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

T. FOSTER, Editors.

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should be addressed, Post paid, BISIONAL OF LIBERTY: Ann Arbor, Mich. FR

POETRY.

For the Signal of Liberty. VIRTUE'S ASCENT. Sister, sister, shall we climb Virtue's path, a steep sublime? Where undying flowers of love, Bloom as in the climes above?

Sister, sister, shall we go, Where the healing waters flow; Where are streams of joy and peace, Whose sweet murmurs never cease?

White robed Purity is there, And innocence, with flowing hair; There is Truth, a child of Light, Whose glance dispels the boying night

There dove-eyed Peace, a heavenly maid. Dwells beneath an olive shade; And Pity there, with moistened eye, Points the sufferer, to the sky.

Social bliss doth there impart Pleasures to the pure in heart; Sun-lit Joy is ever there, And Charity, a maiden fair.

Cheering as the beams of day, Science sheds her heavenly ray, On the beings dwelling there, Making loveliness more fair.

Happiness and calm content, Bless for ave that bright ascent; Thither, sister, let us hie-"Tis the portal to the rky.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

L. L.

of the State of Michigan, various petitions for the passage of a law "for the protection of personal liberty," have had leave to submit the following report:

this subject are all couched in the same The cause was taken up to the supreme language, and pray the legislature "to court of the United States, with the sanction enact a law for the further protection of of both the states of Maryland and Pennsylpersonal liberty, prohibiting, under suita- vanis, in order to have the questions in the ble penalties, any judge or other magistrate acting under the authority of this United States unanimously decided in favor state from taking cognizance of claims of Prigg, and remanded the cause to the suunder the third section of the act of Congress of 12th February 1793, and also accordingly; and Prigg was discharged withprohibiting any sheriff, jailer or other of- out day. ficer or citizen of this state from seizing, detaining or imprisoning any person stitution, respecting fugitives from labor, claimed as a slave, or aiding in transporting any person so claimed, from this

State of Michigan, five hundred and this right was so vital to the preservation of twenty-five purport to have signed these the domestic interests and institutions" of the petitions: And of the thirty counties send- slave-holding states, that without its adoption ing representatives to this House, six have into the constitution, "the union could not furnished the petitions appearing before have been formed." The court decide, that of Michigan. The convention which it on this subject. How many of these "the owner of a fugitive slave has the same petitioners have ever seen or read the right to seize and take him in a state to which act of Congress of 1793, or the clause in the constitution in pursuance of which is well known that this right to seize and rethat act was passed, or the decisions of the capture is universally acknowledged in the disposed citizens, they never could have him." consented to invite the Legislature of Michigan, not only to disregard the act of Congress in question, but to resist it by legal and penal enactments, and in doing exclusively in the national legislature. so to violate the federal constitution.

That instrument declares that "this constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance the act of Congress. That was not necessathereof," shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judiciary of every state is to be bound thereby, and of course every citizen in bound to obey it.

The third section of the fourth article of the constitution provides, that "no per- lature as if they had been forbidden by the son held to service or labor in one state under the laws thereof, escaping into an- an act of Congress clearly constitutional, u- the constitution of the United States, most directly bondage. His disposition and therein, be discharged, from such service ities of the Union, the state legislatures have orlabor; but shall be delivered up on claim no right to attempt to control their citizens or of the party to whom such service or labor magistrates in their duty to aid in the execumay be due."

junction of the constitution of the United administration.

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY States, the supreme law of the land, on Will be published every Monday morning, in this subject. In strict pursuance of this case here referred to, in effect maintained constitutional injunction the act of 1793, that while the states were prohibited from which the petitioners substantially pray interfering to protect the runaway slaves, FOR THE MICHIGAN STATE ANTI-SLAVERY So. this legislature to disregard and violate, the constitution does not prohibit them TREMS .- Two dollars per annum, in advance. by WASHINGTON.

med, ever been proposed in Congress to its. He thought the constitution enjoin-Office, for one year, for FIFTEEN DOL- repeal it. It is "an act respecting fugi- ed this upon the states as a duty. If the tives from justice, and persons escaping No paper discontinued until all arrearages are from the service of their masters."

> fled, such judge or magistrate shall give the law respecting fugitives from labor, a certificate of that fact to such claimant, upon the people, the states and their maghis agent or attorney; and this shall be a listrates. sufficient warrant for removing said fugitive to the state from which he fled.

five hundred dollars.

have settled the questions arising under this fugitive slave to the state from which said

At the January term of 1842, of that court, the case of Edward Prigg against the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, came up on a writ of error to the supreme court of that

state. She was seized by Prigg, in York, Pennsylvania, under a warrant from a justice of the peace in that county, granted in purthe same under consideration, and beg stance of the third section of the act of concase set led. After able argument and mature consideration, the supreme court of the

The court say, that the clause in the consmanifestly contemplates the existence of positive and unqualified right on the part of the owner to his slave, which no law or reculation of any state can in any way qualify, con Of the fifty-thousand legal voters of the troi, or restrain;" and "the full recognition of he had escaped and fled, that he had in the state from which he escaped," and say that "it

> They declare that the provisions of the act of Congress of 1795, relative to fugitive slaves, are clearly constitutional, and that the power of legislation in relation to such fugitives is

The court did not, in specific terms, decide prohibit state magistrates from acting under ry. The conclusive right of Congress to legislate on the subject was asserted. The court said that the nature of the legislative power over the matter required that it should be exclusively exercised by Congress, and that it was as completely taken from the state legisconstitution to act. Besides, in the case of other, shall in consequence of any law niformly recognized as such by all the authortion of the act. The act of Congress being a This is the plain and unequivocal insupreme law of the land, the state magis-

was passed by Congress and approved from legislating for the protection and support of the owner when he is reclaim-Nor has it, as the committee are infor- ing such property found within their limwhom such labor or service is due, or his ties to protect the master when he is enagent or attorney, is empowered to seize deavoring to seize a fugitive from his or arrest such fugitive; to take him be- service." Other judges of the court said, fore any United States judge, or any mag- that the states might legislate in aid of istrate of any county, town or city, where the constitution and the act of Congress

The committee, therefore, consider this question as settled. This legislature canlucid in its terms that "he who runs may tioners. They cannot, without a palpa- we would to God, that all church member acting under the authority of the state made in pursuance of that constitution, from recognizing or carrying into effect. pass any law on the subject, except to ware, that by the fourth section of the both the constitution of the United States. same act of Congress, any person know- and the act of 1793, respecting fugitives ingly or wilfully obstructing or hindering from service or labor in the several the claimant of a fugitive from service, his states. Any law of this state prohibiting Mathew, and his coadjutors were receiving his agent or attorney, in seizing or arrest- our judges or magistrate "from taking thousands of pledges, taken in a very solemn ing him, or shall rescue, harbor or con- cognizance of claims for fugitive slaves and imposing manner, and interwoven with the ceal him, is subject for either of these of. under the third section of the act of Confences, to forfeit and pay the penalty of gress of February 12th, 1793," or "prohibiting any sheriff, jailor or other offi-The supreme court of the United States, cer or citizen of this state," from aiding ence of a constitutional act of Congress and a demolition of one of the barriers Prigg was a citizen of Maryland, and was raised by the federal constitution for the indicted in Pennsylvania for forcibly taking a protection and perpetuation of the union

escaped and fled from Maryland, where she tion for the encouragement of runaway their runaway slaves, could not be acceptable to the feelings of any friend to the

this free state. It would be idle for the committee on federal relations to profess unmitigated hostility to slavery in every form. The sentiment is common to all the citizens the sin, and the evil of negro slavery .- from martial fields, on which he had noble supreme court of the United States, or slave holding states;" and "the court had not But we owe obligations to our sister states both, the committee are not prepared to the slightest hesitation in holding, that in created by the federal compact. We say. But they are disposed to believe that virtue of the constitution, the owner of the cannot disregard or release ourselves from very few of the petitioners, could have slave is clothed with the authority in every them without an amendment to the con- of his Creator. To induce a patient to reread either. If they had, surely, as well state of the Union to seize and re-capture stitution, or a secession from the Union: sort to the most efficient curative remedies whether state legislation might, or might not, al purposes, as to incur the fearful responsor for the so far forth as we can, the very worst of his ardy of the freedom and tranquillity of the a confirmed or artificial, diseased and insatia-

The committee therefore, respectfully ask to be discharged from further consideration of these and any, & all other petitions, praying this body to legislate against or against acts of congress passed in rigid pursuance of that constitution.

> J. L. SCHOOLCRAFT. Ch'n Com. on Federal Relations.

The Revenue of the State of New York, for this year, will be about three million of

But the chief justice himself in the COMMUNICATIONS

For the Signal of Liberty. TEMPERANCE AND RELIGION.

It is notorious that some lecturers in the state officers are not bound to execute the doubt not the benevolence and order of these duties imposed upon them by the act of friends in the worthy cause they have espoused The third section provides that when 1793, that act, says the chief justice, But we question, whether their course, in this any person held to labor in any of the "scarcely deserves the name of a reme- regard, has been the most eligible. It would states, under their laws, shall escape into dy." He, therefore, affiirms "the obli- seem to imply that the former temperance soany of the other states, the person to gation and the right of the state authori- cieties contained elements which oblige its members to join some church, and to array themselves on the side of some political par ty. But nothing of this kind was ever designed, or presumed by the advocates of tem perance societies. "Tis true, that multitudes in such seizure or arrest shall be made; on the subject. None of them pretend- of church members joined these societies-and and upon satisfactory proof, that the per- ed, that they could legislate against either. that when individuals were about to conson so seized or arrested does owe service And the whole court concurred as to the nect with some churches, they were inunder the laws of the state from which he binding obligation of the constitution and vited to sign the temperance pledge; but this thing was never made one of the tests of fellowship in such churches-and we repeat the fact, that any one might be a member of a temperance society, who had signed the ever might be his religious or political faith And yet this enactment of Congress, so not comply with the prayer of the peti- and practice. We remark by the way, that read," the petitioners ask the legislature ble violation of the constitution of the and especially ministers, would become memto prohibit under penalties, any magistrate United States, and of the act of Congress bers of the temperance society, and that all the members of the temperance society would become worthy members of the church. But The petitioners seem not to have been aid in the execution of the provisions of this affair must be left to the unrestrained deis a little remarkable, that while many of our lecturers were pursuing the method referred to, and deeming it radical to success. Father

most sacred sanctions of their religion. In alluding to the Catholic mode of taking the temperance pledge we merely state a fact. without offering any opinion in reference to its character. It is obvious, however, that its the highest judicial tribunal in the country, in seizing, arresting or transporting any being done, with religious solemnity, has not destroyed, or limited its usefulness. The emslave fled, would not only be a perfect inent success which has attended the benevonullity, but it would be a direct infrac- lent efforts of the great apostle of tempertion of the constitution, a gross disobediance in Ireland, has been every where acknowledged with acclamation. It would seen to me, that we ought not to inculcate the idea, that frail and depraved man may safely throw himself entirely upon his own resources-upon the strength and efficacy of his own abused ON FEDERAL RELATIONS.

slave and carrying her into Maryland, with the committee on federal relations, to the intention of holding her in slavery,

Nor is there any thing in the local populations to indulge it, whom, from time to time, have been re- or selling her, for life. The woman had sition of Michigan, invoking her legisla- and all the toils of the devil. If moral and slaves to settle within her limits. She and protection of the sinner's Friend are ever has a frontier of several hundred miles; necessary, and are an infinite blessing; surely within sight of a foreign territory, which they must be in the case of every one who is, affords a refuge for this species of popula- or has been in the habit of inebriation. It is gress of 1793, which the petitioners now ask tion, where upon the commission of offen-The petitions presented to the House on the legislature of Michigan to set at naught. ces within this state, they may, at any moment, seek safety and impunity from prolific source of multifarious and aggravated the punishment due to their crimes .- evils. It is not proper to speak of it as a mere Without reference to the evils which this unavoidable misfortune: A natural deformity brings upon our citizens individually, the is a misfortune, but it is not a crime. No odium which we should incur, in the es- moral quality can be affirmed of it-it will not timation of many of our sister states, by exclude from the kingdom of God. But a positive encouragement and bounty to drunkenness, unrepented of, will be attended, (so says the Divine word,) with this dreadful result. Must we then despise a drunkard? By no means. This would be very unlovely .harmony and duration of this confedera- Indeed, many of us have conduced, directly, or cy of republics. And it is certainly far indirectly, to his misery and degradation .from desirable to hold out inducements to While we abominate the debasing crime of the blacks of the south to settle among us, drunkenness, we are bound by the sentiments to come into competition, or to be placed of humanity-the precepts of our holy reli on a footing with the white laborers of gion, and by the illustrious example of the Son of God, to love the drunkard with the love of commisseration, and to exert all our faculties and influence to reclaim and save nim. Let us not, however, in our sympathy or the poor and wretched man, and in our strong desire to get him to sign the temperance pledge, so speak of intoxication as to disframed the constitution of the state were solve it of half of its hatefulness and terrors. unanimous in the adoption of an article Let us take care, lest we hold up the inebriate forever prohibiting its introduction within to the view of the world, rather as a patriot her limits. We are entirely free from soldier, returning to his grateful countrymen, fought & bled for the sovereignty of his nation than as an individual sustaining a character, revolting to every virtuous mind, and, which renders him obnoxious to the woes and curse And let who else may be, the committee we must convince him of the malignity and on federal relations, are neither so reck- danger of his disease. A knowledge of the less of the liberty of the free people of law of God-of the demerit of sin, and of these states, nor so audaciously regardless one's own depravity and condemnation, are of the mighty advantages resulting from necessary to induce an individual to profit by

their confederacy for general and nation-brother, we should cause him to see and feel, the Gospel. In order to reclaim a fallen sibility of recommending any measure case. The baneful effects of alchoholic which would lead to the dissolution of that drinks, have pervaded and disordered his enconfederacy, and to the consequent jeop- tire system of body and mind. He has formed ble appetite for mebriating liquors. Its im- those now there, and that may be there in fuportunity for gratification, may for a time, be ture? frequent, intense and clamorous. He has to declare, and wage a perpetual war against the world, the flesh and the devil. These eneemies of the race have brought him into the capacity to break their galling chains have become impaired. Yet we see the bright star cause of our cold winters; if a few should of hope in the ascendant. Our friend has make the attempt, the people on the way come to himself. He seriously reflects on what would not assist them gratis as they now he was, is, and may be again. He now de- do in escaping from bondage, nor would the

niformly adhered to in practice. Mere fuust all along be invoked and improved .- pects lead me to this conclusion. hether a Washingtonian be a Christian or ot, if he be sincere, honest and faithful in his rofessions of reformation, so far, the attriates of the Divinity-the sympathies of the holy universe are on his side. Can he be so nwise and impious as to wish it otherwise?-Certainly, certainly not. Should be falter in is temperance course (which may Heaven fend) he should not despair, or abandon all attempts to walk in the path of wisdom .-God, and his friends will forgive and comfort him, if he repents-re-resolves, and renews his laudable career of sobriety and virtue.

"To err is human, To forgive, Divine."

O. C. C.

For the Signal of Liberty. ESCAPE OF A MOTHER AND TWO DAUGHTERS FROM SLAVERY.

