ETHELLE TO LERKYDE.

"The inviolability of Individual Rights, is the only security of public Liberty."

Edited by the Executive Committee.

ANN ARBOR, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1841.

Volume I. Number 29.

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY,

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Appearanc

cause of Liberty, is authorized to act as

Agent.
All REMITTANCES and all communications designed for publication or in any manner relating to the "Signal of Liberty," will be hereafter addressed (Frost pand F) "Signal of Liberty; Ann Arbor, Mich."

our Travelling and Local Agents, THROUGHOUT THE STATE, ARE ESPECIALLY REQUESTED TO NOTICE THE TERMS ON WHICH THIS PAPER IS PUBLISHED. AS IT IS EXPECTED THEY WILL MAKE THEIR COL-LECTIONS AND REMITTANCES IN ACCORDANCE THEREWITH, IN EVERY INSTANCE.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Wednesday, November 10, 1841.

To the minds of colored persons who are Christians, the scorn and abuse indulged in by professed Christians towards them on account of their complexion, must be exceedingly distressing. The Protectionist mentions the case of a young colored man, who was confirmed in his infidelity by observing and experiencing personally the power of this prejudice on Christians. When spoken to on religious subjects, he always replied, "It is all a fable: if it is not, why do the people act thus?" Wherever he wished to attend religious meetings, the same withering prejudice met him, and even among the Friends he was duly notified that "this bench is for the black people."

FJOHN CURTIS, of Ohio, is now lecturing in England on the capability and willingness of the United States to exchange wheat and flour for their manufactures, provided they will abolish the duties on imported grain. He has been well received in sevwould add greatly to the comfort of the labering population of England, while it would afford an ample market for all the wheat of the Northwest. In our village wheat is worth about 64 cents; in England wheat is lish some facts on this subject, when we can find space for them.

Elder E. MATTHEWS has lectured on slavery recently in different parts of Wisdescription he gives of some. For instance: other far off region, &c."

Will the Emancipator inform us at the West whether it is true that the Secretary of the A. B. C. F. Missions has proceeded to Augusta to look after and receive the proceeds of the sale of one hundred slaves lately willed to the Bible, Education, and Missionary Societies by a deceased slaveholder? Contradictory statements have appeared concerning the matter, and there are many thousand contributors to the funds of that Board at the West who are deeply interesthave been made can be relied on.

Politicians see the necessity of using political means to accomplish political ends .-The State Journal says:

If honest men neglect to vote our government will become the den of thieves and robbers. Are you prepared for such a re-

The citizens of Palmyra, Ga. have given a splendid dinner to Rev. Johnathan

vis .- His able and splendid advocacy of United States. A good move. southern rights and southern institutions recently at the North, entitle him to the respect and gratitude of his country?"

Connecticut.

The friends of equal rights in this state are determined to do something in the right way. The following is an extract from a letter of FRANCIS GILLETTE, their candidate for Governor. The situation of the colored citizens of Michigan are similar. They are robbed of their money on account of manity and of mankind. It is therefore their complexion. Who denies this! Will to them that I now address a few hints upthe Advertiser or Free Press deay it?

"As citizens of Connecticut, we need ony turn to the constitution and laws of this state, to find painful evidence of its guilty participation in this monstrous system of oppression and crime. The fundamental article of the constitution asserts, that "all men when they form a social compact are ern politicians on various occasions desection, it violates this declaration, and the most interesting to the nation. For cal rights, on the alleged ground of color. Despotism, with all its characteristic ca- ine, weigh, and determine their action uppriciousness, has seldom been chargable on almost every important subject presen with so monstrous an incongruity. In strict accordance with this odious feature specious name of taxation-thus visiting ipon him the same tyrannical policy which the British government, and which they resisted with determined valor. Taxaof despots-the life-blood of tyranny.

the wrongs our citizens, and retrieve the slave and free labor. tarnished character of the State, but our At the adoption of o petitions have met with little or no favor from either political party, and have often been treated with repulsive coldness.

If we would aid our fellow-citizens, poliberties, we must do it through the ballot-

Mobile, an expedition, consisting of two companies, was departing in quest of a body of runaway slaves, forty or fifty miles above the city. It is believed that these fellows have for a long time been in the practice of theft and arson, both in town and country, eral cities. An arrangement of this kind having their general rendezvous in a secluded swamp. A force from above was scourthe Mobile party .- N. O. Bee, Oct. 4.

"ALL THE DECENCY."-The following worth \$3,00 per bushel. We intend to pub. City Hall, Detroit, on Thursday evening, by Messrs. Porter, Woodbride, Howard, &c. So says the Free Press.

"Resolved, That we will "head" every loco foco who is soliciting the suffrages of the people, if it can be done by fair play; konsin, meeting with some success and not and that it would afford us great pleasure a little abuse. What kind of Christians he to send John Norvell and his associates, to met with there, may be inferred from the the "Grampian hills, Salt River, or some

and trumpeted about amalgamation after justice to a black man, will surely do injusno small sort. One of the members of his tice to a white man, if he can make gain by church on whom I was accustomed to call, the act. This is reason enough for refusing in British bottoms at the sacrifice of our that war and withdraw its support of slaordered me out of his house."

to vote for such men for office.

This is reason enough for refusing in British bottoms at the sacrifice of our that war and withdraw its support of slaown people.—Such is the effect of the very, is so self-evident that I can see no to vote for such men for office.

> any thing. But on reflection she said, "I and I will give five dollars."

Oberlin Evangelist,

The "Tocsin of Liberty," is the title ed in knowing whether the statements that of a new Anti-Slavery paper published at Albany, devoted to the interests of the Lib- direction of an Executive whose interests erty Party. It is intended to be a perma- and feelings appear tohave been favorable nent paper, if sufficient encouragement shall to the encouragement of slave labor, but be received.

> among them five weekly papers, all edited by power have thus disregarded our interests other port of a free State, in the same persons of their awa color.
>
> The judgement of the Court it persons of their own color.

The National Intelligencer has recently discovered that the Veto power is ex- have made a vigorous political movement of the Supreme Court of the United States have alluded. ceedingly odious to the people, and it goes in favor of the free labor of our Northern had the slaves been landed in a free State. for its abolition.

The population of Charleston, S. C., is 29,263-of whom 14,673 are slaves.

Slave Labor and Free Labor.

EXTRACTS FROM AN ADDRESS OF HON. J R. GIDDINGS, OF OHIO, TO HIS CONSTIT-UENTS OF THE 17th CONGRESSIONAL DIS-

The great body of our people I am conscious desire to pursue that course which will conduce to the best interests of comon a subject to which my attention has in the discharge of my official duties been much directed: I mean the conflict bethe free labor of the North.

During the late session of Congress, many of the Southern and some Northequal in rights," and, then, in a subsequent clared this to be a question of all others wrests from one class of men their politi-cal rights, on the alleged ground of color. statesman in Congressional debate, exam-In ted for consideration, by the effect which strict accordance with this odious feature of the constitution, laws have been enacted, from time to time, which entirely disfranchise the colored citizen, and doom him to er goes to encourage slave labor and they political vassaluge. At the same time the labor they and whatever encourages free government thrusts its robber arm into his labor they generally oppose upon the prin-pocket and seizes his money, under the ciple that it is opposed to their interests.— This feeling does not prevade all the south ern representatives. On the contrary, the American colonists experienced from there are some honorable members who appear willing to grant the North their rights, while they desire, earnestly desire tion without representation, is the aliment to protect their own to the fullest extent; yet it may with all justice be said that the We have petitioned the Legislature of great division between the North and the the State for successive years to redress South, arises from the conflicts between

At the adoption of our Constitution there were certain great and important conces. sions made by the North in favor of slavery, viz: that provision of the Constitution which regards slaves as a part of the Fedlitically, in regaining their lost rights and interest in the freemen of the slave states, some twenty five representatives more than Negro Hunting.—We learn from Cap- they would be entitled to if they did not hold slaves. The privilege of pursuing tain Baker, that when the Champion left and reclaiming fugitive slaves, within our Mobile. an expedition, consisting of two free states, and the permit of the slave trade for twenty years after the adoption of the Constitution. These were concessions made in order to form a union of the States, and they must be observed and Thus far the faith of our fathers was pledged, and that pledge must be religiously observed by us. But here we should stop. Our having made these coning down, with blood hounds, &c. to meet cessions gives to the slaveholding states no right to demand further sacrifices on our part. The time has arrived, when we should stand united in favor of the resolution was adopted at a meeting at the rights of the North and of free labor, and opposed to all future concessions in favor slave labor, or the slaveholding interest.—Besides these concessions alluded to there have been other advantages incidentally arising in favor of the slave interest, and opposed to the free labor of the North. I refer to the fact that the great staple product of the States-cotton, has at all times been admitted to the strong colonizationist—had lectured on it; had never read Jay's Inquiry, and thought Arthur Tappan ought to be hanged. He would not allow a colored man to sit at his table, though a ministering brother; and trumpeted about amalgamation after a late to a black man will not do a late to a late to a black man will not do a late to a black man will not do a late to staple of the Northern and Northwestern al Government to support slavery. It is market, except when famine rages in ation of slavery, and that too in violation Europe, or if sent to the British West Inown people.-Such is the effect of the commercial treaty of Great Britain made We once heard an agent for the Ame-rican Board say, that in soliciting funds in a from Ohio to the British West Indies, pays slave State, he called on a lady who was a heavy tribute to the subjects of her Magreatly interested in the cause of Missions, jesty. In this way it is believed according to the most correct data we have, that but who thought she was too poor to give the farmers of Ohio paid to the subjects of the British Government during the last shall sell one of my slaves in a few days, year more than six hundred thousand dol-

way of exchange.

