

# SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

The inviolability of individual Rights, is the only security of Public Liberty."

T. Foster, } Editors.  
G. Beckley. }

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## THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

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## POETRY.

AIR—"Scots wha hae vai Wallace bled."

Children of the glorious dead,  
Who for freedom fought and bled,  
With her banner o'er you spread,  
On to victory.

Not for stern ambition's prize,  
Do our hopes and wishes rise;  
Lo, our Leader from the skies,  
Bids us do or die.

Ours is not the tented field—  
We no earthly weapons wield—  
Light and love, our sword and shield,  
Truth and panoply.

This is proud oppression's hour,  
Storms are round us; shall we cower?  
While beneath a despot's power  
Groans the suffering slave?

While on every southern shore,  
Comes the helpless captive's tale,  
And the voice of woman's wail,  
And of man's despair?

While our homes and rights are dear,  
Guarded still with watchful fear,  
Shall we coldly turn our ear  
From the suppliant's prayer?

Never! by our country's shame—  
Never! by a Saviour's claim,  
To the men of every name,  
Whom he died to save.

Onward, then, ye fearless band—  
Heart to heart, and hand to hand;  
Yours shall be the patriot's stand—  
Or the martyr's grave.

## PRAYER.

Go, when the morning shineth,  
Go, when the morn is bright,  
Go, when the eve declineth,  
Go in the hush of night;  
Go with pure mind and feeling,  
Fling earthly thoughts away,  
And in the chamber kneeling,  
Do thou in secret pray.

Remember all who love thee,  
All who are loved by thee;  
Pray too for those that hate thee,  
If any such thyself, there be;  
Then for thyself, in meekness,  
A blessing humbly claim,  
And link with each petition  
The great Redeemer's name.

Or if 'tis e'er denied thee  
In solitude to pray,  
Should holy thoughts come o'er thee,  
When friends are 'round thy way,  
E'en then the sudden breathing  
Thy spirit raised above,  
Will reach His throne of glory;  
Who is Mercy, Truth, and Love.

Oh! not a joy or blessing  
With this can we compare,  
The power that he hath given us  
To pour our souls in prayer!  
Whene'er thou pinest in sadness,  
Before His footstool fall;  
Remember in thy gladness  
His love who gave thee all.

## MISCELLANY.

From the United Service Magazine for March.

THE SLAVER.

FROM THE NOTE BOOK OF AN OFFICER EMPLOYED AGAINST THE SLAVE TRADE.

Her Majesty's schooner *Fancy*,  
Off the Coast of Brazil.

'A sail! a sail!' exclaimed a dozen voices,  
'and by St. Paul, a brig!'

I was dreaming of ancient times. I fancied myself Benbow's flag lieutenant, and he would persist (to my great horror) in making me chew tobacco. A voice (which I at first mistook to be admiral Benbow's) vociferated in mine ear.

'A sail, Sir, bearing due east.'

I was on deck in a quarter less no time.

'Where is she? Ah! I see. Up with the helm—square the yards, Mr. Smart. Drop the topgallant sail and cur reefs, quietly and slowly—pay, slowly, if you will, for he looks like a clipper, and stratagem is our only chance.'

Steady—so! I don't think he observes us yet for it is scarce daybreak, and we are to the westward of him. Starboard a little—steady! Now for a good squint, and let me wipe the damp off my 'Dollard.' He appears to be running along the land—odd, certainly! By Jove! he hauls his wind toward us. He takes us for a coaster. The long gun is quite ready! Good! keep it covered with the tarpaulin, and none of you show your ugly mugs above gunwale.

'Put the red night cap on, Sambo, and sit on the top of the forecattlee.'

We are nearing each other fast: a fine, taut, rakish-looking craft she appears—three hundred tons, at least. I think she suspects us. She does, for she edges away, and up go her studding-sails.

'Dealers in human flesh—have at you!'

Bang! goes the thirty two pounder. Before the smoke clears away, the schooner is under every stitch of sail. The breeze freshens—we are in hot pursuit. 'Mind your steering, quartermaster, and keep her on with the larboard fore-rigging.' 'Steady! Bang! again:—the shot falls short. Out bed, and let the gun down on the rear-alcove; now then, fire with the rising motion. Bang!

'Slap through her main sail, Sir!' exclaims a man off the foreyard.

She still carries on, and shows no colors; another shot, and another. She increases her distance; we shall lose her, by heavens!—'Set the sails!'—they draw beautifully, and stand like a board; the ham-locks are hung up, and a couple of shot placed in each. We hold our own. He has cut away his stern boat and his anchors! Villains! it is all in vain! 'Take your time, No. 1, and bring down some of his flying kites.' Bang! the smoke clears away; hurrah! his fore-top-sail is shot away in the stays; down it comes, studding-sails and all—and one shot more; she rounds to and up go the Portuguese colors—Out boat!

'Mr. J. Smart, go on board, take possession, and send the prisoners on board the *Fancy*.'

'The brig is hailing, Sir.'

'She is from Quillimane, in the Mozambique Channel,' exclaims Mr. Smart: 'sixty-two days out, three hundred and thirty slaves, sadly in want of water.'

Courteous reader, accompany me, I pray you, on board this slave vessel; come and see the hands of the blood-thirsty dealers in human flesh. What a nauseous smell as we approach; how slippery and dirty the vessel's side; what a clamor of voices; we are on board.

Look at that cool, villainous-looking scoundrel, pacing up and down the deck, smoking a cigar; his hands are in his pockets; he appears totally unconcerned about the number of murders he has committed, and the horrors that surround him. He is captain of the slave, and a Portuguese; but he declares that he is a passenger, and that the captain died at sea. He is even now calculating how much he has lost by this unfortunate speculation. 'Let me see,' says he, 'I own twenty of the healthiest, for my blacks never die! and he grins,—that would have given me twelve thousand crusadoes, and Don Bernadino was to have given me four thousand for the trip,—sixteen thousand clean gone!—diabolo take the English picaroons!'—and he mutters 'curses not loud, but deep.' 'Well, I must be upon my guard now, however, Santa Maria! I wonder if they will rob me of these sixty half-dollars fastened around my waist; if they do, may they never receive absolution, the miscreants.—He grinds his teeth, lights a fresh cigar, and continues walking the deck.

Behold that skeleton form! the unfortunate breathes! her pulse still beats; her heart—even yet utters faintly to the touch of humanity.—A few days since, an infant hung at her breast; three happy innocent, it died—it was starved—and she, the poor emaciated mother, has been starved too! she has existed these last sixty days on a few handfuls of farina, and two gills of putrid water per day; she lived in the after hold upon some hard planks all this time; look at her excoriated flesh! When she embarked, there were two hundred of her sex stowed with her in bulk—one hundred and thirty now remain. She might have saved herself, and sacrificed her child; Nature gave her a mother's love for her offspring; she nourished, and hugged it to her bosom, until the little corpse was taken from her by force, and thrown into the sea. While we are looking, she is dying!—she is dead!—'Oh death! where is thy sting?'

Friend of humanity, turn to that nest of little ones, all in the last stage of the small pox—in the confluent stage; their bodies are one mass of putrifying sores; their tongues are lolling out of their parched mouths as begging for water; they cannot speak; they utter inarticulate sounds; but in a few hours, they will be quite still,—yes! they will be where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest,—they will die without a groan; watch them narrowly as you may, you will not perceive the transition from life to death! The black, glossy eye is half open, and almost transparent. It quivers!—it is fixed in death.

Mark the living skeleton! lying with his face to the deck; one little month, and that man was a Hercules; but, fearful of his strength, the villains have kept him in close irons; this is the first time he has breathed the air of heaven since he embarked. Look at his lengthy frame—his sunken eyes—his hawk jaws—his attenuated limbs! the bones seem willing to burst through the frail covering of skin that surrounds them; you may count every rib. He was one of the brave men of his tribe; he was doubtless taken fighting hand to hand, defending his wife, his children, his home; even the rude hut in the wilds of Africa; but he was surrounded, and taken prisoner, and driven, with hundreds of others, like flocks of sheep, to the sea coasts. See, he moves.