There are few persons whose hearts are so of the simple narrative, which records the ransition of an immortal being, from a state to convince those who think that abolitionists are doing nothing for the liberation of the tendency to induce a greater number, to leave their house of bondage, under the same guidance of the polar star, in the hope of eaching a land of safety, where liberty, sweet liberty is secured to all, of every hue and conlition. I propose to give you a brief account one aged 13 and the other about 5. The facts are mostly derived from the oldest girl, who acted the part of director throughout the ourney-the mother being entirely deaf, almost blind and hardly possessing the power of peech. Altho' but 36 years old, her gait and figure seemed more becoming a woman of Ohio side of the river, which was crossed in the master's boat, it being rowed over by the cience of astronomy, as they were taken along, and by morning had reached nearly 30 miles. Here they took a wrong track and

of their lofty guide, whose position they had endeavored to learn. Friends and helpers were found, who kept them secreted by day and in motion at night. At one time their oursuers, consisting of a party of nine horsenen, actually put up at the same house where they were. The slaves were hid in the hav stack close by the barn, where the horses were ed. At another time they were saved from being overtaken by a fork in the road, the master and his company taking the wrong turn. So eager was the owner to overtake his prey, that he rode one horse to death. At one place where the company halted, a man was suspected of rendering aid, and on leaving him they made a bullet hole in one of his hands, caused by the firing of a pistol. The slaves were forwarded to us by friends at Centreville, on Thursday, and were sent off by us the next morning. They very narrowly escaped being overtaken even at the very last. Some two or three men were pursuing up to Friday, and when only about 8 miles from here the friends persuaded them that to continue the chase would be useless, as the slaves had gone along the day before, and would be on their way to Detroit in the cars

wandered about without following the leadings

luctantly did they turn about after so long a chase, and after being so nearly successful. We trust the weary wanderers are now preathing the free air of Canada, and not un nindful of the providential deliverance which they had, by the means of that Arm of defence which shielded and protected them in their long and toilsome journey. Permit me to conclude by submitting two questions for your consideration, and that of the friends of the

before they could reach Jackson. Most re-

1. Is it best, all things considered, to send the fugitives to Canada, or keep and protect them in our State?

2. What can be done to improve the condition of the colored population of Carada, and make it agreeable and comfortable, for

Union City, Feb. 12, 1844.

For the Signal of Liberty.

THE GREAT OBJECTION. Many suppose the negroes, if freed, would sires and determines to be respectable, useful inhabitants here furnish them employment, or and happy. He resolves once more to stand otherwise encourage them to stay. The up in society, with conscious rectitude, in all planters south would be obliged to employ

the dignity of human nature-gladdening the them, for it would be impossible for them and tution, and report business for the Conhearts and gilding the prospects of his afflict- their sons to till such extensive farms. From vention; whereupon R. B. Bement, John ed family. By a due course of conduct vic- their present location, when they should ac- Harris, and John White, was appointed tory will certainly be announced on the side of quire something for themselves, they would mperance, prosperity and honor. Total ab- gradually remove towards the south, for the stinence forever from all that will intoxicate sake of enjoying warm climates and obtaining must be his high and fixed purpose, rigidly and better chances for business. They would gitive impulsive feelings, abhorrent from in- their homes on the gulf of Mexico or in the temperance, and favorable to ebriety, are not Island of Coba. The free blacks in the north erty Party. ough. To persevering warfare and ultimate would follow the same track if unrestrained. triumph there must be some knowledge of the and thus the country would be freed from this subject, firm moral principle, and "the fear of population without canger or difficulty. My the Lord." The aid and protection of God knowledge of the negro character and pros-

EBENEZER S. HUBBELL. Lecturer from Va Livone, Wayne Co., Mich., Feb. 12, '44.

From the Liberty Press.

FROM HIRAM WILSON. ST CATHARINES, Jan. 3, 1844.

Dear Brother:-Having spent the last sea on in England, for the purposes of promoting the highest interests of the refugees in this ountry from American bondage and oppresson. I feel called upon to announce that their cause is now prospering in a higher degree than at any former period during the last seven years. I cannot at present give your aders a full account of their condition and prospects, as that work, which I shall perform n due time, with the greatest pleasure, is reserved for my annual Report of the Canada

ission, which it is hoped, will soon come beore the Christian public.

Our schools, time or ten in number, are in prosperous state, and the Manual Labor institute at Dawn having received important of abject bondage, to that of perfect freedom. aid from England, is likely to meet the warmif such a record were made it would be likely est expectations of its friends. Could you be slaves, of their mistake. It might also have and evening devotions of a household of 30, to the reading of the sacred scriptures, the joyful chanting of glad hezannas to the King of kings, and the meekness and reverence, and of the escape of a mother and two daughters, band are wont to bow before the divine throne and give thanks to God that, in a wilderness. a nucleus was already formed, around which immortal interests are beginning to cluster .-Your joy would be wrought up to the greater intensity with the thought that most of these devout worshippers of the Living God, who 66, so decripid and feeble did she appear. The fact that she had always been worked in the their minds for eminent usefuluess in his vinfield, as was the daughter, partly accounts for yard, were but a short time since grinding in this deformity. The unprotected trio left their the horrid prison-house of slavery. At presnumer (!) about 9 weeks since. Their home ent, we are a little straitened for room, havwas in Virginia on the Ohio river. It appearing recently lost a building that was nearly the first of the series was called up for and was anxious to get away. A proposal by means furnished from the State of Maine ten thousand claims upon the benevolent, my ollections were small, amounting to a little were necessarily heavy. I succeeded, more- great cause of universal emancipation. over, in awakening an interest in the minds British and Foreign Bible Society of 200 Bibles and 500 Testaments for gratuitous disribution among the destitute poor of color

> of means have been procured in England for he purpose of enlarging the premises, erecting buildings, &c., still the necessity of having help for the support of laborers is as pressing as ever it has been. I am bapy to announce to the Christian public hat the Rev. Josiah Henson, a colored man olicit on its behalf, and is most cordially recmmended to the friends of the slave, as eminently deserving their confidence and support. May God bless him abundantly, and succeed his efforts the present winter, in pleading at the same time the cause of the slave, and of the refugees from bondage.

who have learned to read. This may be re-

garded as a favorable beginning in the way of

On behalf of the oppressed, I remain your sincere friend, And fellow laborer, HIRAM WILSON.

For the Signal of Liberty. CALHOUN COUNTY ANTI-SLAVE-RY SOCIETY.

Pursuant to previous notice, the friends of Liberty and Equal Rights met in Convention at Battle Creek, on Tuesday the

The object of the meeting having been stated to be the formation of a County Anti-slavery Society, on motion, S. W. Dodge was appointed chairman, and J. L. Edgerton and J. S. Van Burnt, Secre-

On motion, Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to draft a Consti-

said committee.

A Committee on Resolutions was also appointed, after which several gentlemen addressed the Convention on various ques tions relating to the prosperity of the Lib-

The committee on business reported a Constitution recognizing all the essential principles of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and urging upon Abolitionists the necessity of political action, which was adopted and signed by thirty-nine nembers of the Convention, after which the Society went into the election of officers, with the following result.

> ERASTUS HUSSEY, Pres't. R. B. BEMENT, Cor. Sec'y. S. S. NICHOLS, Rec. Sec'y

ABEL DENSMORE, Treasurer. The question of employing a lecturer or the coming year, for the Third Congressional District, now came up, and every member in the Society having been called upon, \$107 was subscribed on the spot for that purpose. It is worthy of emark that every member of the Society felt it his privilege to do something for the cause of the slave, by giving of his means

for the spread of light and knowledge. On, motion, adjourned to meet again at o'clock, P. M. EVENING SESSION.

The committee on Resolutions made he following report: Resolved, That to be acquainted with nd to proclaim the duties of Government on moral questions, are among the legit-

nate duties of the Gospel Ministry. Resolved, That the only safe ground to witness the solemn and respectful attention for the perpetuity of our Republican Institutions is the immediate abolition of Slavery in the United States.

Resolved, That to secure the moral, inellectual and political elevation of the coloredrace, is permanently to secure our

Rosolved, That the distribution of anti-slavery Tracts, is one of the most efficient means of circulating information relative to the cause of universal eman-

Resolved, That so many of the Gospel Ministry as refuse to lift their voice in pposition to Slavery, are a chief defence the "peculiar institution."

Resolved. That the political Anti-slave ry Party is the only democratic party in the United States.

adoption, when Rev. R. B. Bement took number of females under the care of Miss oquence and singular ability, for two Coburn. The loss we ild perhaps fall a little hours commanded the undivided attention short of \$200. We confidently expect that of the audience. It was a most happy mple means will be furnished for rebuilding effort in vindication of those of the Gosin the spring. My mission to Eng'and, tho' pel Ministry who have dared to obey the not very successful, was by no means a fail- solemn injunction of the Prophet, to "cry ure. By reason of the general distress in the aloud, spare not, lift up your voice like a ountry among the poor, and the pressure of trumpet, &c." and a severe rebuke epon those who, from a time serving policy, more than \$1100 besides my expenses, which have withheld their influence from the

In the course of his remarks, as was his f many British phalanthropists, which will aim, he demonstrated the position of the publiess bring substantial, permenent aid to Prophet, of the Lord, under the Mosaic he cause. I obtained also a grant from the dispensation, in reference to the affairs of Government, and also of the Apostles, under the christian dispensation; and from thence derives the conclusion that it is the duty of the Gospel Ministry, at the urnishing the people with the bread of present day, to become acquainted with the policies of courts and cabinets, that As we are about to enlarge our premises by they may denounce wickedness, in whathe purchase of an additional 100 acres of ever form, or from whatever source it and, and expecting to build in the spring, it may come. By a vote of the Society, Dr. ppears necessary that I should spend most of Bements remarks are to be written out by time at home. Although a limited amount for publication and circulation in pamphlet form.

The evening until a late hour, was spent in the discussion of the other resoutions, by different members of the Society, and the spirit which pervaded the assembly gave abundant evidence of the inof integrity and more than ordinary capacity creased and increasing popularity of our or usefulness in the cause of humanity, is du- cause in this section of the State. To wanthorized by the Institution Committee to the friends of Liberty and universal suffrage in particular, the occasion was one of rejoicing. The number of delegates present, the unanimity of feeling which prevailed, and the willingness manifested by every member of the Society to contribute of his substance for the spread of our principles, afforded cheering evidence of a re-determination for present effort, and confidence in ultimate success.

On motion, Resolved, That the thanks the society be presented to the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for the use of their edifice during the delib-

erations of the Society. Resolved, That the proceedings of the Society be forwarded to the Signal of

Liberty for publication. Resolved, That the Society adjourn

ERASTUS HUSSEY, Pres't. SAMUEL S. NICHOLS, Rec. Sec'y.

In three years, in England, 367,894 marriages took place; consequently no fewer than 735,788 individuals entered into wedlock and of these parties 304,836 could not sign their

THE LIBERTY TICKET. For President, JAMES G. BIRNEY, OF MICHIGAN.

For Vice President, THOMAS MORRIS, OF OHIO.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

ARTHUR L. PORTER, CHANDLER CARTER, JOHN W. KING, ERASTUS HUSSEY, CHESTER GURNEY.

LIBERTY MEETING. The Liberty Party of Ann Arbor will anti-slavery men will remember this, and meet at the office of the Signal of Liber- test the question immediately, as soon as

tyon Saturday the ninth day of March, any person not lawfully authorized lays at 6 o'clock P. M. to nominate officers hands on any one claimed as a fugitive. for the ensuing township election. REPORTON PERSONALLIBERTY.

When Latimer was imprisoned in Boston,

this question was raised, and the Sheriff,

after getting counsel, determined to set

him free, because he found he had no

law whatever for holding him in custody;

serted in the bill of sale by which Lati-

But to return. The fugitive can be

certificate shall be a sufficient warrant for

removing him from the State. Thus it

is seen that the law of 1793 does not

removed from the State. Excepting mag-

istrates, no person has any legal right to in

terfere in any way in this contest between

claimant and servant. And now when

we ask the Legislature to prohibit all but

persons legally authorized from making

seizures, this Committee comes forward

carries out the law of '93, is "a gross dis-

obedience of it"!! Will the Committee

condescend to explain in what this disobe-

dience would consist? When a sheriff or

him? We would thank this committee

because "the blacks of the South" should

Observe the contrast in colors. The

"BLACKS" must not come among the

"WHITE" laborers of this State. Had the

Committee not been serving in their offi-

cial capacity, they might doubtless have

expressed the same sentiment in the con-

cise and forcible language of the vulgar

negro-hater-"W-e d-o-n-t w-a-n-t a-n-v

5. The Committee think it would be

'idle for them to profess unmitigated hos-

tility to slavery in all 'its forms". We

are of the same opinion. It would be a

6. But that they are real serviles is ev-

ident from the apprehension they expres

of incurring odium in the estimation of

many of our sister States," A northern

legislators is always listening, with his

slaveholders will say for or against any

kind of legislation. They are consulted

the eyes of such beautiful democrats as

7. The Legislature of Massachu-

etts and Vermont, representing more

here asked. We suggest to the numer-

ous editors in those States the propriety

of publishing the reasons here assigned by

our Michigan Committee. If it answers

no other purpose, it may teach the Yan-

kees that their legal and constitutional

knowledge is very far behind that of the

But, to be serious, for this is a grave

matter, and we wish to treat those who

right of personal liberty, it is well worthy

hand behind his ear, to hear what the

n-i-g-g-e-r-s h-e-r-e!"

work of supererogation!

To day we publish the Report of the Committee on Federal Relations, adverse to the petitions for the further protection and so fully convinced were the parties of Personal Liberty. This is according concerned in his imprisonment of its ille to our custom of presenting both sides of gallity, that a special provision was ina subject, that our readers may be able to judge for themselves, and not act or be- mer was purchased, that no prosecutions lieve on ex parte statements. As the should be commenced against them on ac subject will come up again hereafter, we count of their part in transaction. shall now only offer a few brief remarks.

1. We are disposed to treat with the ut arrested only by the claimant, his agent most courtesy those who honestly differ or attorney; by them he must be brought from us to any extent, and who express before the justice; and after sufficient that difference in a respectful and cour- proof is made, the magistrate shall give teous manner; but it appears to us that the a certificate of that fact to-the constamanner in which this report begins and ble, sheriff or jailor? no, but "to such ends is supercilious, not to say insulting. claimant, his agent, or attorney"; and this It may not have been so intended. It may not appear so to others. But why so formally mention that there are 50,-000 voters in the State, and only 525 of require, sanction, or command any these "purport" to have signed the peti- person in the State, whether officer or tions-that they came only from six out citizen, to arrest any person as a fugitive, of 30 counties; that the Committee believe to aid in their arrest, or to aid in their the petitioners have never read the Con-transportation from the State. The law stitution, Act of 1793, or the decisions of of 793 contemplates the fugitive at large, the Supreme Court, &c: and in compass- then as arrested by, and in custody of ion to their ignorance, the Committee the claimant, by whom only he is to be very kindly inform them that each abolitionist is liable to pay \$500 for every obstruction he places in the way of a slave catcher recovering his prey! This Committee consist of

J. L. SCHOOLCRAFT, of Chippewa, H. N. WALKER, of Wayne, E. W. FAIRFIELD, of Lenawee,

W. W. MURPHY, of Hillsdale, F. LIVERMORE, of Jackson.

2. The main argument of the Committee, is that the State Legislature, according to the decision of the Supreme Court, have no power to pass such a law as is jailor holds a fugitive in custody in his asked for. The following extract from official capacity, by what law does he hold the decision of the Supreme Court, as we have it, we think places the matter yond all question. The Court say:

"The power exercised by State magistrates, under the law of 1793, was only by sufferance. Congress had no power to the white laborers of this State"!! Here vest State officers, as such, with such privis a very strong case of colorophobia!ileges. (F The States might, clearly prohibit their magistrates from any inter-ference in the case." (1)
"In our opinion, the legislation of Con-

gress is exclusive, and does not admit of any legislation by a State, either to supply the deficiencies, or to limit the operation, of the act of Congress."