ment in that kingdom, turned on that internal slave trade. Yet we have seen question in all the manufacturing districts. Gentlemen from that country with whom I have conversed, express their confident belief of the final success of the measure at no distant day. The plan originated in England and is carried forward at this time for the purpose of encouraging the free labor of this country and the manufacturing population of that kingdom .-And I suggest if the propriety of our putting forth a simultaneous effort in favor of thropists of the North with slave breeders so important an object ought not be urged tween the Slave labor of the South and upon our people. I am confident that a the free labor of the North. part, would secure to the wheat growing interests of the North-west, advantages which have never been enjoyed by the free laborers of this part of our country. I may be permitted to suggest the propri-ety of taking measures to send to Europe one or more agents to represent our interests and concert measures to promote the admission to their ports of the produce of our country. This should be at the national expense, in the same manner as agents have heretofore been sent to that country for the promotion of Southern in-

Another advantage has been enjoyed by the slaveholding interest at the South. By the law of Congress passed in 1808, the importation of slaves was prohibited from Africa. This law was doubtless intended as an exhibition of Legislative humanity. But its consequence was a protection of the slave property in the slaveholding States [as it is called] against all foreign competition. By it the value of slaves was probably increased to two or three times the amount it would have sustained without the aid of our national legislation. The internal slave trade among the states immediately arose, giving to the slave breeders a perfect monopoly, thereby adding millions yearly to the wealth of the slave growing States. And yet their statesmen were threatning a disolution of the Union at every effort to encourage the free labor of the North by protective duties. Those threats have been made and reiterated while the cotton of the South was protected by heavier duties than were asked for the protection of Northern manufacturies.

It is a matter now generally admitted, for it has been solemnly decided by the Su preme Court of the United States, that the Federal Government has no power whatever over slavery or the slave trade within the several States of this Union, either to abolish or perpetuate them. Yet the protection of slavery has formed a prominent object in nearly every treaty made with the Indian tribes bordering upon slave states, since the adoption of our Federal Constitution. These stipulations with the Indians to pursue and retake fugitive slaves and return them to their mas ters, were made in consideration of money and other articles received from our Gov ernment. In this way our Northern laborers have been almost constantly taxed for the direct support of slavery at the South; and this too in violation of our Constitution. The present war in Florida British ports free of duty, while the great arose from such attempts by our Generdies, it is sent through the ports of Canada our people to petition Congress to close other way in which it can be more clearly demonstrated than by a mere statement of facts.

There is another point in which this unconstitutional interference by the Federal Government in support of the slave trade threatens to bring us into conflict with one of the most powerful nations of the earth. Several vessels engaged in lars, while cotton, the produce of southern the slave trade between the District of Co slave labor commanded in the British ports lumbia, and other ports in the Northern a premium of at least seven per cent. by States, and those of Florida, Georgia, and l'exas, have at different times been driv-This treaty was entered into under the en into port or wrecked upon the British rection of an Executive whose interests Islands of the West Indies. The slaves finding themselves unexpectedly placed in to the encouragement of slave labor, but a land of liberty, have sued out writs of who certainly appears to have regarded habeas corpus and have obtained a restofree labor with entire indifference. But ration of those rights bestowed on them I know not whether it should be a matter by their Creator. This was no more than States are rapidly rising in respectability and tend. It all amounts to nothing if you don't VOTE.

That is the great act to which all our preparation—all our writing in respectability and of more interest than mortification, that they would have been entitled to, had while our Executive and treaty making they entered the port of Boston, or any among them five weekly papers, all edited by power have thus disregarded our interests. produce of slave labor their assiduous attentions—the Philanthropists of England would have been rendered by either Judge States. That class of citizens in England And although our Supreme Court has comprising its entire Quaker population, solemnly decided, that slaves are persons Davis since his return from the North and complimented him with the following toast:

"Our guest—The Rev. Johnathan Da—
Emancipator weekly to the President of the local state of the lo repeal, or such modification of their laws, ted States, and that they are not, nor can as will enable our farmers to send their wheat to that country at a fair and hand-some profit. The late elections for parlia-has no right, power, or control over the

the Federal Executive lending the influence of our national Government to protect those dealers in human flesh in the pursuit of a calling execrated by every northern man. Our nation has thus been placed before the civilized world in the attitude of protecting the slave trade and that too at the expense of violating our constitution .- Our high officers of Gevernment have thus involved the philanand slave traders of the South in the ignominy and disgrace thus brought upon our nation, while the citizens of the North have not been permitted to present to Congress their humble petitions to be saved from such dishonor. Resolutions, offered by a Senator distinguished for his undeviating hostility to free labor, and his devotion to the interest of slavery and the slave trade were passed by the Senate of the United States in 1840, by the vote I believe of every Senator of the then Ad-ministration party, declaring in substance, That the internal slave trade ought to be protected by our national flag, and that Great Britain was bound to make compen sation for the slaves liberated on board the Enterprise,' one of the vessels referred to. A report was made in the House of Representatives in the same year by the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, [Mr. Pickens of South Carolina,] in which the refusal of Great Britain to pay the slave traders for the human beings released from said vessels, was referred to as a cause of war between this nation and Great Britain. Such war would cost the people of the free States hundreds of millions of money, and the lives of thousands of their citizens. How much money our people of the North would be willing to pay, or how many would be willing to die in defence of those slave dealers, and of the slave trade, are questions about which it would seem there could be no great division of sentiment among us. But to be forced into such a war, and taxed for its support, and liable to be called into the field of battle for its maintenance, and yet denied the privilege of petitioning Congress to avow it as a position never contemplated by our Constitution, and an abuse which I am sure will never be submitted to by the free States. Such petitions for four years past have been excluded from the House of Representatives, and an attempt was again made at the commencement of the late session, to adopt rules for excluding them for two years more. By virtue of an act of Congress passed

in 1801, slavery and the slave trade withs in the District of Columbia were constituted, and at this time exist. The repeal of this act would at once release every slave within said district and would strike from existence there a traffic in human flesh that has for many years openly disgraced the people of this nation.—Yet petitions for the repeal of that law, or to expel from the District the slave trade, have for the last four years been contemptuously rejected by the House of Representatives and even a standing rule was adopted, and that too by the votes of northern members by which such petitions were not permitted to be read or in any way considered.

The Representatives of the free States have for years been compelled to witness the disgrace of the nation and of their con stituents by the sale of human beings at public auction, the marching of slaves in chained coffles throughout the streets of Washington City, and other disgusting transactions, while they were not permitted to present the petitions of their constituents against such disgrace, nor even to express their own personal disapprobation of those practices. These abuses of nor-thern rights, and violations of our Constitution, are attempted to be justified under the pretext that whatever is said against slavery or the slave trade, tends to excite the anger of southern members and souths ern men. They take for granted the doctrine that the people are not capable of judging upon facts, and they therefore hold that the truth is not to be trusted with the great mass of citizens. They constantly reiterate the assertion, that the agitation of the question of the power or the want of power vested in Congress over slavery in the District of Columbia or the slave trade among the States, will dissolve the Union.

I have no such fears. Believing the people to constitute safe depositories of facts, and capable of judging upon all matters touching their interests, I should feel myself unworthy of the trust reposed in me if I hesitated in speaking freely upon matters so vitally interesing to us of the North as are the subjects to which I

I have before said that the question between free and slave labor entered into almost every measure presented for the action of Congress. This question of dis tributing the proceeds of the public lands, was constantly examined by southern statesmen with a view to this point. It

not be submitted to by their people, inasthe slaveholding interest. Such is the creased. But as he sends his product cotfirmness with which southern members re- ton to Europe for a market, he is in no sist every attempt at removing any of the burthens now resting upon the free states that they do not hesitate to threaten a dissolution of the Union as the consequeuce of our refusing to submit to the of labor as far as it can be done. He is abuses so long heaped upon us. A distinguished and leading member of the Senate, one who has often been mentioned as to feed his slaves while raising his cotton, a candidato for the Presidency, gravely urged upon that dignified body, the duty of his crop. In proportion as labor and proappointing the whole proceeds of the public lands (for the present) to purposes for protecting the slave States against their slaves in case of war with Great Britain. He seemed not to hesitate in taking this money from the people of the North and expending it in preparations to butcher the slaves of the South provided a war should ensue with a foreign power. He called upon Northern Senators to divert this immense fund from the education of the laboring people at the North, and expend it now in preparing to kill off the slaves of the South in case they should hereafter think their liberties worth contending for. This was done during the discussions of the bill to divide the proceeds of the pub-lic lands, and with every appearance of sincerity, and I mention it as a specimen of the pretensions of southern statesmen; while we at the north are saying that the conflict between slavery and our own rights, is too delicate a question for public discussion. Having become convinced that the delicacy of this subject can only be found at the North, I feel it a duty in this manner to say distinctly that I have never discovered it in southern statesmen, nor do I think it exists among the slaveholding states. The most extravagant pretensions are put forth by them without apparent delicacy or reserve; while northein statesmen are constantly inculcating among our people a feeling that we ought not to discuss subjects thus deeply affecting our interests. The Senator to whom I have alluded, in the presence of a crowded gallery spoke and read of slaves murdering their masters, and committing all the enormities attendant upon a servile war, with no other apparent delicacy than to call on the people of the North to take the money which should on every principle of justice be appropriated to the edu-cation of our children, and apply it to butcher such southern slaves as may here after feel disposed to assert their liberty. The people of Ohio will receive yearly

under that law from two to four hundred thousand dollars. This amount of money expendedin the support of common schools in addition to the funds provided by our present laws, will bring the means of education within the reach of our entire population. It will dispense its blessings upon generations who in coming time are to control the destinies of this favored This measure was regarded by many Philanthropists and statesmen, as the most important that came before Congress at its late session. It was generally a favorite measure with the party who are now invested with the political power of the nation. The amendment made to the bill while in the Senate, which provides that its operation shall cease when the duties upon importations shall exceed twenty per cent, was strictly a southern measure, effected by southern influence, anh is a blow aimed directly at ly and awfully precipitated into eternity; the free labor of the north.