He leans upon his hand—his manly brow Consents to death—but conquers agony, And his drooped head sinks gradually low. He is past all suffering; a few hours, and he will cease to exist.

Yonder are some suffering from ophthalmia all more or less blind; one is totally so; and every now and then, he endeavors to throw himself overboard, and when he is restrained, he mumbles something, and points to his eyes, as much as to say, 'Why should I live? I am of no use—can only exist in utter darkness—let me put an end to my miseries!'

They are serving out the water! See what a rush there is to the after hatchway; men, women, children, how eagerly they watch their turn to grasp the little calabash which is half filled for each one. It holds just a pint; with what agony some of the little orphans regard the process!—afraid they shall be forgotten. How they creep between the legs of the taller ones to get nearer the tub! A dozen hands are trust in at once; with what envy they regard the fortunate possessor! and how they watch every drop that passes down his poor parched throat, and snatch it from his

grasp ere it is quite empty! Main strength here wins the day; they have little respect for friends or comrades in misfortune; and no wonder—each is endeavoring to save his own life!

Hark! what splash was that? They have just hove two unfortunates overboard; their bodies were yet warm, but they were encumbered the crowded decks; the flies were swarming around them; and even the air was becoming tainted; they are now food for sharks; two of these ravenous creatures have followed the vessel across the Atlantic; they have been gorged with human flesh, but they are never satisfied; they will await the last victim and then go in search of more.

Nine bodies have been thrown overboard to day.

Just peep down into the men's slave room; how close and poisonous the atmosphere!—only three feet from the planks to the deck above; they must all squat down in one position; move they cannot. Immense leaguers for holding water are stowed away underneath; some little fellows manage to crawl between the planks—they find the bung-hole of the casks. Necessity is, indeed, the mother of invention; they tear off a portion of the rag that is tied round their waist, and is their only covering, fasten it to a rope-yarn, and lower it into the cask; lo! they draw it up, suck out all the moisture, and so again, until their insatiate thirst is somewhat abated. Some never come up again, and so die beneath the planks, and are not discovered until the confined air below becomes rank poison, and then a search is made, and a putrid body found and cast overboard.

I feel a hot puff of wind from the southwest—that dense cloud on the horizon is rising fast—a flash of lightning issues from it—it begins to sputter with rain—this portends a squall. Unhappy wretches! you must descend. With what reluctance they go!—the strongest shoving the weak before them.—Look at the forest of human heads with the faces turned upward, peeping through the gratings of the barred down hatchway!—What shoving, squeezing, coughing, and yelling, to get the coveted berth? Brute force again carries the day, and the weak squat down in despair—their breasts heave and they gasp for a little air.

A short time before we captured her, they were all battered down in a gale of wind—Yes, they covered over the hatchways to prevent the seas that fell in board from filling the vessel. What screams of agony, what yells must have been uttered, when they were suffocating! The weather moderated, the hatches were opened, and forty corpses were passed up and committed to the deep.

Thanks be to Heaven for the fine, refreshing fair wind; how the sun shines, and the vessel flies! The port is in sight, and we shall anchor ere sunset.

Lo! we are at anchor. What cries of joy the unfortunates utter as they leave the dirty, nauseous vessel that has brought them across the Atlantic! Those that are dying, for a while partake of the joy, and fancy their sufferings all over; and, indeed, so they are, for no earthly aid can save their bodies, and, alas! they are ignorant of their souls. And thus they die, casting a last envious look on their comrades, who eat, drink, and are merry!—on the cool, clean, spacious decks of Her Majesty's receiving frigate *Crescent*. The healthiest are divided into messes, and are given beef, soup, and farina, and as much water as they can safely drink.

Some little urchins love to sit all day long by the side of the tank, and turn the water for every one who comes; that running stream being to them the dearest sight earth can afford. The sick are laid on beds, and have the best medical treatment; they are given nourishing food to reanimate their debilitated frames; some poor skeletons would drink all day long, (if allowed) so great is their thirst. By degrees they recover, and get merry, and dance their native dances, and sing their national songs, and so in time, by care and kind treatment, forget all their past sufferings. When they have sufficiently recovered, another scene takes place; one-half of them are again sent on board the slave vessel; they are about to proceed to the British colony of Guiana; for if they remain in the Brazil, they will again become slaves.

How the poor creatures dread another voyage! How they cling to the sides of the frigate, as if to save themselves from a certain death! They recollect all that they previously suffered—the suffocation! the raging thirst! the burning heat of their bodies! comrades after comrades dying beside them? But their fears are in vain; happily for them, they are no longer in the hands of the Portuguese.—180 are now put into a space where 500 were crammed on leaving the coast of Africa.—The water is pure and wholesome, and they are all allowed a liberal quantity. They are all clothed, for the Guiana Immigration Society not only liberally provide clothing, but defray all the expenses of their transportation.

The provisions consist of hung beef, salt fish, farina, rice, and lemon juice; with tapioca, arrowroot, sugar, wine, &c. for the sick. Each one is provided with a mat, which they take the greatest care of. The officer who is sent with them is very particular in keeping the vessel pure and clean, and regularly ventilated, sprinkling chloride of lime in the hold occasionally, and keeping the negroes as much on deck as possible. Twenty of the finest and strongest are selected to assist the seamen in working the ship. They keep regular watch, which they are proud of.

The passage is long and tedious, but they are merry, and free from care, as the following extract from the prize officer's private log will show:

'The negroes this evening established a band of culinary instruments. Such a din I never heard; kettles, frying-pans, baking-dishes, tin pots, and spoons, &c. &c. all in concert! After the dancing, a kind of pantomime was performed, in which the actors imitated all the actions and stratagems of the elephant hunter. One stout fellow appeared particularly excited, and, for a moment, perhaps, fancied himself again in his native woods—he handled a stick (his gun) with the greatest dexterity, loading and firing quickly, and with great minute of movement.

The successful shot was attended with a yell of triumph, and a crash of pots, pans, &c. His movements were regulated by a song, in which all joined.

Thus, evening after evening, they amused themselves. At length they anchor in the river Berbice; they are landed, and are located near a plantation. They immediately demolish an acre of sugar-canes.

The men and women are now divided, and made to form a line opposite each other; the men are told to select a wife from the opposite party, when, if the lady be nothing loth, they are married by a magistrate, and henceforth are husband and wife. Some are not contented with one, but want two wives, and appear much disappointed when refused, especially if females are the more numerous. One fellow, a cook by profession, quite an artist in his way, picked out three, and sadly wanted to keep them all; finding it impossible, he took two children, thus becoming a family man at once.

In a short time, they begin to work at the different plantations, and gain a livelihood, labor here finding a ready market; they are perfectly at liberty to change masters when they please; they are under the protection of a magistrate, responsible only to the government; and they enjoy as much liberty in every respect, as those of our own race. They become Christians, attend church, and, in the fulness of time, they depart this world—not as worshippers of stones and serpents, but with a hope of everlasting happiness. And thus ends the liberated African's strange, eventful history.'

## COMMUNICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 30, 1842.

Editors of *Signal of Liberty*:—

My last communication a glance at the prospects and position of anti-slavery effort, and at the struggle of party for predominance; but while there is a democratic, a whig and a Tyler aspirant for the presidency, all these parties unite in one respect, antagonistic to their spirit: on other questions is, there yet is one principle around which they all rally, and in which their only strife is an emulous zeal to outvie each other. The matter, whose magic power stills the angry discord of political warfare, and amalgamates the discordant materials of party, is formed in that God to which this republic has hitherto bowed—the slaveholding power. As yet our history exhibits the fact, that while each party may contest their respective principles, the battle must be subordinate to the paramount consideration of protecting the southern institutions and interests: accordingly all the present named candidates, for whom the great game of political cunning is now carrying on, are "true blues" to this dominant interest. For the democrats, John C. Calhoun, or still worse, Martin Van Buren—for the whigs, H. Clay, and for the Tylers—the present incumbent, afford to the union, too plainly for mistake, an indication of the ruling interest, and the intended political game: all of these embryo Presidents, are southern slaveholders, and deeply pledged to the system, except one, and that one excels all the rest in the fierceness of his pro-sla very bias.

This plan is so strict keeping with experience: while party and principle have often shifted ground, and been mingled or confused the course of pro-slavery has been simple, unchanged, and uncompromising. Since our independence we have had 3 northern presidents, while our white population has been about double that of the South. One of these 3 was the slave-interest devotee Van Buren—each of the northerners enjoyed but a single term. The South has had all the rest; all the other government officers, and foreign appointments have been in the same proportion, and we now find in the coming contest that the same integrity of principle is preserved.—We are but offered a choice among persons devoted to southern interests. By southern interests I mean not merely those which foster slavery, abominable though this be, and justly obnoxious as such a system in itself is, there is added to the material evil, the fact that it is repugnant to freedom, and that both cannot co-exist, but either of them must devour the other. By southern interests, then, I mean those which have exercised an active and hostile influence against those of the North—cherishing the products of slave labor—sacrificing those of free—finding a home and a market for slave products over the world—excluding those of freedom altogether, so far as possible, and using our federal power to pour vitality into that vicious system of labor, impregnated with inherent decay, thus fostering and keeping alive, what, if left to nature would perish from innate consumption, and seeking to strangle that system of free labor whose native vigor still rises superior to every contest.

It is owing to this predominant influence in our national councils, that slave labor produce is admitted to the ports of the world while that of free labor is shut out, and several foreign embassies have been established this session, to protect the tobacco interest, while wheat is left to perish: it is therefore, that the new tariff bill has raised the duty on sugar beyond what it now would be by the compromise act, making it 21 cents per lb., so that northern consumers may pay 21 cents more per lb. to sustain the slave system, and give out of the surplus earnings of free labor to 4 or 500 southern sugar planters about 21 millions in the year, by this new tax, to compensate them for the loss consequent on a bad system.

In fact it is well known here, among those

who attend to the subject, that there is a systematic design on the part of the South to extend slave institutions over the north, because they feel that the two systems are so repugnant, that one or the other must give way. Mr. Adams in his celebrated defence to his expulsion resolution of this session, among other things stated, that before he had concluded he would prove this design too clear for denial, and accordingly called for his documents. The South was alarmed—they preferred the ignominy of defeat and to swallow their own vengeful feeling, as an evil less than those to follow Mr. Adams' exposition. I regret the premature death of these proceedings, triumphant though the result was. Mr. Adams' assertion, however, of this fact is no small evidence in itself. His bare assertion—entitles it to universal credit. Mr. Clay is said to have uttered some such sentiment in a public speech in Kentucky. I conversed with Mr. Adams on the subject—his proofs were too scattered, and reposed too much within his own knowledge, to be accessible to a stranger. He said a Virginia slaveholder lately told him that slavery would extend over the Union. This desire, in fact is notorious to the attentive observer. The reporter of the New York Herald, the most able of those present, a sagacious and clear thinker, in an admirable sketch of Calhoun lately given, has this just remark—"Brilliant and potent as have been his efforts, they have originated, operated and ended in the execution of bending this country and the world so as to perfect and perpetuate the peculiar institutions of the South." If this be so, and it is written on every line of Jno. C. Calhoun's speeches, and graven on his every act, who doubts that he, the fountain of southern policy, whose breath has made or unmade a war—a national bank—a tariff; is an unerring index of southern policy? We, of the North, have slept so long on our rights, and been so little suspicious that we can hardly credit these things; the South however judges of us by our public acts, and finding us heretofore subservient—deeming slavery national, uniformly successful in their political measures and ignorant of northern detestation of it, they naturally indulge in expectations which to us is impossible.

The South has gained a march and a serious one too, on the North in the apportionment bill. You have already probably commented on it, and I need but glance at it.—Under the old apportionment the North had, presidential votes,

The South, 163  
Northern majority, 42

Under the new apportionment, the North will have,

The South, 181  
Northern majority, 47

So that the North whose white population has increased within the last 10 years, very nearly three for each one of the South receives but an increase of five in the legislative halls.

The relative power of the south is greatly increased in the advance of power by the Senate on the house—one half of the Senate is South. Heretofore the Senate was as 52 to 294 of the House.

Now it will be as 52 to 223. The Senate is the aristocratic, and the House the popular branch—one is irresponsible to the people, and independent for six years—the other is directly chosen by the people and lasts only two years; and yet while the people have increased from 12 to 17 millions, their representation is reduced some twenty-five per cent.;

of course all this favors and strengthens the South vastly, for as the popular branch loses power the other gains it, and in that loss, the South has a half, though so inferior in population.

It will be recollected that this apportionment emanated from the Senate. The House had increased the representatives to 306, but the Senate checked the number by 88. The correspondent of the Herald sums up his observations by exhibiting in a line the practical result. He says, "This Senate made apportionment has robbed the North of one fourth at least of one quarter of its practical influence," "and gives it to the South." Is this a time to weaken the North and strengthen the South? Well may the latter hope to extend slavery over the Union.

For the *Signal of Liberty*.

BARBARITY OF THE SOUTH.

The frequent atrocities committed in the slaveholding portion of the country are well known at the North, such as lynching, hanging and burning alive supposed criminals without trial, and other acts, which, if done by any other people than our own countrymen, would be deemed good reasons for regarding & treating them as barbarians. Yet the people of this section and of this character rule and govern the country through their Representatives in Congress, and the people of the North quietly submit without resistance or remonstrance. If they see fit to use the Nation's army to catch their runaway negroes, it is done at the expense of the North; if they want bloodhounds to assist the army they are purchased, and the dignified spectacle is presented to the world of the U. S. Army associated with a gang of bloodhounds pursuing and capturing American born citizens, who

had taken refuge from slavery among the swamps of Florida. These proceedings, together with the Gag rule, against petitions, and the national efforts to sustain the slave trade on the High Seas, and many other things that might be named, are undoubtedly contrary to the wishes and feelings of a large majority of the people; but the people have masters, and their master's will must be obeyed. Many of these men, who govern this nation, are so lost to all respect for their own moral rectitude, and for the character of the nation, that society to do justice to itself ought to "spew them out" immediately, and thereby save the nation from sinking lower in moral degradation. But instead of pursuing the only safe course, when they offer themselves as candidates for the officers in the nation, the people bestow upon them their suffrages as readily as if they were the worthiest men, forgetting that they are guilty of crimes for which, as jurors, or judges, they would readily condemn them to the State Prison.

These remarks are especially true as regards Mr. Clay, the whig candidate for President. It is well known that he is a professed duelist, has fought one or more duels, was principal leader in getting up the duel between Cilley and Graves, and came near fighting a duel with a Senator within a year or two past. Now I have no doubt but every Northern whig voter would, if sitting as judge or juror in a case where a common man was being tried for fighting or aiding in a duel, readily pronounce the sentence of the law against him. How can they then consistently vote for a President of the United States, who is now, and has for many years, been guilty of supporting this practice by his example? Besides, this Mr. Clay is known to be one of those men who buy, sell, and work without pay, his fellow men, and is the open advocate of slavery, thus willfully and knowingly exerting his talent and influence to perpetuate upon millions of his countrymen the greatest evil which human nature is heir to; and of this fact I am willing each voter should be his own judge, putting himself in the place of the slave.