"State magistrates & officers might act under the law of Congress, UNLESS PRO-HIBITED BY A LAW OF THE STATE."

This seems to us sufficiently clear and

But admitting for the sake of argument, that this State has no right to prohibit their magistrates from acting under the law of 1793 for the determination of claims for fugitives-admitting that that law is rigidly binding on us and on our legislature, we ask the committee to sustain the position which they have laid

down as follows: "Any law of this State "prohibiting any sheriff, jailor, or other officer or citizen of this State" from aiding in seizing, arresting, or transporting any fugitive slave to the State from which such slave fled, would not only be a perfect nullity, but it would be a direct infraction of the Constitution, a gross disobedience of a constitutional act of Congress."

In the first place, the petitioners have Calhoun and his compeers! never asked for what is here attributed to them. They ask for a prohibition of the officers or citizens of this State from "seiz- than a million of the most intelligent ing, detaining, or imprisoning any person freemen of our country, have enacted claimed as a slave, or aiding in the trans- with great unanimity, such laws as are portation of any person so claimed from this State." This is a very different thing from that set forth by the committee.

We call upon the Committee to show how compliance with THIS request would be a direct infraction of the U. S. Constistution. Does that instrument say that every jailor or sheriff or citizen shall help in arresting and keeping fugitives!-It says no such thing. It merely declares that no such fugitive shall be discharged differ from us with all due respect, we are from the service of the claimant, but shall fully convinced that what is asked for is be delivered up on claim to the party to would the proposed action be "an infraction of the Constitution"? Will the com- lates to the highest interests of man, his

Secondly, it is alledged that it would the attention of Democrats-and that such the assistance of any officer or citizen of other way.

"DEFINE YOUR PRINCIPLES!" this State, except magistrates? Will the Bank, or No Bank-Tariff or No Ta-Committee please to look at the third sec riff, or you cannot have any support here."
A REPUBLICAN. tion of that act, which themselves have quoted: what does it say? It contemplates a fugitive as owing service to his

that it has but "one idea." Their adversaries master, and escaping from that service intauntingly ask, what are their currency, or derstood that the whigs are in favor of a proto another state. Thus he is at large: this tariff, or other views. The caption to this tective tariff, and that the democrats are whol s one condition. "The person to whom article is an instance. It was written on a ly opposed to protection, and advocate free andbill announcing a late Liberty meeting at trade. such service or labor may be due, his Jackson, which was left in a store in that vil- In the North, the Whigs, by editorials, and agent or attorney"-mark, not the sheriff. lage. The author of that objection may per- extracts have labored to prove that the best nor the constable, nor the jailor, nor the haps be surprised to find us occupying ground interests of the country are promoted by encitizen-but the claimant, his agent or attorney-"is empowered to seize or arplicit, but far more honest than either whig or their policy is directed to this end. Hence rest such fugitive." IF No other perlemocrat. If he is a whig, it may startle that they will make such a tariff, as will either son is authorized to make such seizure; him to know that the financial and tariff exclude all foreign goods, that could compet and he who does it, may be lawfully resisted to any extent, and is also liable for a democrat, he may suspect the integrity of the domestic manufacturer to undersell them an assault and for unlawful imprisonment, if not for kidnapping. In We hope all his principle, when he finds it to be but that but still to realize a living profit. On the

> The ensuing Fall election will place before ne people three parties, who seek their sufrage. Every careful citizen will possess imself thoroughly with the merits of the party, or rather the principles, for which he otes. Our institutions are upheld only by he bayonet accomplishes for others; so long as the ballot box is respected, republicanism is secure: whenever its freedom is invaded or its decisions are disregarded, Republicanism otters. At present the ballot box is the exonent of public will, and the precurser of aw. It should be the duty of all to clothe it with respect, and thus to commend its decisions to public veneration. Legal tribunals are of weight in proportion to the decorous respect conceded to them, by advocates and itors, but none will esteem the decisions of im, whose court is a brawl scene. So with he ballot box: if it be lightly approached: i be flippantly used; if it be resorted to with ut forethought, and an appreciation of reponsibility for the use of so valuable a priviege, an example of disrespect is set; none can enerate the results it may then declare. As ve sow, so we reap, and if our suffrage be arelessly cast, we shall assuredly gather the propriate barvest of indiscrimination-pain

ul regret and punishment. It is the duy of every one, who would wise v vote at the ensuing election, to investigate nd contrast, each with the other, the respect ve principles of the three several partiesthe Democrats-the Whigs-and the Liberty Party. There have been periods at which it was easy to have defined the positions, and pointed out the conflicting objects of the opposing Democrats and Whigs. The currency question alone, with its incidental consetween the two the distribution of the surlus public monies arising from revenue, and from land sales were, for a season, sources of difference; but the passing away of these con tested subjects has wiped out all or nearly at and very self-sufficiently informs us that of distinctive effort between these parties, so the legislation we seek, which exactly tar as their present objects are avowed.

Perhaps some think that the United State Bank question has not passed away; some may still cherish this, the once, and the still oved object. But all doubt on the subject has been set at rest by the events of the last three vears. The decisive measures of the Jackson administration, and of the anti-bank party utterly destroyed all the hopes of the Bank par- the occupation of Oregon. 4. The Committee oppose such an act then waged, between these antagonist parties, resulted in a blood ess, though in fact, a denot "be placed on the same footing with cisive revolution in the country. Its era was one of those crisises to which a young country is necessarily subject. Ruin, confusion and bankruptcy, bore witness to the fierce contest, which had deluged the land. We mean not to charge their consequences to either party: they resulted from the pre-existing state of things, and the deadly war, which was declared against principles, till then animoting the American community, by a common consent. A change so sudden, and se radical could not have produced consequences ess marked than those, which in fact ensued These consequences were at once the assu rance that an old state of things had passed away, and the precursor of a coming system on new principles.

So fully did the nation seem to acquiesce in he victory of a new currency principle, that during the presidential campaign of 1840, there were few, if any Whig papers in the Union or influential meetings that advocated a United States Bank. It is known that even the Harrisburgh Convention was not unanimous on the subject, and for reasons of prudence forebore to discuss it. The matter expired under the veto of him, to whom this convention

as a sort of divinities who, if not worship-J. Q. Adams, in an address to his constit ped, must yet be obeyed. The Commit ients at Dedham, October 28, 1843, says: tee, however, in this case, are right in "I'did intend to have said something about their assertion. Such an act would make bank, but I am compelled unwillingly to re-Michigan Democracy look "odious" in

gard that as an obsolete idea." Mr. Webster, in his speech at Fancuil Hall,

"You want a large and liberal provision for exchange," &c. "How will you do it? need not say by a bank of the United States. ased upon private subscription, for that is out of the question. The man who pursues that ollows un obsolete idea. Suppose a law could establish a bank, with a capital of 50 illions, who will subscribe to it? What will you give per share? It is entirely out of the

Besides these direct authorities we may mention that we know of only one Whig paper in the Union that directly and explicitly advocates a United States Bank, nor is it to be found among the principles of the Whig party as defined by Henry Clay.

The distribution of the surplus public monies has settled itself. There never was such a surplus, except during the short interval of fevered excitement, which stimulated person right, lawful, and expedient-that it is and property of every kind into such unnaturwhom service may be due. How then demanded for the protection of our citi- al but false prosperity, as was witnessed in 1356 and 7. The U. S. Treasury felt the zens of all colors-that as it intimately remad impulse of the times. The nation imported extravagantly from abroad; men became too idle to work, and all hastened to buy public land, as a magic road to wealth .-"be a gross disobedience" of the act of legilation will ultimately be had, unless The Treasury, for the first time, yielded a 1793. In what way does that act require the object sought shall be attained in some surplus; but as in common with all else in the U. S. it had thus felt the action, it expe- bune.

rienced the reaction of the times, and it has since been bankrupt, and was driven to seek funds by loan.

These matters then, out of the way, there It is a trite objection to the Liberty party seems to remain between the parties, but the single question of a tariff. It is generally un

on these questions, just as defined, and as ex- couraging domestic manufactures, and that views, he designs to vote for in the Fall, are with home manufactures, or will admit them precisely those of the democrats, and if he be to market at such high rate, as will enable other hand, the democratic presses advocate free trade, and the total absence of a tariff, unless so far as may be necessary for revenue. Revenue must be raised either by taxation, or tariff; and the latter is preferred. But the parties stand, thus, as diametrically opposed;protection on the one side,-free trade on the the ballot box; it does for this country what other. We appeal to our readers, if this is not the idea each one has of the present position of the democrats and whigs.

Yet such is not in fact the position of these parties: there is great delusion on the subect .- a delusion which both parties seek to keep up, for party purposes, and which we feel called upon to expose. There is no real principle in contest between these parties at this time, except that of party supremacynor any other object, than the single one -which shall succeed to office, the Democrat or the Whig?

In our next, we shall exhibit the principles of the three parties in juxta-position.

TEXAS.

The politeness of our Representative to Congress has supplied us with a copy of a etter of Senator Walker, of Mississippi, relative to the Annexation of Texas, in reply to a call of the people of Carrrell County, Ky . o communicate his views on that subject. It is a pamphlet of 32 solid pages, and goes over any topics. Mr. W. thinks this annexation may be accomplished in either of three ways: y treaty, as was done in the case of Louisana and Florida; by Congress, without a treaty, under the power to admit new States; or by one of the States of the Union, with the sanction of Congress. Each State may enter into compact or agreement with any foreign power, with the consent of Congress.

Mr. Walker says Texas once be onged to s, it having been purchased with Louisiana. out was surrendered by treaty to Spain. Exertions to obtain it from Mexico by cession vere made by Presidents Adams, Jackson and Van Buren. The two principal objections to annexation are the extension of territory, and the question of slavery. The highest estimate of the area of Texas is \$18,000 square miles, while the remainder of the Union embraces 2,000,000 square miles. The British Empire is four times as large as the United States with Texas included: her territories in North America alone are larger than the U. States and Texas combined. The same objection would apply with far greater force to

As to the objection on account of Slavery, e thinks the Abolition party must be put down, or they will overthrow the government They propose the immediate abolition of slavery throughout the Union. This result he eprecates, because, if accomplished, there would be no adequate market for nor hern products: "the vessels at the harbors of Boston, N. York, and Philadelphia, would rot at their wharves for want of exchangable products to carry: the building of ships would cease; and the grass would grow in many a street now enlivened by an active and progressive industry." "In the South, no hunan heart can conceive, nor tongue describe. the dreadful consequences." The slaves would come to the North, and fill all the jails and poorhouses, &c. &c.

Besides, if we refuse to receive Texas England will make a dependency, if not a colony, of her. This was easily done. The argest vote ever polled in Texas was 12,000 About one fourth the vote of Michigan! Of hese, 1,000 were already a British party; and he emigration of a few thousand British subjects, who would immediately become voters, would give them the ascendency.

Another argument for annexation is found n the large market for home manufactures which that territory would afford.

Mr. Walker has long been an advocate Texas, and he introduced the resolution in the Senate in March, 1837, by which her independence was acknowledged. But his efforts for annexation will all be in vain.

political complexion of the U. S. Senate .-There are now 29 Whigs to 25 Democrats .-The term of 18 Whigs expires March 4, 18 45, of which he says eight will be replaced by Democrats: while the four Democratic members whose term expires then, will be reelected or replaced by Democrats. They will have a majority in the Senate during the next administration, whoever may be President.

NEW CABINET APPOINTMENTS.-The Balti more Clipper of the 15th instant, says: The Senate yesterday unanimously confirmed the Pa., as Secretay of War. Both these gen tlemen are members of the House of Repres-

Washington, on Sunday morning, Dec. 24, between De Veaux Powell, son of Col. John Hare Powell, and a Mr. Wm. Norhand !! Weapons-rifles,-distance- voting the Liberty ticket. eighty yards,-result-two young boobies

The States.

PENNSYLVANIA. The Correspondent of the Albany Pat-

Eastern part of this State:

not oppose, and some of them decidedly may come in his way. favor it, if any voting is to be done. The kindness and forbearance wnich marks the intercourse of our friends here, will be well shown in the Pennsylvania Freeman. now revived as a semi-monthly, to be edited chiefly by J. M. McKim, aided by Charles C. Burleigh. McKim is a deci-Burleigh, a non-resistent in principle, will make no opposition to the general wish of our friends to unite with the Liberty Party. Reckon on 5,000 votes from Pennsylvania for Birney, in 1844."

DELAWARE.

The population of this little State, in 1840 was 78,025, of whom 2,605 were slaves, being 679 less than in 1830. Yet Delaware is so far north, that the influences of the Free States have been felt upon her councils, and her only member in the House of Representaives we believe, has generally voted with he Free States for several years. Her crimnal code, however, seems still to exhibit the ince, we remember our northern papers were norrified that a white girl of sixteen should be sentenced to be tied up to a whipping post in the market place, and publicly whipped on the bare back, as a punishment for larce-

A correspondent of the Albany Patriot, now travelling at the South, says:

"In the counties of Newcastle and Kent there are very few slaveholders, not a few warm Abolitionists, and a general sentir hostile to slavery. In the other county, Sussex, there are more slaves, and a great mass of ignorant, drinking population—still enlight ened friends of freedom are not wanting there The most important newspaper in the State can be controlled by Anti-slavery men .friends in the State, ready to do with the might what needs to be done to destroy Slave ; 300 votes will do the work, for that num her will completely control the elections State and National. I have no doubt the one year's labor and \$5,000, will make Delaware a FREE STATE.

A large edition of an admirable anti-slave ry phamphict has been recently circulated in Del ware and Maryland, with good effect .-A large edition of J. J. Gurney's phamphlet is in the course of Slave State, by the agency of some of its bes

Though Delaware is so small, yet she has as much influence in the U. S. Senate as the great State of New York, and as the Senate the former is an object of importance. Exertions should be made for the renovation of Delaware. We have stood on the defensive too long already. Active aggressions should be made upon the slave territory.