Another subject was presented for the cient fund for the present support of government. It was contended by some that the faith of the north was pledged not to interfere with the tariff as regulated by the law of 1832, except upon articles pay ing a duty less than twenty per cent. ad valorem. For the purpose of giving as general satisfaction as possible, it was thought best to levy the duties necessary for the support of Government until the summer of 1832 upon such articles as are now duty free, or such as pay a duty less than twenty per cent. This subject has for many years been one of great difficulty. The agricultural interest of the North has ever been in a degree unprofitable. Having generally no foreign market, our inasmuch as no greater quantity can gen. erally be sold than will supply the people of our own country. A large portion of that population being engaged in agri-cultural pursuits, necessarially produces a superabundance of the necessaries of had been no fraud. The Globe informs life. It is therefore easy to see that by transferring a portion of the labor now the census for 1840 fell so far short of employed in agriculture to the manufactu-1830 : ring of domestic articles, would diminish the amount of produce raised by our farmers, while it would create a home market, and at the same time would furnish us with a supply of many articles for which that time about 1 400 negroes have been we now pay cash to the foreign manufacturer. Such distribution would at once enhance the price of labor and our agricultural products. This state of things would increase the prosperity of our laboring population. Its results were most strikingly exhibited to our people from the year 1830 to 1834 inclusive. We then enjoyed the benefits of a protective tariff. Its effects upon free labor were so palpable that I think no one at this day can doubt its being the true policy of the

them it was boldly asserted it would by the master, and the master is under the necessity of feeding him. If provisions much as it would increase the burthens of are high the price of labor is of course inway affected by the price of labor which produces it in the United States. Thus it becomes the policy of the southern planter to depress the value of provisions and actuated by the principle of self interest. The lower he can purchase provisions the greater is the profit he makes upon visions are rendered cheap, in just such proportion are his profits increased.

Here then is the dividing point between the policy of the North and of the South. The interest of one is to encourage free labor, and of the other to depress it. In this policy, the virtue, the wealth and the patriotism of the north are involved. surrender it would be giving up our dearest rights, it would be an abandonment of our most vital interests. It is no my intention to censure those who feel that this subject posseses a peculiar kind of delicacy which forbids a public man from speaking fully and plainly upon it; I can only say that I take a different view of it -I think it has been too much kept out of sight at the north, while it is made the express and avowed and constantly agitated subject at the south. I have myself no hesitation in speaking upon this and all other subjects of national policy without reserve. It is not my wish or desire to dictate to others, nor do I feel bound by the example of gentlemen who think we ought not to mention this subject to those who of all others are most interested. mean the great mass of our population. I should pay but a poor compliment to your candor and intelligence were I to remain silent upon a subject so vitally connected with the interest, the welfare and the happiness of this district; and say that it is of too delicate a nature to be spoken of publicly. To remain silent and inactive upon this subject would be virtually to sanction the wrongs now heaped upon us. Such silent acquiescence is altogether incompatible with my views of self respect, and of public duty. I think it worthy the consideration of every man who regards the rights or the interests of our citizens of the north, and as such I commend it to your attention. It will probably occupy some portion of the next session of Congress, at which time the voice of the people shall be known and heard. It involves distinctly the improvement and prctection of our harbors, and the immense commerce of our lakes. Unless we can raise funds by means of a tariff, we cannot expect a continuance of those works so directly connected with our prosperi-

THE PRICE OF BLOOD .- Sir John Hawkins lived in the times of Queen Elizabeth "In the accounts which he himself gives of one of his expeditions [into Africa for slaves] he relates that he set fire to a city, of which the hats were covered with dry palm leaves, and out of eight thousand inhabitants, succeeded in seizing two hundred and fifty." Here is one short tale of ten thousand tales in connection with slavery which indeed stands out in characters of blood! According to the author's own account of himself, seven thousand seven hundred and fifty souls were suddenand all this blood is the price for two hundred and fifty slaves, and perhaps half of this number died before they reached the consideration of Congress at its late session. I allude to such an adjustment of the tariff of duties as would raise a suffiview of the blood and horrors of slavery? "My head is pained-my heart is sick,

With every day's report of wrong and outrage

With which the earth is filled."

"No! dear as freedom is, And in my heart's just estimation prized Above all price, I had myself much rather Be the slave, and wear the bonds, than fasten Them on others."

Morning Star. THE CENSUS OF MARYLAND .- A great fuss was made last winter at Washington under the pretext that fraud or criminal negligence had occurred in taking the cen-Having generally no foreign market, our sus of Montgomery county, Md. It was produce commands but a moderate price, alledged that the number was returned much too low. Congress was put to an expense of several thousand dollars in renumbering and re-printing, and a deputy marshal was indicted for the fraud.

> "When the census for 1830 was taken, there were about 3,000 hands at work in the county on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, who were included in it. Since sold, and taken from the county. These, with other known minor causes, made about the difference between the census for 1830 and the census for 1840."

> Fourteen hundred native Marylanders "sold" by their neighbors into hopeless slavery, under the laws of Maryland! No wonder Maryland is poor. The curse of God will blight her prosperity until she repents and retrieves this wrong. Emancipator.

North.

In the slave states a different state of things exist. There the laborer is owned longs to the slaveholder.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Wednesday, November 10, 1841.

LIBERTY TICKET.

For President, JAMES G. BIRNEY, of Michigan. For Vice President, THOMAS MORRIS, of Ohio.

IN ESSENTIALS, UNITY; IN NON-ESSENTIALS LIBERTY; IN ALL THINGS, CHARITY."

WASHTENAW COUNTY. The following returns from Washtenaw ounty, are official.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES. 275 Samuel W. Foster, 272 Justus Norris, Samuel Dutton, 263 Francis M. Lansing, 279 Robert Edmunds, 275 John Pecbles, FOR COMMISIONERS. Rufus Matthews, 263 Theodore Foster, (vacancy.) FOR SENATORS. Charles W. Lane, 1585 George W. Lee, 1614 James Kingsley, [democratic. 2046 - Cust. 2010 Munnis Kenny, [Liberty.] 264 Edward F. Gay FOR GOVERNOR. For Barry, 2012 For Fuller, 1659 For Fitch, 258 The Liberty votes in the several Towns

SA PSEED FOR	Gov.	Lt.Gov Senators.				
	Fitch	Power.	Ken'y	G		
Ann Arbor	44	51	48	49		
Augusta,	10	10	11	ī		
Bridgew'tr.	7	7	7			
Lodi,	4	-4	4	4		
Manchester	18	15	15	15		
Northfield,	4	4	3	1.8		
Pittsfield,	17	18	20	00		
Salem,	59	59	60	60		
Scio,	19	18	17	17		
Sharon,	9	10	12	19		
Sylvan,	25	25	20	20		
Webster,	12	12	13	18		
York,			1			
Ypsilanti,	19	19	20	20		
Saline,		5	6	6		
Six votes were given Jabez Fitch.						

THE LIBERTY VOTE IN MICHIGAN. We give a summary of the Liberty vote

a ristombani an tai an ti	cara non:	
	1840.	1841
Kalamazoo County,	. 30	100
Flowerfield, St Josph	Co.	11
Dundee, Monroe Co.	1	8
Litchfield, Hillsdale C	Co. 1	27
Grass Lake, Jackson	Co· 4	33
Jackson, "		35
Livonia, Wayne Co.		21
Detroit, "	6	40
Nankin, "	RADIO	10
Washtenaw Co.	58	253
		110000000000000000000000000000000000000

There can be no doubt that several hundred Liberty votes have been lost in the State for want of a plentiful supply of Liberty tickets. In one town in this county our friends were destitute of tickets, and not a single copy of the Signal could be procured from which the names of the candi- best policy. We happen to know that adates could be extracted, and we are inform- mong the patrons of that paper are many that they did not vote at all. We hope they candid, intelligent and influential men, and will all subscribe for the Signal immediately it will be no easy matter to pursuade them and next spring they will be prepared for that their old neighbors and felloweitizens, action.

State, at the last election was 652. Last cause they have felt constrained to advocate year 343. The greatest number of Liberty the rights of all men-a doctrine which the votes in any one county was 106 in Beaver Journal has not ventured to attack. Reprecounty. The tone of the Anti slavery Pres- sentations of this kind will not be believed ses in that State has been against an inde- without evidence; and when made and not pendent nomination. Hence the smallness substantiated, they will infallibly sink the

Оню.-The Liberty vote in 23 counties true. amounts to 2002. A large Liberty vote was not been received.

(FDo not fail to read the extracts from Mr. Gidding's address on the first page, and remember that Mr. G. has been a member Congress for several years, and has had an opportunity of knowing those facts whereof es."

The Emancipator is offered for one dollar during the Session of Congress, whether it closes in May or September. It will contain full reports of those Congressional proceedings which affect the cause of emancipation and free labor. We hope many of the friends in our State will avail themselves of the offer. The Editor expects to be at Washington most of the Session.

The Detroit Advertiser, Nov. 4, has the following from a correspondent in this coun-

"The Abolitionists injured us, also, much -the abolition vote in this county being composed almost entirely of Whigs."

