along and I don't."

Mrs. Smith had often tried to explain this somehow but without success. Still she patiently attempted it again.

"My good neighbor," said she, "let me tell you that you worry too much. It is not the way to get along. Worrying does not help, it only hinders. What matter is it that your work is not done the very hour that you meant to have it; so that you make it square Saturday night? You ought to be satisfied with this, but you seem to think that if a thing is not done to-day, it cannot possibly be done to-morrow. If you do the very best you can, why should you not feel contented and even happy! We are not required to do more than we can do; ours is not a hard Master."

"I am sure I work as hard as I can, Mrs. Smith."

"I know it, and your sin is not in leaving undone, but in feeling unhappy.—When you have gone just as far as you can go, then you worry and fret, that you cannot go farther. Now I think that though God has marked out for us a life of toil, yet he did not intend it should be one of wearing care, for he says plainly that we are to cast our care upon the Lord. I think, neighbor, he means to have us do to-day, all which we can, and leave to-morrow till he gives it to us. I believe he will give us each our daily bread,

if we are faithful, and industrious and trust in Him."

"You talk like a book, Mrs. Smith, and I believe all you say, too; that is, it will do for you, but I am of a different make, and if I know that a thing must be done, why it stays on my mind, and worries me till it is done."

"Now be honest with me, neighbor, does this worrying help it along any?—Do you get through with it one minute sooner?"

"I can't say that I do, Mrs. Smith, I do not think I do."

"On the whole, then, Mrs. Jones, do you not think it hurts you—makes you feel miserably, and sometimes takes away your appetite?"

"Yes I know it does," said Mrs. Jones very earnestly, "I would give anything if my family would get along as smoothly as yours."

"Suppose that when they come home they always found you cheerful and composed, instead of being full of troubles and worrying, don't you think it would make a great change in them? I feel, Mrs. Jones, that as our sons are growing up now, we cannot take too much pains to make a pleasant home for them, so that we can keep them around us as long as possible and withhold them from bad company. It seems to me too that they will not believe that we put our trust in God as we profess to do, if they see us so overburdened with care and worried about the morrow."

"You speak very plainly to me, neighbor Smith."

"Because, Mrs. Jones, I long to see you more cheerful and trusting. I want to have you come out from these clouds, and when you have done all you can for your family, I want you should be willing to leave the rest with God. I wish to see you enjoying the comforts which our religion offers for this life, and I feel there is no consolation here for worrying Christians, for they make their own miseries."

Mrs. Jones wept and resolved in her heart that she would "turn over a new leaf."

LAND TENURES.

To the Members of the N. Y. Constitutional Convention.

CONSCRIPT FATHERS!

Of the magnitude and enduring consequences of the arduous duties to which you have been called, you will doubtless have no need to be reminded. Of the high hopes which the people have been induced to cherish concerning the results of your labors, you have doubtless had pleasant yet painful assurance. Of the vital distinction between the labors required at your hands and those which properly pertain to ordinary Legislative bodies—the necessity that you should recur constantly to first principles, and let your deliberations be guided, your decisions be governed, by radical, elementary Justice—I will not presume any of you ignorant. And indeed the simple fact that you have been impelled to place among your regular Standing Committees one "On the creation and division of Estates in Land" is of itself an evidence that ideas which since the origin of Society have flitted casually and timidly across the aching brain of the enslaved, the houseless, the starving, but have till recently never ventured to cross the thresholds of thrifty men's houses, much less darken the doors of Halls of Legislation, are becoming familiar to the eminent and tolerable to the polite—or at least must be tolerated whether deemed tolerable or not. I am aware that recent and mournful events in our own State have here compelled the public consideration of fundamental questions respecting Land sooner than would have otherwise occurred. I mean that these events have caused a large number to consider what a few only had previously reflected and spoken upon. The results of this consideration, in the minds of many citizens, may be briefly embodied in the following propositions, viz:

1. The Earth is the Lord's, and the fullness thereof.
2. It was given by Him for the sustenance and enjoyment of the whole Human Family, and subordinately thereto, of the animal kingdom.
3. It is the duty of every human being able to work to earn a subsistence by hearty, persistent Industry in some department of useful labor.
4. He that will not work should not eat.
5. The apportionment of the Earth's surface to different individuals and families is properly calculated to promote and should ever be made to subserve the great end of compelling the idle to work for a living, and securing to the industrious the entire fruits of their toil.
6. Every man (certainly, every inno-

cent man,) has a God given right to live. This right of course implies that there is some place where he has a right to live—some means by which he assuredly may live. He has, by the fact of his birth, a right to the use and enjoyment of a reasonable portion of the elements provided by the Creator for Man's development, sustenance and comfort.

—But this right is practically denied where the soil is legally made the property of the few or even many, to the exclusion of others of like wants and faculties with themselves. Thus we say a man has a right to breathe air and drink water; but if the Government were to grant or sell all the air and water to certain individuals and companies, who should in turn sell permits to breathe a cent an hour and to drink when thirsty at a corresponding rate, the rights to breathe and quench their thirst with water would be practically subverted, though every one should continue to breathe and drink as hitherto by contract with the Air-lords and Water-lords.

So of Labor. Man must labor that he may honestly subsist. He is divinely commanded to labor. But the principle of Landlordism says, "You shall not obey the Divine command without obtaining 'my permission and paying me tribute.'" Though a poor man's gnawing stomach and suffering children imperatively incite him to work, yet the Law forbids him to do so until he can find some one who believes he can make a profit by giving the needy applicant employment. If he ventures even to dig roots or pick berries in the wood, to satisfy impericrative cravings of Nature, the Law pronounces him a trespasser, and liable to an action for damage.

Here are fundamental errors—wrong in Principle, which evidently lead to wrongs in Practice. That they may not in every case do so, is cheerfully conceded. Thousands of men owning no land and having no legal Right to Labor save by other's permission, do yet live comfortably, have abundant employment, and enjoy the full fruits of their toil.—Many great landowners among are the best of men—much better than the laws which authorize them to deny the use of the soil to those who need it. But for this there can be no security to any while the few own what the many cannot do without. At this moment I hear of one man who owns Eight Millions of fertile acres in Texas; another wants to sell over One Million of acres in this State. They are both good men. It is not their fault that Land Monopoly is legalized and sanctified the world over, and has been in almost every Constitution but that given by God to Moses. It is your business to rectify elemental Political abuses even though softened and disguised by Time. Compare that old Constitution given through Moses, and say whether its rigid restraints of perpetual divisions and restorations of Land be not the necessary dictate of that earlier and universal Law which prescribes alternate seasons of Labor and Rest and enjoins their observance on the whole Human Race.

The evils of Land Monopoly, like those of Slavery, Idol-worship and Intemperance, and every venerable wrong, are only obscured to the general mind by custom and familiarity. Volumes of startling truth might be filled with them. The recent "Anti Rent" troubles would find parallels on nearly every page of a true Social History of man. This Monopoly is the overshadowing curse of the famished Millions of Great Britain and Ireland. In vain have these run through a round of Political convulsions to escape them; in vain do they now shout for "Cheap Bread" or "Repeal," if the Soil from which Twenty-eight Millions must be subsisted is to continue mainly the absolute property of a few thousands, with the famishing multitude bidding desperately against each other for the sad privilege of doing the most work upon it for the least fraction of the proceeds. Repeal will prove mainly valuable to Ireland as affording her a chance for some relief from the horrors of rack-rents, absentee landlords, and Land Tenures which discourage improvement and diminish employment. Free Corn, if good for anything to England, is so only as affording some mitigation of the exactions of Landlordism. This is what France has gained by her Revolution, and she fondly cherishes it as a rich reward for the infinite misery and gore through which she waded to its attainment.

Do you say that the evils of Land Monopoly are confined to the Old World? How can you? Look at our Holland Purchase, embracing twelve or fifteen Counties of the best soil of our State.—This was originally sold to a speculator for 12½ cents per acre, to be resold by him or his assigns to settlers, as it mainly has been. And how sold? Already at least twenty times the original purchase has been paid for it by the settlers, yet there is probably more due upon it to-day (mortgages included) than there ever was before. Already not less than Fifty Thousand of our fellow-citizens have abandoned it for the Western wilds because they had become hopeless of ever paying for their respective purchases.—Thousands more are following every year. It must be within the mark to say that if this region had been allotted to actual settlers only at a charge of twice what the speculators paid for it, the Population of our State would by this time have been greater by tens of thousand and its wealth by many millions.

Look at our great "Manors" and "Patents," for which little or nothing was given by the original patrons and grantees; follow up their subsequent history; look at them now! Look to our great National Domain, ostensibly sold to settlers in small tracks at ten shillings an acre, but really monopolized in large tracts by speculators and re-sold for so many dollars. I have now in my mind one—a great Reformer in his own way—who owns twelve hundred acres of rich Ohio bottom, and means to hold it, in utter uselessness, till it will bring him fifty dollars an acre—forty times what the Government received for it. Suppose all the holders of wild lands should combine to exact double their present prices—could they not obtain it? What is to hinder them? "The Public Lands," do you say? Partial barrier as they are, how long will they be even that? At this moment, the Rothschilds* might buy up every arable acre the Government has in market, follow close on the heels of the surveyors of more, and by a little consent with the present holders of wild land, compel all future settlers to pay them two to two thousand dollars per acre, according to the location. Ought this to be? To save the Lands yet Public from such monopoly—to make them practically Free to actual settlers, otherwise landless, and to them only—is the duty of Congress; but there are still duties devolving upon you. Every husband and father driven by want of employment to intemperance and vice; every daughter goaded to infamy or suicide by inability to earn a subsistence—and no sun rises without awaking to remorse many fresh victims of want and despair—is an additional argument for land Reform. Do not ask the superficial question—"How could land benefit these?" As well ask how grain can be of service to one who never sees a kernel of it until it has been transformed into bread. If the lands now lying utterly unused in our State were open to settlement by those who need them, thousands would be drawn away from the cities and villages to settle them, leaving far ampler employment and better prospects for others. I must believe that a Free Soil would win away thousands more with them as wives, mothers, sisters, &c. and thus relieve the awful pressure on the Labor Market of our crowded cities. When we have established somewhere the Right of Man to the Soil, and thus to Labor for himself, we may, with more semblance of justice, rebuke and discipline the drunkards, gamblers, idlers, profligates, and beggars who infest our cities, making night hideous with their orgies and day hateful by their presence.

"But the Convention cannot take away the lands of the Rich to relieve the wants of the Poor." Who has said it could? I know well that the Rights of Property, though originally founded in error, must be respected. But the Convention can forbid future aggregations of great Land Estates among us, and provide for the gradual breaking up of those which now exist in our State. It may provide against any body's acquiring, say after the 4th of July, 1847, more than 160 or at most 320 acres of the arable Soil of this State; and if more shall fall to any individual by inheritance, may require the sale of the excess over the Constitutional limit within one year after its acquisition, under penalty of forfeiture to the State; or, if this be deemed objectionable, may render it the duty of some officer to sell the excess in parcels to the highest bidder. This would abridge no man's opportunities of acquiring wealth; it would immensely increase the opportunities of ninety-nine in every hundred. It would encourage every property-holder to enrich, beautify and render fruitful his proper share of the Soil instead of scheming to acquire his neighbor's. Its ultimate effect would be to render the cultivators of the earth its owners, and stimulate every one to earn by the facility afforded for acquiring a homestead, which would be inalienable save by voluntary sale to a landless purchaser. Fifty times the present amount of Labor might be profitably devoted to the cultivation of this State alone, insuring a corresponding in-

crease in the demand for fabrics, mechanical labor, &c., and the Land Limitation would tend powerfully to produce such a change. Will you not ponder these things?
H. G.

* Laws against aliens holding Real Estate are cowards. Any toly can evade them.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Signal of Liberty.
TO WM. GOODELL.

My old and esteemed Friend:

Dear Sir—Your communication in the Signal of Liberty of the 20th inst. in reply to my previous one on the impolicy of adding new tests of membership to the Liberty party creed was truly acceptable to me. I have heretofore read with pleasure and edification nearly all you have ever written both on the Temperance and slavery questions. For the first time I am compelled to differ with you upon what I conceive to be a vitally important matter. Though I think I have weighed carefully all that you and others have said upon the point between us, yet it has taxed my ability to confirm me that you must be in error. You and I are about the same age and have been interested in the Temperance and Antislavery causes about the same length of time and ought to know something of the progress of those two enterprises.