Some time since we found this senti

mentiment filling up a vacant line in the if his assertion could be sustained. In re- wages." ply he presents the following: "We are called upon to prove that

Political Abolitionism is a "growing evil. Every person who is acquainted with the object which that band of politicians have that their aim is dangerous, to the peace should be two political parties in the country is clearly proved by all our past his tory. But when you carry the thing beyond that point, and attempt by a small that of the poor white people. Many of but even his own subjects, his army is bound ninority of the people to control the majority, by holding in that minority the balance of power, ready, asit always will be make the most liberal sacrifice of princiand the moment you succeed in your designs upon the people, you will have commenced a work of dissolution—of disension-that will-that cannot but result in consequences that it would be aw- tain employment. ful to contemplate. No lover of his country and her glorious institutions, can look upon the growth of that band of polticians, with any other than feelings of the will of the majority; but should they continue united and to increase as fast for the next five years to come, as they have for the same period of time last past nomination of ex-Governor Gilmer, of Va., as they will nearly have gained their point. Secretary of the Navy; and Mr. Wilkins of They will then in many of the states have a controlling influence in the elections. When that influence is secured, the people will be able to see what kind of a political party, this abolition party is. We A Duel .- A duel was fought near cannot bring ourselves to the belief that they will ever succeed in carrying their designs upon the people. That the members of that party have a perfect right to the notice of Liberty men. combine to effect their object, we will adris of Baltimore. Cause of quarrel-re- mit; and all must give them the free right fusal of young Powell to take Mr. Norris's to enjoy their political opinions; and of Our friend of the Sentinel misappre-

bought, sold, or let; nor do we aim merely at obtaining the balance of power .-We expect to take this in our way as we riot gives the following account of the can do better. The Sentinel hints at a will be contained in about 50 numbers at "I have been very much gratified to politicians of all parties—that in a govfind that nearly all our old friends in Eas- ervernment like ours, there cannot per tern Pennsylvania are now prepared to manently be more than two great parties. unite with the Liberty Party, in the ef- We are well aware of this cardinal truth; dance, Chronological Table, &c. &c. forts to abolish Slavery; while they will and just as soon as we shall fully attain The first number is an elegant specimen not (nor should they) feel less interest in the balance of power in a majority of the of the typographical art. The engrathe other departments of anti-slavery ef- States, one of the three parties will dis- vings are good, but a portion of them are fort to which they have heretofore address appear. As to the evil effect anticipated considered by some as too indelicate for ed themselves. A State Convention for by the Sentinel from the progress of the a family Bible-an opinion in which we Eastern Pennsylvania, to nominate half Liberty Party, we suspects the fears of also concur. The work is for sale at C the Electoral ticket, and conditionally, a the Editor originate in a want of accurate Mosely's Book Store. Governor, will soon assemble; and it must knowledge of our principles and objects call forth a great amount of active zeal We invite his attention to such articles and labor. Our non-voting friends will of the Liberty papers on this subject as

THE TWO RACES.

Mr. Clay "the embodiment of Whig tion of Mr. Wilson, the Senate voted 14 principles," opposes abolition because the to 4, that, when the Senate adjourns, it white and black races could not live on will meet next year at Ann Arbor .terms of equality with each other. One The House have not yet acted on the recrace must subject or enslave the other .- olution. ded Liberty man. I need not speak of What says experience to this assertion? his consummate wisdom, editorial ability Slavery has been abolished throughout A- Representatives, on the 21st inst., Mr. Roms. and excellent spirit, to those who know merica, except in Brazil and the United dell, from the judiciary committee, to whom him, as many of my readers do. Mr. States. In Mexico, Central and South America, distinctions of color are un- "white" so as to extend the elective franchise known to the law. All colors are eligible to "every white male citizen" &c., made a to the highest offices, and amidst all the convulsions that have taken place in these sked for. The committee express no opin countries, since slavery was abolished. none have been for the mastery of one the decision of the people themselves—the race over those of a different color. Read "white' citizens, a sentiment in which we are the following from the pamphlet of Senator Walker, of Mississippi:

"Beyond the Del Norte, slavery will talk so long and so well. But if they will not pass; not only because it is forbidden only do justice, we shall not be disposed to by law, but because the colored races there preponderate in the ratio of ten to be adopted. one over the whites; and holding as they do, the government, and most of the offi ces in their own possession, they will nevbarbarism of slavery. Two or three years er permit the enslavement of any portion of the colored race which makes and ex- persons employed in Mining was, 40 ecutes the laws of the country. In Brad ford's Atlas, the facts are given as fol-

Mexico-area, 1,690,000 square miles; condition 8,000,000 - one-sixth white, and all the rest Indians, Africans, mulattoes, zambos, and other colored races. Central America-area, 186,000 square miles; population nearly 2,000,000 -one sixth white, and the rest negroes, zambos, and other colored races.

South America-area, 6,500,000 square they have it? miles; population 14,000,000-1,000,000 white, 4,000,000 Indians; and the remainder, being 9,000,000, blacks and other

A writer in the Michigan Expositor has a well written article on Re- ishment in this Commonwealth; or, in case trenchment. In opposing extravagant that prayer cannot be granted, asking that salaries, he goes to the other extreme, and clergymen, instead of sheriffs, be appointed would cut down the President's salary to hangmen-that the execution of criminals be one, two or three thousand dollars a year. public, in or near some meeting house-not But he lays down one principle which is in the jail-yard, in a private manner-and worthy of the attention of the producing that the Sabbath be the day selected for the deed, in order to make the scene as impresthat every dollar paid to office holders proportionately reduces the income of the laborer. But here is the statement in his own language:

is now equally divided between the free and this extravagance, and for cutting down tioners appended to it, for the use of the slave States, the accession of Delaware to the Executive expenses to 1, 2 or \$3000 per annum, contends as a necessary conequence, for distributing the remaining Copy ight Law .- A copyright bill has been 37, 38 or \$39,000, among the laborers of the Union, or what is better, for ceasing to draw that much from the earnings of the people, which would leave it already distributed. This would be the effect of "POLITICAL ABOLITION-A GROW- every similar retrenchment. The more importation of foreign books imported in vioyou give the President, the less you can give the taborer. There is but a given amount earned, and the more the Presi- mum damages for an infringement of copydent has of it, the less is left for you .-Coldwater Sentinel, a Democratic paper: He who advocates high salaries, must as and we respecfully inquired of the Editor as an inevitable consequence advocate low

(FAt the Monthly Concert on Monday evening, Mr. Lightfoot, a colored gen tleman of Detroit, made some interesting statements respecting the condition of the All princes, who are disposed to become tyin view by associating together, can see colored population of Canada. He had travelled the provinces extensively, and andbe willing to establish it. Butis it not a of the people of the country. That there had carefully noticed their circumstances; dangerous one? On this principle, if the tyand he could truly say, that on the whole, rant commands his army to attack and destheir condition was quite as favorable as troy not only an unoffending neighbor nation, the refugees had become land-holders, and the schools were in a favorable condition. ready, to be sold to the party that will But the destitution of many of them on their first arrival was distressing. In ple to obtain it, you go one step too far; many cases women and children escaped from the South, un-accompanied by men, and having none to provide for them, they often suffered much, until they could ob-

The Whig papers claim support and favor from Abolitionists on account of their defence of the right of petition. Admitting, alarm. Not that they can now control for arguments sake, that they have defended it, what was the reason? Let the New York Pribune answer:

"The whigs of the North, having ore to dread as a party from the increase of bolition, than any other party, because i raws its recruits mostly from their ranks, converting each into a bitter adversary, have tendfastly contended from the first. THE ONLY WAY TO OPPOSE ABOLI TION WITH SUCCESS, is by meeting i frankly and candidly, receiving the petition of its advocates," &c.

Here is a reason which commends itself to

nolds, Governor of this State committed suicide at Jefferson city, on the 9th instant, by shooting himself througe the head with a pisescaped unhurt, perfectly satisfied .- Tri- hends the Liberty party in several points. tol ball. He was in bad health, and labor-In the first place, we are neither to be ing under great depression of spirits, -Argus. brought in. Flour, \$3,50.

HARPERS ILLUMINATED AND NEW PICTORIAL BIBLE.

We have received the first number of proceed, and make use of it until we this splendid work. The whole edition position acknowledged by statesmen and 25 cents each, and is to be embellished with 1600 historical engravings, and an engraved initial letter to each chapter .-It will contain the Apocrypha, a Concor-

> The Constitution of this State provides that the seat of Government shall be at Detroit, or at such other place as shall be established by law, until 1847, when it shall be permanently located. On mo-

> THE WORD "WHITE."-In the House of had been referred the numerous petitions to favorable report thereon, accompanied with ion upon the merits of the proposed smendment, but think it may be safely entrusted to inclined to concur. - Free Press.

> This is rather cold support of the principles of Free Suffrage on which the Democrats gramble. We trust the joint resolution will

> OF Michigan is eminently an agricultural State. In 1837, the number of In Commerce,

> > 6,890

180

In Manufactures, In Navigation, In Agriculture,

The farmers are seven times as nunerous as all the other classes here menioned, when combined. They should have a proportionate representation in the Legislature and in Congress. Do

Capital Punishment .- In the House of Representatives of this State, on Tuesday last, Mr. Newhall of Sangus presented a petition, signed by Charles Spear and 168 othere, praying for the abolition of Capital Punsive as possible. The petition was read from the Speaker's chair, and created considerable ensation in the House. On motion of Mr. Richardson of Woburn, it was voted to print "Whoever contends for the arrest of the petition, with all the names of the peti-House. - Mass. Paper.

> introduced into the House of Representatives by Mr. Ingersoll, which extends the copyright to forty-two years, or during the life of the author, and seven years thereafter. The lation of this provision become the property of the owner of the copyright. The miniright are \$500. Only a citizen or a bona fide resident is entitled to the benefit of the law.

> The Slavery of Soldiers -"It has been," says Franklin in a letter to Benjamin Vaughan, "a generally received opinion, that a military man is not to inquire whether a war be just or unjust; he is to execute his orders. rants, must probably approve of this opinion, to obey. A negro slave in our colonies being commanded by his master to rob or murder a neighbor, or do any other immoral act. may refuse, and the magistrate will protect him in his refusal. The Slavery of a soldier then is worse than that of a negro.

The Queen of England has had a billiard able constructed out of wood saved from the wreck of the Royal George, sunk in 1782.

Will Dr. Bailey forward his Cineinnati Weekly Herald in exchange to us? We have not seen one for ten

The beirs of the Girard Estate have est their case in the suit with Philadelphia,

(F In the article on Temperance, on the irst page, are some good thoughts. Read

Tickets will be printed at this of fice in any quantities, at fifty cents a hun-

OF Mr. Treadwell's communication shall ppear next week.

Missount .- His Excellency Thomas Rey ANN ARBOR, March 1, 1844. Wheat buyers offers 70 cents to day, the lighest price since harvest, we believe: but the roads are so muddy that but little is

re-considered their former vote; and deter- Senator from Massachusetts, arose and mined to adjourn March 11-if they do not whined away a few words about such an the Queen of Portugal has just been com-

Marine and Fire Insurance Company was His contemptible doughfaceism was prop- ver foliage running all round, and the taken from the table, and having been erly rebuked by several Whig papers. slightly amended, was read a third time In the House, Mr. Adams- presented a pe-

The bill which has been so long under consideration in the H. of Representatives, providing for the sale of the public works for the state bonds, was brought to a final vote. The vote stood yeas 26; nays 23; so House. the bill was lost, it requiring a two third vote to pass it.

On the whole, it is doubtless best that tion of reception. this project should be delayed until another session. It desirable that a measure of that importance should be passed only after mature consideration, and by a vote as nearly unanimous as possible.

The House of Representatives, passed by a vote of 29 to 20, the bill restoring the old system of foreclosing mortgages, by advertisement, at public sale.

Mr. H.L. Miller presented the memorial of 108 inhabitants of Grand Blanc, pray ing the Legislature to take the same action as has been taken by the Massachusetts Legislature, with reference to the second section of the first article of the constilution of the United States, relative to the three-fifths provision by which property in slaves is made the basis of representa-

Mr. Thurber moved that the Senate take up the bill to amend to tax law, which was adopted; and the bill was referred to com. of the whole. The first section of this bill provides that taxes for State, county and township purposes shall not exceed 1,04 cents, on the \$100. Second sec .- that school lands held by certificate, shall be assessed as personal estate.-Third sec .- that owners of land which has heretofore reverted to the State for non-payment of taxes, may redeem the same at any time before the first of October next, by paying the amount of tax etc. with 15 per cent. interest to date of redemtion. Fourth sec .- State Treasurer ordered to redeem all lands sold for taxes of 1840, which the State had previand seventh sections refers to the duties of co. officers. Eighth sec .- authorizes their publication in the county newspapers for eight weeks, at 30 cents per description; and that the taxes of 1844 shall be sold in 1845.

Mr. Pratt made a sensible speech on an amendment to have the paper designated by each county Treasurer, and not the auditor General. The present mode he considered a piece of rank, old fashion- the Clerk will proceed with the call. ed federalism, conferring a dangerous central influence, which might de wielded against the Democratic party with tremendous effect, should their opponents

The Birmingham Plank Road bill pass ed the Senate with only three nays.

The Militia Bill has been debated in the House, and ordered to a third read

The Bill to prohibit the circulation of small bills of our own Banks, or Banks Of which have graduated, of other states was discussed in the House. Resigned before graduation. and lost-aves 20-navs 23. This is well: for had it passed, nobody would have paid the least regard to it. The House went into com. of the whole.

on the bill to remove restrictions in the practice of law and to regulate Attorneys; Mr. H. L. Miller in the chair.

Several amendments were adopted and

Congressional.

We cannot apprise our readers of any thing of special interest in Congress .-The Gag Rule has been debated an hour nearly every day, and the letter writers say it will probably be retained after all. The southern members are anxious for it, and the Northern Democrats are more disposed to support it since Calhoun's letter was published, as they are anxious to unite all their forces as closely as possible. They are especially desirous of heading Clay at the South, where his popularity seems to be on the increase .contested under the Clay banner, looks ning of the campaign.

As to the rule itself, it will make little or no difference to the Liberty men whether it stands or not. There is a determination with both parties not to grant the prayer of the petitioners; and that being the case, it matters not whether they are received. The petitions from New York for the repeal of the act of 1793 were denied a reception! Liberty men must go to work at home, and their influence will soon be felt at Washington:

was negatived by a large majority. Sub- ny.

State Legislature, sequently, some counter resolutions of Both Houses of the Legislature have and printed. The next day Mr. Bates, follows in London paper: The bill to incorporate the Peninsular had any motion to offer, he sat down!- which are the arms of Portugal, with sil-

cisely similar to the Massachusetts resolutions about slave representation.

Mr. Burt, of S. C. again raised the quesion of reception.

Mr. Adams-Very well, sir; then I call fo the ayes and noes, and move a call of the Some sensation, and cries of 'no, no.'

The yeas and nays were ordered on the ques-Mr. Adams insisted on having a call of the House, and demanded tellers upon taking the

vote on it. Tellers were ordered; and they reported 49 n the affirmative and 50 in the negative. Speaker-Only 99; no quoram voting .-

(Laughter.) Mr. Adams then insisted on having the yeas and nays on a call of the House. They were

Mr. Hammett-I move the House ad-

Mr. Hudson-Well, sir, I demand the yeas and mays on that.

Mr. Hammett-I withdraw the motion,

The roll was then called over by the clerk, to see if there should be a call of the House. Ayes, 71-Noes, 89. Only 160 voting .-Over 50 absent, at \$3 a day!!!

Thus the House refused to have itself call-

Mr. Holmes-I move the House adjourn, This question was put with great tact by

he Speaker, and carried amid much laugh-Mr. Hunt presented a petition praying

that that provision of the Ordinance of 1787; prohibiting slavery in the North West Terriory, may be extended over all the Tetritory elonging to the United States lying west of the Mississippi. He said the petition had no eference to slavery as it existed at present, but against slavery in anticipation.

The Speaker said the petition did not come Mr. Hunt moved that it be referred to the

Committee on Territories.

Mr Campbell-I think it does come within the rule; it prays for the abolition of slaously purchased for taxes. Fifth, sixth, very, and includes in its prayer, our Territory

Mr. Black, of Ga., wished to reject the pe

The Speaker said it was not in order. Mr. Campbell wished the Speaker to reriew hts decision. Slavery did not now exst west of the Mississippi, south of S6.