Rumored changes in the Cabinet .- Mr. Webster to resign, Judge Ursnur to take his place: and Mr. Cusning to become Secretary of the Navy.

Opposition to Truth.

DR. PALEY long since remarked, that the only proper and honorable way of conducting a controversy is to state the proposition of your opponent in exactly the same light that he states it; and then place by the side of it the precise argument you are able to advance against it, and leave the force and effect of it to be determined by the candor and intelligence of the reader. By such a mode of argumentation, truth is always easily and successfully defended; but error and falsehood shun investigation, and their advocates find that broad and unsupported assertions, or vilifying and slanderous epithets, are far more effectual for their pur poses, as well as more congenial to the feel ings of those who purposely advocate iniqui ty and error. The morch of truth is onward and certain; the territory she once occupies is seldom forsaken, and she goes forward from conquering to conquer. Whereas the most that can be done for a bad cause is to keep up a sort of flying warfare, without making any permanent conquests, and without a prospect of ultimate success. Its policy is to annoy where it cannot overcome, and harrass where it cannot subdue. The opponents of equal rights have pur-

sued this latter course, often with activity and zeal; and though the result has for a time seemed favorable to them, yet it has been, on the whole disastrous. In our own State during the last six months, we have set forth the great principles of the Liberty party in gross and in detail, and in a variety of lights: and our opponents of both political parties have not uttered a word against their correctness. We hope our readers will bear in mind That both political parties have thus tacitly borne witness that our principles are right. They have not ventured directly to attack them; but they have thought that by the use of vilifying and blackening epithets against the persons of abolitionists, they might be able to raise a new issue, and by lessening public respect for the individuals, they might disparage the cause they advocated. Accordingly the Detroit Free Press came out a few weeks since with a furious article entitled "FOUL PLOT EXPOSED!" Abo. litionism with its cloven foot," accusing us of "shameful duplicity" misrepresentation, playing into the hands of the Whigs, &c., but not a word was found against our princi-

In like manner the Whig State Journal week after week has denounced the noble hearted friends of liberty in this County who have maintained their principles against all opposition, as "insidious hypocrites," who professed great friendship for Whig principles, only for the purpose of more easily destroying them-who purposed "under the cloak of friendship to stab them to the heart?" But the Journal says nothing against the principles of these hypocrites, nor does it even deny that their determination of maintaining them by their suffrages was called for by consistency and necesity. The denunciations of the Journal may have had a temperary effect upon a few of the credulous or ignorant; but the result will be disastrous to its cause. Honesty is the years as men of probity and virtue, have all PENNSYLVANIA .- The Liberty vote in this at once become knaves and hypocrites, becharacter and consequently the influence of the publication which affirms them to be

We have thrown out these observations. given in Ashtabula; but the particulars have not because we have any predilection for controversy, but for the purpose of calling the attention of our readers to the fact, that our principles and the course we have taken of supporting them at the ballot box, are right-"our enemies themselves being judg-

Foreign.

Advices have been received from China, fiield which is situated in that part of giving an account of the cannonade of Can- St. Joseph joining Kalamazoo county, ton by the British on the 22nd of May .-Many war junks were destroyed, and the Chinese were discomfitted on every side .-On the 27th, the Chinese agreed to pay seven millions of dollars as a ransom for ment hereafter. the city within seven days. One million was paid on the day of agreement. If the whole sum should not be paid within twenty days, it was to be increased to 9 millions. When the whole sum is paid, then the British forces are to proceed outside the Bogue, and all the fortified places on the river to be restored, but not to be re-armed until all the affairs between the two countries are settled.

On the 15th of June the Chinese were again preparing great quantities of fire rafts, and large supplies of match, string and money had been sent to Canton from the dif-

For the Signal of Liberty. OFFREE LABOR GOODS.

Mr. Editor:-I wish just to say to the friends of Free Labor in this County, that F. DENISON, a firm friend to the Slave, is now opening a general assortment of Day Goods and GROCERIES in the store recently occupied by Degraff & Townsend.

Molasses, Sugar and Coffee, unstained by the sweat and blood of the poor slave, can be had of as good quality and on as good terms (and I think a little better) than at any place this side of Detroit.

Will the Free Laboring population of Washtenaw County, who have so nobly de. signated themselves to be the true friends to the slave-by casting their votes upon the side of humanity-just call and examine for themselves. It seems to me, to be consist. ent, that we ought to discard the Products of the unrequited toil of the poor slave, as much as a pro-slavery candidate for office. CONSISTENCY.

Ann Arbor, Nov. 7, 1841.

For the Signal of Liberty. Slavery and the Church.

Battle Creek, Nov. 1, 1841. Mr. Editor,-Sir, in looking over your paper, I noticed a statement that you believed the Baptist Associations of Michigan had adopted resolutions against Slavery; also that you would publish said resolutions as soon as presented. Being a member of the Kalamazoo River Baptist Association, and desirous that all the proceedings of associated bodies against the dreadful sin of American Slavery should be known, I send you the preamble and resolution adopted by this Association at its organization in May last.

Whereas, the time has now arrived when n the opinion of this Association, it becomes the duty of every Christian Church, to adopt efficient measures in regard to the dreadful sin of American Slavery, therefore,

Resolved, That we advise the Churches of this Association not to receive into their fellowship any individual coming from a slaveholding State, unless he shall disavow the principles and practices of Slavery, and that we recommend to every brother and sister to pray for the bleeding slave and his oppressor.

Yours in the bonds of Liberty, ISAAC MASON.

For the Signal of Liberty. SCHOOLCRAFT, Nov. 5th 1841.

You will probably learn previous to the reception of this letter the result of the election in this county. The liberty vote varies but little from one hundred, an amount, though much less than was anticipated yet when we recur to the fact that the Liberty ticket received less than 30 last fall, and behold the influences that has operated against it we have much cause of encouragement. The whigs attribute their defeat in this county, to the movements of the abolitionists. It will undoubtedly break the fetters of party from many who have been warmly attached to the whigs, and will be the means of inspiring the abolitionists with courage to move forward with confidence to still great er achievements. Men belonging to both political parties have already avowed their determination never to cast their votes with their respective parties again, but unite with the Liberty party never to forsake it until the trump of jubilee shall be sounded throughout the length and the breadth of the land. You may therefore that their old neighbors and fellowcitizens, rely upon a rapid accession to our num-whom they have known and respected for bers in this vicinity. The agitation through the medium of

> Yeomanry of the country, and they are canvassing and reflecting upon the subject with a view of arriving at correct conclusions, and who can doubt of a favora ble result. A large majority of those with whom I conversed, admit that it is a question of immense importance and one that must ere long be settled by a total extinction of the evil we contemplate removing, and their minds are evidently preparing for political action upon the subject. We gave last fall 15votes to the Liberty ticket in the town of Brady which was more than half that was received in the whole county. The abolition vote now stands at 35 in this town. Before another election the county of St. Joseph will probably move politically and prompt and vigorous action may be expected from the abolitionists of that county. The town of Flowere gave eleven votes to the abolition candidate for the State Senate. It is stated that a majority of the voters in that town will be prepared for the political move-

the ballot box, has placed the abolition

question fairly before the independent

In haste I conclude. Yours with respect, N. M. THOMAS.

THE LATE STORM .- The Salem Gazette stimates that there were one hundred and nincty-two vessels injured on that coast during the late storm, and that doubtless many more sailed from their ports and will never be heard from again.

NEW ORLEANS -The number of deaths in New Orleans, from the latest accounts, average from 20 to 40 in twenty-four hours, principally from the yellow fever,

For the Signal of Liberty. P. O. DUNDEE, Monroe Co. Mich. ? November 3, 1841.

Tothe Executive Committee, SIRS,-Last fall this whole county gave but one solitary vote for Birney & Earle. At the election just closed, this township, (which is small in numbers,) gave for Jabez S. Fitch, eight votes, for Nathan Power, the same. This is small, but we must expect small beginpings in any work of reform. The people only want information; and these eight votes in this town have been obtained by only one copy of your valuable paper (which I take) when after having read, I hand it to my neighbors, and keep it going until used up. I believe I shall be able to send you some paying subscribers soon.

> Respectfully, yours, For the Oppressed,

SAM'L P. MUNGER.

For the Signal of Liberty. Abolitionism in Grass Lake.

As the more active abolitionists in Grass Lake were so unfortunate at the late election, as to call down upon themselves the curses and imprecations of both the other political parties and awaken the fears of their own more lukewarm friends; now that the din and excitement of election are say to the freemen of Grass Lake in the language of the prophet, "Come let us reason together." And as it is to be presumed similar occurrences transpired in every place where the standard of liberty was reared and defended by the invisible power of truth, I would like to speak through the Signal that all who will may have an opportunity to judge of the propriety of our conduct, both as individuals and members of a new but onward-moving

party.
Opposition from the old pro-slavery par ties is to be expected of course and should when friends in kindness intimate to us that we are passing the bounds of reason and propriety it is well to pause and examupon others consistency of conduct, we ourselves be found without the pale. Both these reasons combined have induced me to examine the proceeding of the abolitionally as it is believed, no other course was tionists in every place.