Now I appeal to every man who has himself tasted the benefits of personal liberty, and ask him how he can, in obedience to his moral obligations to God and his fellow men, give his vote to elevate to the highest power in the nation a man who is willing and desirous of robbing millions of his fellow beings of all their liberty, of all they earn or can possibly obtain; a man whose known creed is "that is property which the law makes property," though it be yourself, your wife and child.—Remember the creed—"that is property which the law makes property;" remember also, that the slaveholders say their slaves are better off than the working people of the North. Consequently, according their creed they will be doing you a great favor by extending the law of property over you as soon as you bestow upon them sufficient power, and that you will soon do, by elevating them to the highest places of power in the Nation.

The writer of this has no sympathy with the democratic party; he considers them, as a party, more submissive to the slave power, than the whigs. Their greatest glory seems to consist in being obedient to their masters.

A VOTER.

## Selections.

SPEECH OF MR. GIDDINGS, OF OHIO,

Upon the proposition of Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, to reduce the army to the basis of 1821; delivered in the House of Representatives of the United States, June 3, 1842.

(Continued from our last.)

There is another point to which I wish to call the attention of the committee for a few minutes.

The gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Cushing) has alleged that we have a question of honor between this Government and that of Great Britain, arising out of the Creole case. I take issue with the gentleman on this point. I insist that this Government neither has, nor can constitutionally have, any concern whatever in that case. I regard all attempts, made by the Executive or others to involve the Federal Government in the support of the slave trade, as subversive of the constitutional rights of the free States, and injurious to our national honor. In my opinion that case ought not to be considered as a cause for retaining a single soldier in service. I urge that no authority has been delegated to us by the Constitution to involve the people of the free States in a war to support the slave trade or slavery. For this Government to assume the power of supporting the slave trade would be as dangerous to the rights of the South as it would to those of the North; for, sir, if we have a right to support it, we surely have, to the same extent, an equal right to destroy it. If you once deliver the subject into our hands we will dispose of it as we think just and right, and not as you may desire. If we have a right to lend our national influence in favor of it, it follows that we have an equal right to lend our influence against it to precisely the same extent. The subject of slavery is one which belongs exclusively to the States, over which they have the entire and exclusive control; nor was there any power over it delegated to the General Government at the formation of the Constitution. The rights of Virginia over the institution of slavery within her territory is absolute and indisputable; she may continue, or abolish it at her own pleasure, without interference from any other State, or from the Federal Government; but her right and power to continue slavery is not more absolute or indisputable than the right of Massa-

chusetts to be free and entirely exempt from its support. The rights of the States are equal and reciprocal. Those rights we are bound to maintain. The permanency of our Union depends upon the strict observance of them. We must not allow any encroachment to be made upon either North or South. The slave States must not encroach upon the rights of the free States, nor must the free States encroach upon those of the slave States. The Constitution has defined the rights of each, and we have sworn to support and carry out the Constitution. I would not encroach upon the rights of the slave States in the least possible degree, nor can I consent that the slave States or the Federal Government shall encroach upon the rights of the free States to any extent. To do so would be a violation of my official oath and the duty which I owe to my constituents.

In order to preserve the constitutional rights of each and every State, it is necessary that the views and feelings of each should be freely expressed by their Representatives here. We must be permitted frankly to avow our sentiments, and the sentiments of our people, and to maintain their interests. We should approach these questions like statesmen, with a spirit of forbearance. We should examine them deliberately—in that spirit of patriotism which rises above all personal feelings. If we do this, I apprehend no difficulty in examining those questions which we have heard spoken of as "delicate," and which it has so often been urged that we were incompetent to discuss, because of our liability to excitement. The people will agitate them in spite of what we can do. They will watch their interests with vigilance; and they will guard their rights if we neglect them. I give it as my opinion that the people of the free States can never be forced by this Government into a war for the support of the slave trade. They know their rights too well to be involved in such a war. They hold that trade in abhorrence and detestation. "It is the object of their perfect hate." The gentleman from Massachusetts has spoken of this case of the Creole as a national question. Sir, if it be a national question, this Government must have jurisdiction over it, and may make it a question of "indemnity" or war. To admit the right of the Federal Government to lend its influence to procure indemnity to the slave dealers for the loss of their cargo of human flesh, would be to admit that we possess the constitutional right to involve the nation in a war for the benefit and support of the slave trade. Sir, I deny such right in the most emphatic terms. If the gentleman's constituents are ready to lend their influence to obtain indemnity for the loss of the slaves on board the Creole, mine are not. If his constituents are prepared to spend their wealth or shed their blood in defending an "execrable commerce," mine are not.

The gentleman from New York (Mr. McKean) has assured the country that "from the Maine question down to the Creole case, we shall present one front—a determination to support the rights of the United States." Sir, I hope and trust we shall, at all times, present an unbroken front in support of the rights of the Union. But I am unwilling to believe that we shall ever unite our influence against the rights of the free States for the support of the slave trade. If the gentleman from New York intended to be understood that the people of the North were united in making this a national question, I shall be compelled to dissent entirely from that opinion. Sir, I entertain a high respect for that gentleman. He spoke of relying upon the virtue and intelligence of our people. He expressed an unlimited confidence in their patriotism.—His was a truly democratic speech, with this one exception. I must be permitted to make my remarks bear something of a political character, for that is generally in order. Now, that gentleman is direct from "Old Tammany." He has long ministered at that altar, where the pure fire of democracy has been so long kept burning. From his declarations, one would be led to suppose that the democracy of the North are ready to go their death in favor of this Creole case and coast-wise slave trade. I entertain a different opinion. I think the voice of the Northern press, upon a late occasion, has given us evidence that the people of the North will not be likely to enter hastily into the support of the slave traders who professed to own the persons on board the Creole. When I speak of the Northern press, I mean the press generally, of both political parties. Late transactions have convinced me that the democrats of the free States cannot be carried to the support of slave trade; nor do I think any Northern politician sufficiently bold to stand forth and declare to the people that they are bound by the Constitution, by morals, religion, or policy, to shed their blood in defence of a commerce in human beings. I am aware that the doctrine of the Executive is, that we are bound to sacrifice our wealth, our honor, and our lives in defence of this slave trade. But I denounce such doctrine as opposed to the constitutional rights of the free States. Our people repudiate it. The doctrine has found few supporters, except in slave-trading communities.—The peculiar friends of the Executive have therefore ceased to make it their war cry; indeed, since the late expression of Northern sentiment through the public press, you can scarcely meet a man who will acknowledge that he was ever in favor of making this Creole case a question of war.

But, Mr. Chairman, I have said that it could not be made a national question without a violation of the constitutional rights of the free States. I now design, if it be in order, to give a short summary of my views as to our constitutional powers upon this subject; and, as I know that other gentlemen are anxious to speak, I will give a brief summary of what I wish to say.

[Mr. John G. Floyd, of New York, called Mr. Giddings to order for irrelevancy. The Chairman was understood to intimate that an argument upon the constitutional question might not be strictly in order. Mr. Giddings. With great deference to the opinion of the Chairman, I may be permitted to say that I think it perfectly in order to show that this Creole question cannot, constitutionally, be made a national question. The Chairman said, if the gentleman intended to show that no national question would grow out of the Creole case, he might proceed. Mr. Andrews, of Kentucky. Do I understand you to say he has been in order for the last quarter of an hour? Mr. Stantly, of North Carolina, said the gentleman could not extend his objections to what had been said for the last quarter of an hour. The Chairman said he did not consider the gentleman out of order. Mr. Andrews appealed, but withdrew his appeal, and Mr. Giddings resumed.] It is painful for me to occupy the time of the House, particularly upon a subject which I know to be unimportant to a portion of the members; but the

relation which I hold to this question, in consequence of what has occurred during the present session, requires of me an exposition of my views on the first legitimate occasion. That time has now arrived; and duty to myself requires that I should vindicate my opinions before the country.