When I consider some few highly esteemed brethren who differ with the main body of the Liberty party relative to introducing new things into our ranks, with a view to abolish slavery the sooner by, I may perhaps say in respect to some of them at least, that "great men are not always wise," nor the "little to the strong,"—nor the "race to the swift." Like erecting a superstructure of irresistible strength and beauty upon a sandy foundation, strong men are unfortunately reason will great logical acumen upon merely assumed premises, but which doubtless seem to them at the time to be impregnable.

Where a superstructure is thus reared with symmetry and skill, the peater by or mere casual observer is often so intent on the splendid edifice itself, as scarcely to spend a thought upon its foundation. Those who assume that chattel slavery in this country can never be abolished except by the present Liberty party obtaining the numerical power of the nation, and that the only way for it to obtain this numerical power is to unfurl its banners to the breeze of popular favor on all questions of mere selfish interests to the people, I think assume false premises (however good their motives may be) and radically err in both instances.

I am not among the number who believe that either the Churches or the political parties necessarily remain corrupt forever under their present names. There is not much in a mere name for good or for evil. I held it however to be the indispensable duty of all members of degenerate political or ecclesiastical bodies to come out from them whenever an enlightened conscience and a sound judgment shall determine their course to be duty, as the more speedy and effectual mode of reforming such bodies or of doing the greatest good to mankind. But merely coming out or merely staying in the old ecclesiastical or political organizations will not of itself reform these bodies, abolish slavery, or accomplish any other good.

"Come outers" from the church or parties, if they pursue the same course to catch popular favor that the old organization do, will inevitably fall in the same corruption. Let history be a warning to such. Should they do so, they will not reform the old organization and their object in coming out from them will be lost. Nothing but a sufficient amount of moral and Christian principle disinterestedly and consistently carried out in all practicable ways will ever abolish slavery and morally and politically renovate and save our country. Let the abolition of Slavery in our country, as did the abolition of the slave trade in England lead the way for other great reforms to follow in their turn. We shall thus best know what should be done, and how best to do it. The master reformers in England take up one great thing at a time, 1st the slave trade—then slavery in the Islands—then the Corn laws—then slavery in the World's A. S. Convention—and last though not the World's Christian Convention excluding slaveholders from membership. Let one great reform after another be grappled with and consummated at a time, if it is to be a blessing to the world.

I think faith and patience have far perfect work, and we soon may look for "a nation to be born in a day." There is no more moral necessity that the present corrupt proselyting organizations in our country should forever remain corrupt, than there is that an impaired physical Constitution should forever remain impaired, and in no instance be restored to soundness by the preserving and skillful application of fitting restoratives and that an entire new Constitution must in all cases be made.

Every member of these organizations must act as a moral physician to judge when he should desist of the recovery of the patient under his care. No prudent physician would extend medicine upon a hopeless patient or a mere corpse. We all cherish the hope however that the mass of the American people may be brought reform by the persevering and faithful dissemination of truth with the blessing of Heaven upon it. Without this confidence, why set at all!

For instance, should the professed Church of God in our country become what she ought to be, whether the reformation should be effected by the prayer of faith and a holy consistent life with or without her present pale, it would exert that purifying influence upon all the political parties in our country, that they would cease to be parties to abolish slavery in all Constitutional ways, by legislative action where it should not previously be done, which should the Church do her whole duty, would in most cases doubtless be effected by voluntary emancipation.—This I cannot doubt must have been the view of Brother Goodell when he left the editorship of the "FRIEND OF MAN" and started his "CHRISTIAN INVESTIGATOR" to reform the Church on Slavery. He doubtless thought as all the intelligent Liberty men have long believed that the nominal Church in this country is the BULK of slavery, not the Tariff as Bro. Goodell now assumes and treats so largely upon in his kind letter to me. And how it is that Bro. Goodell should of a sudden have lost his faith in demolishing the "CHURCH BULK" and set about

demolishing what he seems to regard now as the "TARIFF BULK." I am indeed unable to understand. Has the demolition of the Tariff any special renovating moral power in it by virtue of which the people will choose men to rule over them who "fear God and hate covetousness." Shall we appeal to a spirit of covetousness by which to exterminate the same spirit which is so much needed in this nation to prepare the people in heart to abolish slavery.—Shall we by devils attempt to cast out devils!! And can such be trusted? Can not men who can be won to the Liberty party by selfish motives—be won from it by the same motives.—Whatever our national Liberty party Convention may have said towards committing the Liberty party to other work, or creeds, than the abolition of chattel slavery in the United States, two important factors in the matter stand out in bold relief. The Liberty party originated from and was intended to be based upon the principles of the American Antislavery Society which was organized solely to abolish chattel slavery in our country in all constitutional ways.

For this reason it was appropriately called an antislavery, not an Anti-Tariff, nor an Anti-Bank Society. For the most obvious reason the Liberty party has always been called and universally admitted to be a "one idea" party—a stigma intended by proslavery men to cast upon it, but which I had supposed every intelligent true hearted Liberty man gloried in, regarding it as I had supposed they did, to be an idea like Pharaoh's lean kine which would swallow up all the "other great interests" of the country. Has not common sense justly stamped the Liberty party as a "one idea" party? No consistent member of the American Antislavery Society has departed from that one principle on account of his having become a member of the present Liberty party. By doing so he has not as some say, changed from moral passion to political action against slavery and thus given license to change indefinitely to Anti-everything else that may perchance come into his head, right or wrong, in order to have what some call a "safe party." Each and every member of the American Antislavery Society was solemnly pledged from the very commencement to use all his moral as well as his political power to abolish chattel slavery.—The particular mode of exerting this political power whether by scattering it to promote true men only against slavery in the respective parties as formerly, or of concentrating it as now under the form of the Liberty party, is no change of principle whatever, but a mere change of form of carrying out the one and the same principle the "one idea." In point of fact, every man, the moment he became a member of the American Antislavery Society was virtually a member of a "one idea" Liberty party, bound to exert his political as well as moral power to the extent of his lawful ability to abolish chattel slavery in this country—but not to abolish the tariff—the army and navy—Banks—Sub-Treasuries—Masonry—Odd Fellowship—capital punishment—"female slavery"—in short the whole system of political or ecclesiastical organizations in the land under the pretext that they bear the marks of "human imperfection," and sustain wrongs to a greater or less extent. Neither the members of the American Antislavery Society, nor the members of the Liberty party were ever pledged literally to demolish all the dwellings in the land and turn the people out into the pitiless storm because the structure of the dwellings might not be "perfect."

As well might they have pledged themselves to abolish or exterminate the whole medical faculty—apothecary, Thompsonian and all because it is made up of "imperfect" and sometimes dangerous practitioners in the medical science.—The tendency of the human mind is to extremes. It is prone to favor despotism on the one hand or anarchy on the other. The first would make a man a monarch, the last a man power.

It would seem that those who would have a human Government based upon the law of God which would result in the highest good to man, should studiously avoid these two dangerous extremes—Scylla on the one hand and Charybdis on the other. The ardent lovers of the largest liberty for man, in their anxiety to avoid suffering the wrongs so often indicated by the enlightened administration of human government would fain abolish even the last vestige of human government itself civil or ecclesiastical, and set all human affairs afloat in a state of wild & frantic confusion. Such a state of things seems to be hailed by some among us as the very summit of "perfection" of human society. But it is not "defeating badness" into a state of original anarchy and barbarism. This indiscriminate warfare upon all organizations in society, has always seemed to me to proceed from a kind of retaliatory spirit for evil which had grown out of organizations, like a man who should in a rage kill his last horse and his last cow because they were not in all respects as he could wish them to be; or to fill up his well and die with thirst because it required considerable labor to cleanse it and to keep the water in a clear and healthful state.

For the Liberty party to step in its one great work of convicting the nation of its deep guilt in relation to the existence of slavery in our land and set about the extermination of every thing else which any of its members might chance to think political evils, would seem to me like a company of men disputing about what particular branch of a corrupt tree they should cut off to kill the trunk of the tree itself, or what particular corrupt stream they should purify to cleanse the corrupt fountain. The truth is, the northern people having always held as they have the majority of the political power of the nation in their own hands to prevent, or to create and extend slavery, if indefinitely, are responsible and deeply guilty for its first introduction into our government, and for its subsequent wide extension, and consequently for its present existence among us. The slaveholding states in their other moments have ever admitted the truth that they could not hold their slaves an hour without the great majority of the nation to stand by them, that it is with the army and navy about seven eighths of which power in money and men is always drawn from the north. Without this mighty preponderating northern power standing on the neck of the slave, as well might one hold an Elephant by a single hair as for 25,000 guilty, effeminate, slaveholders to hold 3,000,000 of hardy athletic people in slavery. In point of fact, the great north stand guard over the slave with her thousands of muskets and cannon pointed at her throat, virtually saying to him, the moment you dare attempt to break your chains, instant

death is your doom. This is the true and guilty position of the north in relation to slaves. The Northern people have in fact been the slave-makers, and are in truth the slaveholders in this nation at this moment. The Northern people hold and watch the slaves for their "dear Southern brethren" and slave partners to whip, to work, to rob, and to sunder forever among the dearest ties of humanity. How infinitely selfish, mean and wicked it is then, on the part of any portion of the northern people to take the position that because they are beginning to be oppressed themselves with the comparative weight of a feather growing out of the mountain and crushing weight of slavery which these same complaining northern people have so wickedly cast upon 3,000,000 of their brethren in relation to that they will not put their finger to the grievous burden which they have cast upon their enslaved brethren, unless they can at the same time deliver themselves from what Bro. Goodell is pleased to call the "white slavery" of a "Tariff." Does this look, Bro. Goodell like that kind of genuine disinterested repentance "not to be repented of," in the northern people for their own and awful guilt concerning their brother, slain by their own hand, and left half dead among devils!

Does it look like the spirit of him who said "If meat make my brother to offend, I will eat no more while the world stands." Does it not rather look like the spirit of him who said I know not where my brother is, "I am not his keeper." The introduction of all or any of these selfish considerations alluded to into the ranks of the Liberty friends does offend many. It offends 3,000,000 of our brethren whom we the people have cast into slavery by our superior political power when they see us parlaying whether we will ever deliver them unless we can at the same time accomplish some selfish mercenary objects by it. Would not the dumb agony of the slave, cry, Lord deliver me from such friends. But above all it appears to me it must offend the God of the oppressed, whose solemn and unconditional injunction upon us, is "deliver the oppressed from their oppressors." "Let the oppressed go free," break every yoke." It should be kept in mind that we the Northern people are the guilty party and have no right to stop a moment to prescribe the terms to God or to the slave upon which alone we will "let the oppressed go free." We are the wrong doers, and not at liberty to consult our own selfish interests, before we will repent, do right, and let the oppressed go free! The progress of the Temperance reform greatly strengthens me in my views relative to the one principle of benevolence, upon which alone the Antislavery cause can ever be consummated.

The more the Temperance cause has been presented and enforced upon the people upon the "one idea" of benevolence alone, the more it has progressed. This "one idea" of benevolence or "good will" to the sufferer, was the great secret of Father Mathew's astonishing success in the Temperance cause in Ireland. This "one idea" too, was the secret of the unparalleled success for a time of the Washingtonians in our own country. Had the eloquent Gough while he was carrying all before him upon the "one principle" of delivering the slave of Temperance from his chains stopped to speculate how a man could make more money by becoming a Temperance man, it would have chilled the high state of enthusiasm of his audiences into the bleak atmosphere of "Greenland's icy mountains." I mean my course that it is not our duty to vote to abolish slavery as well as intemperance. What is now proposed by some to add a variety of sheer selfish considerations to the Liberty party creed changes entirely the whole character of our enterprise from that pure disinterested one upon which it commenced for the abolition of chattel slavery and nothing else, to a more selfish one to make money, by way of abolishing the tariff, the army and navy, and curtailing the expenses of government, &c. &c.

However much we may suffer as growing out of the immense sufferings of our brethren in slavery which we have so wickedly heaped upon them; still, these new things are antagonistic principles to the one upon which our enterprise commenced—the first being benevolent, and the last selfish. While as a people we remain thus hard hearted and selfish in our blood and guilt, the great wonder is, instead of suffering as little as we do, and being permitted to murmur at this, that our name as a people, has not ere this, been blotted out of existence. It is in vain to say the motive of all these selfish things, is to abolish slavery.