Mr. Hunt wished to know upon what grounds the gentleman asserted that sla

Speaker .- The question is not debatable-

Aves. 118: noes. 56.

So this petition was also laid on the table.

General Antelligence.

West Point Academy .- It sppears from tatement transmitted to Congress on Wed nesday, in answer to a resolution of inquiry relative to West Point Academy, that the number Cadets admitted into

The institution since its establishment,

Declined receiving commissions, Resigned after receiving commissions, Disbanded, dropped, or dismissed, Killed in service, Died in service.

Of those now in service, there are 4 colonels, 6 lieutenant coloneis, 15 majors, 172 captains, 170 first lieutenants, 181 second lienthe bill reported back and referred to a tenants, 70 brevet second lieutenants, 5 paymasters, and 1 military store-keeper.

> The amount appropriated for the institubrary, Apparatus, &c. is For salaries, pay, subsistence, \$3,291,501 27 24,002,901 13

New Woollen Factories in Michigan .-The Detroit Daily Advertiser says:- 'It is If they will have my office of clerk to dispose but five years since the subject of woolthe newspapers. Now we are beginning to realize some of the advantages that were then adversaries. I heard no more of this, I was predicted. Our peninsula has its half million of sheep, and woollen factories are much talked of. In some sections foundation are already for the superstructure, and in others large mills are exected. One has gone up at Ypsilanti, one at Ann Arbor, one at Scio. The election of the entire Whig Con- one at Pontine, a very extensive one at Margressional ticket in Maryland, which was shall and the last Grand River Times announces the completion of one at the Rapids omnious to the Democrats at the begin- of 100 feet in length, for which the machinery had arrived. These will make a home market for a staple for which no other climate is better adapted than Michigan .- Essex Transcript.

> We learn from a traveler directly from Danville, that the youngest son of Gov. Mattocks was found dead in his room on Monday morning last, with his throat cut from ear to ear. The instrument used was a razor .-Cause not known by our informant.

Johnson (Vt.) Investigator, Jan. 25.

PUBLIC EXECUTION AN EXAMPLE TO DE-In the Senate, the resolutions of the TER CRIME. A gentleman who was ad- better. Massachusetts Legislature against slave mitted within the jail yard, to witness the representation in Congress were present- execution of Horn, had his pocket picked

A magnificent set of state harness for Houston, of Texas:

PLANK ROADS .- The statements below are derived from a report of J. W. Judson, Esq., U. S. Engineer, to the citizens of Oswego, by murdered them." whom he was employed to examine the roads in Canada, and are cut from the Detroit Daily Advertiser.

are pine, three inches thick, 16 feet long, und aid on 4 stringers of scantling only four by six inches in size, and spiked to the same at the end of each plank. The stringers are said to be too small, although when well imbed ded in the earth, they are quite sound after eight years' constant use. Col. J. states, that where the bed of the road is level, the constant pressure of leaded carriages passing over the centre of the track, renders the road dishing, and collects water after rain, which softens the plank, increases the wear and tear, To remedy this, he recommends that before the plank are laid, the road or grade, be made crowning, so that the water may run offeach way from the middle of the track.

Plank have been put down and tried transersely, diagonally and lengthwise, with the ine of the road. The transverse mode is preferred. A plank road made of hemlock plank four inches thick, 14 feet wide with a carriage track to turn out on each side, have ing five good stringers, 6 inches by 8, all complete will cost about \$2,500 per mile.

The following is the estimate of the engineer-there are several, but this suits my idea of economy better, than those that cost more

The stringers must be so pleced, as to be directly under the carriage wheels giving a con incous bearing. These should be 3 inches by 8, at 4 dollars per M feet, board

195.68) feet plank, 4 inches thick, 14 feet long \$4, . 1,182 72 Digging trenches, putting them down. 268 00

spiking plank, &c. Contingencies, 10 per cent,

\$1,828 14 Grading dependent on the peculiarities of surface, &c. say from \$500 to \$670.

Estimate cost of superstruc-

82,500 00 A good road will last from eight to ten ears, with very slight repairs. The plank hould rest firmly on the earth between the tringers, which gives solidity to the structure and increases the weight that can be drawn on the road. A horse can draw much more on a good plank road than on any Macadam road. They have six miles of the latter and twelve of the former, in connection between Toronto and Kingston. Eight years experience has domonstrated the decided superiotity of plank roads and it is said to be very considerable.

ANECDOTE OF DR. FRANKLIN .- In his nemoirs written by himself, Dr. Franklin relates the following matter of fact which ocurred while he was Clerk of the Pennsylvania House of Assembly:

"A young man who had likewise some friends in the Assembly, and wished to succeed me as their clerk, acquainted me that it was decided to displace me at the next election; and through good will advised me to resign, as more consistent with my honor than being tion since its establishment, for buildings, li- turned out. My answer to him was, that \$711.899 88 I had read or heard of some public man, who mace it a rule, never to ask for an office and o never refuse one when offered to him. I approve, said I, of this rule, and shall never ask, never refuse, nor ever resign an office. of it to another, they shall take it from me .growing was agitated in this State through I will not by giving it up, lose my right of some time or other making reprisals on my chosen again unanimously as clerk at the next election." - American.

WHAT NEXT .- Mr. Petitt, a Loco Foco nember of the U. S. House of Representaives, from Indiana, on Monday last week, resented a petition of sundry individuals o Georgia, praying that Congress should abol sh the office of Chaplain wherever it occurs under the Government. On presenting the petition Petitt said he could substantiate the fact that seamen had been flogged in the Navy for not attending to the forms of worship. This is the same individual, says the correspondent of the Boston Daily Advertiser, who moved on the first day of the session that the services of Cnaplin to the House e dispensed with-if elected his pay be de ducted from the per diem of menbers, as i was a sort of service the country did not re quire, it being exclusive'y for the benefit of the members, and in which his constituents, and those of other members had no interest whatever." Who says the World ain't growing

Within the circle of five miles from the General Post Office, London, there are 461 ed by the Senators, but a motion to print of a ten dollar note during the ceremo- Sunday Schools, attended by 80,052 scholars, who are taught by 6,347 instructors.

The Queen of Portugal drives in style, | HORRID TREACHERY-POISONING IN- by their direction within ten days. the Georgia Legislature were received it seems. Her equipage is described as DIANS.—The following is an extract from a speech lately delivered by President

"I ask you to go back with me to '38. alter their minds. There appears to be unusual discrimination in reference to pleted by Messrs. Thrupp, coachmakers, Our intercourse with the Indians, was Samuel Kilpatrick, services as a considerable amount of business on printing resolutions on the same subject. of Oxford St. The saddles and bridles characterized by flagrant violations of jusbut when the President asked him if he are covered with richly embossed silver, on tice on our part. They came in among us peaceably and tranquil. When they returned home, traders went out with them, former are surmounted with solid silver packing poison, with a view to kill off all George S. Rood & Co. book crowns. The harness is profusely em- those who sat down at the first table, for and passed by the Senate by a vote of 13 tition from —— County, New York, pre- bellished with the arms of Portugal in different orders, and there are rich riband so much respect as we; they are rather H B Norton, as Superintendent dressings for the head, neck, and body ungallant, and always eat first. What portions of it. There is a beautiful plume was the result? Three hundred and fifty of ostrich feathers, in blue, red and white, Cumanches were poisoned and died!for the head of each horse. The saddle- Many more were poisoned, but some recloths are of fine scarlet, decorated with covered. The survivors burned the men silver lace, also of blue, red, and white. who had thus treacherously sacrificed so The estimated value of the whole is many of their people. This was proclaimed as a foul murder of the whites, on the part of the Indians; but it was on- Thos F Leonard fees as Depuly murdering traders, who, in fact, had

> The Salisbury, N. C. Watchman says Geo W Gilbert, articles furnishthat the Howard gold mine is the richest ed Register's office, There are two plank roads in the neigh- in the U.S. It is described as a small Geo F Rood, books for Register's office 51 50 borhood of Toronto. One has been in use vein, from 4 to 12 inches wide. A quantity Wm R Perry services as assoeight years and the other seven. The plank of the ore taken from it yielded \$200 to

> > THE GREAT LOG CABIN .- Our Whig brethren in Richmond, Va. are creating a log cabin of sufficient dimensions to seat | Nelson Benham services as Con-2000 persons, and leave room for five hundred more. We presume it will be "fill- James Sanders services as Shered to overflowing" more than once during the campaign. - Vermont Phanix.

Large Dividend .- The General Mutual Insurance Company of New York, has declared as well as makes them more prone to rot .- a dividend of thirty-six per cent, on the earned premiums of the year.

> The Liberty vote in 1340, was one in every William A Abel brush for Court 400, cast in the United States; in 1843, it was one in every 40!-True Wesleyan.

At Chesterfield, last week, a man named Powell, accomplished the task of walking 7 miles within the hour.

The loudest speaker in Congress .- It s said that Mr. Hale from this town and state, speaks with a louder voice than any one who has ever been in Congress. We hope his voice will be heard there for jusice and truth .- N. H. paper.

"We have followed the business of ex changing money in Wall street for the last ten years, and at no period during that time have the average rates of discount been so low as at present."-Thompson's

How to Whisper Away Warts .- "Put your mouth close to the wart, and tell it 166 19 in a whisper that if it will not go away you will burn it out with caustic. If it loes not take the hint, be as good as your word.'

> ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHTENAW FOR A. D. 1845. A summary of the receipts and expendiures of the County of Washtenaw from Sept. 20, 1842 to Oct. 6, 1843:

County of Washtenaw in account with D. T. McCollum, County Treasurer.

Sept. 20, by balance in treasury on settlement, Oct. 20, by cash received for fines, 10 00 Nov. 20, by avails of uncurrent money sold Jan. 1843, by cash of N. H. Wing, Co. Treasurer, to balance 135 9 DR. 1849. Oct. 11, to paid county orders 110 19 " to jurors fee 1 00 Dec. 11 to treasurers salary to 225 00 Jan. 1843.

County of Washtenaw in account with N. H. Wing, Co. Treasurer. By cash, &c. received on State 13,252 57 and Co. taxes for 1842. By nonresident highway taxes in Augusta returned 55 57

By primary school money received for distribution, 2,346 1 By cash received of Co. Clerk 122 51 for jury fees 15,776 82 To balance paid D. T. McCollum late Treasurer 135 9

To paid county orders 3,218 98 " of circuit court To " of the Superintendants of the county poor 1,725 S7 To 5 per cent allowed collectors on taxes returned To paid interest on money bor-

Po paid State treasurer State tax To paid grand jurous fees To paid petit jurors fees To postage and expenses relating to tax returns and school

rowed to build jail,

Oct. 6, balance remaining in the treasury, 846 70

15,776 82 This balance of \$846 70 was specifically Total amount for State and Co. appropriated by the Supervisors and paid out

JAMES KINGSLEY, Deputy Treasurer.

Accounts allowed and appropriations made by the Board. Deputy Sheriff G. C. Page, fees in Court of special sessions Wm. R. Perry services as associate Judge

David Dixon, services as superintendent of Co. Poor J F Royce services as Deputy

for District Court,

A Voorhees services as justice in court of special sessions J. K. Wallace fees as Deputy Sheriff ty Sheriff,

Claims of county capvassers for 1842 ciate Judge

Geo F Rood, & Co. Book for Probate office C Clark services as associate Judge, Nathan Pierce and others services as a Court of special sessions stable

Edward Mundy salary as Prosecuting Attorney, N H Wing salary as County

Treasurer On account the Poor House For building and repairs on the Jail Lot

House O Arnold for Printing Thos M Ladd for printing Rufus Mathews services as superintendent of poor H Ticknor services as superin-

tendent of Poor E P Gardiner services and disbursements as County Clerk M. Porter services as justice in court of special sessions Darius Pierce services as witness in Circuit Court

William G Tuttle blacksmith-John Beedon services as Deputy Sheriff Sylvester Abel services as Jus-

C. B. Taylor services as Constable in Crim. caces E Wells services as Physician Wm R Perry services as associate Judge

Justus Norris services as Constable S G Sutherland services as Coroner

Alex Ewing services as witness at Coroners inques A Vandermark services as Deputy Sheriff A M. Gould, clerk's services, &c C Clark services as associate Judge J W Sprague services as con-

stable Gilbert Shattuck services as constable T North services as constable E E Clark fees as Justice in crim, cases A Doty services, &c as Jailor and Dep Sheriff C Goodale services as clerk, disbursements, &c. J B Crane articles furnished

Co by order of Sheriff To school dist. no. 6, in the Township ollyndon and dis. no. 2, in the Township of To dis. no. 8 in the township of Sharon

To dist. no. 10 in the township of Ypsilanti Expenses of Supervisors and for making Tax rolls J F Royce services as Deputy Sheriff Gilbert Shattuck services as Dep Sheriff P Slingerland services as Sheriff and Jailor Johnson Goodwill services as Justice in Crim cases,

William Rollo services as Deputy Sheriff L C Goodale services as Clerk in crim. cases, &c Alanson Doty services as Jailor Laseur services as Jailor Joseph Brickford services as Dep Sheriff John Lawrence services as Jus-

E W Morgan for services in the matter of rejected taxes by the Auditor General O Arnold for printing E W Morgan services for copying rolls in Detroit E P Gardiner services as Clerk pervisors

tice in crim. cases

4.838 80

390 60

1,279 22

office

Total amount for county expen-Amount of State tax,

Amounts allowed by the Judges of the Circuit | THE following indispensable family remedies pervisors.

Court on appeals from the Board of Su-To Sylvester Abel C. Clark, T North. 4 53 E E Clark, S Kilpatrick, 27 92

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ? WASHTENAW COUNTY:

February, A. D. 1844.

14 00

I hereby certify that the above is a true statement of the accounts audited by the Board of Supervisors of the said County, as appears from the journal of said Board at heir October session, A. D. 1845. Dated at Ann Arbor, this thirteenth day of

> E. P. GARDINER, Clerk Wash, Co

ANN ARBOR DEBATING SOCIETY

This society meets on every Saturday evening. The question for the next debate was given in the society by F. Jones, and read as follows:

Resolved, That birth, parentage and occupation, ought to have no influence on a man's character or reputation .-The gentlemen and ladies are respectfully invited to attend. J. T. 56 40

DIED,

In Ann Arbor on the 13th inst Asa L Smith in the 50th year of his age.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE. THE undersigned, having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, administrators on the estate of Asa L. Smith, late of said county, and having given bonds as required by law, hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make im mediate payment to them, and all persons having claims against said estate to present ther

roperly attested for adjustment.
SYRENA SMITH, Administratrix.
WILLIAM M. SINCLAIR, Administrator Ann Arbor, March 1, 1844. TO THE PUBLIC GENERALLY

AND TO SCHOOL INSPEC-TORS IN PARTICULAR. THE maps of several counties, and the map of the State, by the State Goologist, wil

The Massachusetts School Libraries are on hand, and I have commenced distributing them to the towns. I shall visit every town in the State as soon as possible, beginning with Lenawee; and then next in order, Jackson, Calhoun and Ingham Counties, for the purpose of selling the maps and those excellent school libraries, and various other good school books, and libraries. and various other good school books, and libra books. School inspectors will please have their money ready.

P. S.—Editors throughout the State who will

give the above two insertions shall have each t elegant map of the State or something that wil Several towns have resolved to raise all the money allowed by law, and continue to do suntil their libraries contain as many volumes a

here are children in their respective towns. 'Go thou and do likewise JONATHAN LAMB. Ann Arbor, Feb. 16, 1844.