In doing this, my first proposition is, "that, at the formation of the federal Constitution, no power whatever over the institution of slavery in the States was delegated to the Federal Government." This point is so plain, and has been so frequently asserted in this House by resolutions and otherwise, that I believe it will meet with universal assent; and I shall therefore omit all argument in support of it.—I will, however, take occasion to remark that, by refusing to confer upon the Federal Government any power over slavery in the States, the free States gave no more power to the General Government to involve them in support of slavery than the slave States did to abolish it—that Ohio has the same right to be exempt from the support of slavery that Virginia has to sustain it; nor do we possess any more power to involve Ohio in the expense or disgrace of sustaining slavery than we do to involve Virginia in its abolition.—In short, sir, as I have already stated, slavery is a State institution over which the States, for themselves, have exclusive jurisdiction, but with which we have no right to interfere, either to involve the free States in its support or the slave States in its abolition.

My second proposition is that, by the 8th section of the 1st article of the Constitution, all jurisdiction over the subjects of commerce and navigation, and all power to define and punish felonies committed upon the "high seas," were surrendered to the General Government.

[Mr. Black, of Georgia, called Mr. Giddings to order. The Chair decided Mr. Giddings to be in order, and he proceeded.] This proposition is so palpably expressed in the Constitution that I believe no person will be found willing to deny it. By this provision of the Constitution, the "high seas" became the territory of the United States, so far as our ships were concerned. The Federal Government was vested with the sole power "to define and punish felonies committed thereon." No act from that time forth committed on board of an American vessel could be a crime unless recognized as such by the laws of the United States. All persons accused of crimes committed on board such vessels while at sea were to be indicted and tried in the federal courts, and not in the State courts. The vessels belonging to persons living in a particular State, as in Virginia, for instance, sailed under the national flag, and were national in their character. The moment such vessels leave the territory of a particular State, that moment the criminal laws of such State cease to operate upon the persons on board, as perfectly as they would were such persons to leave one State and enter another. Thus, an act done in Ohio is considered criminal or not, according as it is viewed by the laws of that State. The legislature of Virginia can have no authority or jurisdiction over it. They have no power to declare such act a crime, nor to affix a punishment to it. They can only pass laws for their own State. They cannot extend their jurisdiction into other States. This, I believe to be common sense of mankind, as well as undoubted law. And the same reasoning applies to the jurisdiction upon the high seas.

After the formation and adoption of the Federal Constitution no individual State could protrude its laws or jurisdiction over the high seas; indeed, I am not aware that any person has been indicted or arraigned in any State court or under any State law for an act committed beyond its territory, either upon the land or ocean since the formation of our present Government.

[Mr. Andrews, of Kentucky, again called Mr. Giddings to order, but his objection was overruled, and Mr. G. proceeded.] It is proper, however, to bear in mind that this surrender of jurisdiction over the high seas was made with an express reservation, providing that Congress should not "prohibit the importation of such persons as any of the States may admit prior to the year 1808." On all subject except this importation of slaves, Congress could legislate; every other crime they could prohibit and punish. This however, was placed beyond their reach for a given time. During that period the Federal Government were compelled to witness constant outrages committed upon the people of Africa, without the power to punish those concerned in their perpetration. But I think no one will urge that the Federal Government were bound to aid or protect those engaged in acts for which they would now be hanged as pirates.

The framers of the Constitution condemned and execrated the slave trade as much as the philanthropists of the present day; but, in order to induce South Carolina and Georgia to come into the Union, they stipulated not to prohibit it for twenty years. But I submit the question to the common sense of mankind, whether the framers of that charter of American liberty expected that the power of the Federal Government would be exerted to support the slave trade? Did they make any provision for such an exercise of the federal power? Did the delegates of Massachusetts, Connecticut, or New York imagine that they were then granting to the General Government the power to involve their people in the crime, the disgrace, and the expense of defending and protecting a commerce in human flesh? The business was regarded as "a war upon human nature," and those who engaged in it did so at their own peril. Congress extended to them no protection whatever.—They furnished no guard, nor did they enact laws to protect their against the just and righteous indignation of those whom they attacked or captured.

The people of Africa, in common with all mankind, possessed the natural right of self-defence—a right impressed upon the mind of man by his creator—a right of which every human being is conscious: it is the right of self-preservation, which is justly termed "the first law of nature." This natural right they continued to possess until they were deprived of it by force of "positive municipal law"; for this right of self-preservation can only be abridged by a positive law which declares its exercise a crime. This principle is familiar to us all. An officer having proper authority may arrest me, and I may not resist him by force; for the law of the land declares resistance in that case a crime, for which I should be liable to punishment. But, should the same man, without any authority, lay hands on me, I may oppose him with any amount of force necessary to defend my liberty and my person; and in no case is this right of self-defence taken away or abridged except by "positive municipal law."

for them to defend their persons. No such law existed upon the high seas on board American vessels. During their voyage from Africa they were held in subjection by means of chains and fetters and whips. There was no law of Congress forbidding them to defend themselves. Had they done as those on board the Creole did, they would have offended against no law, human or divine. The slave dealer relied upon the scourge and chains for his protection, and not upon law, or upon the freedom of the North to guard him. But when they entered the territory of a slave State, the law of such State threw its penalties around them, and, declaring self-defence in them a crime, it superseded in part the use of chains and fetters, and rendered the use of the whip less important. Then the man became a slave. He became such in fact and in law. The law which took from him the right of self-defence rendered him a slave, and he remained a slave while subject to such law. From the moment he became subject to that law up to the time he left the jurisdiction of it, he continued a slave by reason of the law itself.

By force of this law they were prohibited, under severe penalties, from exercising the right of self-defence; by force of this law the whole power of the State was brought to bear upon such captured Africans as should defend their persons against the assaults of their masters; by means of this law the strong, able-bodied African was compelled to submit in silence to the chastisement of a master who was altogether his inferior in physical powers, and perhaps equally so in mental endowments.—Sir, repeal these laws, and restore to the blacks the natural rights of defending their persons, and in doing that you will abolish slavery.—Let them possess the right of self-defence, and they will maintain their manhood against the individual power of those who now hold them in subjection and claim them as property!—This is what I understand by the saying, which we see so often repeated by judges and jurists, that "slavery is an abridgement of the natural rights of man, and can only exist by force of positive municipal law"—a rule laid down and adhered to by all courts of justice, in both slave States and free States, in England and on the continent of Europe.—Without such positive law, which renders self-defence a crime, no man would long remain a slave; he would soon assert his liberty; he would maintain the law of nature by using the power which God and nature has bestowed upon him for the preservation of his life and his liberty. Or, sir, let him be transferred to a jurisdiction where slavery does not exist, and he will then assert his liberty, and, by exercising his right of self-defence, will maintain it with impunity.

(Concluded in our next.)

Correspondence of the Express.  
WASHINGTON, July 25.

NEW POST OFFICE BILL.

POSTAGE, NEWSPAPERS, PENALTIES, CONTRACTS &c.—Some six or seven years since, Mr. Merrick of Md. from the committee on Post offices and post roads introduced a bill into the Senate in reference to all these important objections connected with the Post Office Department. The bill slept quietly upon the table until yesterday, the day previous when the author of the measure insisted upon its consideration. In the progress of business and the industrious action of the Senate, for the last few weeks the bill was placed upon a brief debate. Some of its provisions were monstrous and absurd, and those for the most part, were struck from the Bill. What remains, so far as its provisions are important to the public, I send you. The bill was ordered to a third reading with an engagement of its amendments on Saturday, and will probably pass the Senate to-day. Its passage in the House at this session is probable, and would be certain, but for the late period of the session.