This end does not sanctify the means. If so, to vote for Henry Clay or any other slaveholder, or for Satan himself, under the pretext of accomplishing some ulterior good by it would be justifiable. If so, it is right for C. M. Clay to fight for slavery, to induce slaveholders to abolish it!

Brother Goodell proposes to annex what he considers will become popular measures among the people, to prevent some other party "abolishing the Liberty party."

Did the Temperance party ever propose to dilute on to its "BANKRUPT" of Temperance, tariff, or "free-trade" for fear the intemperance party would "abolish it."

You say the reason why the antislavery did not succeed in becoming a dominant party, was that they only opposed masonry and let slavery alone.

Now, I think, Bro. Goodell, this is in some other of his assumed premises, in error. The truth is, the antislavery party did accomplish the identical object for which alone it organized, just so far and no farther, than it adhered to that "one idea" and that alone, having nothing whatever to do with tariff, slavery, or any other distracting questions.

But when some of its leaders became impatient, or ambitious, to raise up a DOMINANT NATIONAL PARTY for the sake of a party, and made the effort to amalgamate the anti-masonic party with the national republican faction, among whom were distinguished masons, the body of the antislavery plainly saw that the alternative left them, was to be barred away by their leaders to support principles which they did not approve, or to do back into their old parties.

They preferred the latter. Thus their leaders came off with neither honor nor profit.

So much for leaders acting in bad faith, to an honest, confiding body of men, who left all other political considerations and organized themselves together to accomplish a common object as first agreed on as the antislavery men have done. The moment the one common object is

in any measure departed from all faith and confidence, the band of union is forever gone!—Just so it would be, should other and new principles at tests of membership be introduced into the Liberty party under any pretence; however plausible, even that of abolishing slavery the sooner by it, and making a great national dominant "protest party," and mutually and politically "revolutionizing the whole land." Who believes that in connection with the overthrow of slavery—the overthrow of the Tariff—the Army and Navy, and the overthrow of every thing else which have been real or supposed evils in the government, had been adopted into the Abolitionist creed, that that "one idea" of Anti-slavery would have accomplished its object so far as it did and in so brief a space of time while successful, pursued its "one idea" alone, without stopping a moment to promise the people many other good things to catch their votes. The American people are very justly suspicious of large and boundless promises of good in a party that has no power to fulfill the least promise. Satan, they say, offered the whole world to the first devotee who would fall down and worship him, and yet he was a liar from the beginning, and had nothing to give.—You say that nothing short of occupying blood around can prevent the Liberty party being swallowed up by some other party.

If that other party offered to should be true, a Liberty party, and would the more speedily cut short our work in righteousness, then I say the sooner the mouth of any such party shall be wide open for such a delicious meal, the better. But their proslavery threats are yet like "open seculchers"!! Should any such party open its mouth to the Liberty party, she is not worth preserving. But I hope and believe better things of her. Here and there, a member, "not of us," will doubtless thus devoured. But we expect to gain a number of sound members, where we lose one true and one.

Again, you frankly admit, that the "one idea" principle did abolish, first, the British Slave Trade—then British Slavery, then her Corn Laws, not at all at once, but in due succession.

You say true, that these things did not control the British Government so entirely, as American Slavery does our Government.

The potency of the "one idea" principle however, is the same in both cases. It is admitted by British reformers, that had these three important enterprises been combined, all would have failed, whereas, each one in its turn by virtue of the almost miraculous "one idea" power, has been permanently and most triumphantly achieved.

Many things at a time, says the theoretical man. One thing at a time says the practical man, lest by piling too many irons in the fire at once, they all burn up, before I can mould any one of them to any useful or practical purpose.—I will be wiser my plough share says the smith, while it is hot, and while it is wanted to procure my bread, without stopping to make Jewharps for boys. I will aim a deadly blow at that rattling snake says another while I have my eye upon him, without for a moment losing sight of him to hunt up all other comparatively harmless serpents.

I will now shoot that Bear and that Wolf says the huntsman, that are destroying all my hogs and sheep. While my gun is well charged and pointed at their heads—Hold! hold! cries a bystander, don't fire till you can kill at the same shot all the rats and mice in the country. Make a "perfect" shot of it, don't waste ammunition, kill all the mosquitoes too at the same time! Bears, Wolves rats, mice, musketeers, &c. are all "connected evils" and should not be separated in shooting! I intend to set upon the "one idea" of killing Goliath inimedately with "one" smooth stone, says "Jehovah's" David.

Nay, verily shouts a host, how much wiser and more martial-like it would be to pour in a volley of stones indiscriminately upon the whole Philistine army, for each and every Philistine upholds Goliath's hands and is our enemy, and should be killed at the same time as much as Goliath himself. When I hear people talking so glibly and eagerly about abolishing the Tariff—the Army and Navy &c. as an easy and quick way, and the only way to abolish slavery in this country, it reminds me of the rats in the fable who held a Council on a certain occasion, how best to provide against the encroachments of their common enemy the cat. After long deliberation, a grave looking rat broke silence by announcing his opinion to be to hang a Bell upon her neck, to give them due warning of her approach. A sudden and loud burst of applause broke forth from the assembled audience except from one "old rat" who, with due deference to the overwhelming voice of the majority, modestly raised a query by way of asking a question for information sake, "who among you said he, who voted for this measure will volunteer to execute it?" At this moment the audience dispersed in great consternation at the unexpected approach of their common enemy.

We see that both the great political parties of the country are all decidedly in favor of a tariff for revenue, sufficient to defray the expenses of the Government. Whether this be wise or unwise, such is the fact. We see also almost a unanimous vote in Congress to increase the army and navy instead of abolishing them, and yet these measures are urged by some of our good friends for the Liberty party to adopt on grounds of expediency, to render the party more powerful and to draw the masses to its standard, and prevent our "one idea" Liberty party being absorbed by a proslavery party.

I am well aware that some of the arch leaders of the proslavery parties, fearing the power of our "one idea" have said much to stigmatize and belittle us as a "one idea" party in hopes thereby to shame us out of it,—divide, and destroy us. The fears of slaveholders and proslavery men would then be quieted—the vessel is put to rest, and the slave groans on in despair. But in mingling much of late with the people in some 10 or 12 counties in this State, I have not heard the first man in the proslavery parties say even as much, in case the Liberty party adopted our creeds, as they said to Mendell about selling him his slaves, that if he, Mendell, would raise him the sum of \$15,000 for them, he would "take it into consideration." Our 70,000 Liberty votes have been and still are doing wonders. They hold the public conscience on Slavery. Let no "despisers" the day of small things" and cast a wishful look back to "the leeks and onions" of Egypt. Let no friend of the slave give up a certainty of an uncertainty. But let him repent of his sin of omission to the slave, and arouse to work in good earnest. Let us keep in mind the visionary dog in the fable, crossing a stream of water with a fine, large piece, of meat in his mouth, enough to last him a long time, had he not been too greedy, but being another dog was thought, with a still larger piece, grabbed at the shadow, while his MEAT went down stream past recovery. We were never doing better

than now, in crying aloud for liberty! liberty! liberty!!! and sparing not! Let us all awake to renewed LIFE, and FAITH, and WORKS, TILL THE SLAVE IS FREE.

Yours truly for the "ONE IDEA," S. B. TREADWELL.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1846.

\$1.50 a Year in Advance.

STATE AGENCY APPOINTMENTS.

Messrs. Treadwell and Bibb will meet and address their fellow citizens at the following times and places.

- LIVINGSTON COUNTY. Green Oak, Tuesday, August 1th, 5th.
 - Hartland Center, Wednesday, " 5th.
 - GENESEE COUNTY. Fentonville, Friday, " 7th.
 - Grand Bl. e. Saturday, " 8th.
 - Flint, Monday, " 10.
 - LAFAYETTE COUNTY. Lapeer, Wednesday, " 12th.
 - OAKLAND COUNTY. Groveland, Thursday, " 13th.
 - Whitlake, Saturday, " 15th.
 - Ponine, Monday, " 17th.
 - Birmingham, Wednesday, " 19th.
 - Troy, Thursday, " 20th.
 - Rochester, Saturday, " 22d.
 - MACOMB COUNTY. Romeo, Monday, " 24th.
 - Richland, Wednesday, " 26th.
- Each appointment will commence at 7 o'clock in the evening. Friends in each vicinity will please to make arrangements for meeting, and to circulate the notice. There will be no disappointment, unavoidably necessary except.
- C. H. STEWART,
Chm'n. Gen. Com.

TO DAY'S PAPER.

Very unexpectedly to us, we find this number of the Signal filled chiefly with long articles, to the exclusion of most of our usual batch of news. But we will make amends next week. An editor is obliged to take matters and events as they come. He can no more anticipate the doings and this notions of unstable and refractory world than he can those of the weather.

Mr. Greely's article on Land Tenures is well written, and has suggestions worthy of much consideration. But we have not yet examined his new doctrines enough to have a fixed and positive opinion respecting them. We publish the article for general information, and in compliance with the request of sundry subscribers.

We except to so much of Bro. Treadwell's communication as implicitly attributes to us, Mr. Goodell, &c. the assertion that "chattel slavery can never be abolished in this country except by the present Liberty party obtaining the numerical power of the nation." We have never made such an assumption, nor have we seen such a position taken by any other person; and we have read on this subject considerably. Our position was and is, that Slavery would be abolished by some political party; and that party might be the Liberty party; if it would pursue the course we pointed out; otherwise, not. But as it is now perfectly plain that the Liberty party, as a whole, will not pursue such a course, further discussion of the matter unnecessary. Our opinions of the result consequent upon their refusal to take the proper grounds of a national party have not changed. They are on record and we believe will be verified by the future. In the mean time, we shall watch with a vigilant eye the political developments which are already opening upon us.

Read the article on the War, and you will get a tolerable idea of the present state of things.

NOT SO.

A late number of the Coldwater Sentinel has an article from a correspondent, purporting to correct the misrepresentations of Messrs. Bibb and Treadwell on Slavery, when lecturing at that place. Their own statements they can of course defend for themselves. But their article contains several gross, though probably unintentional false statements of the writer which we will notice.

He argues that the slaves are in better condition than was represented by Mr. Bibb, because they had "religious instruction," and many of them were "members of evangelical churches." That the names of many of them are enrolled on the church records, is true; but that they have all the rights and privileges of members, is not true. Their testimony is not received in the church against a white man or woman. They cannot hold office in the church, and have no vote in receiving or expelling church members; and when tried for offences, slaves are tried exclusively by free persons. In many cases, they cannot be received into churches without the written consent of their masters. That they are baptized and admitted to partake of the sacrament and go to meeting for such a time as the white portion of the church may please to allow them to do so, is true; but beyond this, so far as we can see, the horses of their masters might as well be enrolled on the church lists as the slaves. In matters of discipline and government, the slaves have no more voice than the horses. What is such a membership in such an "evangelical" church worth? It affords no protection against the grossest

outrages on the rights or persons of the slaves of either sex by members of the same churches, unless the fact can be proved by white witnesses.

Concerning laws against the education of slaves, the writer says:

"So far as I have been able to gain any information, no such laws existed, until the abolitionists of the South began to circulate, among the hitherto contented blacks, insurrectionary and incendiary publications. The primary object of these laws was self preservation, by preventing their servants from reading inflammatory appeals, which incited them to acts of violence, endangering the property and lives of the white population. For the consequences the Abolitionists only are answerable. This may be an unwelcome truth, but truth it is."

So far from this paragraph being the "truth," there is not a true statement in it. Among the millions of publications on slavery put forth by antislavery Conventions and societies, we challenge the writer or any other person to produce one "insurrectionary or incendiary publication" which incited them [the slaves] to acts of violence. The writer is bound, as an honest man, to make good his charge or withdraw it.