BINGHAM & CHAPMAN FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, GRO-CERIES, S.c. AT THE RAIL-ROAD DEPOT, GRASS LAKE, MICH. I. H. BINGHAM. G. CHAPMAN

43-3m.

NEW BOOK STORE. (ANN ARBOR, LOWER TOWN.) THE Subscriber has just received a general assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS, such as are in use in Common Schools in this State S2 46 toge her with a variety of Religious, Scientific

and Miscellaneous works, such as Quarto Bibles, Polyglot & Common, do. Pocket
Edition, Family, de. School, do. Pocket Testaments, 3 sizes, Prayer Books, 4 sizes, The
Psalmist, a new Baptist Hymn Book,
Methodist Hymn Book, Watts' Psalms
and Hymn Annuals for 1844 Com and Hymns, Annuals for 1844, Cow-pers Poems, Ossiens, do Camp-bells, do. Burns', do. Milton's Works, Scott's Works, Al-

3 51

22 88

9 69

114 85

35 37

52 31

1 46

5 45

500 00

4 50

93 21

75 00

5 00

\$4,500 00

4,605 14

bums, Tales of a Grandfa-ther, Scott's Napoleon, Beantiful New Year's Presents, View of all Religions. Mothers Friend, Fireside Piety, Gem Gems

Meditation on Prayer, a valuable work, Th Task, Berquins Works. Christian. Baptist, Church, Washingtonian and Farmers' Almanacs, Boston Academy. cred Lyre and Manhattan Collection Singing Books,

Blank Day

Ledgers, Jour-Blotters, Justices' Dockets. Toy Bibles, Prin ers. 100 kinds Song Books, 20 kinds. and various other Books, together with Wafers, Sealing Wax, Ink, Quills, Steel Pens, Letter Paper, (an excellent article,) and amon. Cap Paper, Ink Stands, Lead Pen-

Books,

cils, Drawing Pencils. B. B. & H. B. and Prepared India Rubber.

All of which will be sold at Detroit prices fo The subscriber has made his arrange ents so that almost anything in the line of Books and Stationary which is not on hand can be furnished at a short notice. He intends to make the sale of Books a permanent business and will therefore do what he can to keep his assortment good. Don't forget the place, Ann Arbor, Lower Village, nearly opposite the

January 8, 1844.

WOOL AND WOOLEN CLOTHS. I will exchange woolen cloths of every width and quality for wool, to be delivered in May or June, or after shearing time. My stock of cloth is complete, quality good, prices low, &c. F. DENISON. Ann Arbor, February 1st, 1843. N. B. It is important that wool be done up in

WM. R. PERRY.

when asked. APPLES, BY the Barrel, for sale by C. J. GARLAND. Ann Arbor, Upper Town, Jan. 17, '44.

good order, and any information will be given

November 18, 1843. FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!! G. D. Hill, Agent of the Ætna Insurance Co. will insure property against loss of damage by Fire on reasonable terms.

of SuStore, in Ann Arbor, where none will be sold unless known to be of the best kind and no counterfeit article ever offered, patent medicine nvariably procured of the original inventor or

his regular successor:

IF No family should be a week without these 10 18 remedies. El

BALDNESS.

BALDINESS.

Balm of Co'umbia, for the Hair, which will stop it if falling out, or restore it on bald places, and on children make it grow rapidly, or on those who have lost the hair from any cause.

ALL VERMIN that infest the heads of children in schools, are prevented or killed by it at once. Find the name of COMSTOCK on it or never try it. Remember this always.

PILES, &c. are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the only true Hays' Linand every thing relieved by it that admits of an outward application. It acts like a charm. Use

RHEUMATISM AND LAMENESS posiively cured: all shrivelled muscles and limbs are restored, in the old or young, by the Indian Veg-tible Elicir and Nerce and Bone Liniment-but ever without the name of Comstock & Co. on

KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE will eradieate all WORMS in children or adults with a crtainty quite estonishing. TOOTH DROPS. KLINKS-cures effectually. Ann Arbor, Feb. 5, 1844.

TO THE VICTOR BELONG THE SPOILS."

A LTHOUGH many preparations in the form of "POPULAR MEDICINES," have been before the public, claiming to give relief none have so well answered the purpose as Dr. SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES. "COUGH LOZENGES"

cure the most obstinate cases of Cough in a few hours. They have cured a large number of per-sons who have been given up by their physicians and friends, and many who have been reduced and friends, and many who have been readeded to the verge of the grave by spitting blood. Consumption and Hectic Fever, by their use have had the rose of health restored to the haggard cheek, and now live to speak forth the praises of this invaluable medicine. Dr. Sher-

"WORM LOZENGES"

have been proved in more than 400,000 cases to be infallible, in fact, the only certain Worm de-stroying medicine ever discovered. Children will eat them when they cannot be forced to take any other medicine, and the benefit derived from e administration of medicine to them in this form is great beyond conception. They never been known to fail. Dr. Sherman's

"CAMPHOR LOZENGES," relieve Hendache, Nervous Sick-headache, Pal-pitation of the Heart, and sickness in a very few minutes. Dr. Sherman's "POOR MAN'S PLASTER"

s acknowledged by all who have ever used it to e the best strengthening Plaster in the world, and a sovereign remedy for pains and weakness in the back, lours, side, breast, neck, limbs, joints, rheumatism, lumbago, &c. Be careful to procure the above and all other medicines of Maynard's, and you will be sare there will be no mistake in quantity or charge.
W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD.

Ann Arbor, February 5, 1844. Wichigan Book Store.

142 JEFFERSON AVENUE-DETROIT. THE public are informed that very large additions have been made to this establishment during the post summer, and recently, em-pracing a very extensive assortment of works in the various departments of Science and Litera-ture, Morals, and Religion; and also, a most complete stock of Letter and Foolscap Paper. Stationary articles, Classical and School Books; Blank work, &c. &c. all of which are offered to the public wholesale or retail, as cheap as

can be had at any Bookstore west of New York The assortment of Juvenile Books is very large and well worth the attention of parents and others, who may wish to put good books into the bands

Family Bibles-a great variety; Pocket do; Prayer Books, fine and common; Psalms and Hymns, various collections: Ursuline Manual, Catholic Piety, Flowers of Piety, Christian Sacifice, Christian Guide, Catholic Melodies, &c.

Books for Libraries, in substantial bindings, may be found here in great abundance.

Ladies Albums, u fine assortment; Portfolios, with and without locks; fine editions of the Poets, large & small, Dissected Maps Battle Doors. Birds. &c &c.

Please call and examine. C. MORSE. January 14, 1844.

> B. DEAN'S CELEBRATED

CHEMICAL PLASTER. THE following is one from among the nu merous restimonials from persons of the highest respectability, which the proprietors have

LETTER FROM JOHN S. CARTER. Druggist and Apothecary Erie, Pa. dated July

2nd, 1840.

Messes. H. Harris & Co.—Gentlemen: In reply to your favor of the 1st instant, it affords me pleasure to state, that I have during the last three years sold many dozens of E. Dean's Chemical Plaster, and it has almost universally given satisfaction to the purchasers. It has done wonders to my certain knowledge both in Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism. An years remarked to me that he had expended more than thirty dollars with doctors without benefit, when he was directed to try the plaster, from one box of which he says he received more relief than from all his physicians. The plaster has also given good satisfaction in Fever Sores

and Inflammation of the Eyes. I could say more, but the bearer of this is waiting. Respectfully yours, JOHN S. CARTER. For the diseases in which this Plaster is ap icable, see advertisement in another column

Dean's Chemical Plaster is for sale in Ann Arbor, (Lower Town,) by
J. H. LUND, and
W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, \ Upper CHRISTIAN EBERBACH, Town 49-1y

Stray Cattle. CAME into the enclosure of the Subscriber, living near Foster's Mills, in Scio, on or about the 1st of December last,

ONE LIGHT RED STEER, some white stripes on him, and left horn a little lopped, and is about four years old. Also, TWO STAGS.

One is red, with a white face; the other dark red, mixed with brindle, and supposed to be about three years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

JOHN FULLER. Scio, January 29, 1844.

Seeds. WANTED.—Twenty-Five pounds Long Blood, Large Red, and White Sugar Beet Seed, and Twenty pounds Cucumber

Seed, for which a liberal price will be paid in oods, if delivered soon.

Also, Twenty bushels Red and White Onons, delivered in April next, and Twenty bushels Red and Blood Beets. S. B. NOBLE. Ann Arbor, Feb. 8, 1844.

BLANK DEEDS, MORTGAGES, EXE-CUTIONS, SUMMONSES, &c. &c

IT SIGNAL OFFICE. IN

14 71 of Court and Board of Su-To school money distributed 2,456 17 PAID for WHEAT and TIMOTHY SEED To old school tax due Scio 45 80 C. J. GARLAND. Interest on loar from Superin-To repetition in tax returns Ann Arbor, Upper Town, Jan. 17. '44. tendent of Public Instruction, To Treasurer's salary to Oct. 1, William McCormick for Book Attention Ladies. SPINNING WHEELS, QUILL WHEELS REELS and SPOOLS, for sale by cases for Register and Clerk's 14,930 12 C. J. GARLAND.

PETERS' PILLS. TRUTH HAS PREVAILED. PETERS' Vegetable Pills have now been ter years before the public. During that period they have obtained a celebrity unparalleled in the history of the most popular medicines which have ceded them or have followed in their track. The happy combination of vegetable ingredients to which these pills owe their efficacy, is the result of years of earnest study and experiment, directed by long previous experience in the properties of medical substances, the pathology of disease, the nature and modus operandi of the various flaids which minister to the support and sustenance of the human body, and organization that the substance of the nature was prepared, modified and sustenance of the human body, and organization, by which those finids are prepared, modified and distributed. The triumph of skill, and patient experiment has been complete. Throughout the length and breadth of our land, in British America and the West Indies, and on the continent of Europe, the carative virtues of Peter's Vege table Pills, are gratefully acknowledged. They may be called THE medicine PAR EXCELLENCE, of the Southern States. Their consumption south of the Potomac, is enormous, and continually on of the Potomac, is enormous, and continually on the increase. No other pill "goes down" there, however sugared over with hired puffs and home

manufactured certificates.

Peters' Vegetable Pills may be termed a universal medicine, for there is searcely any detrangement or obstruction of the organs and functions of the human machine which they will not alleviate or remove when administered in the early stages of congestion of the stomach or bowels, they speedily relax those organs, reduce the attendant fever, and restore the sufferer to health. Containing no trritating or drastic substances, their exhibition is never followed by that protestation of the bodily powers which characterize the operation of most other exhibities, and they may be administered without the slightest lear of producing local inflammation, so frequently caused by the purgent compositions vended by the quacks and charlatans of the day.

In almost all stages of disease, Peters' Vegetable Pills will be found of beneficial effect, but

they should always be resorted to when the first symptom makes its appearance. The conquest of the complaint will then be easy and immediate. In billious disorders, remittant or intermitate. In billious disorders, remittant of mermittant faver, dispapsia, dysentery, cholera, chohe, diarhea, dropsy, sour or feeted eructations, enlargement of the spleen, sick headache, all complaints growing out of imperfector too rapid digestion, torpor of the bowels, female obstructions, habitual costiveness, and all other diseases in which a purgative medicine is proper, Peters' Vegetable Pills will be found univalled in the speed, certainty and gantleness of their operation.

tion.

It is asked upon what principle these extraordinary effects are produced? We reply that Peters Vegetable Pill acts as a purifier of the blood, by purifying the chyle and other fluids of which blood is composed. Chyle is a milky fluid deposited by the digestive matter on the coats of the intestines; and which when combined with the billiary secretion, is conveyed into the velus and becomes the principle of life. This medicine acts directly upon the chyle from which it expels all norid particles, and al. from which it expels all acrid particles, and al, cleanses the juices and fluids before the chemical change takes place which fits them for the immediate purposes of vitality. This is beginning at the beginning. To embue the streams of life th health, it is necessary to purify them at

Such is the radical mode in which this medicine performs its cures. Testimonials which would fill volumes (many of them from high scientific authority) are its vouchers, and it is used in the practice of the first Physicians here

and abroad.

For sale by F. J. B. Crane, W. S. A. J. W. Maynard, J. H. Lund, Harris, Partridges & Co. S. P. & J. C. Jewett, Davidson & Becker, H. Becker, Christian Eberbaeh, G. Grenville, D. D. Waterman, C. J. Garland, E. T. Williams, Ann Arbor; George Warner & Co., D. C. Waitwood, J. Millard & Son. N. H. Wing. Dexters M. Jackson, Leoni; Paul Raymond, Jackson; Brotherson & Kief, Manchester; D. Keys, Clinton; D. S. Haywood, Saline; Stone, Habcock & Co., Ypsilanti; Scattergood & Co. Plymenth; Pierre Teller and T. H. Eaton & Co. Detroit; also in Adrian, Tecumseh, Brooklyn, Detroit; also in Adrian, Tecumseh, Brooklyn, Pontiac, Chicago, and almost every where else. Ann Arbor, Jan. 15, 1844. 27-1y

FASHIONABLE

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT. R. WALKER would announce to his ned by two of the best establish United States, on the first of the present month, after the kinds of goods and lashions for the season had become permanently established, which is beautifully illustrated by two of the most splendid fashion plates ever presented to this communty. Any gentlemen who wish to have the "smon pune," can find it here furnished at a season when there can be no mistake as to what is or is not fashionable. Gentlemen, please call and examine for yourselves, and if we cannot exhibit something that will satisfy you that the style of goods and fashion of garments are charts and of goods and lashion of garments are chaste and beautiful, then we are much mistaken.

Mr. Walker would take this opportunity to re-turn his sincere thanks to all who have hithero

favored him with their parronage, and hopes he has given general satisfaction. All who feel disposed to have an easy, at the same time a fash ionable garment, can be gratified by calling at the shop of J. D. Irish, one door south of Beach of himselt and customers he has located for the season, where all demands in his line will be ex-ecuted with nearness and despatch, on reasonable terms for cash or country produce, but positively no eredit.
N. B. Cutting done, and warranted to fit if

properly made up. October 11, 1843. 27-tf.

Bristol's Sarsaparilla. THIS valuable medicine so justly celebrated as a certain cure for Scrofula or Kings Evil, or any disease arising from impurity of the blood, has become so well known as to need no blood, has become so well known as to need no blood. publication of the numerous certificates now in our possession, of the extraordinary cures lately performed by it, but fearing there may be some persons affected who have been gulled by using the imitations got up by others, we would respectfully request them to call on us and satisfy themselves of its many cures in similar cases .-By purchasing of us they can rely upon the gen uneness of the article, which they should be careful to do, as we are told there is a spurious article of the same name for sale in this vicinity. Be careful to observe that "Bristol's Extract of Sarsaparilla, Buffalo," is stamped upon the bottles, and "C. C. Bristol" written in his own hand over the Cork.

W.S. & J. W. MAYNARD.

Ann Arbor, Dec. 25, 1843.

"FREE LABOR."