The amount of the objections urged against them was, that there is too much ask in reference to the nature of that exmanifested by those whose warmth you

Last fall four votes were silently polled here without a word of censnre or commendation; the noble few being generrally regarded as ultra fanatics who were engaged in a scheme as wild and chimerical as useless and impracticable, though the heart of one individual at least felt the silent rebuke and approved their stern integrity. But no standard was reared, no rallying point was fixed, around which the friends of liberty could gather, to withstand the attacks from the lions of the two great polifical tribes, or resist the combined efforts of their less powerful but more aufor the oppressed and answer for his party when its principles are called in question. Accordingly at an early hour several abolitionists presented themselves at the polls when they received the gentlemanly salutation from certain party leaders " well, you have come to support the blackleg ticket have you?" This was the signal for attack and the appellation of "nigger" was immediately heard in various directions from the smaller fry, and from that time forward to the closing of the polls at night one continued stream of the lowest, vilest, and most opprobious epithets was poured forth from at least a dozen mouths accompanied with the filthiest insinuations and most contemptible blackguard that I ever heard and silently borne, save an occa-

All this was not only not discountenanced by, but was actually cheered on by the approving laugh of these who consider themselves the first in society. A stranger might here naturally inquire, with astonishment, what these men had done to bring upon themselves the execration and denunciation of a free people, and methinks his astonishment would not at all diminish on being informed that the odious principles which they hold and for which they are denounced and persecuted are that one people has not a right to oppress another, though physically weaker, and that every freeman is bound to a conscientious exercise of his duties, as such, at the polls. No attack was made upon any one more than to ask him if he would vote the Liberty ticket and no discussion was courted by the abolitionists, but when addressed with any show of reason, or drawn into a discussion they defended themselves with|candid arguments,animated and warm if you please, but fairly and ingenuously urged, and they invariably had the misfortune to see their opponents drop silently away and leave their argument to be finished by some new comer. The more cau- country thus constituted, among their own Beckley, & Co.

were alarmed, so much warmth was manifested, and such hard things were said about their parties; and friends were urged even by members of the board of election, to intercede with individuals to be more reserved, for they would certainly injure themselves, they talked so much and so zealously. But I would ask those individuals that if amid all their zeal and individuals that if amid all their zeal and lorded it over this fair America even to this hour. Yet so is in these United siderations of patriotism and the most solemn obligations of religion—

States, so it is in our own quiet, peaceful, obligations of religion—

Now, therefore, I, James Waight Gordon, I, James W tion which they were unable or unwilling to sustain when requested to do so. What then was there censurable in this zeal? is not the subject the same that once inspired the tongue of Henry, and called forth the giant powers of the elder Adams, or has liberty lost her inspiring influence because she has slumbered for half a century? Is man such a stoic that he can stand before an opposing multitude, excited almost to riot while the threat of tar and feathers is mingled with a thousand imprecations, unmoved, though the very principles on which he is based appeal at once to his patriotism and his heart! Can he withhold a generous indignation when he sees in repeated instances citizens who have had a respectable and dignified standing among us for a number of years, or for the last six months or a year, challenged because they were known to be firm and unyield-ing enemies to oppression? You ask too past and all have retired to the quiet of much gentlemen of poor human nature to their own homes, where reason should expect one to be unmoved, even if it were exercise an uninterrupted sway, I would desirable, under such an accumulation of insult & indignities; especially when every faculty of that nature feels itself aroused in defence of its own malienable rights.

And what would our friends have had us do; follow our party to the polls then refuse to own, or openly deny it? Simon Peter followed our Saviour to the Jewish council but denied him when there; and it is said "Jesus looked on him and he went out and wept." May not those professed friends of the slave who feared to own a righteous cause before men, shed a penitential tear over their unpardonable weakness? I leave those who professed their be candidly met when fairly urged; but attachment to the cause of the oppressed with their lips, while they betrayed it by their acts, to settle the matter with their own consciences, by simply asking, did ine well our position, lest while we urge not Judas even so? but their reward was less than his, for they, as whigs, have lost that very ascendency they hoped to maintain and have gained nothing by their de-ceitful sacrifice of principle. The whole ists in Grass Lake, at the late election, not scope and force of the objection then only in the name of the individuals con-amounts to this, the offending party were abolitionists. Oh! odious principle that should make our every, otherwise virtutaken in this place than was, as most cer-tainly should have been taken, by aboli-igated censure. There was no alternative had it been desired, we must own our party to; be candid. to be consistent we must defend it from its unceasing attacks, zeal, too much excitement. And here I and while reason speaks, may not the heart sympathise? But before I dismiss citement was passion, or anger, at any time this subject let me say a word to political partizans after their own manner of speaking. It is well known that if they can find a single sentence among all the voluminous writings of the immortal Jefferson, equivocal though it may be, that goes to support their ill defined and worse comprehended systems of national policy, it is appealed to as a perfect refutation of every thing that can be urged against it. We as a party are willing to be tried by any national test, therefore let us appeal to his writings, and there we shall find standing out in bold relief the follwing: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created free and equal, and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable merous and annoying associates. This fall it was deemed important that some one the pursuit of happiness," and was this should be constantly present to speak should be constantly present to speak ef Jefferson alone, or did fifty-five of the leading patriots of the revolution subscribe it with their own hands? Relying upon tee have made arrangements to take their principles as a full justification of Mendi Africans, (35 in number,) embark about the 15th November for Sierra Lea witness to the righteousness of their one. They will go in a good vessel, with cause, and leaned upon the arm of God for help, though they knew that it would cost the blood of slaughtered thousands to sustain them. Upon the prime basis of Mr. William Raymond and wife expect to these broad principles we stand, appealing to the same God for justification and support, we propose to go forward and ask others to go with us, not to the shedding of blood, but to the quiet and peaceable exercise of a freeman at the polls. Can it be that reasonable man is so infatuated and blind as to doubt the justice of our cause? It would seem impossible.

And the same JEEFERSON who penned the sacred truths above quoted, when he saw his countrymen establish a Government in direct violation of those immutable principles, exclaimed with an indignant horror: "I tremble for my country when I remember that God is just, and that his justice will not always sleep;" but if fifty years ago he trembled in view of slavery in its infancy, when it embraced only a half million of victims, ought we not to quake exceedingly, when we see it crushing to earth three millions of immortal beings, and in its colossal growth overshadows the whole nation? And while we tremble for our country, may we not manifest some degree of enthusiasm in advocating her interests and the interests of suffering humanity? Think you, could our Fathers have believed, while they were fighting to sustain the Declaration of Independence, that in a country where every religious and political opinion is tolerated, even those that tend to the destruction of all government; I say, could they have believed that within seventy years from the putting forth of such a manifesto, in a Office, immediately over the Store of J.

tious and discerning part of community descendants, a man would become a hiss and a by word for avowing and advocating the very principles they were fighting to sustain? No! had such a suspicion crossed their minds, unstrung had been their hearts -unnerved their arms, their swords had fallen uselessly at their sides aud England

November 5, 1841.

For the Signal of Liberty.

Dear Friends in the cause of Liberty:-I hasten to give you the result of election so far as known in this county. We have they meet together on that day, at their res. had all sorts of difficulties to contend with and have not done in the counties as well as we should but for the difficulties.

First, the nominations of the Senatorial Convention did not reach us and I have not yet heard who were the nominees. I was taken ill on the week of that Conven-Husbandman-averted the ravages of distion, or I should have attended it myself. ease-continued the blessings of peace-a Not hearing from that we concluded to go meliorated our condition as a people, which on with what we had nominated. I therefore forwarded the rest of the ticket to one rance and sin had but too signally marked of the County Executive Committee at Jonesville, some two weeks before election with instructions to get it printed and sent to the several town committees. He was the treasurer of the liberty party, and funds had been put into his hands for this puronce but lest it should prove in the purious for a continuance of the liberty party. pose, but lest it should prove insufficient of Divine favors, that He would be merci-I promised to be responsible for any ex-tra expense &c. This man all supposed creasing knowledge, purity and love, and to be true. On Saturday last I sent for that all the ends of the earth may worship the tickets for our town, and late that night received word that our worthy Treasurer had backed out and could not conscienciously do any thing. So the tickets were not printed. It was then too late to inform our friends in other towns of the failure, but we knew what to do in Litchfield.— We wrote our tickets. This undoubtedly was a great loss of votes tous, yet we taught the Slavery party a lesson, for we polled twenty-seven Liberty votes out of 130 polled in this town. Democrat 56, Whig, 55, thus we could have turned the scale in this town. I have not yet learned what our Adams friends have done, and I pres sume the other towns have done nothing for liberty for want of tickets. If we tributed I presume this county would have given the Liberty party two hundred votes Our Friends are greatly encouraged for although we have not done what we hoped nothing before.

The apologists for slavery often reminnd me of the Proverb of Solomon, "The foo!

Respectfully yours, R. B. BEMENT. ination.

"THE MENDI PEOPLE."-The Commitexcellent accommodations, belonging to one of our first mercantile houses, under the charge of an experienced captain .accompany them as religious teachers, and the Committee hope that two or three otherwise ordered. We hope, however, they ers, well qualified for such an interesting and important field of labor, will offer themselves in season. It is desirable that one of them, at least, should be a colored minister. Contributions for the expenses of the outfit and passage to Africa, and for sustaining the contemplated mission, are earnestly requested.—Emancipator,

In attachment, before C. W. Lane Jus-

William Sperry. Washtenaw county, ss. Carlos Joslin,

dant not having appeared at the return thereof; notice is therefore hereby given that the said cause cause is continued to the 13th day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of the said justice in the village of Ypsilanti, in said county.

WILLIAM SPERRY.

August 4, 1841. Produce of every Description,

Advertising and Subscriptions to the "SIGNAL OF LIBERTY," if delivered at the Apri 28.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the season is approaching when, according to a wise and long establised cus-tom in the several states in this Union, it is usual to set apart a day for Public Thanks-

giving and Prayer to Almighty God.