The writer's "information" on Slavery must be extremely limited, or he would not have even imagined that no laws against the education of the slaves existed till after the antislavery agitation commenced. We will adduce a few instances which may enlarge his information.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—In 1740, more than one hundred years ago, while yet a province, this law was enacted:

"Whereas the having of slaves taught to write, or suffering them to be employed in writing, may be attended with great inconveniences: Be it enacted, That all and every person or persons whatsoever, who shall hereafter teach, or cause any slave or slaves to be taught to write, or shall use or employ any slave as a scribe in any manner of writing whatever, hereafter taught to write, every such person or persons, for every such offence, shall forfeit the sum of one hundred pounds current money." *Brevard's Digest, 243; Stroud's Laws of Slavery, 88.*

Another law of the same State was passed in 1800, nearly a half a century ago, enacting "that assemblies of slaves, free negroes, mulattoes, and mestizoes, met together for the purpose of mental instruction in a confined or secret place &c. &c. are declared to be an unlawful meeting, and magistrates, &c. &c. are hereby required, &c. to enter into such confined places, &c. and break doors &c. if resisted and to disperse such slaves, free negroes, &c. and the officers dispersing such unlawful assemblages, may inflict such corporal punishment, not exceeding twenty lashes, upon such slaves, free negroes, &c. as they may judge necessary for deterring them from the like UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLAGE IN FUTURE." *2 Brevard's Digest, 254.*

Another section of the same act makes it unlawful for slaves to meet for "mental instruction" before sunrise, or after sunset.—*Stroud, 89.*

GEORGIA.—This state adopted the law of South Carolina first named (except that the penalty is less) in 1770, or three fourths of a century since.—*Prince's Digest, 455.*

A city ordinance of Savannah is thus noticed in the Port Folio, of April, 1813, (thirteen years before the antislavery agitation commenced.)

"The city has passed an ordinance by which any person that teaches any persons of color, slave or free, to read or write, or causes such persons to be so taught, is subjected to a fine of thirty dollars for each offence; and every person of color who shall keep a school to teach reading or writing, is subject to a fine of thirty dollars, or to be imprisoned TEN DAYS, and whipped THIRTY-NINE LASHES."

VIRGINIA.—The revised code of 1818 declares that all meetings of slaves or free negroes or mulattoes mixing and associating with such slaves "at any school or schools for teaching them reading or writing either in the day or night, under whatsoever pretext, shall be deemed and considered an unlawful assembly;" and certain officers are authorized to disperse such meetings, "and to inflict corporal punishment on the offender or offenders at the discretion of any justice of the peace, not exceeding twenty lashes." *1 Rev. Code, 424—5. Stroud, 89.*

We might quote the statutes of other States, and show that similar laws were enacted long since, but we have not room for further quotations. These certainly ought to put to shame the lies of unblushing demagogues about our "free institutions being open to all without reference to rank or birth," and the numerous other falsehoods proclaimed each Fourth of July and confirmed by the thunderings of the cannons. Such laws are necessary for the protection of tyrants from those they oppress; and their rigor and severity are proportionate to wretchedness of the oppressed and the cold blooded atrocity of the oppressor. In this respect, we doubt whether the statutes just quoted can be matched by the governmental tyranny of Europe; and they cause American Democracy to become a hissing and by word among all nations.

Several communications are on hand. We will attend to them shortly.

THE PROSLAVERY WAR.

Having found several articles of an intelligible and graphic character respecting this war, commenced for the growth and permanence of Slavery, we have transcribed them at some length, believing that they will be read with much interest and profit.

DESIGNS OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

Last week we mentioned reports that the Government had determined on making the war one of aggression and permanent conquest. We were slow to give evidence to such rumors, but they seem to be confirmed by further statements from Washington. A correspondent of the Philadelphia N. American writes, July 14, that a council of twenty captains was to assemble in Washington on Tuesday following to devise measures for attacking Vera Cruz, one of the principal seaports of Mexico, and taking the strong castle of San Juan de Ulloa which defends it. It is said that some of the oldest and most experienced officers have expressed themselves against the measure. The preparations for it must be of most ample character in reference to numbers, transports, artillery, provisions, and ammunition, and its successful execution will require the greatest skill and judgment.

CONDITION OF THE ARMY.

The following extracts from a letter of a person on the Rio Grande, to a member of Congress, as published in the National Intelligencer, will give a very good idea of the condition of the army on the first of July.

"As soon as the alarm of war was rung through the country, volunteers hastened here from various quarters, until there is now on this frontier some eight or ten thousand, and many more on the way.—Many of those men have left comfortable homes, and have come expecting to see active service. Instead of that, they are scattered over the country, in different encampments, exposed to the heat of the sun in latitude 26, and the soaking rains of the summer solstice, inactive and many indulging in dissipation to kill time and chase away ennui. I will explain why this is so. The great object seems to have been to hasten men on here, without any particular object. If it be for the purpose of defence, Gen. Taylor has proved he did not want many to assist him—certainly no more than he called for. If the object be invasion, the men come poorly provided. They come with arms in their hands, and there are provisions enough, easily obtained, but there is not a sufficiency of transportation for an army of five thousand men. If some attention had been paid to the necessary transporting supplies for an army, it would have been much better than sending masses of men to suffer in this climate. An army cannot move without provisions, and if we penetrate far into the country it will require a great number of wagons. There are about three hundred wagons and teams here, but not drivers enough for them; when I say here, understand with the army. We are told the Government has three hundred wagons in or about Philadelphia; when they will be here no one can tell; mules have to be purchased, and no chance of getting them, except from the Mexicans; they are perfectly wild, and must be tamed and taught to work; this will take a long time after the wagons arrive. The Mexican officers are having the mules driven off as fast as they can into the interior, and forbid any sales to us; still a good many are brought to Matamoros and are purchased. A month ago an officer was sent to New Orleans to purchase several steamboats suitable to navigate the Rio Grande.—None of them are here yet, and from what we have been informed, when they do arrive, it is not probable they will answer the purpose. In the mean time the mouth of the river has been closed by a bar; the steamers Sea and Cincinnati, chartered at high rates, were caught inside, and are of little or no use, drawing too much water. The Col. Harney steamer, belonging to the Government, was during the last week, in open day light, run on the bar, off this harbor, and has gone to pieces—a great piece of negligence. The utter neglect to supply the army with sufficient transportation for ammunition and supplies now paralyzes every thing and prevents the army moving on. If we had had one month ago three hundred additional wagons and two or three small steamers in the Rio Grande, we should now been far on our way to Monterey, in a high healthy country, the men contented and well, and no time given the enemy to recruit their forces or recover from the consequences of their defeat. Instead of this, I do not believe the army will leave the banks of the Rio Grande before the middle of August or commencement of September. Until then the men must be paid and supported—at what cost you will see when you can get hold of the accounts."

WAR EXPENSES.

The same writer continues as follows: "When the expenses of this war are paid and the accounts exhibited, the Florida expenditures will appear small. The most enormous rates are paid for many things, particularly for the use of ships and other vessels engaged in transporting troops and stores; from twenty five to fifty per cent more than a commercial man would pay for similar vessels for his own use. Let me give you a few instances. The steamship Alabama is chartered at the rate of \$16,500 per month. She was here about the end of May with volunteers, and returned to New Orleans on the 1st instant. She reached the bar off this port several days ago, and was soon after blown off without landing the men on her, and has not yet got back. The steamers Augusta and Cincinnati have long been in service under high charters. The former has been fast aground since the 29th May, until two days ago. The latter is cooped up in the Rio Grande, and is of but little service. An old French barque called the Blayais was condemned at Galveston the last of April, or early in May, as being unseaworthy, and sold in the latter month at auction. The hull, lower masts, and some of the ground-tackle &c., was purchased for about \$1,100 or \$1,200. An expense of \$300 perhaps was incurred in partially rigging her; when a Lieut. Kingsbury chartered her to bring two companies of Texan volunteers to this place, giving \$950 for the trip. Soon after her arrival she was dismantled, and the rigging sold or otherwise disposed of, and the hull alone hired by the Quartermaster at \$30 per day—\$10,950 per annum: a good interest on \$1,500! Other cases as remarkable could be mentioned. A new Quartermaster General is on his way here, it is said, and things may be better managed perhaps. At some proper time it might be well to have an exhibit of the amount paid to each steamer and sailing vessel engaged in transporting troops and supplies to this place for the army, their tonnage, value, &c., and then obtaining from practical business men what such vessels could have been employed for by individuals for their own use. The most enormous rates were also paid last year for transportation to Corpus Christi and St. Joseph's Island. Sometimes as much was paid for a vessel from New Orleans as she could have made on a voyage to Liverpool, and the rates have not abated. At an early period it will be well to look into these expenditures, and know who has made them or sanctioned them."

FUTURE OPERATIONS.

"No one can tell when the army will make a forward movement. My belief is it will be a considerable time, and solely for the want of transportation. In the mean time the volunteers are much exposed. For two weeks or more it has rained almost every day, and the appearances are strongly in favor of a continuance of it. When it does not rain the sun is hot enough. The tents furnished are of an indifferent kind, and there are a number of companies, particularly among the Texans, that have none at all. Yet the men so far continue tolerably healthy. How long it will last no one can tell.

"Whether the Mexicans will risk another battle of a general kind is a question that cannot be decided now. If they could have been pursued soon after the battles in May, their force must have been dispersed, killed, or captured. As it is, they have ample time to raise reinforcements and recruit their spirits, and may make another stand in the hilly country. If they do, I have no doubt they will be defeated, and the war may be terminated soon; but if they do not conclude to make another general fight, the war will be of a partisan character, and no one can tell when it will terminate. We may overrun the country, but will not subdue it. As long as private property is respected, and the lives and rights of those not found in arms secured, the Mexicans do not care about our traveling through their country and paying the highest prices for what they have to sell. It is a species of warfare better for many of them than the state of peace they have heretofore enjoyed. The men are frequently employed here by the Quartermaster, and are much better paid than they ever were before. Yet those people, as a mass, have the bitterest feelings against us. Their priests and demagogues have, for their own purpose, fostered their prejudices and animosities, and the idea of "extending the area of freedom" so as to include them seems ridiculous and absurd.

The rumor is (and I think it worthy of credit) that the Mexicans are fortifying the town of Monterey. It is a place of considerable importance in a civil and military point of view, and it is possible the enemy may fight for it. If they do not, they will make no general fight, that is certain; and the war will then be of the guerilla kind, and be waged in a most sanguinary spirit. Our people, particularly the Texans, feel very hostile and much exasperated against the Mexicans; and if ever the army is broken up into detachments and small parties they will not be spared by them. As long as we are embodied, under the control of high officers, a proper restraint will be exercised; but as soon as the small chiefs have sway then will bloodshed and rapine spread over the country."

The Rio Grande Republic of July 1, says:

"During the last ten days the windows of heaven have been opened wide upon this section of country, both upon the "just and the unjust," upon the American and Mexican sides of the Rio Grande.—The tents of the volunteers are made of cotton stuff; rather too fine to sift hominy through, but peculiarly fitted for shower bath purposes. The tents of the regulars are, nine-tenths of them, rotten and ragged. The stuff of which they are made was originally better suited for plantation use, such as negro clothing, &c. than for a campaign. Many a poor fellow, however, cannot boast of a dilapidated tent of the decayed material named; but is living under a shelter made of his own blankets, under which he can with difficulty sit upright. The clothing and bedding of both regulars and volunteers have been half ruined during the short period of the rainy season which has already passed. Very little complaint has been heard among the men. They came here with the hope of being actively employed. They have made sacrifices enough (the volunteers) to have paid thricefold the expenses that could have been incurred by the Government, had the most liberal provisions been promptly made and executed for the health and efficiency of the army. The uniforms and effects of the regulars have been destroyed, and it will not, we think, be an exaggeration to say army supplies enough have been ruined, for want of proper shelter, to have paid five times the cost of all the necessaries withheld from our troops. The requisition for tents, &c., was made by Gen. Taylor long ago.—There is no excuse for its having been neglected. Again: there are no means at hand for the transportations of supplies. Wagons cannot well pass between this place and Point Isabel, and there is not, at this moment, a single boat in the Government service now running on the Rio Grande."

OUR INQUIRY MEETING.

NO. 3.