MARCUS STEVENS & SAMUEL ZUG,

HAVE taken the rooms in the lower end of the White Block, directly opposite the Mi chigan Exchange, where they will keep an ex-

CABINET WARE

of every kind, quality, and description, of their own manufacturing, and warranted to be as fash, ionable, good, and cheap as can be had West of New York. Purchasers are requested to call and examine our extensive assortment before buying Any article of Furniture made to order, and UPHOLSTERING done in all ts various

branches, and at the shortest notice. CHAIRS, LOOKING GLASSES, AND WILLOW WARE; also, Mahogany iBoards and Veneers—as cheep as the cheapest WANTED,

In exchange, CHERRY, WALNUT, AND MAPLE LUMBER, &c. &c. &c.
STEVENS & ZUG
Detroit, April 17, 1843. 51-3m

Wesleyan Hymn Books, JUST received and for sale by G. BECKLEY. Ann Arbor. Nov. 18, 1843.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, OF superior quality, just printed and for Sale at this Office. Ann Arbor, Nov. 2, 1843.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

STAPLE AND FAMEYS DRY GOODS

Thr. Subscribers keep constantly on hand a large and choice stock of DRY GOODS BOOTS AND SHOES, DRY GROCER IES, Se. See which have been selected with care, and are of the newest styles and best quali-As they are determined not to be ties. As they are determined not to be under-sold, they solicit the patronage of those wishing to purchase.

THE CHEMICAL PLASTER is an import-ant remedy for those who are afflicted with Among other things too numerous to ment they have a large and excellent assortment of

DRILLINGS, SHEETINGS. SUMMER STUFFS. CALICOES FULLED CLOTHS, SATINETS. BROAD CLUTHS, CASSIMERES, LINENS, MUSLINS, GAMBROONS, CAMBRICS,

HANDKERCHIEFS, &c. &c. Bonnet Ribbons, a very beautiful assortment. Shands, Broche, Silk, and Thibet, of the

Parasols: of all kinds, qualities, and prices. Hose and Hulf Hose, Cotton and Worsted Bonnets, Leghorn, Tuscan and Straw. The above assortment of GOODS will be sold cheap, or cheaper than can be purchased in

Wool, Potash, Flour, and all kinds of PRODUCE will be received in

ABBOTT & BEECHER, July, 12, 1843. (12-if.) Detroit

PAINTING.

T. LAMBERT,

BEGS leave to inform the inhabitants of Ann Arber, and the surrounding country, that having located himself in the Lower Village, with the view of carrying on the bove business in all its branches, (some which are HOUSE, SIGN and ORNAMENTAL PAINTING, GILDING and GLAZING, GRAINING, imitation of all Woods, MARBLEIZING, TRANSPARENCIES, BANNERS, &c. respectfully solicits a share of public patron-age, as his prices shall be low to conform to he times and his work done in the best man-

T. L. would say to Farmers that he is par-ticularly desirous to attend to their calls, as produce is the best kind of pay. Ann Arbor, Lower Town, March 6, 1843. 45.—1y.

NEW GOODS!!

HAVING retired, not from business, but to the old stand of G. Ward, I will self GOODS Cheap. My stock is entirely new, and embraces a good variety, well selected, and he goods cannot fail to satisfy those who wish

I have spent most of the summer and part of the full, in New England, where the Goods are made, and I have been able to purchase such goods as I wanted; and at such prices, as will enable me to sell them about as low as they have been sold in New York, from Jobbing Houses during this season. Especially I can sell

Woolen Cloths, om the coarsest to superfine, 3-4 & 6-4 Cloths.

atinetts, Cassimeres, &c. &c. at low prices.
More: I have on hand a good stock of Combs,
hread. Pins, Needles. &c. &c. which I can, nd will sell to auy, who wish to buy by the mantity at very low rates. I will take ASHES and BLACK SALTS, or PEARLASH at my Asheryr and will sell SAL ERATUS in quantities to suit purchasers.

TERMS.—Cash, Produce, or good Credit.

I am, Gentlemen and Ladics,
Respectfully yours,
F. DENIS E. DENISON Ann Arbor, Upper Town, Nov. 7, 1813. N. B. Cash paid for FLOUR, or Pot and Pearlash, or advanceed on the same and sold m usual. TAW 20 4 29-tf.

TAILORING

WILLIAM WILKINSON CLAIMS the attention of the inhabitants of Ann Arbor and the surrounding country, and informs them he has located homself the J. R. WALKER would announce to his friends and the public in general, that he is now in the receipt of the fall and winter fashions for 1843-4, which have been settled and always on hand to wait on those who wish to the call. The farmers are supplying the call. The farmers are supplying the call. always on hand to wait on those who wish to oblige him with a call. The farmers are sure to be suited with good comfortable fits. All who are more fashionably inclined can be accommodated, having received the latest Fashions for Fall

Cutting done on the shortest notice, and war-ranted to fit if made up by experienced hands. Ann Arbor, Oct. 1, 1843. 23-tf.

500,000 Feet PINE LUMBER. THE subscribers offer for sale, Five hundred Thousand Feet SEASONED

PINE LUMBER, which has been put up in the best possible manner, and is of every quality and thickness. Persons wishing to purchase Lumber that is fit ner. and is of every quality and thickness. Per-sons wishing to purchase Lumber that is fit for immediate ase, will do well to give us a call,

HAZELTON & PATERSON. Formerly Agents for Beach & Co. Flint, January 22, 1844. 40-6m.

FASHIONA BE

HAT STORE.

W. BARNUM, would respectfully inform country that he has constantly on hand a valuae assortment of

Hats, Caps, Furs &c. which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms at No. 75, Jefferson Avenue.

GENTLEMEN and LADIES from abroad on visit the City will do well to give him a call be Detroit, Nov. 10th, 1843.

Estray Oxen. CAME into the inclosure of the subscriber on or about the sixth of November last, a pair of

STRAY OXEN. One is a spotted red and white—the other red, and had on a small bell. They were partly shod—judged to be 10 or 12 years old. The said Oxen have been duly entered on the Town Book, and appraised according to the law.

ADAMS J. CUSHING.

Webster, Jan. 5, 1844.

38–8w

MRS. BUFFINGTON

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies of Ann Arbor and its vicinity, that she has just reeived her latest Patterns for Hats, Caps, Cloaks ud Dresses; and she respectfully invites them to call and examine for themselves. She like-wise renders them her sincere thanks for their cronage for the past year, and begs a continue non. Her establishment will be found midway between the Upper and Lower Town.

Ann Arbor, Nov. 2, 1843.

SALERATUS.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL by December 20, 1843. F. DENISON. 35-tf.

STONE-WARE.

OF Eastern manufacture, for sale cheap, Wholesale or Retail, by F. DENISON.

CASH paid for TALLOW, by C. J. GARLAND. Ann Arbor, Upper Town, Jan. 22, '44. 4

CANDLES, BY the Box, for sale by C. J. GARLAND. Ann Arbor, Upper Town, Jan. 17, '44.

E. DEAN'S CELEBRATED CHEMICAL PLASTER.

The most effectual remedy yet discovered for Rheumatism, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Inflammation in the Eyes, Swelled Throat in Scarlet Fever, Quinsey,

chronic and inflammatory complaints, by its cas-ing pain, counteracting inflammation, and giving speedy relief by its active, strengthening, and dyne, diaphoretic and counterirmant propertiesin effectual remedy for Chronic and Imflammator an enectual remeay for Caronic and Imministratory Ribeumatism, Ague in the Breast, Scalds, Burns, Bruises, Scrofula, Ulcers, Old Sores of almost every description. Cankered and Swelled Throat arising from Scarlet Fever, Felons, White Swellings, Chilbiains, &c. Persons suffering from Liver Complaints, Pulmonary diseases, Inflammation of the Lungs, with pain in the side, back or limbs, will find relief by the use of this Plaster. In all cases it may be used with perfect Th

put up in boxes at fifty cents and one dollar our country.
each, with full directions accompanying each box.

Manufactured and sold whatesale by H. HAR-RIS & CO.. Ashtabula, Ohio, sole proprietors to whom all orders should be addressed. Sole also by their Agents throughout the country.

IFA liberal discount made to dealers and phy-

For testimonials and certificates from persons of the highest respectibility, who have used the Chemical Plaster, see another column of this pa-

per.
For sale by the following Agents in Michigan:
H. W. Rood, Niles,
J. C. Larrimere. "
C. Skanahan, Edwardsburgh.
Wm. O. Ausin, White Pigeon.
Isaac Benham, Jrl, Conataning.
Danl. L. Kimberly, Schoolcraft.
H. B. Huston, & F. March, ir P M Kalamazoo.
James W. Cuthren, P. M. Galesburgh.
T. L. Bolkcom, P. M. Battle Creek,
James M. Parsons, P. M. Marshall.
Paul Raymond, Druggist, Jackson.
Wm. Jackson, P. M. Leoni.
Hale and Smith, Grass Lake.

Hale and Smith, Grass Lake.
John C. Winans, Sylvan,
J Millerd & Son, Dexter.
Thomas P. May, Jr. Plymouth,
Perin & Hall, Northville,

Mend & McCarthy, Farmington, Peter Van Every, Franklin, Julius Dean, Pontinc, Mack & Sprague, Rochester;
James Stephens, Utica,
E. C. Gallup, Mt. Clemens,
G. & J. G. Hill,
John Owen & Co. (Detroit.
Dr. Thos. M. Sweeny, Dearbornville,

E. Samson. Ypsilanti,
J. H. LUND,
W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD,
CHRISTIAN EBERBACH,

Ann Arbor.

ATTENTION

TUST received at the General Depot, for the sale of Clothiera Stock, Machinery, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c., No. 139. Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, the following large, well assorted, and enrefully selected stock, wiz:

100 bbls. St. Domingo Logwood, Cut, 5 Tons "in Stick, 5 Tons ... Tons Tustic, Cut,

5 Tons - " " "
50 bbls. Nic. Wood, Chipped,
50 " Lima Wood, "
30 " Red Wood, " 1 120 11 Ground Camwood,

10 " Quercitron Bark, 500 lbs. Nütgalls, 10 Cases Extract of Logwood, 300 lbs. Lac Dye, 2 Ceroons Spanish Indigo, 300 lbs. Sumac Sicily,

3 Casks Madder,
3 Casks Blue Vitriol,
5 Casks Alum,
2 Barrels Red Tartar.

2 Barrels Cteam Tartar, 3 Carboys Aqua Fortis, 5 "Oil Vitriol, 3 "Muriatic Acid, #500 lbs. Virdigris, Teasels, Twine, Copper Kettles, all sizes,

Parson's Shearing Machines, Curtis "
Screws and Press Plates,
Cranks, Press Paper, Steel Reeds,
Worsted Harness, Tenter Hooks,
Emery, all No's., Olive Oil,

Clothiers' Jacks, Sattinett Warp, Clothiers' Brushes, Shuttles, Pickers, Card Cleaners, &c. &c. The above, with a variety of other articles be-origing to the trade, have been purchased this ammer by the subscribers from Manufacturers

and First Hands in the New York, Thiladelphi and Boston Markets, and every thing having re-ceived his personal inspection, he can with the utmost confidence offer them to purchasers as the our Clothiers and Manufacturers leaving State to make their purchases, he would merely say to the trade, CALL, examine the goods and ascertain prices before you say you can buy

cheaper any where else.

He is also prepared to contract for CARDING MACHINES made in this State or East.

PIERRE TELLER,

Sign of the Golden Mortar, 139, Jefferson Avenue,

1843.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

A. VEDE BEEFER, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER. SMART'S BLOCK,

157 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT. Keeps constantly for sale a complete assortment of Miscellaneous, School and Classical Books; Letter and Cap Paper, plain and ruled, Quills, Ink, Sealing Wax, Cuttery, Wrapping Paper, Priat-ing Paper, of all sizes; and Book, News and Can-ister Ink, of va-

BLANK BOOKS, Full and half bound, of every variety of Ruling, MEMORANDUM BOOKS, &c. To Merchants, Teachers, and others, buying in quantities, a large discount made.

SABBATH SCHOOL & BIBLE SOCIETY DEPOSITOR CHARLES H. STEWART, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND furnished them by farmers and others the past

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY. JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT.

DR. OSGOOD'S INDIA CHOLAGOGUE.

A MONG the most valuable qualities of the medicine, is its restoring influence upon constitutions impaired and injured by previou ttacks of billious fever, or fever and ague; of y a long residence in those climates, which produce them. There are many constitutions which become gradually undermined by a miasmal in fluence, without even a day's actual confinement. In such cases, the Cholagogue acts like a charm—the sallow complexion, loss of appetite, languor, weariness and depression of spirits, with other unpleasant symptoms which render life a burden, all yield to this remedy when faithfully used according to the directions of the accompanying pamphlet. It is entirely a vegetable preparation, and may be taken with perfect safety under all circumstances of the system.

For sale by

W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD,

sole Agent, fer Ann Arbor and vicinity.

VICTORY AT LAST!

The Fever and Ague used up--Dr. Banister's Pills

DR. BANISTER'S CELEBRATED FEVER AND AGUE PILLS. PURELY VEGETABLE .- A sa'e, speedy, and sure remedy for fever and ague, dum ague, chill fever, and the billious diseases peculiar to new coun-

These pills are designed for the affections of the liver and other inter-E. DEAN'S CHEMICAL PLASTER is nal organs which attend the diseases of the new and miasmatic portions of

The unparalleled success that has attended the use of these pills, induces the proprietor to believe that they are superior to any remedy ever offered sold to the public for the above diseases.

They are purely VEGETABLE and perfectly harmless, and can be taken by any person, male or female with perfect safety. The pills are prepared in two separate boxes, marked No. 1, and No. 2.

and accompanied with full directions. A great number of certificates might be procured in favor of this medicine, but the proprietor has thought fit not to insert them, in as much as he depends upon the merits of the same for its reputation.

The above pill is kept constantly on hand by the proprietor and can be had at wholesale or retail at the Store of J. Beckley & Co., Ann Arbor, Lower Town.

Orders from the country promptly attended to.

January 17, 1844.

L. BECKLEY, Proprietor.

TUTHE PEOP

UST received at the Farmers' and Mechanics' Store, a general assortment of Fancy and staple

DRY GOODS.

Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c. &c. which will be sold cheap and for ready pay only.

C. J. GARLAND. Ann Arbor, Upper Town, Nov. 20, 1843.

N. B. As usual, any Goods purchased of him not giving satisfaction in price and quality, the purchaser has the privilege to return them and receive back his money.

C. J. GARLAND,

LOWER TOWN

ESSRS. DAVIDSON & BECKER, have just received from New York a large and splendid asceived from New York a large and splendid assortment of Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS.

Also, a large quantity of Dry Groceries, Crockery, Shelf Hardware, Nails, Boots and Shoes, Men's and Boy's Caps, Paints, Dye Stuffs, and Medicines, &c. &c. &c.

which they will sell lower than has ever before been offered in this place.

For particulars call at their Store, No. 3, Brown's Block, (formerly occupied by H. Becker.) The highest Market price will be paid in Goods for most kinds of Produce. Remember that they will not be undersold.

Ann Arbor, Lower Town, Nov. 13, 1843.

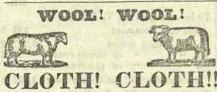
RAIL ROAD

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the friends of Temperance, and the public generally, that the above named House, former-ly known as the Temperance Hotel, and situated on the corner of Michigan avenue and Washing-ton street, near the Central Railroad Depot, having undergone thorough repairs and very great additional improvements, is now ready for the re-ception of all those who may favor him with a principal call. The accommodations, in every respect, are not inferior to any Temperance House in the country, and every attention will be given to such as bestow their patronage upon this lauda-

ble enterprise.