And whereas, public demonstrations of gratitude for signal and unmerited blessings

DON, Acting Governor of the state of Michigan, do by these presents appoint Thursday THE TWENTY-FIFTH DAY OF NO-VEMBER NEXT, as a day of Public Thanks giving and Prayer. And I do hereby recommend to all the people of this State that pective places of public worship, and offer Thanksgiving unto God and pay their vows to the Most High for the numberless mercies and benefits vouchsafed to us during the past year, for all our civil and religious, social and domestic enjoyments; for that he has abundantly rewarded the labors of the and above all that our beloved country is illu

Righteousness. Him in spirit and in truth, in reverence and

mined by the bright beams of the Sun of

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and cause to be affix ed the Great Seal of this State.

Done at Detroit, this twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty-sixth.

By the Acting Governor,
J. WRIGHT GORDON. TAOMAS ROWLAND, Secretary of State.

DIED.

In PLYMOUTH, Oct. 18th, 1841, CORRINNA EMELIA FRALICK, daughter of HENRY and had received the Senatorial nomination DEBORAH LYON. She was born, March 25, and onr tickets had been printed and diss 1820, and married August, 1837. In the spring of 1838, she experienced religion at a protracted meeting held at Plymouth corners. She lived a consistent christian and to do we have filled our opponents with embraced the cause of humanity. Her disamazement. Men who previously dealt ease was that of consumption. She sufferin unkind epithets and pretended to know ed extremely the last week that she lived. all about abolition are now willing to treat I was with her the last 24 hours; the night us with common civility, and lend their before her death she did not feel that ecsta-ears to hear about that of which they knew cy of joy that she wished. She requested that I would pray with her. I knelt down by her bed and recommended her to God's is wiser in his own conceit than seven grace in time and for Etern:ty. Soon after, men that can render a reason," This she requested me to sing. I asked her if county has given about 100 Democratic she was strll willing to live and suffer!majority. I have no doubt the true friends "Yes." Are you willing to die? "Yes, the of liberty are sufficient to turn the scale Lord's will be done. I never can suffer eas they please hereafter. We are determined not to be behind hand at another election, but we shall commence immediately for another campaign. If Providence permit, there shall be Lecturers in ure was at hand. I asked her again of her every town in this county before spring. state. Earth had receded, and heaven was Last Autumn this town gave one vote in view. At five minutes before six, P. M. for Liberty. That one brought forth 27 she fell asleep in the arms of Jesus, without fold and that 27 must bring forth a spring a struggle or a groan. We truly felt that the room where she met her fate "was privileged above the common walks of life, quite in the verge of Heaven." She left a husband whether in its Daily or Weekly edited what its name im-I think it would be wise policy to make ileged above the common walks of life, quite earlier nominations and form earlier in the verge of Heaven." She left a husband late as in the case of our Senatorial nomatives and acquaintances to mouro her loss; but their loss is her eternal gain.

HENRY LYON. Plymouth, Nov. 2, 1841.

4 TWELVE WEEK SUBSCRIPTIONS.

In two or three weeks, most of the subscriptions for TWELVE WEEKS will expire. The papers we send to such subscribers will be DISCONTINUED unless othwill become yearly subscribers, and give us

MORTGAGE SALE.

EFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money, secured by indenture of mortgage. The Veto Power has been vested in the President fifty-two years, and in that time Larzelere and George B. Daniels, dated, has been exercised but fourteen times, or July the 21st, A. D. 1837, and recorded in about once in every seven hundred acts passed by Congress.

IN ATTACHMENT.

Suly the Fist, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the equation of the register's office in the county of Washtenaw, Michigan, on the 28th day of Automatic from the blessings of education, or in any way subserve the great cause of human progress to ultimate virtue, liberty and happing of morigages at page two hundred and eighty-three, whereon is due at the date of

ing all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the county of Washtenaw, State of Michigan and bounded and described as follows: it being the west half of the southwest quarter of section number seven, in township number one south of range num-ECEIVED in payment for Job work, ber four east, containing eighty one and thir-

ty one hundredth acres of land. FRANCIS M'CONIN, Assigneo. L. H. HEWETT, Attorney. Dated Nov. 1st 1841,

THE FOLLOWING WORK, HAS BEEN COMPILED FROM THE LONDON PICTORIAL BIBLE;

WHICH SELLS IN THIS COUNTRY FOR \$18 TO \$25 PER COPY.

ted States, who possess a Bible, will surely furnish themselves with the following beautiful series of Scripture Illustrations. PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE BIBLE,

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of Sabbath Schools, Heads of Families, and
Booksellers throughout the United States to Booksellers throughout the United States, to the above New, Cheap and splendidly Illustrated work. Published and for sale at No. 122, Nassau street, New York city. Its features are better defined by the title:-Two hundred Pictorial Illustrations of the

SCRIPTURES, CONSISTING OF VIEWS IN THE HOLY LAND;

Pogether with many of the most remarkable objects mentioned in the old and new testaments, representing sacred historical events, copied from celebrated pictures, principally by the old masters: the landscape scenes, taken from original sketches made on the spot, with full and interesting letter-press descriptions, devoted to an examination of the objects mentioned in the sacred text.

On examination this will be found a very pleasant and profitable book, especially for the perusal of Young People, abounding in the most valuable information, collected with great care, from the best and latest sources. It may, very properly, be designated a com-mon place book for every thing valuable re-lating to oriental manners, customs, &c.and comprises within itself a complete library of religious and useful knowledge. A volume like the present, is far superior to the common Annuals—it will never be out of date.
It is beautifully printed in new long primer type—handsomely bound in Muslin, gilt and lettered; and is decidedly, the best and chea-pest publication (for the price,) ever issued from the American Press.

The above work may be had at the Book store of Dea. Chas. Mosely, one door west of the Lafayette House, Ann Arbor. A liberal discount made to wholesale pur-

unless post paid.

chasers,
Persons in the country, wishing to act
as agents, may obtain all the necessary information, by addressing their letters to the
subscriber, No. 122, Nassau street, N. Y.
ROBERT SEARS, Publisher.
Superintendants and Teach-

Clergymen, Superintendants and Teachers of sabbath schools, agents of religious newspapers and periodicals, postmasters and booksellers, throughout the country, are respectfully requested to act as our agents.

No letter will be taken from the office

To Publishers of Papers throughout the United States. - Newspapers or Magazines, copying the above entire without any alteration or abridgement (including this notice,) and giving it 12 inside insertions, shall re-ceive a copy of the work, (subject to their order,) by sending directions to the Publisher. 29-12w

NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

PROSPECTUS.

THE Publishers of the New York Tribune, encouraged by the generous patronage and hearty approval which has been extend-ed to their Daily paper since its establish-ment, and which has already rendered it the second in point of circulation in the city, propose to publish on and after the 18th day of September, a Weekly edition on a sheet of mammoth size, excluding all matter of a

ports-an unflinching supporter of the People's Rights and Interests, in stern hostility to the errors of superficial theorists, the inand the schems and sophistries of self-seeking demagogues. It will strenuously advo-cate the Protection of American Industry, against the grasping, and to us, blighting policy of European Governments, and the unequal competition which they force upon us, as also, against the present depressing system of State Prison Labor. It will advocate the restoration of a sound and uniform Na ional Currency; and urge a discreet but determined prosecution of Internal Improvement. The Retrenchment, wherever practicable, of Government Expenditures and of will become yearly subscribers, and give us notice IMMEDIATELY through their Postmasters or otherwise. Will you do it? tain and earnestly advocate the Principles and Measures which the People approved, in devolving on Whig statesmen the conduct of their Government. of their Government.

But a small portion, however, of its col-umns will be devoted to purely Political dis-cussions. The proceedings of Congress will be carefully recorded; the Foreign and Do-mestic intelligence early and jucidly present-ed; and whatever shall appear calculated to

ness, will find a place in our columns.

The Weekly Tribune will be published this notice two hundred and eight dollars and forty four cents, which said mortgage has been duly assigned to the subscriber.

A true of the subscriber of t washtenaw county, ss. Notice is therefore hereby given that on Notice is therefore hereby given that on above entitled cause, and the defendance of Ann Arbor, in the county of Washvillage of Ann Ar

Subscriptions are respectfully solicited by GREELY & McELRATH, 30 Ann-st. New York, August 17, 1841.
Editors of weekly Journals who desire an exchange with the Tribane are requested to give this Prospectus an insertion in their columns.

PLANKS of every description neatly executed at this office. Ann Arbor, May 12, 1841.

The Fugitive Slave's apostrophe to the North Star.

BY JOHN PIERPONT. STAR of the North! though night winds drift The fleecy drapery of the sky, Between the lamp and me, I lift, Yea, lift with hope, my sleepless eye To the blue heights wherein thou dwellest,

And of a land of freedom tellest. Star of the North! while blazing day Pours round me its full tide of light,

And hides thy pale but faithful ray, I, too, lie hid, and long for night: For night: I dare not walk at noon, Nor dare I trust the faithless moon-

Nor faithless man, whose burning lust, For gold hath riveted my chain,-Nor other leader can I trust But thee, of even the starry train; For all the host around thee burning, Like faithless man, keep turning, turning.

I may not follow where they go:-Star of the North, I look to thee While on I press for well I know Thy light and truth shall set me free; Thy light, that no poor slave deceiveth; Thy truth, that all my soul believeth.

They of the East behold the star That over Bethle'ms manger glowed; With joy they hailed it from afar, And followed where it marked the road, Till where its rays directly fell, They found the Hope of Israel.

Wise were the men who followed thus The Star that sets man free from sint Star of the North! thou art to us-Who're slaves because we wear a skin Dark as is Night's protecting wing-Thou art to us a holy thing.

And we are wise to follow thee! I trust thy steady light alone .-Star of the North! thou seem'st to me To burn before the Almighty's throne, To guide me through these forests dim And vast, to liberty and HIM.