Have all our friends arrived? If so, be seated, while we inquire to night why it is that some men and women accomplish so much in the world, and others so little. Let us look abroad in society, and see what every body is about. The first thing that strikes us is the fact that the greater part of men and women have no definite, paramount and permanent object in view, beyond the supply of their immediate wants. They float carelessly down the stream of time, occupying themselves for the moment with catching at the bubbles which float near them, following each for a short period, and then turning to another, until the life which was commenced and pursued without a paramount or ruling object, is finished without leaving a trace behind. Such is the biography of the greater part of our race; and of them you may notice this one thing; that those who have not a permanent and abiding purpose in view, never accomplish great results. Go through all the records of history, from the building of the Ark by Noah to the Annexation of Texas, and you will find that eminent results were accomplished only by those who had a will to achieve them.—When you have traced the history of the past, look around through your own country and the community where you live, and see if it be not so. Inquire into the history of that old miser, who has added dollar to dollar, or farm to farm for half a century: of the politician, who stands high in public life: of the author, whose works are quoted as unquestioned standards: and of the accomplished orator who sways the multitudes at his will. Ask each of these individuals how he has been able to transcend his fellows with whom he commenced his career, and he will tell you it was because he had a WILL to do so.

But the rule will be found to apply to ordinary as well as eminent persons. The scholar who confines himself closely to his book is expected by all the school, and by every body to excel those whose thoughts are on sport and play. Why? Because he has a purpose to learn. Old people remark of the clerk or hired man who carefully saves his wages that he will become rich. Why? Because he has a purpose of saving. Hence they prophesy perpetual poverty to the good natured, shiftless fellow who spends his wages prodigally, because, he has no purpose of saving. Experience shows that they are right.

By the time you have completed this examination and satisfied yourself that a fixed purpose and important results are inseparably connected, another great truth, akin to this, will loom up before you—to wit, that other things being equal, the achievements of eminent persons have been proportionate to the intensity of mind with which they have willed and acted for a single purpose. When the entire being of an individual has been consecrated to a particular object, he has made far greater advances towards success, than he who, with the same ruling purpose, has labored for it less strongly, or scattered his energies over a large field of effort.

But what is the meaning of the smiling and whispering that extend around the room? What does that lady say—"the

"One Idea?" Yes, madam the "ONE IDEA" is inseparably connected with great achievements in every department of life. People will never accomplish any more than they try to accomplish. Had Miss Edgeworth, or Mrs. Child, had no higher ambition than to sweep the house, boil potatoes, and excel in the village dances, they would not have amused and instructed millions of the human race, exerting an abiding influence on those of whose existence even they were entirely unconscious. But it is useless to quote illustrations. If you would be any body in the world, you must get an "idea" of some kind into your mind and keep it there. You cannot do any thing without a purpose. If you have no ruling will of your own, you will be the mere sport of circumstances, and fall into all kinds of inconsistencies and follies.

This ruling purpose or "One Idea," developed by systematic perseverance, is the foundation of all true greatness, and the secret of attaining success in life.—But those poor, irresolute, mental invalids who consider the world as only an "empty dream," in their own case, will find it to be so. To dreamers it will doubtless, be a dream, and not always a pleasant one. But who after his disparaging, would leave "some footsteps on the sands of time," will regard it very differently, and say and feel with Longfellow,—

Not enjoyment and not sorrow,
Is our destined end or way;
But to act, that each tomorrow,
Find us farther than to day."

THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE TO THE LIBERTY PARTY OF MICHIGAN.

Some months ago we established the State Agency system, for the double purpose of creating an efficient State organization, and procuring funds to supply it with lectures and documents. We threw into the field an agent and a lecturer, but aware that their progress must necessarily be very slow, solicited the immediate co-operation of friends. We urged them to meet, and to devise ways and means to enable us to supply State wants, before the season passes away, and our agents could visit them. We also furnished information of what we wanted. The Signals of 6th and 20th of April, contain our addresses.

Mr. Treadwell, our agent, began his duties on 7th of April, and in the following month we associated Mr. Bibb with him as lecturer. The counties of Jackson, Washtenaw, parts of Oakland, Livingston, Calhoun, Kalamazoo, Berrien, Cass, St. Joseph, Branch, and Hillsdale have been visited by them. C. H. Stewart has also visited parts of Jackson, Livingston, Clinton, and all of St. Lawrence counties. Messrs. Treadwell and Bibb will immediately resume their duties, commencing at the point where they diverged to attend the Chicago Convention, and will continue in the field until November.

In every place visited, an organization has been made, and the name of the Chairman has been reported to us. The Town Committees have been strenuously urged to immediately ascertain what contribution friends would pay to the State Liberty fund on 1st September, and to report the result through their Chairmen to us. The town Committees must perform both of these duties, before we could see to it: for we could not take the first step towards engaging lecturers or purchasing documents, until we knew the amount of our resources. Therefore the very pulse and marrow of our effort rested in the Town Committees. Our hands were tied, until they loosed them. When we had appealed to them by circulars and addresses, and the visit of our agent, we had done all we could for the time. Theirs was the duty, then, to forthwith present the matter to friends, and to make immediate report to us.

Only eleven reports have as yet reached us.—Friends are not probably aware of the importance of early action in this respect: perhaps they depend on the State Agent making the report.—He tells us that subscriptions were most freely made, and with great enthusiasm wherever he visited: and that they were to be farther circulated after meeting. We feel much encouraged by his report, and shall make speedy preparation, as we best can for lecturers. But if our effort is to be effectual friends must sustain us.

Let friends collections have been made they must report forthwith, putting the county as well as the town to their communication.

2nd. It will greatly facilitate our operations if friends will anticipate the visit of our agent, and will take up subscriptions, or contributions to be paid by the 1st of September, and report the result to us.

We publish the reports already received, and if there be any error in them, or if any be omitted which were sent we will thank the parties to supply us with the means of collection. Every report received, is published.

Summary of Reports received from the Town Committees.

- Franklin, Lenawee co., Elder Tripp, chairman, subscribed \$14.00.
- Almont, Lenawee co., Elipha Parker, chairman, subscribed \$14.00.
- Sandston, Jackson co., David Gould chairman, subscribed \$14.00.
- Rives, Jackson co., R. H. King, chairman, subscribed \$21.50.
- Centerville, St. Joseph co., Chester Gurney, chairman, subscribed 32.69.—Paid 13.19.
- Sturges St. Joseph co., N. Nickelson, chairman, subscribed 13.00. Paid, 4.00.
- Constantine, St. Joseph co., S. Teesdale Jr., chairman, subscribed 5.00.
- Paw Paw, Van Buren co., R. D. Garney, chairman, subscribed 32.25.
- Manchester, Washtenaw co., C. Carter, chairman, 16.00.
- Galesburg, Kalamazoo co., S. W. Wells, chairman, subscribed, 15.00.
- Schoolcraft, Kalamazoo co., N. M. Thomas, chairman, subscribed 47.00. Paid 9.05.
- Highland, Oakland Co., 10.00. One dollar paid to Agent by Major Alderman.
- Total, \$4,355.01. Total Paid, \$26.94.

Particulars of Payments.

CENTREVILLE.	
Chester Gurney, to C. H. Stewart,	\$5.00
Do do S. B. Treadwell,	5.00
Allen Knox, to do	75
Charles Goodridge, to do	24
Jno. Howard, to do	2.00
	\$13.19
STURGES.	
N. H. Gurney to S. B. Treadwell,	1.00
N. G. Gray, to do	1.00
Jas. L. B. Bishop, to do	1.00
Wm. Throbel, to do	1.00
	\$4.00

SCHOOLCRAFT. N. M. Thomas, to S. B. Treadwell \$3.00. D. M. Duncan, do 3.00. Hector Wager, to do 2.00. Theo. Brown, to do 45. Jno. Lee, to do 25. J. Foot, to do 10. James Townsend, to do 25.

The city of Detroit has subscribed \$175. It will probably be increased by \$50. \$134 is paid, viz:

S. M. Holmes, \$25. H. Hallock, 15. F. A. Raymond, 10. J. D. Baldwin, 10. C. H. Stewart, 10. J. T. Birchard, 10. C. M. Howard, 5. D. Osborn, 5. J. A. Welling, 5. W. R. Noyes, Jr. 5.

RECAPITULATION. Centerville, \$13.10. Sturgis, 4.00. Schoolcraft, 9.05. Detroit, 114.00.

Total paid to July 23d, 1845, \$160.24. The State Agent has reported to the Central Committee other sums received, than those above acknowledged; but inasmuch as the official report from the town Committee has not yet been received, the acknowledgment of the monies paid, is deferred until the coming in of the town reports.

C. H. STEWART, H. HALLOCK, S. M. HOLMES, J. D. BALDWIN, W. M. CANFIELD, Central Committee.

The Harbor Bill passed the Senate as it came from the House, by a vote of 34 to 16. It appropriates for Monroe Harbor, \$13,000; for St. Clair Flats, \$50,000; for Grand Haven, \$10,000; for Kalamazoo, \$10,000; for St. Joseph, \$10,000. Total in Michigan, \$93,000. There are large appropriations for Lakes Michigan, Erie, Champlain, &c., and for the western rivers.

The Pontiac Gazette mentions the arrest of Dr. Jas. G. Russell, on suspicion of having poisoned his wife Harriet Russell. It seems that a coroner's jury was held, the body disinterred, and on submitting the stomach and bowels to four chemical tests, the presence of arsenic was detected by each. We have not seen any particulars of the examination.

Mr. Giddings of Ohio in a recent letter tells his constituents, "I feel convinced, most reluctantly convinced, that the body of which I am now a member, will hereafter do little more than to register edicts of a Presidential Tyrant, and carry out the designs of an Elected Monarch." That the utmost that any whig representative from our State, or from any of the free States can do will be to inform our people of facts, and to avail of their view the crimes & corruptions of a profane administration of this central power which is now unrestrained by moral or constitutional limitations.

The Oregon Treaty has been made public. We shall refer to it next week.

Domestic News.

Connecticut.—The State of Connecticut have appropriated \$1,000 for the erection of a monument to the memory of Capt. Nathan Hale, executed as a spy in the Revolutionary war.

The Connecticut House of Representatives, by a vote of 111 to 63, have voted to submit to the people the question of so amending the constitution as to abolish all distinction of color in respect to the privilege of voting. Scarcely any of the members expressed themselves favorable to the proposed amendment, but a majority were willing to submit the question to the people.

New York.—We noticed quite a stir in the Court House yesterday, as well as throughout the city, growing out of the proceeding against the retailers of liquor. A large number of complaints were entered and indictments found, against every description of retailers, taverns, groceries and recesses. If all who have been selling are indicted, and stand trial, the court will be occupied several days in their disposal.—Buff. Pilot.

JOHN BUNNELL was executed last evening at Schenectady, for the murder of one Sunberger, in Schoharie County.—He died a dreadful death. Life not being extinct until 20 minutes after the bolt had been withdrawn from the drop.—Pilot.

The number of appointments vested in the Governor of New York, as appears by the report of the Secretary of State, is 289: number whose appointment is vested in the Governor and Senate, 238. These are all civil appointments.

From last Friday noon to Saturday evening, the Coroner of the city of New York had been called to report on 37 cases of death by the heat of the sun in that city.—Pilot.

One half the clergymen and more than half the elders of the N. S. Presbyterian church, in the vicinity of Wyoming co., N. Y., vote the Liberty ticket.—Indiana Freeman.

A young man became desperately in love with a young lady in the town of Clay; but somehow things did not work to suit him. He thereupon directed a note to his lady-love, asking her to meet him at a certain place, at a specified time, or else come to his funeral on Saturday, (last.) Unfortunately she did not heed his request, but Saturday came and found him still living, although he had procured some poison at Salina, and taken it on Thursday. He died on Sunday.

In 1842, Mr. Powell, captain of the Empire, after being ten days out from Norfolk, discovered a woman and child who had been secreted in his vessel by the assistance of his steward, a colored man in New York, named Law. Powell returned to Norfolk, and delivered up Law to the civil authorities. Law was sentenced to the penitentiary. He brought an action in New York against Powell for damages. The other day the Jury gave a verdict in favor of Powell. It is to be taken up to the Supreme Court, to try the constitutionality of the Virginia law.—Amer. Cit.

New Jersey.—Some of the Princeton students brutally assaulted and maltreated a colored man and his wife in the streets. He struck one with a club a severe blow in the face. The colored man was arrested next day, brought to the magistrate's office, where he was seized by a party of southern students and horribly beat, as was also a constable who interfered. The students gave three cheers and marched off.