RATES OF POSTAGE.—The bill proposes that the rates of postage be uniform to our own currency,—that every single letter conveyed a distance not exceeding 30 miles shall pay five cents,—that every letter conveyed over 30 and under 150 miles shall pay ten cents,—over 150 and not exceeding 300 miles, fifteen cents,—over 300 and not exceeding 500 miles, 20 cents, over 500 miles 25 cents. Double and triple letters are to pay double and triple postage, and those composed of four or more pieces of paper, or one or more articles, and weighing one ounce avoirdupois, are to pay quadruple these rates.

All way newspapers will in future be subject to letter postage, and none will pay the simple paper postage but those sent from the office of the publisher. The size of newspapers are to be limited also, those more than 1807 inches, (the size of the N. Y. Daily Morning Express and Courier,) will pass through the mails as they do under existing regulations. Upon all beyond 1807 square inches a postage of one cent is to be paid for every five square inches.

Fines and Penalties are to be paid into the Treasury of the United States, and credited as received for the use of the Post Office Department.

Railroads, Conches, Steamboats, Packet-boats, and all vehicles are prohibited from conveying any letter or parcel, except such as belong to the conveyance, under a penalty of \$100 for every offence, one half to be given to the informer and the other to the owners. The penal sections form the heaviest part of the law, and are dwell upon at great length, so that any escape may be regarded as quite impossible.

Private Expresses are also prohibited under a penalty; the only exception to this is where no compensation is received, and a special messenger may be employed for a single particular occasion.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.  
ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1842.

THE LIBERTY TICKET.  
For President,  
JAMES G. BIRNEY,  
OF MICHIGAN.  
For Vice President,  
THOMAS MORRIS,  
OF OHIO.  
STATE LEGISLATURE.  
JACKSON COUNTY.  
For Assembly,  
THOMAS M'GEE, of Concord,  
S. B. TREADWELL, of Jackson,  
R. B. REXFORD, of Napoleon.

The Lenawee County Liberty Convention meets at Adrian to make nominations, August 18.

INGHAM COUNTY CONVENTION.  
A convention of the friends of liberty and human rights, in the county of Ingham, will be held at Mason village, on Tuesday the 23d of August, at ten o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of making nominations of county officers to be supported by the liberty party at the ensuing Nov. election, and such other business as may come before the convention. Interesting speakers may be expected on the occasion. Friends of liberty and humanity in the county of Ingham, no matter of what creed or political party, come to this convention. Come not for the purpose of hearing the speeches that may be made, nor for the purpose of self gratification; but come with a fixed and determined resolution to bear eternal hatred to that infernal system which traffics in the souls and bodies of our fellow beings. And come with a determination to oppose that system not only by speaking and praying, but with a fixed resolution to encourage others on, and to seal that resolution at the ballot box. Come to strengthen each other's hands in our glorious and heaven born cause, to organize ourselves more firmly as a political party, and show to our political neighbors of the other counties, that we are determined to conquer. Let liberty be your motto. FREEMEN, RALLY!  
By order of the Committee.

WASHTENAW LIBERTY CONVENTION.  
A Convention of the Liberty party of Washtenaw County will be held at Court House in Ann Arbor on Wednesday, the THIRTY-FIRST of August, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to nominate candidates for county officers, and for the State Legislature to be supported at the general election in November.  
T. FOSTER,  
J. B. BARNES,  
D. A. M'COLLUM,  
County Corresponding Committee.  
Ann Arbor, Aug. 8, 1842.

SENATORIAL CONVENTION—SECOND DISTRICT.  
A Liberty Convention of the second senatorial district will be held at the same place and day with the Washtenaw Liberty Convention, at two o'clock, P. M., to nominate two candidates for Senators for the State Legislature.  
T. FOSTER,  
J. B. BARNES,  
D. A. M'COLLUM,  
Washtenaw Corresponding Committee.

LIBERTY CONVENTION OF LIVINGSTON COUNTY.  
The friends of Liberty in Livingston County are requested to meet in Convention at Howell on Friday the 19th of August next, at one o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of nominating a County ticket to be supported at the fall election, also to appoint delegates to attend a Senatorial Convention to be held at Ann Arbor, the 31st day of August ensuing.  
By order of the Executive Committee of Livingston county Anti-Slavery Society,  
E. F. GAY, Chairman.  
Howell, July 29th, 1842.

SENATORIAL CONVENTION.  
A Convention of the Liberty party for the fifth Senatorial district, will be held at the Court House, Kalamazoo, on Friday, the 25th day of August, at 10 o'clock in the afternoon, to select two candidates for the office of Senator. Each county will send six delegates. A general attendance of those interested is requested.  
LUTHER HUMPHREY,  
WM. WOODRUFF,  
N. M. THOMAS,  
Senatorial Central Committee.  
Schoolcraft, July 19th, 1842.

THE ONE HOUR RULE  
In enumerating the different forms of government, some writer has very truly denominated ours a *logocracy*, or government by speech making. The President sends written speeches to Congress annually; the members make speeches to each other one half the year, and to their constituents the other half. Then there are regular built speech-makers at all the religious anniversaries, at every political meeting, or town meeting, or school meeting; and war cannot be declared with England, or a railroad or canal opened, or the pigs restrained from running in the highways, without a proper number of speeches being pronounced on the occasion. Speech-making and printing govern the civilized world.

Now this is all right—just as it should be. It is proper that rational beings, each of whom is ignorant in some respects, and liable to error, should confer together concerning their mutual interests. The quality of the speeches will of course be determined by the ability of the speakers. But the length of a speech is no certain index of the speaker's capacity. Some speakers, like Webster and Adams, will follow a chain of argument at great length, forging and shaping each link of it as they proceed, and the whole will be interesting and highly instructive. Other lengthy speakers, like Randolph and Wise, can interest an audience for five or six hours together not so much by original depth of thought concentrated on one subject, as by bringing together a great variety of topics, and treating of many things in one discourse. Others again, like Franklin and Washington, are remarkable for their brevity. It is said that these gentlemen were never known to speak in public more than fifteen minutes at once, and then usually upon important points. They passed over the preliminary steps, which are traversed by ordinary speakers, and seized at once upon the conclusions. Could an attentive observer, have traced the workings of their minds, he would have seen that their deliberations had reference to ultimate action, and that the great inquiry, "What shall be done," every moment pressed upon the mind, with more and more weight, until the final decision was reached, and

the results, not the preliminary process of thought, were all they inflicted on the public.

It is, then, neither the length nor brevity of speeches which make them profitable or acceptable to the hearers. But in legislative bodies, it seems necessary, in order to transact business expeditiously, that some limitation should be placed upon the length of remarks. It is thought by some that this is an abridgment of natural liberty. It is contended that men have a right to speak what they think: suppose we grant it. Still the manner, time and place must be regarded, or the world would become a perfect Babel. So the members of a legislative body have a right to stand or walk, as much as they have to speak, yet they are universally restricted in these particulars. Setting limits to the length of speeches, then, is no more oppressive to the members, than compelling their personal attendance.

But how long a period each member ought to have for conveying his thoughts to his fellows, is another question, and one admitting considerable argument. The extreme can easily be mentioned. Everyone will say that six hours is too long, and five minutes too short. Should every member speak six hours, the year would not be long enough to discuss half a dozen questions; while five minutes would be too short to state one's view of a question. It appears to us the House of Representatives have fixed the matter right, by adopting the one hour rule. Its operation is said by the reporters to be admirable.—The members are much more careful in arranging and condensing their views, and consequently the subject under discourse is disposed of much sooner. Some have thought that a great subject, embracing many particulars, like the Tariff, for instance, could not have justice done it by any member in an hour. But every great whole is composed of parts, and each member may move amendments, and speak an hour in favor of each. This surely is latitude enough.