Thy beam is on the glassy breast Of the still spring, upon whose brink I lay my weary limbs to rest, And bow my parching lips to drink. Guide of the friendless negro's way, I bless thee for this quiet ray!

In the dark top of southern pines I nestled, when the Driver's horn Called to the field, in lengthened lines, My fellows, at the break of morn. And there I lay till thy sweet face Looked in upon "my hiding place."

The tangled cane-brake, where I crept For shelter from the heat of uoon, And where, while others toiled, I slept, Till wakened by the rising moon, As its stalks felt the night wind free, Gave me to catch a glimpse of thee.

Star of the North! in bright array The constellations round thee sweep, Each holding on its nightly way, Rising, or sinking in the deep, And, as it hangs in mid heaven flaming, The homage of some nation claiming.

This nation to the Eagle* cowers; Fit ensign! she's a bird of spoil: Like worships like! for each devours The earnings of another's toil. I've felt her talons and her beak, And now the gentler Lion seek.

The Lion, at the Virgin's feet Crouches, and lays his paw Into her lap!—an emblem meet Of England's queen; and English law; Queen that hath made her Islands free! Law, that holds out its shield to me!

Star of the North! upon that shield Thou shinest,-O, for ever shine! The negro, from the cotton field Shall, then, beneath its orb recline, And feed the Lion, couched before it, Nor head the Eagle, screaming o'er it!

The Constellations Aquila, Leo, and Virgo, are here meant by the astronomical Fugitive.

Slavery as it Is.

VIEWS OF J. K. PAULDING, WHEN UNTRAM. ELED BY OFFICE.

Hon. James K. Paulding, late Secretary of the Navy of the United States, in his "Letters from the South" published in republic." this "cradle of liberty." with the 1817, relates the following:

"At one of the taverns along the road we were set down in the same room with an elderly man and a youth who seemed to be well acquainted with him, for they conversed familiarly and with true republican independence—for they did not mind who heard them. From the tenor of his this monstrous absurdity in our midst. conversation I was induced to look particularly at the elder. He was telling the youth something like the following detested tale. He was going, it seems, to Richmond, to inquire about a draft for seven thousand dollars which he had sent by

to Carolina and Georgia, to scrape it together.' He then went on to tell many a perfidious tale. All along the road it seems that he made it his business to enquire where lived a man who might be tempted to become a party in this accursed traffic, and when he had got some half dozen of these poor creatures, he tied their hands behind their backs, and drove them three or four hundred miles or more, bare headed and half naked through the burning southern sun. Fearful that even southern humanity would revolt at such an exhibition of human misery and human barbarity, he gave out that they were runaway slaves he was carrying home to their masters. On one occasion a poor black woman exposed this fallacy, and told the story of her being kidnapped, and when he got her into a wood out of hearing, he beat her, to use his own expression 'till her back was white.' It seems he married all the men and woman he bought, himself, because they would sell better for being man and wife! But, said the youth were you not afraid, in travelling through the wild country and sleeping in lone houses, these slaves would rise and kill you? 'To be sure I was,' said the other, 'but I always fastened my door, put a chair upon a table before it, so that it might wake me in falling, and slept with a loaded pistol in each hand. It was a bad life, and I left it off as soon as I could live without it; many is the time I have separated wives from husbands, and husbands from wives, and parents from children, but then I made death !!! them amends by marrying them again as soon as I had a chance, that is to say, I made them call each other man and wife, and sleep together, which is quite enough for negroes. I made one bad purchase though, continued he. 'I bought a young mulatto girl, a lively creature, a great bargain. She had been the favorite of her difficulty was to get her to go, for the poor creature loved her master. However, I swore most bitterly I was only going to take her to her mother's at covered that we were out of the state, I next night she drowned herself in the river close by. I lost a good five hundred dollars by this foelish trick.' Vol. 1 p.

In the first volume of his work, page 128, Mr. P. gives the following description:

"The sun was shining out very hotand in turning the angle of the road, we encountered the following group:first a little cart drawn by one horse, in which five or six half naked black children were tum bled like pigs together. The cart had no covering, and they seemed to have been broiled to sleep. Behind the cart marched three black women, with head, neck, and broast ungovered and without sheep. and breast uncovered, and without shoes headed, and chained together with an oxchain. Last of all, came a white man on horse-back, carrying his pistols in his belt, and who as we passed him had the impudence to look us in the face without blushing. At a house where we stoped a lit-discussion of the subject. further on, we learned that he had bought these miserable creatures in Mary land, and was marching them in this man- ing the subject of slavery, we need not ner to one of the more Southern States. Shame on the State of Maryland! and I of it, should wish to suppress such discussay shame on the State of Virginia! and sion. This might be expected of depraved every State through which this wretched human nature. But that Northern States cavalcade was permitted to pass! I do say, men should tolerate such a system of slathat when they (the slaveholders) permit very in any State seems to me sursuch flagrant and indecent outrages upon prising. humanity as that which I have described; sanction a villain in marching half naked women and men, loaded with Vigorous growth of free Communichains, without being charged with any crime but that of being black, from one section of the United States to another, hundreds of miles in the face of day, they disgrace themselves, and the country to which they belong.-Tocsin.

Facts for the People.

1776; St. Domingo, Cayenne, Guadaloupe the most favorably situated places, take and Martinique in 1794; by the French the fact stated recently in our hearing, The heur of Freedom! come it must—on the best authority. In the town of O. hasten it in mercy, Heaven! 1816; St. Helena 1819; Columbia and Montgomery, Alabama, four years ago, Chili 1821; Cape Colony 1823; Malacca there were sixty dry goods' stores. Now 1825; Southern Bermah and Bolivia 1826 there are but fifteen, and several of those Peru, Guatemala, Monte Video 1828; Jamaica, Barbadoes, Bermudas, Bahamas, Mauritus, St. Christophers, Nevis, Virgin declined like that-hardly one that has Isles, Antigua, Montserratt, Dominica, St. not actually advanced in population, and Vincents, Grenada, Berbice, Tobago, St. business, notwithstanding the 'hard times.' Lucia, Trinidad, Honduras, Demarara, and Yet Montgomery is the centre of trade for republic," this "cradle of liberty," with the exception of Pennsylvania since 1780, Connecticut and Rhode Island since 1784, New York since 1799, New Jersey since 1804, Vermont since 1777, Massachusetts which has suffered prodigiously by its since 1780, New Hampshire since 1784, has most inconsistently neglected the legislative power as a means of annihilating

It is said that when the present queen of England (a monarchy) was recommended to adopt a certain measure in her civil administration as 'expedient,'replied, "Talk not of expedients but tell me is it mer, dated Waterloo, September 18. right?" Must our republic be urged to mail, but which, not having been acknowl- imitate the better theoretical as well as Chenango counties, that which struck our edged by his correspondent, he was a - practical example of a monarchy? This attention most, was the great number of fraid had been stolen, and the money re- would seem to be the true State of the rural visitors on the road, journeying alceived by the thief. I should not like to case, when we consider the following civil most without exception, in expensive steel-

people of color ought never to presume to think themselves equal to the whites .-

1 Martin's Digest, 840-2. In South Carolina, if a free negro harbors a runaway slave, he is liable to be sold a slave for life.

In Mississippi, District of Columbia and nearly all the slave States, every free black or mulatto not able to prove himself doubt whether was a farmer then within free, is sold, also, as a slave for life, with ten miles square, who could boast of a all his posterity after him.

Another favorite enactment is more or less prevalent in the slaveholding States, team for Salt Point to buy salt, by furthat a slave found beyond his masters plantation, without a "pass" from a white tum of rope and leather, called a tackling. man, may be apprehended and have inflicted upon his bare back, sometimes 20, and sometimes an unlimited number of Digest 427-447; 1 Virginia Rev. Code 422; 2 Missouri Laws 741-2, 614; Haywood's Manual 518, 524.

To teach a free negro to read or write, in the city of Savannah, is punished by a penalty of thirty dollars.

In Maryland, if a slave strike a white person, for the second offence he is to suffer death.

Seventy-one offences in the slave code of Virginia. are punishable with death, of elegant mansions, Grecian cottages, exwhich are not capital when committed by

In Louisiana, the fine for instructing a free black in a Sunday school is, for the first offence, \$500, and for the second,

And who has not heard of the ear cropbing, brand burning, flaying alive, crucifying, and burning process at the South?

But it pains me to go on with this horrid detail; though the thousandths part has not yet been told, in the number of such quotations, or in the enormities they disclose; master, who had lately married. The which Arkansas has sealed upon her for life, by that clause in her constitution en. acting that slavery should never be abolished within her limits!

After such disclosures as have been she went with me, though she seemed to made by works expressly devoted to the doubt me very much. But when she dis- representation of "slavery as it is," we need not wonder at the statements of the thought she would go mad, and in fact the following governors of the slave holding

Governor McDuffie, of South Carolina, n his message to the legislature, says: would have those who oppose slavery, if caught within our jurisdiction, put to death nose, or brow-beaten by the bullying without benefit of clergy.

Governor Lynch, of Mississippi, says of abolitionists: "Necessity will sometimes prompt a summary mode of trial and pun-ishment, unknown to the law."

Governor Swaim, of North Carolinia, says: "The character of slavery is not

nessage tothe legislature contends against or stockings; next came three men, bare- the right to discuss the question of sla-

> Governor Tazewell, of Virginia, says: We have a perfect right to require all the

I remarked that after the fearful developments that have been made by discussing the subject of slavery, we need not wonder that those participating in the guilt of it, should wish to suppress such discussions. sion. This might be expected of depraved

From the Emancipator. ties.