Ohio.—SERVED HIM RIGHT.—A young lady in Cincinnati, on Sunday night week, knocked or pushed a young exquisite backwards out of a second story glass door, for making advances to her of an offensive nature. He fell some twelve feet; his hat and cane were thrown after him. He struck on his head, but being empty, of course little or no damage was done. After recovering from the jar he made off.

The citizens of Mercer county, Ohio, protested against the manumitted slaves of John Randolph taking up their residence in that county. There is already a large colored settlement in that county. A steamboat brought 400 to Cincinnati.—John, the favorite of Mr. Randolph, was among them. Juba was not seen.

Harvest in Ohio.—The Cincinnati Chronicle says: "The harvest this year is very early. In the southern half of Ohio, wheat has been harvesting, more or less, for two weeks, and we suppose will now, since the weather has become warm, be rapidly got in. In the Miami, vegetation of all kinds is very rich and abundant."

Kentucky.—The Louisville Courier says: Capt. Thomas F. Marshall made a very narrow escape with his life on Monday evening last. Several volunteers with whom he had a difficulty, drew their pistols, and pointed them full at his breast; three pulled triggers, and strange as fortune, the caps on all exploded without discharging the deadly contents with which their pistols were charged. It is probable the heavy rain of that evening, to which the volunteers were exposed, dampened the powder and thus prevented an explosion. To this fact was he indebted for his life. The offending volunteers were promptly placed under arrest.

Louisiana.—A company of Arab actors, who hail from the great desert of Sahara, have arrived at New Orleans from Yucatan direct.

VARIETY.

INDIA RUBBER BRIDGE.—Mention has been made of an order given for the construction of an India Rubber Bridge for the Army in Mexico. It appears that a similar bridge was invented some time ago, and used during the Creek war in Alabama some ten years ago. The following is a description of it: "It consisted of large bags or pontons, something like cotton bags in shape, made of India rubber cloth which being filled with air and attached laterally together, formed a bridge of fourteen feet in width, and of any length, according to the number of bags used; upon these were laid light timbers to support boards placed laterally, which forming a smooth, level surface, admitted the passage of wagons, horses, &c. A detachment of six hundred men, with all their arms and accoutrements, including the field officers mounted upon their horses, marched on it at once, and after remaining a quarter of an hour, going through the evolutions to test its strength, they counter-marched with as much facility as if on terra firma. Field pieces with complement of mattresses, and their caissons filled with ammunition, and loaded wagons, were also driven over with the same ease. It was said, that a troop of horse arrived at night where this bridge was, and seeing it stretched, crossed it under the impression that it was a common bridge. The great advantage of this bridge is its portability, all the pontons and cordage for a bridge of three hundred and fifty feet being capable of transportation in a single wagon; whereas, the former ponton equipages consisted of cumbersome and bulky pontons of wood, sheet iron and copper."

Fattening Turkeys.—Experiments have been successfully tried of shutting up turkeys in a small apartment made perfectly dark. They were fattened, it is said in one quarter of the usual time. The reason assigned is, that they are thus kept still, and have nothing to attract their attention.

Parsnips for fattening Pigs.—A correspondent of the London Agricultural Gazette, says: "My pigs are fed once a day with wash from the house, and three times a day with parsnips, as they were drawn from the earth, neither washed, cooked, nor cut. I calculate that the produce from 2 1/2 rods is quite sufficient to fatten one pig. The last animal I killed weighed 24 stone 5 lbs., (341 lbs.) and was between 9 and 10 months old. The pork was declared by all to be excellent, very tender and delicate."

KILL OR CURE.—"Tom a word with you." "Be quick then, for I'm in a hurry." "What did you give your sick horse to-day?" "A pint of turpentine." John hurries home and administers the same dose to a favorite hunter, which, strange to say, drops off defunct in half an hour. His opinion of his friend Tom's veterinary ability is somewhat staggered. He meets him the next day. "Well, Tom!" "Well, John! what is it?" "I gave my horse a pint of turpentine, and killed him as dead as Julius Caesar!" "So it did mine."

Shrewd Observation.—I always listen with pleasure to the remarks made by country people on the habits of animals. A countryman was shown Gainsborough's celebrated picture of the pigs. "To be sure," said he, "they be deadly like the pigs; but there is one fault; nobody ever saw three pigs feeding together, but what one on 'um had a foot in the trough."

THREE SLAVEHOLDING BISHOPS.—We are informed by the "Western Christian Advocate" that three out of four of the Methodist Episcopal Church South are large slaveholders, and one of them, Dr. Paine, has seventy-five slaves. It seems that holding slaves is hereafter to be considered a virtue, and a recommendation to office in that proselyting body. Well, let them exalt it and sanctify it as much as they please, it will only hasten its overthrow, and make its downfall the more manifest.—Religious Telescope.

A Company has recently been formed in Connecticut for the purpose of insuring health.

NOTICES.

FEMALE ANTISLAVERY MEETING. Dear Sisters of Lenawee County, State of Michigan: We the undersigned, feeling a deep interest in the cause of suffering humanity and sympathizing deeply with those who are engaged in strenuous efforts to bring to an end all oppression which, at this moment is working death to millions of our fellow beings, and moreover being deeply pained by the cry of more than one million of our own sex, who, in anguish of spirit and brokenness of heart call for help, and recognizing our obligation to them as our equal sisters, many of whom are within the pale of the Christian Church, and of our respective denominations, and also believing it to be our duty to awake us out of sleep, and give the cause of christian reform the weight of our entire influence.

We most earnestly invite all our sisters who have a heart to this good work, to meet with us in the village of Adrian, on the last Wednesday of August next, at the Baptist Church at 10 o'clock A. M., to consult as to the best means of co-operating with our fathers, husbands, and brothers in diffusing light and truth and of promoting virtue and sound morality.

FRANKLIN. C. P. M. Barrows, A. M. Keyes, Sophia W. Davis, D. Beebe, S. Stout, B. Langdon, A. Hunter, F. A. Merritt, E. A. Robinson, S. A. Coleman, P. Blair, C. Langdon, H. Davis, Elizabeth Hunter, H. L. Beebe, Mrs. A. Beebe, Rhoda Ball, Eliza H. Coleman, Clarina Hampton, Lucetta Hampton.

RECEIPTS OF THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY. FOR THE FIRST FOUR WEEKS. Opposite each subscriber's name will be found the amount received, in cash or otherwise, with the number and date of the paper to which it pays.

T. M. Crane, \$3.40 to 323 or July 5 '47. Thea, 75 to 297 or Jan 4. Geo. Millard, 1.50 to 312 or Apr 19. Thos. Hoskins, 1.50 to 312 or Apr 19. M. Barney, 1.50 to 312 or July 5. S. W. Foster, 1.50 to 312 or Apr 19. E. W. Shaw, 1.50 to 312 or Jan 14. T. H. Eaton, 1.50 to 312 or Mar 8. Abbott & Beecher, 1.50 to 312 or Apr 19. J. M. Ten Eyck, 1.50 to 312 or Oct 19. B. Porter, 1.50 to 312 or Apr 19. W. B. Greenman, 1.50 to 312 or Mar 22. H. Church, 1.50 to 312 or Apr 19. A. Sha, 1.50 to 312 or Jan 23. B. Bartlett, 5.00 to 312 or Apr 19. S. M. Brown, 1.50 to 312 or July 12. Dr. P. Brigham, 2.00 to 312 or Apr 19. O. Hawkins, 1.35 to 312 or Apr 19. J. Birney, 2.00 to 287 or Oct 24. R. Curtis, 3.25 to 312 or Jan 25. A. Lewis, 1.50 to 312 or Apr 19. S. Gilman, 1.50 to 312 or Apr 20. H. Mullikin, 5.00 to 298 or Oct 19. F. Huff, 1.50 to 322 or Jan 26.

DIED.

In Ann Arbor, on the 25th inst., Mr. JOHN ORR, in the 21st year of his age. Short and painful was the illness that hurried him to the tomb. Death was clothed in sack cloth, accompanied with deep mourning, when our young friend was laid in the earth's cold bosom. Passionless, pale and lifeless his body now sleeps with the great dead. The sound of mirth now falls cold upon the hearts of his surviving relatives and friends. To them it seemeth like bitter mockery, to see even a smile amid the dark shades of death and decay. My these heavy veils of adversity and deep reflections, bring them into a closer walk with God, with whom the spirits of the dead now live in the spirit world. S. M.

OUR ADVERTISERS.

Under this head, we propose to continue the name, business, and place, of all who advertise in the Signal, free of charge, during the time their advertisements continue in the paper. Manufacturers, Booksellers, Mechanics, Wholesale Merchants, and all others doing an extensive business, who wish to advertise, will find the Signal the best possible medium of communication in the State. J. M. ROCKWELL, Marble Yard, Ann Arbor, W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, Druggists, Ann Arbor. HALLOCK & RAYMOND, Clothing Store, Detroit. S. W. FOSTER, & Co., Woolen Manufacturer, Ann Arbor. W. A. RAYMOND, Dry Goods, Detroit. E. O. & A. CRITTENTON, Suit Makers, Ann Arbor. G. D. HILL, Merchant, Ann Arbor. T. H. FAY, Groceries, Detroit. J. DOBSON, Water Power, Seco. J. G. CRANE, Hairer, Detroit. J. H. LOWN & Co., Merchants, Ann Arbor. H. H. GARDNER, Real Estate, Ann Arbor. R. DAVIDSON, Merchant, Ann Arbor. G. F. LEWIS, Exchange Broker, Detroit. T. BLACKWOOD, Homoplastic, Ypsilanti. CALVIN BLISS, Jeweller, Ann Arbor. W. H. PEARL, Book Store, Ann Arbor. P. R. BIRLEY, Temperance House, Detroit. HARRIS & WILLIAMS, Steam Foundry, Ann Arbor. E. G. BENNETT, Dentist, Ann Arbor. J. HOLMES & Co., Dry Goods, Detroit. EDWARD & Co., Tannery, Detroit. F. WETMORE, Groceries, Detroit. R. MARVIN, Hardware, Detroit. H. & R. PARTRIDGE, Merchants, Ann Arbor. KAUFF & HAYLAND, Mechanics, Ann Arbor. A. C. MCGRAW & Co., Leather, Detroit. WATKINS & DIXON, Hardware, N. Y. City. WARD & BISSILL, Forwarding, Detroit. C. F. SMITH, Hotel, Niagara Falls. J. T. WILSON, Corn Mills, Jackson. S. F. GAY, Temperance Hotel, Detroit. E. F. GAY, Temperance Hotel, Howell. S. W. FOSTER, Seco, Threshing Machines. J. M. BROWN, Stoves, Ypsilanti, Mich.

To Country Merchants.

THE Subscriber has constantly for sale a good assortment of heavy WOOLEN CLOTHS, well adapted to the country market which he will sell at wholesale or retail, VERY LOW. Call and see them. W. A. RAYMOND, Detroit. 275-1/2

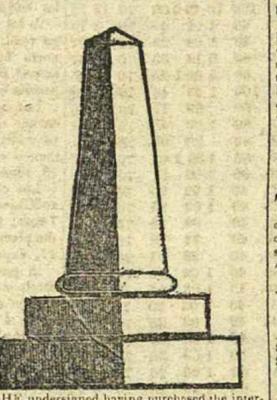
Blanks!! Blanks!!!

THE following assortment of BLANKS, neatly printed on good paper, is constantly for sale at this office, on reasonable terms: Warranty Deeds, Quitclaim Deeds, Mortgage Deeds, Justice's Executions, " Summons, " Subpoenas, " Attachments, " Marriage Certificates, Land Leases. All kinds of Blanks printed to order with accuracy and dispatch.

LOOK HERE!!

THE Subscriber offers to sell Forty Acres of good Land in the County of Livingston.—The land is timbered, and within two miles of where a steam Saw mill is erecting. Ten acres are cleared, and there are ten acres more ready for logging. There is a good log house and some fruit trees on the premises. The terms will be liberal, and payment may be made in carpenter's work, lumber or a good team. Apply to the subscriber in Ann Arbor, S. D. NOBLE, Ann Arbor, July 18, 1845. 274 1/2

ANN ARBOR MARBLE YARD.