Should the House adopt the one Hour Rule permanently, it would enable Congress to despatch twice the amount of business in the same time, or to reduce the length of the sessions one half, thus saving, perhaps, to the people some \$150,000. This is not a very large item of reform in a pecuniary point of view; but it is worthy of adoption as one among many others, which both parties, if they were in earnest in their professions, would enter upon immediately. We shall advert to some topics connected with this hereafter.

RIOT IN PHILADELPHIA.  
There has been one of the vilest riots in this city that ever took place in a civilized country. As usual, the colored people were the special objects of vengeance and hatred. We cannot give a better account of the matter than by extracting the following from the Detroit Times:

It appears, that on the first of August, the colored people in and about Philadelphia, assembled, as has been their custom for years, to commemorate the anniversary of West India emancipation, on which occasion the shackles of slavery fell from eight hundred thousand of their brethren. And what could be more becoming—what more honorable to their sensibilities as members of the great human family, and especially of that portion of it to which they are united in national origin, and in common suffering—what more natural, than that these people, if possessed of the ordinary attributes of humanity, should thus give embodiment and expression to their feelings?—Why, it would raise the very brutes a thousand per cent. in our estimation, if we could detect any indication of similar feeling, and a similar movement under similar circumstances—and who but a brute in human form, would not witness with admiration and delight, the exhibition of such feelings, and of such a movement under such circumstances by any portion of the human family? We are thrown into ecstasies at the return of the anniversary of our national Independence, and we hear, with feelings of high gratification, that it was commemorated by our countrymen in every part of the globe. But how very slight the occasion of our rejoicing, compared with that of the 590,000 emancipated negroes, and the poor, down-trodden colored man, wherever his lot may be cast, can give a reason for mingling his sympathies with those of his emancipated brethren, though in a distant land, which no American, resident of a foreign country, can give for sympathizing with his countrymen in the commemoration of their national birth day.

But we had almost lost sight of the object for which we took up our pen. As we said, the colored people of Philadelphia and vicinity undertook to commemorate the anniversary of West India emancipation. It was a strictly temperance celebration, and about a thousand of them were moving along the street in procession, directing their course to the country, when they were interfered with by a gang of white boys at first, which was resented in some way, when the contest became general among the whites and blacks of every description.

Soon after the onset the fight became general and missiles of every description were thrown—clubs, bricks, and stones were thrown and numbers severely hurt. The procession dispersed and the crowd highly incensed proceeded to the neighborhood of South and Sixth to Seventh and through St. Mary's street, where for a time the melee was of the most violent character. All the houses in the vicinity occupied by black persons were attacked in a few moments, thousands of bricks hurled through the air, broken and forth with the greatest profusion and violence.

A large number of white and black persons were seriously injured—one white man was stabbed in the eye, and one of his arms broken. Another was stabbed in the abdomen, others of both classes were knocked down with clubs and stones, and awfully cut up and mangled. The houses and stores in the vicinity were closed and the inmates sought refuge within doors.

The City Police officers with the Mayor, soon arrived, and the combatants were dispersed. A number of the ringleaders were arrested and put in custody.

Before sundown, the black males had utterly disappeared. But when one was discovered, he was chased by thousands, knocked down, jumped upon and struck with bludgeons. We witnessed a scene of this kind at the corner of Sixth and Lombard streets, just before dark. A tall mulatto fellow came rushing forward for his life, a crowd screaming at his heels. He fell just at the corner as he crossed the street. We saw one man jump upon him, and several others strike him as he lay. He regained his feet again and bounded forward, running down Pine street, and dashing through the entry of a house. The family within were dreadfully alarmed. The crowd paused for a moment, and we believe the poor wretch escaped.

houses of the colored people were destroyed. The authorities were extremely dilatory in taking measures to stop the riot, and it was not until the military were called out, on the second day, that it was quelled. A considerable number of persons, white and colored, have been arrested and committed to prison.

One of the most shameful acts was the demolition of a temperance hall and lecture room, belonging to the colored people, by the police, lest the mob should set fire to it, and destroy the contiguous buildings! Was not this protecting the property of the citizens with a vengeance?

"Not Guilty."—We find the following in the Detroit Advertiser.

"The Memphis Enquirer of the 28th ult., says the circuit court of Shelby county Tennessee, was occupied the greater portion of last week, with the trial of the Jones', charged with the murder of Col. Ward, several years ago. The jury brought in a verdict of 'not guilty.'"

That our readers may have some idea of the manner in which atrocious murder is regarded among the slavocracy, we will extract the account of the whole transaction from the Virginia Advocate, Jan. 26, 1838:

"Below will be found a detailed account of one of the most unnatural and aggravated murders ever recorded. Col. Ward, the deceased, was a man of high standing in the state, and very much esteemed by his neighbors, and by all who knew him. The brothers concerned in this 'murder, most foul and unnatural,' were Lafayette, Chamberlayne, Cussar, and Achilles Jones, (the nephews of Col. Ward.)

"The four brothers, all armed, went to the residence of Mr. A. G. Ward, in Shelby county, on the evening of 22d inst. They were conducted into the room in which Col. Ward was sitting, together with two or three ladies, his intended wife amongst the number. Upon their entering the room, Col. Ward rose, and extended his hand to Lafayette. He refused, saying he would shake hands with no such d—rascal. The rest answered in the same tone. Col. Ward remarked that they were not in a proper place for a difficulty, if they sought one. Col. Ward went from the room to the passage, and was followed by the brothers. He laid his hands upon them, but they would not down their arms, he would whip the whole of them; or if they would whip him on an equal footing, he would whip the whole of them one by one. Cussar told Chamberlayne to give the Col. one of his pistols, which he did, and both went out into the yard, the other brothers following. While standing a few paces from each other, Lafayette came up and remarked to the Col., 'If you spill my brother's blood, I will spill yours,' about which time Chamberlayne pistol was fired, and immediately Lafayette buried a cap at him. The Col. turned to Lafayette, and said, 'Lafayette, you intend to kill,' and discharged his pistol at him. The ball struck the pistol of Lafayette, and glanced into his arm. By this time Albert Ward, being close by, and hearing the fuss, came up to the assistance of the Colonel, when a scuffle amongst all hands ensued. The Colonel stumbled and fell down—he received several wounds from a large bowie knife; and, after being stabbed, Chamberlayne jumped upon him, and stamped him several times. After the scuffle, Cussar Jones was seen to put up a large bowie knife. Colonel Ward said he was a dead man. By the assistance of Albert Ward, he reached the house distance about 15 or 20 yards, and in a few minutes expired.—On examination by the Coroner, it appeared that he had received several wounds from pistols and knives. Albert Ward was also badly braised, not dangerously."

Such affairs as these pass off among the slaveholders as mere acts of justifiable homicide.

The Marshall Statesman says of the Boundary question:

"Before the terms are declared, or the line made known, certain southern gentlemen choose to assail the condition, on the ground of their 'peculiar institutions' being affected. We have learned to understand this term. It is another name for their accursed system of slavery. A trace to its black extension over the free north—If the south wishes the north to look with any indulgence on their 'peculiar institutions,' and to oppose them only by moral suasion, she must keep them to herself, and not obtrude them into every act of national policy. If she does, she will find self-preservation will arm us against her and her institutions, and the hitherto reserved powers of the ballot-box, which freemen know well how to use, will be brought to bear upon them, until they shall have no more power than they may justly claim. The north has her peculiar institutions."

The Detroit Advertiser, in common with other whig papers, has sometimes represented the principles of the Liberty party as too impracticable ever to be realized—and endeavoring to obtain their triumph by a political organization, nothing better than a wild goose chase. Yet it is quite amusing to hear the same papers urging upon their readers the same anti-slavery issue that we make, as matters of the greatest importance. The Advertiser denounces the Locos for their base subservency to the South quite as much as we do. Read the following answer to the Free Press.