In our travels in various directions, we were forcibly struck with the vigorous and healthy growth of the country all over the free states, forming a remarkable contrast with the general appearance of the slave

As an instance of the condition of the Slavery was abolished in Prussia in latter, even in the new states, and among quite small. We have not seen or heard of one town in the northern states that has

> Now let any man go to New Haven, and Springfield, Worcester, Albany, Poughsouthern trade, is at this moment increasing its number of buildings. Our readers both North and South may form some idea of the difference in the growth of the two sections, and perhaps may be led to philosophise a little on the cause, by reading a paragraph from a Seneca county correspondent of the last Genessee Far-

In a recent jaunt as far as Madison and loose it, said he, for I worked hard for it, enactments existing in some of our springed carriages and buggies, with ele-And rich shall be the fruit:—the day and sold many a poor d——I of a black States.

Of your redemption loudly sing Igant side lamps, the horses caparisoned

In Louisiana, it is decided that free with brass mounted or plated harness, the dress and baggage of the travellers in

keeping with the equipage. Twenty years ago, when we passed through this country, our springed carriage was looked on as a struggling exotic, to be wondered at rather than admired, much less to be desired. Ox teams were then more common than horse teams. spring carriage or a plated harness. Two farmers would then once a year fit out a nishing each a horse, with a certain quan-

If I was asked what has produced this great change in the social condition of our rural population, I should say, it was valashes. Brevard's Digest 231: Prince's ried and increased production. The birth or introduction and increase of the mechanic arts in the country, has not been a whit behind the progress of agricultural industry; it may be said that from the nature of their mutual wants, they have incidentally stimulated each other. Thus has Hamilton grown up with its endowed seminaries and schools—and Log City has been converted from a little city of logs as its significant early name implies, into one tensive factories, and workshops.

"Varied and increased production."-That is the secret of the growth of society. And that alchymy is as impracticable in a slaveholding community, as the Philosopher's stone itself. Slavery is condemned by its nature, to pursue a beaten round of the most unskilled, and ill-directed, and the least productive, and generals ly unremunerating toil, Look now at the picture drawn above, of a couple of counties of cold, rough territory in a Free State. Then let our merchants and political economists consider the comparative value of the trade of forty thousand such people, and of a population of forty thousand in the western part of Alabama.-And finally, take into consideration the almost absolute certainty of payment, always and in all conditions of trade, with the equal certainty of a general failure of payments every five or six years in a slaveholding section. Now tell us where are the resources of the country, and who pays for the support of the government. How disgraceful it is to see the representatives of such a people forever led by the beggars of the South.

The one gallon Law of Mississippi.-We were conversing a few days since with a very intelligent gentleman from Mississippi, in regard to the one gallon law passed inthat State, it will be remembered, some two or three years since. He informs us that the law is rigidly enforced, and is so wisely but throughout the State its enforcement has been of a salutary nature.

The efforts made to evade this law have

been promptly checked. We give an instance. An ingenious rumseller fitted up in his house a sliding apartment, on the open sesamie principle. Little cards, bearing the names of different drinks, were near, and the buyer had only to drop one of them into a box with a levy, when out came the wished for beverage. In this case it was impossible to identify the seller, but the Judge

Boston Morning Star.

The Athol Slave Case, we are happy to learn, has been decided in favor of the liberty of the boy. He is placed under the care of a guardian, our friend, Dr. Hoyt, we believe, till of age. Minors cannot be carried out of Massachusetts into slavery even with their consent. So says the Supreme Court of Massachusetts.

The Syracuse Whig Convention did not nominate Henry Clay, though they flattered him. Praise will be all he will ever get, which they belong.—Tocsin.

With the general appearance of the American citizen.

With the general appearance of the American states, where there are very few places of the American citizen.

States. And he won't have that much longer, unless he pays those debts he owes to some people at Ashland.—Free American. worth having, from the voters of the free half weeks.

The Hour of Freedom.

O, hasten it in mercy, Heaven! When all who grovel in the dust. Shall stand erect, their fetters riven!

When glorious freedom shall be won By every caste, complexion, clime; When tyranny shall be o'erthrown, And color cease to be a crime!

Friend of the poor-long suffering Lord! This guilty land from ruin save! Let Justice sheathe her glittering sword, And Mercy rescue from the gravel

And ye who are like cattle sold. And vilely trodden like the earth, And bartered constantly for gold-Your souls debased from their high birth

Bear meekly still your cruel woes; Light follows darkness-comfort, pain: So time shall give you sweet repose, And sever every hateful chain.

Not by the sword your liberty Shall be obtained, in human blood: Not by revolt or treachery, Revenge did never bring forth good:

God's time is best-'twill not delay-E'en now your cause is blossoming, Of your redemption loudly sing.

THRESHING MACHINES, HORSE POWER, MILLS, &c.

HE undersigned are manufacturing and will keep constantly on hand at their shop two and a half miles west of Ann Arbor, near the Rail Road, HORSE POW. ERS and THRESHING MACHINES.—The horse power is a new invention by S. W. FOSTER, and is decidedly superior to

any thing of the kind ever before offered to the Public. The price of a Four Horse Power, with a good Threshing Mackine is 120 dollars, at the shop; without the Mackine, ninety dollars. These Horse Powers can be used with two, three or four horses to good advantage. Three men with two hotses, can thresh one hundred busheles two horses, can thresh one hundred bushels of wheat per day (if it yields middling well,) and it will not be hard work for the horses. The Horse Power and Thresher can both be put in a common waggon box, and drawn put in a common waggon box, and drawn any distance by two horses. The Two Horse Power will be sold at the shop, with the Thresher for one hundred dollars; without the Thresher, for seventy-five dollars.

They also manufacture STRAW CUTTERS, recently invented by S. W. Foster, which are decidedly preferable to any others for cutting straw or corn stalks, by horse or

for cutting straw or corn stalks, by horse or water power. They also work by hand.—

Price, fifteen dollars.

—ALSO—
CAST-IRON MILLS for grinding provender, at the rate of six to eight bushels per hour, with two horses or by water.

TESMUT MACHINES of superior con-Price, sixty dollars.
S. W. FOTER, & Co. 10-ly truction. Invented by S. W. FOSTER-

MORTGAGE SALE.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the condition of a Mortgage executed by Rufus Crosman and Lucy his wife, to the undersigned, January fifteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty eight, and Recorded in the Registers office, in the county of Washtenaw, in Liber No. seven, page throe hundred and one, of the equal undivided half of the "Scio Mill property," including the water-power, Mills and Machinery, and about twenty five acres of land, acioining the village. twenty five acres of land, acjoining the village of Scio, in said county, and lying on both sides of the River Huron, together with the rights of flowing lands covered by the mill pond, (for a more particular description of the premises, reference is made to the

dings at law having been instituted to col-lect the debt secured by said Mortgage or not the debt secured by said Mortgage or any part thereof.

Notice is hereby given, that said Mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgagod premises (or some part of them) at public vende at the Court House, in Ann Arbor, in said county on the six-

record of said mortgage,) and no procee-

teenth day of November next, at noon.
SAMUEL W. FOSTER Mortgages. Kingsley & Morgan, Atty's. Dated Scio, August 9th, 1841.

YPSILANTI ACADEMY,

TEACHERS' SEMINARY. H. GRIFFEN, Principal, who formerly had charge of the Teachers'
Seminary at Ann Arbor, and also at Grass

The sixth term of this Institution will commence on Wednesday,

THE 24TH DAY OF NOVEMBER next, and continue eleven weeks. While

this school is equally open to all of both sexes, who wish to acquire a good English education, particular attention will be given to those preparing to Teach. The Languages not being taught in this Seminary, the more exclusive and uninterrupted attention will be given to impart a practical knowl-

edge of the English Branches.

Apparatus.—The Institution is furnished with Chemical, Philosophical and Astronomical Apparatus, Surveying Instruments,

&c. &c. to the amount of \$300.

Tuition.—In the Common English Bran-

ches, \$3,50. In the Higher English Branches, from \$4,

Extra Branches.—Mezzotinto and Chinese or Theorem Painting, \$3,00 each, for 12 Lessons, taught by Mrs Griffin.

The tuition is to be paid at the middle of

the term. No deduction for absence will be made except for protracted sickness, and no one will be received for less than five and a

Board for \$1,50 per week, including washing. Rooms may be had reasonable, where persons may board themselves.

For further particulars enquire of the

Ypsilanti, Oct. 27, 1841.

TAILORING BUSINESS!

M. NOBLE, would respectfully in-

M. NUBLE, would respect and form the citizens of Ann Arbor and its vicinity, that he has recently opened a shop in the Lower Town, immediately over the late mercantile stand of Lund & Gibson, and opposite the shoe store of J. Beckley, & Co., where he is prepared at all times to do work in his line, with promptness, and in a neat and durable manner. Particular attention will be paid to cutting

garments. Produce will be taken at the usual prices, for work done at his shop.—
Those who have cash to pay for services of this kind. this kind, are particular invited to call.

P. S,-Wanted, a boy from 12 to 15 years of age, as an apprentice to the Tailoring

Ann Arbor, October 6, 1841.

TAKEN UP

TBY the subscriber, living in the town of Green Oak, Livingston County, on the 5th of October, inst.. a dark brown steer, two years old; no other marks perceivable. The person, owning such steer, will come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law. be disposed of according to law.

JOHN MONAHAN.

Green Oak, Oct. 13, 184I.

Blanks! Blanks!! Blanks!!! UST PRINTED, on fine paper and in a superior style, a large assort ment of blank summons, subpœnas, Exect tions, &c .- For sale at this office.