THE undersigned having purchased the interest of his partner in the Marble Business, would inform the inhabitants of this and adjoining counties, that he continues the business at the old stand in Upper Town, near the Presbyterian Church, where he manufactures in order Monuments, Grave Stones, Paint Stone, Tablets, &c. &c. Those wishing to obtain any article in his line of business will find by calling that he has an assortment of White and Variegated Marble from the Eastern Marble Quarries, which will be wrought in Modern Style, and sold at eastern prices, adding transportation only. Call and get the proof. J. M. ROCKWELL, Ann Arbor, July 8, 1845. 272 1/2

CLOCKS AND WATCHES!!

THE Subscriber has just received, (and is constantly receiving from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of

Jewelry, Clocks, Watches, &c. which he intends to sell as low as at any other establishment this side of Buffalo for ready pay only among which may be found the following: a good assortment of Gold Finger Rings, Gold Breast Pins, Wristlets, Guard Chains and Keys, Silver Spoons, German Silver Tea and Table Spoons, (first quality,) Silver and German do Sugar Tongs, Silver Salt, Mustard and Cream spoons, Silver Knives, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases, Gold Pens, " Pencils, Silver and German Silver Thimbles, Silver Spectacles, German and Steel do, Goggles, Clothes, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Lather Brushes, Razors and Pocket Knives, Fine Shears, and Scissors, Knives and Forks, Britannia Tea Pots and Castors, Plated, Brass, and Britannia Candlesticks, Snuffers & Trays, Shaving boxes and Soaps, Chipman's Best Razor Soap, Calfand Morocco Wallets, Silk and Cotton purses, Violins and Bows, Violin and Bass Viol Strings, Flutes, Fias, Clarionets, Accordions—Music Books for the same, Motto Seals, Steel Pens and Tweezers, Pen cases, Snuff and Tobacco boxes, Ivory Dressing Combs, Side and Back and Pocket Combs, Needle cases, Siletters, Water Pans and Brushes, Toy Watches, &c. a great variety of Delts, in short the greatest variety of toys ever brought to this market. Fancy work boxes, children's tea sets, Cologne Hair Oils, Smelling Salts, Court Plaster, Tea Bells, Thermometers, German Pens, Wood Pencils, BRASS AND WOOD CLOCKS, &c. in fact almost everything to please the fancy. Ladies and Gentlemen, call and examine for yourselves. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry repaired and warranted on short notice. Shop at his old stand, opposite H. Becker's. CALVIN BLISS. N. B.—Cash paid for old Gold & Silver. Also Perry's Book Store in the same room. Ann Arbor, July 1st, 1845. 271-1/2

MICHIGAN LAND AND TAX AGENCY.

H. D. POST, Mason, Ingham County, Michigan.

Will attend to the payment of Taxes, ex-emption of Taxes, purchase and sale of Lands, &c. &c. Any business entrusted to him will be transacted with promptness and accuracy—Address by mail. References, (by permission.) C. Harbut, Detroit, J. C. HENRY, Brother & Co., Troy, Wilder & Snow, Woodbury, Avery & Co., New York, R. G. Williams.

To Wool Growers.

WE beg leave to inform our Wool growing friends, that we shall be prepared for the purchase of 100,000 lbs. of a good clean merchantable article, as soon as the season for selling commences, as we are connected with Eastern Wool dealers, we shall be able to pay the highest price the Eastern market will afford. Great complaint was made last season amongst the Eastern Dealers and Manufacturers in reference to the poor condition of Michigan Wool—much of it being in bad order and a considerable portion being unclean. We would here take occasion to request that the utmost pains should be taken to have the sheep well washed before shearing, that the Tag Locks be cut off, and that each Fleeces be carefully tied up with proper wool twine, (cost 12 1/2 cts per lb.) hemp twine is the best; it will be found greatly to the advantage of Wool Growers to put up their wool in this manner. Uncleaned wools are not merchantable, and will be rejected by most of the Wool buyers, it being difficult to clean. J. HOLMES & Co., Woodward Avenue, Larned's Block, Detroit, March 26, 1845. 277-1/2

WOOL! WOOL!

CLOTH! CLOTH!! THE undersigned would inform the public that he continues to manufacture FULLED CLOTH AND FLANNELS, at his manufactory, two and a half miles west of Ann Arbor, on the Huron River, near the Railroad.

TERMS. The price of manufacturing White Flannel will be 20 cents. Filled Cloth 37 1/2 cents and Cassimere 44 cents per yard, or half the cloth the Wool will make. We will also exchange Cloth for Wool on reasonable terms. The colors will be gray, black or brown. The Wool belonging to each individual will be worked by itself when there is enough of one quality to make 80 yards of cloth; when this is not the case, several parcels of the same quality will be worked together, and the cloth divided among the several owners. Wool sent by Railroad, marked S. W. Foster & Co., Ann Arbor, with directions, will be attended to in the same manner as if the owner were to come with it. The Wool will be manufactured in turn as it comes in, as near as may be consistent with the different qualities of Wool. We have been engaged in this business several years, and from the very general satisfaction we have given to our numerous customers for the last two years, we are induced to ask a large share of patronage with confidence that we shall meet the just expectations of customers. Letters should be addressed to S. W. Foster & Co., Seco. S. W. FOSTER & CO., Seco, April 6, 1845. 260-1/2

"Steam Foundry."

THE undersigned having bought the entire interest of H. & R. Partridge and Geo. F. 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, Kent & Co., and to all others who may favor them with a call. H. B. HARRIS, E. T. WILLIAMS, Ann Arbor, Dec. 25, 1845. 244-1/2

COUNTY ORDERS.

THE highest price paid in cash by G. F. Low & Co., 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 funds. Call and see. Dec 1, 1845. 241-1/2

To Sportsmen.

A GENERAL assortment of Cast-iron and Iron Barrel Rifles, double and single barrel Shot Guns, Pistols, Gun Locks, Game Bags, Shot Pouches, P.yder Flasks, for sale by WM. R. NOYES, 248-1/2 76, Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

E. G. BURGER, Dentist.

FIRST ROOM OVER C. M. & T. W. ROOT'S STORE, CRANE & JEWETT'S BLOCK, ANN ARBOR. 261-1/2

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

Guy Beckley & Luke Beckley, vs. Sylvanus H. Hill. A WRIT of Attachment having been issued by the Court for Westchester County, at the suit of Guy Beckley and Luke Beckley against Sylvanus H. Hill, returnable at the office of said justice in the village of Ann Arbor, in said county, on the 16th day of May, 1845, at one o'clock P. M., and the said defendant having failed to appear, notice is hereby given that said clause is continued for trial until the 17th day of August 1845, at one o'clock, P. M., at the office of said Justice. Dated, June 1, 1845. 269.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER!

THE Subscriber has the pleasure of announcing to the Public, that he has just received from New York, and opened a choice and well selected assortment of NEW GOODS, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, which he will sell at Very Low Prices for Ready Cash, or Produce. Cash or Goods will be paid for WOOL in any quantities. ROBERT DAVIDSON, Ann Arbor, June 10, 1845. 268

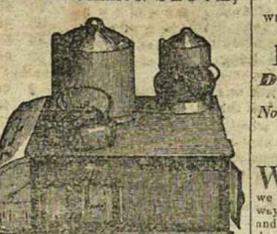
CHEAP STOVES!

125 COOKING & PARLOR STOVES, just received, by the Subscriber, (mostly from Albany) making a good assortment of the latest and best patterns, which will be sold at Low Prices not to be undersold this side Lake Erie. Also, Copper Furniture, Cauldron Kettles, Hollow Ware of all sizes, Stove Pipe, Sheet Iron, Zinc, &c. TIN WARE! Manufactured, and constantly kept on hand which will also be sold very low. P. S.—Purchasers will do well to call and examine for their own satisfaction. Ypsilanti, June 29, 1845. 271-1/2

WILLIAM R. NOYES, JR.

DEALER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC Hardware and Cutlery, Nails, Glass, Carpenters, Cooper's and Blacksmith's Tools, Axes, Manufacturer of Copper, Tin Ware. No. 76, Woodward Avenue, Detroit. 248-1/2

NEW COOKING STOVE.



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

Woolson's Hot Air Cooking STOVE.

Which he can confidently recommend as being decidedly superior to any Cooking Stove in use. For simplicity in operation—economy in fuel, and for unequalled BAKING and ROASTING quality, it is unrivalled. The new and important improvement introduced in its construction being such as to insure great advantages over all other kinds of Cooking Stoves. WILLIAM R. NOYES, Jr., 76 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Dec. 12, 1845. 212

Wholesale Groceries.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers to Country Merchants, the following selected stock, on the most favorable terms, and at the lowest market prices. 150 chests tea—assorted packages, 40 lbs. sugars, 150 bags coffee, 22 hds. molasses, 20 bags pepper, 15 do spices, 60 boxes tobacco, 150 do raisins, 30 do loaf sugar, 100 do pipes, 100 do herring, 200 do herring, 25 barrels sperm oil, 25 lbs. mackerel, 60 quintals codfish, 50 barrels rice, 40 kegs ginger, 35 bags nuts—assorted. ALSO—300 barrels dry wood, 2 casks indigo, 2 bales cashmere, 10 barrels epsom salts, 20 do madder, 500 kegs white lead, 100 kegs red lead, 15 do spirits turpentine. THEO. H. EATON, Wholesale Druggist and Grocer, Stores, 180 and 190 Jefferson Avenue, May 25, 1845. 267-1/2

Hats and Caps.

IN all their varieties, also Caps, Silk and Gingham Underings, Suspensers, ribbed Silk Scarves and Cravats, Silk, Linen and Kid Gloves, with every article in that line can be had at fair prices and warranted to suit by sending your wishes by letter or by calling at No. 55, Woodward Avenue, 3 doors north of Doy's Auction room, Detroit. N. B. Ministers and Liberty men supplied at a small advance from cost. JAMES G. CRANE, 266-6m

READY MADE CLOTHING!!

HALLOCK & RAYMOND, WOULD respectfully call the attention of their friends and the citizens of the State generally to their fresh & extensive assortment of Ready Made Clothing, just manufactured in the latest style, and best possible manner, consisting in part of superior cloth Dress and Frock Coats, Fine Tweed, Cashmere, Cotton, Cassimere, Summer Cloth and Merino, Bombazine, Chasly, Woostred and Marseilles Vests, Blue, Black and Fancy Cassimere, Tweed, Drap-de-la-Merino, Voostred and Drilling Pantaloons, together with a very large stock of Linen, Drilling, Cotton Sack and Tweed Coats, Summer Pantaloons and Vests, Shirts, Socks, Handkerchiefs, Stocks, &c. &c. Also a very large supply of fresh Broadcloths, Cassimere and Vestings, which by the aid of experienced cutters and first rate workmen they are prepared to manufacture in the latest style and best possible manner. They are prepared to sell either at Wholesale or Retail at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction, and would respectfully solicit a call from those visiting the city in want of Ready Made Clothing or garments of any kind, on order, at their "First Made Clothing Emporium," corner of Jefferson and Woodward Avenues, Detroit. May 20, 1845. 265-3m

Paper Hangings.

A LARGE lot of Paper Hangings, and Borders, of every description, than ever offered in this Village, at PERRY'S BOOKSTORE, June 5, 1845. 270-1/2

BOOTS AND SHOES, AT WHOLESALE.

A. C. MCGRAW & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN BOOTS, SHOES, LEATHER AND FINDINGS, Corner of Jefferson and Woodward Avenues, Detroit. A. C. MCGRAW & CO. would respectfully inform the Merchants of Michigan, that they have opened a WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE STORE, in the rooms over their "First Made Clothing Emporium," corner of Jefferson and Woodward Avenues, Detroit. Their long acquaintance with the Shoe business, and the kinds of shoes that are needed in this State, will enable them to furnish merchants with such shoes as they need, on better terms than they can buy in the New York market, as all their goods are bought from first hands, and particular attention is paid to the selection of sizes. Detroit, 1845. 248-1/2

Cheap Hardware Store.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform 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 Shoe Nails, Glass, Sheet Iron, Hoop Iron, Sheet and Bar Lead, Zinc, Blight and Amalgam Wire, Mottos, Gates and Pickets, Mill Saws, Cross Cut Saws, Hand and Wood Saw's, Back and Key Hole Saws, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Adzes, Cooper's Tool, Drawing Knives, Spoke Shaves, Tap Bore's, Cast Steel Augurs, Common Augurs, Augur Bits, Hollow Augurs, Steel and Iron Squares, Ground Glass, Water Lime, Grind Stones, Polish, Caldon and Sugar Kettles, Cable, Log, Trace and Splitter Chains, Broad, Hand and Narrow Axes, Hammer and Plumb Levels, together with a general assortment of Household Goods, which will be sold for Cash or approved credit at 123, Jefferson Avenue, Edward's Block. R. MARVIN, Detroit, Jan. 16th, 1845. 248-1/2

LOSS BY FIRE!!