N. B. Carriages always in readiness to convey passengers to and from Boats and Cars.
WM. CHAMP. Detroit, May 9, 1843.



THE Subscribers would inform the Public A that persons having wool to be manufactured, can have it done at their Manufactory withseason is nearly completed, and will be finished within a few days. We have manufactured cloth this season for about one hundred and twenty-five customers, to whom we have reason to believe, we have given general satisfaction.-With this encouragement, we hope for future

patronage.

Half the cloth the wool will make, or 37% cents per yard. We will also exchange Cloth for Wool on recsonable terms. Wool sent by Rail Road to Scio will be properly attended to. SAMUEL W. FOSTER & CO.

JOB PRINTING, OF all kinds neatly executed at the Signa. Office, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Books Ramphets Circulars Handbills, &c. will be printed to order, at any time, with the utmost accuracy.

Orders by mail promptly filled.

Seio, Washtenaw Co., Dec. 25, 1843.

RAIL ROAD HOTEL. BY 1843. PATRICK & ANDREWS.

OPPOSITE THE WESTERN AND NORTHERN RAIL ROAD DEPOTS, DETROIT, MICH.

THE above Hotel has been greatly enlarged A and fitted up in a style equal to any public house in Detroit, for comfort and convenience. Its location is in a healthy and pleasant part of being situated on the Public Square. the city, being situated on the Public Square, and in the immediate vicinity of the Central and Northern Rail Roads, and convenient to the

STAGE ROUTES diverging to the different parts of the State. THAVELERS wishing to take the Cars or Boats cannot find a more convenient place than this

being near the Cars on both Rail Roads, and in immediate connection with the Boats. The Proprietors assure the public, that no pains will be spared to furnish their TABLE with the best the Market affords, and their customers with every attention in their power, requi

CARRIAGES & BAGGAGE WAGONS always in readiness to convey Passengers to and from the Boats and Cars free of charge. TERMS-75 cents per day, or 25 cents per

PATRICK & ANDREWS.

LEATHER. THE undersigned has just received from the Manufacturer, and will continue to be supplied with a General Assortmentment of EAST-ERN TANNED LEATHER, which he wil decidedly Low Prices, for CASH or

He will continually have on hand Spanish and Slaughter SOLE LEATHER,

f Light, Middle and Heavy Weights; Upper Lenther, Oak and Hemlock Tanned Calf Skins, Patna and Slaughter Kips, Harness and Bridle Leather, Bindings, White and Colored Linings. Shoe Thread, &c.

All persons desirous of purchasing are requested to call at the ONE STORY BRICK BUILDING, No. 39, Woodward Avenue, and examine the quality and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B. The highest Market Price will be paid in CASH FOR HIDES.
J. D. BALDWIN.
Detroit, Nov. 13, 1843.
29-6m.

SAL ERATUS. WHOLESALE and Retail, by H. BECKER. Ann Arbor, Aug. 2, 1843.

ABBOT & BEECHER. DETROIT WHOLESALE

RETAIL DALERS IN DOMESTIC STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

JUST received a larger Stock than ever of Heavy Brown Sheetings, Shirtings and Drill-ings, Bleached Goods, Calicoes, Apron Checks, Baggings, Burlaps, Diapers, Crath, Muslin, Fustians, Mole Skins, Sattinets, Sheep's Gray Cloth, Buckskin Cloth, Fancy Cassimeres, Wolverine

Coatings, Alapaca Lustre, Changeable Stripe Do. Fancy Alapines, Crape Oclaines, India Cloth, Mousian Do Laines, Parisians, Chusans, Shawls, Rob
Roys, Cardinals, Damask
Shawls, Black, Blue Black, Brown,
and Blue Broad Cloths, Felt and Pilot
Over Coatings, Blankets, Flannels, and Superio

BEAVER CLOTHS,

Coffee, Rice and Tobacco. ive us a Call before Buying.

WANTED. POT ASH, WOOL AND FLOUR, For which we will pay the highest prices either in CASH or GOODS, at the

CHEAPEST CASH PRICES, No. 144, Jefferson Avenue, Corner Bates Street

Detroit, Nov. 13, 1843. 29-tf.

TO CLOTHIERS. MANUFACTURERS AND MER-CHANTS.

THE subscribers are now receiving, at their stores, 188 Jefferson Avenus, and corner of Randolph and Woodbridge streets, Detroit, a arge and general stock of DYE-WOODS AND DIE-STUFFS.

35 tons Logwood, Γustic, Limewood, Nicar ragua, Hypernic Wood, in the stick, 130 bbls. ground Camwood, 150 do Fustic do Logwood, do Redwoods, 100 do Alum,

6 hhds Copperus, 4 do Blue Vitriol. 4 pipes Ombre and Crop Madders, prime,
500 lbs. Extract Logwood.
600 do Bengal, Midras and Caraccas Indigo,
300 do Blue Nutgalls, (Alleppo,)
250 do Powdered Curcuma,
200 do Verdigris,
10 Corbono Oil Vittical

10 Carboys Oil Vitriol,
6 do Aqua Fortis.
4 do Spirits Sea Salts,
4 do Nitrie Acid, 2 cases Lac Dye, 300 lbs. Banquo Tin, 250 do Cream Tartar,

500 do Quereciron Bark. Together with a complete assortment of all the Pless Papers, Tenzies, Brushes, Jacks, Tent Hooks, Dye Kettles, Pickers, Burling Irons, Nippers, Prussiate of Pot-ash, Sal Amoniac, Sal Soda,

Sugar of Lead, Steel Reeds, Card Cleaners,

MACHINE CARDS

and the celebrated "LEICESTER MACHINE CARDS," decidedly the best in use.

THEO. H. EATON, & CO. April 11, 1843. CLOCKS! CLOCKS!

THE subscriber having just received several cases of BRASS and WOOD CLOCKS, of various descriptions, is prepared to sell them Cheap for Cash. Also, a general assortment of JEWELRY,

onsisting in part of Gold Finger Rings, and Bosom Pins. Hearts and Crosses. Silver and Common Thimbles, Watch Chains and Keys, Pencil Cases: also, Spoons, Sugar Bowls, Butter Knives, Tooth and Hair Brushes, Pocket Books, Violin Strings, Needles, Pins, Hooks, Pins. Hooks,
and Eyes,
Spectacles, Fine
Combs, Dressing Combs,
Side Combs, Back Combs,
Pocket Combs, Water Paints.
Marking Cotton, Steel Pens, and
Tweasers, Snuff & Tobacco Boxes, Elastics, &c.
All of which will be sold as cheap as at any others of the sold and the

ablishment this side of New York. N. B. The subscriber thankful for so large a share of public patronage, still solicits a continuence of the same. CLOCKS AND WATCH. ES of every description repaired and warranted. Also, JEWELRY repaired on short notice. hop at his old stand directly opposite the Court

Ann Arbor, Nov. 6, 1843. C. BLISS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN READY MADE CLOTHING!!"

HALLOCK & RAYMOND WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Ann Arbor, and the State generally, that they have now on hand the LARGEST and CHEAPEST stock of

"READY MADE CLOTHING" be found at any establishment in this State, hich they are determined to sell at prices lower than were before offered, and they confidently invite all persons in want of "Ready Made Ctothing," visiting Dotroit, to call at their establishment, "Corner of Jefferson and Wood-

o 25 per cent cheaper than they can obtain them n any other way.

Also, a very choice selection of Broad Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,"

which they are prepared to manufacture to order in a superior manner and style not to be excelled in the City of New York or elsewhere. Gar-ments always warranted to fit and nlease or no

Also, a very heavy Stock of DOMESTIC CLOTHS. PILOT and BEA-VER CLOTHS, BELGIC CLOTHS, SAT-TINETS, WINTER TWEEDS, and every variety and description of goods suitable for gen-tlemen's wearing apparel, all of which shall be sold very low for cash, or exchanged for Produce at market prices at market prices.

All those wishing Bargains in any of the above articles are invited to call at the "FASHION.

ABLE CLOTHING EMPORIUM" of the subscribers, Cor. of Jefferson and Woodward Avenues, Detroit.

HALLOCK & RAYMOND.

Detroit Sept. 28, 1843

Detroit, Sept. 28, 1843.

A LL those indebted to the firm of J. Beck-Ley & Co. are requested to make payment 15-tf. immediately. Oct. 23, 1843.

YPSILANTI ACADEMY,

AND TEACHERS' SEMINARY H. H. GRIFFEN. PRINCIPAL. MR. CHAS. S. WOODARD, ASSISTANT,

THE next term of this institution will com-mence on Monday, Feb. 12, and continmence on Monday, reb. 12, and continue II weeks. While this school is equally open to all of both sexes, who wish to acquire a good education, particular attention will be given to those who are preparing to teach. The exclusive and uninterrupted attention of the principal will be given to impart a practical knowledge of the English branches. He deemiss

will be given to impart a practical knowledge of the English branches. He occupies about half an hour daily in lecturing, with the aid of the apparatus, minerals, or otherwise.

APPARATUS.—The Institution is furnished with Chemical, Philosophical, and Astronomical apparatus, Surveying Instruments, Geometrical solids, &c., to the amount of \$300; also, a good Cabinet of Minerals worth \$50.

Turtton in the common English branches, including Composition and Declamation from \$2,00 to \$3.50. In Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, History, Rheturic, Botany, Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, &c. from \$4,50 to \$5.00. Mezzotinto and Chinese or Theorem painting, \$3.00 each for 12 lessons, taught by Mrs. Griffen.

The unition is to be paid at the scalar and the second control of the second control o

Leather, Cotton Yarn, Tea, Sugar,
Coffee, Rice and Tobacco.
All of which Goods will be sold at the LOWEST PRICES that they can be bought for West
of New York City, and we wish our Friends to
give was Cell before Priving

BOARD, Including room and washing, from \$1,00 to \$1,50 per week; for further particulars inquire of the principal. Rooms can be hired cheap for scholars to board themselves.

Rev. I. M. Weaq, Rev. H. P. Powers, Rev. E. Crane, J. Fairchild, M. D., J. C. Allen, M. D. G. & E. M. Skinner, Esqrs, S. Murdock, have kindly consented to form a visiting committee. to be present at the Week reviews or tee, to be present at the Week reviews on Thursday, and at the public examination of the

Ypsilanti, Oct. 16, 1843.

WCODWORTH'S HOTL.

NORTHERN, EASTERN, AND SOUTHERN STAGE HOUSE. THE undersigned respectfully announces to the Public, that he is now the Proprietor of this well known establishment. The House

naving been thoroughly overhauled, and refuted n a manner calculated to promote the comfort of citizens and the travelling public. The house occupies an eligible position, on the corner of Woodbridge and Randolph streets, in a business part of the city.

Those who may honor him with their countenance, may be assured that no expense or attention in his power, will be spared, to make their scients in Detroit agreeable and satisfactory.

sojourn in Detroit agreeable and satisfactory.

[46-1y] S. D. WOODWORTH, BOOK BINDERY. AT THE PAPER MALL (LOWER TOWN) ANN ARBOR.

E BOOTH would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Ann After and vicinity that he continues the business of BOOK BINDING, at the old stand, in the Paper Mill. Old Books will be neatly rebound on short notice.

All kinds of RULING done to order.—
Country produce taken in payment.

April 19, 1843.

April 19, 1843.

THE TRUE PAIN EXTRACTOR SALVE, WHICH cures like a charm all BURNS by fire or water, and every external SORE, PAIN, INFLAMMATION, ACHE or ITCH-ING ever yet found upon the human family, to which it has been applied, must always be sought genuine from Comstock and Co., of New York, or their authorized agents. All are cautioned against any spurious articles, which may always last two weeks, and selected personally by one of the concern, who has been in the business for the last eleven years, and they have no hositation in saying that the quality of these goods is unexceptionable. They will positivly be sold at the lowest New York jobbing prices, with the addition of transportation only.

The subscribers have the sole Agency in this State for the sale of "PARSON'S SHEARING MACK" on the price is a gainst any spurious articles, which may always be avoided by knowing the one you buy comes from Comstock & Co. who are now the only proprietors and manufacturers. Inquire for Connel's, which is warranted to do all it ever would when called by any other name, or the price shall be refunded in any case if it does not please.

To place it within reach of all, the price has been reduced more than four fold, and is now orbitant.

times as much as the former, and the \$1 size near ten times as much. No family that has any title to humanity, will fail to have Conner's Pain Extractor Ointment always at hand, to save life, all scars, and reduce all agony from any burn in five minutes, provi-ded they have seen it used, or will believe those

who have used it. COMSTOCK & CO. 21. Courtland Street.

Be sure, therefore, and ask for Connel's, as our plate with Dalley's name on it has been

stolen, and the spurious may appear with that name on it. Know, therefore, that it comes directly from Comstock & Co., or shun it.

WM. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, Agent for Ann Arbor. Valuable School Books. sary SCHOOL BOOKS, are the follow-

ng, which have received the sanction of the best

udges in the State of New York, and have been

extensively introduced into the Common Schools and Academies of that State. They have like-wise been approved by the Superintendent of Pubhe Instruction of Michigan, [Dr. Comstock,] and selected by him to be used in the Common THE AMERICAN CLASS READER. ontaining a series of lessons in reading, with in-roductory exercises in Articulation, Inflection, Emphasis, and the other essential elements of correct natural Elecution; designed for Academies and Common Schools—By Gronge Wilson, formerly Principal of the Canandaigua A-

cademy, and late Principal of the Livingston County High School, [The design of the American Class Reader is to teach scholars to read. It is not sufficient for this purpose, that a book be instructive and entertaining, and the selections chaste and classical in point of diction; it should be also properly adapted to exercise the reader in all the varied tones infections, and other requisites that belong to correct natural elocution. The Rev. J. Spen-cer, of Brooklin, N. Y. an experienced Teacher says, "I have very scarcely examined the American Class Reader by George Wilson, and have no hesitation in expressing my opinion of its ex-cellence. I consider it the best work, for the purpose for which it is designed, that I have ever seen, and I cannot but desire its immediate adop-

tion in our Academies and Schools." Similar ecommendations from hundreds of others, have been received.]

A PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL
SYSTEM OF ARITHMETIC, containing several new methods of operation, and a new system
of Proportion; with Theoretical explanations of
all the principal rules. Also, a Treatise on Mensuration, and a brief practical system of Book

vard Arenues," in the new brick block, Phoenix Buildings, where they will find every variety of garments suitable for gentlemen's Fall or Winter wear, and they believe at prices from 15 IT The above are for sale at the Michigan Book Store, by the dozen or singly.— Teachers, who have not already examined them, can receive copies gratis, by calling at 143 Jef-

Keeping, by the author of the American Class

The above books can be had at the Book tore of WM. R. PERRY, Ann Arbor, Lower January 15, 1844.

JAMES G. BIRNEY,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSEL-LOR AT LAW. SAGANAW CITY, MICHIGAN. J. G. B. will also act as Land Agent in the Land District in which this (Saganaw) County is; he will make investments for others lands, pay over for non-residents their taxes, and give information generally to persons interested in this part of the country, or desirous of becom-

SURVEYOR, MAP- MAKER, AND LAND AGENT.
Office in Court House Square, Ann Arbor. June 19, 1843.

WANTED immediately, any quantity of DRY WOOD in payment for the Signa of Liberty. Come soon.

ing immigrants to it. S. PETTIBONE,

WOOD! WODO!!