MITCHELL EACKER, successor of M. Howard, as Agent for the PROTECTIVE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, will insure fire insurable property on as low terms as any other good company in the United States. FARMER'S BARNES INSURED AGAINST LIGHTNING! Office in the Second Story of New Post Office Building, north of Court House. Ann Arbor, June 16, 1845. 269-1/2

J. HOLMES & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, Dry Groceries, Carpeting, and paper Hangings, No. 63 Woodward Avenue, Larned's Block, Detroit.

WE take this method of informing our friends and customers throughout the State, that we are still pursuing the even tenor of our ways, endeavoring to do our business upon fair 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 reasonable Goods, which are offered at wholesale or retail at very low prices. Our facilities for purchasing Goods are unpassed by any concern in the State. One of our firm, Mr. J. Holmes resides in the city of New York, and from his long experience in the Jobbing trade in that city, and from his thorough knowledge of the market, he is enabled to avail himself of the cheapest and any decline in prices. We also purchase from the Importers, Manufacturers, 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 cheap 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 is extensive—many in the city, and we are constantly receiving new and fresh Goods from New York. 50,000 lbs. Wool. Wanted, the above quantity of good merchantable Wool for which the highest market price will be paid. J. HOLMES & CO., 214-1/2

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

Oramel Beckley, vs. Sylvanus H. Hill. A WRIT of Attachment having been issued by the Court for Westchester County, at the suit of Oramel Beckley against Sylvanus H. Hill, returnable at the office of said Justice in

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Detroit, July 1st, 1846. NOTICE—So much of each of the following described tracts or parcels of land lying in the county of Washtenaw delinquent for unpaid taxes for the years mentioned below, as will be sufficient to pay the Taxes, interest and charges thereon, will be sold by the Treasurer of said county on the first Monday in October next, at such public and convenient place as he shall select in Ann Arbor, the county site of said county, according to the statute in such case made and provided.

Table with columns: 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846. Rows include land descriptions like 'Town one south of range four east' and 'Town two south of range six east'.

Village of Scio, S. W. Foster's Plat. Lot 1, block 9 1 41 54 70 2 65

1843. Town one south of range four east. n w q of s e q 9 40 54 22 70 1 46

1844. Town two south of range six east. A tract of land commencing at the quarter post on the south line section 32, thence east 100 rods, thence north 40 rods, thence west 100 rods, south 40 rods to the place of beginning, being 25, in the south west part of the south east quarter, sec 32, acres 25, tax 1 42, interest 57, expenses of sale 70, total, 2 69.

1845. Town four south of range seven east. n h of s w q 27 80 71 28 70 1 69

1846. Village of Ann Arbor—North of Huron street. Lot 13, blk 3, range 8, 3 23 1 29 70 5 22

1847. Town one south of range three east. s e f r of l 1 304 05 01 70 76

1848. Town two south of range five east. w h of s e q 6 80 1 31 33 70 2 34

1849. Town three south of range seven east. n w q of s e q 2 40 08 17 70 1 55

1850. Town four south of range nine east. n w q of s e q 2 40 08 17 70 1 55

1851. Town five south of range eleven east. n w q of s e q 2 40 08 17 70 1 55

1852. Town six south of range thirteen east. n w q of s e q 2 40 08 17 70 1 55

1853. Town seven south of range fifteen east. n w q of s e q 2 40 08 17 70 1 55

1854. Town eight south of range seventeen east. n w q of s e q 2 40 08 17 70 1 55

1855. Town nine south of range nineteen east. n w q of s e q 2 40 08 17 70 1 55

1856. Town ten south of range twenty one east. n w q of s e q 2 40 08 17 70 1 55

1857. Town eleven south of range twenty three east. n w q of s e q 2 40 08 17 70 1 55

1858. Town twelve south of range twenty five east. n w q of s e q 2 40 08 17 70 1 55

1859. Town thirteen south of range twenty seven east. n w q of s e q 2 40 08 17 70 1 55

1860. Town fourteen south of range twenty nine east. n w q of s e q 2 40 08 17 70 1 55

1861. Town fifteen south of range thirty one east. n w q of s e q 2 40 08 17 70 1 55

n w q of s w q 32 40 53 13 70 1 36

1862. Town one south of range four east. w p t of s e f r l 1 60 57 14 70 1 41

1863. Town two south of range six east. n w q of s e q 2 40 08 17 70 1 55

1864. Town three south of range eight east. n w q of s e q 2 40 08 17 70 1 55

1865. Town four south of range ten east. n w q of s e q 2 40 08 17 70 1 55

1866. Town five south of range twelve east. n w q of s e q 2 40 08 17 70 1 55

1867. Town six south of range fourteen east. n w q of s e q 2 40 08 17 70 1 55

1868. Town seven south of range sixteen east. n w q of s e q 2 40 08 17 70 1 55

1869. Town eight south of range eighteen east. n w q of s e q 2 40 08 17 70 1 55

1870. Town nine south of range twenty east. n w q of s e q 2 40 08 17 70 1 55

1871. Town ten south of range twenty two east. n w q of s e q 2 40 08 17 70 1 55

1872. Town eleven south of range twenty four east. n w q of s e q 2 40 08 17 70 1 55

1873. Town twelve south of range twenty six east. n w q of s e q 2 40 08 17 70 1 55

1874. Town thirteen south of range twenty eight east. n w q of s e q 2 40 08 17 70 1 55

1875. Town fourteen south of range thirty east. n w q of s e q 2 40 08 17 70 1 55

1876. Town fifteen south of range thirty two east. n w q of s e q 2 40 08 17 70 1 55

1877. Town sixteen south of range thirty four east. n w q of s e q 2 40 08 17 70 1 55

1878. Town seventeen south of range thirty six east. n w q of s e q 2 40 08 17 70 1 55

1879. Town eighteen south of range thirty eight east. n w q of s e q 2 40 08 17 70 1 55

1880. Town nineteen south of range forty east. n w q of s e q 2 40 08 17 70 1 55

1881. Town twenty south of range forty two east. n w q of s e q 2 40 08 17 70 1 55

1882. Town twenty one south of range forty four east. n w q of s e q 2 40 08 17 70 1 55

1883. Town twenty two south of range forty six east. n w q of s e q 2 40 08 17 70 1 55

n e q except 20 15 140 5 60 1 40 70 7 70

1884. Town one south of range four east. w p t of s e f r l 1 60 57 14 70 1 41

1885. Town two south of range six east. n w q of s e q 2 40 08 17 70 1 55

1886. Town three south of range eight east. n w q of s e q 2 40 08 17 70 1 55

1887. Town four south of range ten east. n w q of s e q 2 40 08 17 70 1 55

1888. Town five south of range twelve east. n w q of s e q 2 40 08 17 70 1 55

1889. Town six south of range fourteen east. n w q of s e q 2 40 08 17 70 1 55

1890. Town seven south of range sixteen east. n w q of s e q 2 40 08 17 70 1 55

1891. Town eight south of range eighteen east. n w q of s e q 2 40 08 17 70 1 55

1892. Town nine south of range twenty east. n w q of s e q 2 40 08 17 70 1 55

1893. Town ten south of range twenty two east. n w q of s e q 2 40 08 17 70 1 55

1894. Town eleven south of range twenty four east. n w q of s e q 2 40 08 17 70 1 55

1895. Town twelve south of range twenty six east. n w q of s e q 2 40 08 17 70 1 55

1896. Town thirteen south of range twenty eight east. n w q of s e q 2 40 08 17 70 1 55

1897. Town fourteen south of range thirty east. n w q of s e q 2 40 08 17 70 1 55

1898. Town fifteen south of range thirty two east. n w q of s e q 2 40 08 17 70 1 55

1899. Town sixteen south of range thirty four east. n w q of s e q 2 40 08 17 70 1 55

1900. Town seventeen south of range thirty six east. n w q of s e q 2 40 08 17 70 1 55

1901. Town eighteen south of range thirty eight east. n w q of s e q 2 40 08 17 70 1 55

1902. Town nineteen south of range forty east. n w q of s e q 2 40 08 17 70 1 55

1903. Town twenty south of range forty two east. n w q of s e q 2 40 08 17 70 1 55

1904. Town twenty one south of range forty four east. n w q of s e q 2 40 08 17 70 1 55

1905. Town twenty two south of range forty six east. n w q of s e q 2 40 08 17 70 1 55

e h of lot 3 19 1 59 39 70 2 08

1906. Town one south of range four east. w p t of s e f r l 1 60 57 14 70 1 41

1907. Town two south of range six east. n w q of s e q 2 40 08 17 70 1 55

1908. Town three south of range eight east. n w q of s e q 2 40 08 17 70 1 55

1909. Town four south of range ten east. n w q of s e q 2 40 08 17 70 1 55

1910. Town five south of range twelve east. n w q of s e q 2 40 08 17 70 1 55

1911. Town six south of range fourteen east. n w q of s e q 2 40 08 17 70 1 55

1912. Town seven south of range sixteen east. n w q of s e q 2 40 08 17 70 1 55

1913. Town eight south of range eighteen east. n w q of s e q 2 40 08 17 70 1 55

1914. Town nine south of range twenty east. n w q of s e q 2 40 08 17 70 1 55

1915. Town ten south of range twenty two east. n w q of s e q 2 40 08 17 70 1 55

1916. Town eleven south of range twenty four east. n w q of s e q 2 40 08 17 70 1 55

1917. Town twelve south of range twenty six east. n w q of s e q 2 40 08 17 70 1 55

1918. Town thirteen south of range twenty eight east. n w q of s e q 2 40 08 17 70 1 55

1919. Town fourteen south of range thirty east. n w q of s e q 2 40 08 17 70 1 55

1920. Town fifteen south of range thirty two east. n w q of s e q 2 40 08 17 70 1 55

1921. Town sixteen south of range thirty four east. n w q of s e q 2 40 08 17 70 1 55

1922. Town seventeen south of range thirty six east. n w q of s e q 2 40 08 17 70 1 55

1923. Town eighteen south of range thirty eight east. n w q of s e q 2 40 08 17 70 1 55

1924. Town nineteen south of range forty east. n w q of s e q 2 40 08 17 70 1 55

1925. Town twenty south of range forty two east. n w q of s e q 2 40 08 17 70 1 55

1926. Town twenty one south of range forty four east. n w q of s e q 2 40 08 17 70 1 55

1927. Town twenty two south of range forty six east. n w q of s e q 2 40 08 17 70 1 55

BOOKS! BOOKS!! This excellent compound is for sale by the proprietor's Agents. MAYNARD'S 263-ly

At Perry's Book Store. TO THE PUBLIC!! The undersigned having returned from New York with a new, large and valuable stock of Books, Stationery and Paper Hangings...

W. S. Hutchinson's Addition. Lots 12, 13, 14, 15, & 16, 20 05 70 05

A. G. Dickinson's Addition. Lot 1 of lot 2 3 07 03 70 79

J. T. Willson's Corn Mill. The subscriber would hereby call the public attention to his new prepared to furnish on short notice...

Notice. G. D. Hill would respectfully inform the citizens of Ann Arbor and vicinity that he has been appointed...

EXCHANGE HOTEL. TEMPERANCE HOUSE. (Directly opposite the Cataract Hotel.) BY CYRUS F. SMITH, NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

CLEANERS. I expect to be prepared within a few days to make Cleaners for those who may want them.

VILLAGE OF YPSILANTI. Lot 156 and house, 3 01 75 70 4 46

Medical Notice. THE undersigned is offering his services to Washtenaw and the adjoining Counties, a Homoeopathic physician...

Steamboat Hotel, DETROIT. IS now to be accommodated his friends and the Traveling Public with all those conveniences...

HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. HOUSE and three lots united, situated 30 rods S. E. of the Academy...

Willson's Corn Mill. (McKnight's Patent.) The subscriber would hereby call the public attention to his new prepared to furnish on short notice...

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