The Free Press is uneasy under the charge of subservency to the south, and accuses whig editors, who make the charge, of "federalism." Is it "federalism," to stand up manfully for the rights of the north, against southern encroachment? Is it "federalism," to maintain inviolate the sacred right of petition and freedom of the press? Is it "federalism," to defend the constitution, and the Union against the assaults of the nullifiers? Is it "federalism," to demand adequate protection for home industry? Is it "federalism," to resist all attempts to place the free labor of the North on a par with southern slaves? Is it "federalism," to denounce those political doughfaces who barter away northern interests for southern votes that they may enjoy the honors and emoluments of office?

We would not, however, mislead our readers as to the course of the Advertiser. It is not 'abolition' in any sense of the word. It defends these principles because, to a certain extent, it is good policy to do so. It opposes the encroachments 'of the South' in some respects, but it does not oppose the reign of the SLAVE POWER over the Nation. In a short time, it will probably come out in full for that impersonation of the Slave Power, Henry Clay, for the Presidency: how much reliance can then be placed on its resistance to southern encroachment? The whig papers will advocate our principles just as far as they think they can get votes by doing it; and if they could get votes by opposing them, nearly every one would be ready to do it. Understanding these things, we shall know how much reliance to place on their aid.

Politicians are but men, and their judgments are liable to be misled by their wishes upon political matters as well as other things. Those who expect that a majority of the legal voters of this State can be obtained for Mr. Clay in 1844, we think are deceiving themselves. We just give this as our opinion, and shall have no quarrel with any one about it. The Democratic party have been in power since the State was organized, three-fourths of the time, and they are now

placed in power by a large majority. The highest whig majority, and the only one, given two in very exciting times, for the most available candidates that could be selected, did not exceed 1800. Allowing the two great parties to retain their present relative positions, the contest in 1844 might be considered doubtful. But we think the Liberty party will have some influence on that election, even if we do not progress very rapidly. In 1840, the Liberty vote was 323; in 1841, it was 1253; and if we do no more than double it this year and again next year, it will give us a few thousand votes in 1844—enough, we anticipate, to prevent Mr. Clay having the State.

We are well aware that politicians expect that the excitement of the Presidential contest in 1844 will cause the Liberty party to vote Whig and Democratic tickets 'just for that once,' as was done in 1840. Such hopes are fallacious. The circumstances will be materially different. It cannot be urged of Mr. Clay, as it was of Gen. Harrison, that he was an abolitionist, &c. Those who vote for Mr. Clay, will openly vote to enthrone the Slave Power in the Chair of State.—So of those who may support Mr. Van Buren or Calhoun. When the issues shall be fairly presented, we can have no fears of the defection of the Liberty party.

The Democratic party, so called, throughout the free States, seem to have settled down into the most determined, abject submission to the slave power. It appears to be natural for them to have masters, and to be in subjection. As a party, we have but little hope of getting into them any more exalted or noble aspirations after liberty and the rights of men, by any thing we can do, and seeing Ephraim is so thoroughly joined to his idols, we are tempted to let him alone. But we are gratified to find that a very considerable number are constantly coming over from among them, and joining us; and democratic abolitionists, as a general thing, can be depended on as faithful and truehearted. In coming out from the Egyptians, they leave the remembrance of the flesh pots behind.

To-day we continue our publication of Mr. Giddings' speech in vindication of his Creole resolutions. Those who have sneered at them without answering them are respectfully invited to read this speech. It contains the true anti-slavery platform on which the Constitution must be made to stand—affirming that slavery is entirely a local institution—the creature of State law. We intend usually to fill our paper with short articles, believing them to be more useful as well as acceptable: but all our readers will be pleased to peruse this constitutional argument, which stands as yet unanswered. We do not believe a member of Congress can be found who will venture his reputation in sustaining the negative of these propositions. And yet for barely presenting them, Mr. Giddings was expelled the House, as an abettor of treason and murder! The Democratic papers were furious against him as a British traitor, while the whig papers dared not defend his positions. The concluding part of this speech was listened to by a full house, although by the Southern members with scowling brows, and it made a strong impression. Several Southern members afterwards expressed their assent to the legal principles Mr. G. advanced. How much more noble and manly is it in a public functionary, instead of trimming every sail to catch the popular breeze, to act always on right principles, leaving consequences to take care of themselves—first being sure he is right, then GOING AHEAD!

HON. WM. SLADE, of Vermont, has addressed a letter to Amos Townsend Jr., of Conn., a Whig Abolitionist, the sum of which is, that the country is in a bad condition—it is necessary to have "a sound currency" and a tariff—and all the other great interests must be looked to as well as anti-slavery—that abolitionists will do best to dissolve their third party, and join the old parties, and do the best they can for the slave, and trust to Providence for the rest. 'Tell that to the marines, Mr. Slade! The Liberty party are not in sport. They have not commenced an enterprise of this magnitude to be thrown by as often as this or that Hon. M. C. may advise.—It will go on till it overthrows all opposition. Mr. Slade supports all the other great interests, which, in his estimation, are to be eternally secured just as soon as Henry Clay shall be made President. How would Mr. S. like to see his own advice followed, and all the democratic part of the Liberty party going over in a body to support Mr. Calhoun, as the best means of abolishing slavery? Would he not rather they would vote for Birney?

Some people wonder at the fanaticism that induces abolitionists to make political nominations. Why do they not wonder at their own folly in supporting a Tariff, Sub-Treasury, or National Bank by political nominations? Why do they not trust to moral suasion? Why do not the Tariff advocates indoctrinate both parties thoroughly with their principles, and then vote for free trade men in both parties? They are too wise to be caught in such a trap; but they are not ashamed to endeavor to get the Abolitionists into a similar one. Let their attempts receive the scorn they deserve.

We are gratified to notice that there is a general waking up of interest in the Liberty party as manifested by the numerous Conventions and meetings. Let the good work go on. All the nominating Conventions should be held during this month, and measures taken at each for procuring a seasonable and plentiful supply of tickets. Do not forget that.

On our first page will be found a second letter from our Washington Correspondent, it did not arrive in season for last week's paper.

The Detroit Free Press, and the Constitutional Democrat, which advocates Mr. Norvell's interests and projects, have had a falling out, and are after each other with hot bricks.—Have a care, gentlemen, these family jars are dangerous. It will not be good policy to develop the profligacy of your party through your bickering.

The official returns of the ninth Congressional District of Massachusetts are as follows: Whole number of votes, 5,833; Ezra Wilkinson has, 2,404; Samuel G. Goodrich, 2,460; William Jackson, 836; Scattering, 43. No one has a majority. The time for another trial has not been assigned.

### CONGRESSIONAL.

The following scene in the House, which lately occurred is quite characteristic, and shows that attempts are making by the slavocrats, doubtless with much success, to overawe and intimidate northern members by threats of personal violence.

Mr. Wise is getting rabid again. During the debate of Friday he was thrown into a violent paroxysm. Mr. Adams undertook to reply, in the House, to remarks made by Mr. Wise in committee. Mr. W. objected, and the Speaker decided that Mr. A. had no right to allude to Mr. W. Mr. A. then said he would answer to an imaginary being—a demon from below, and continued his remarks.

Mr. Wise followed in a towering passion, saying among other things:— Mr. W. said he chose not to advert to the subject of money— he knew that that was one of the gentleman's respects; but it was no wonder that one so lost to self respect as full of malice, so bent upon mischief—should imagine the hall to be haunted by demons. Already he had a foot deep in the grave; he seemed fast approaching those confines where demons were said to have their abode—and if he persevered in his present course without repentance or reformation, nothing could save him but that the nature of the incarnate devil would make it unsafe for hell to hold him. [Roars of laughter, and cries of "Oh—oh—that's into him."] He rather imagined that the devil might protest against the sentence of the Almighty sending him there, lest, as there were probably many negroes there, he might raise an insurrection among them. [Here the merriment and confusion was great, and the Chair called the House to order.]

Mr. W. had one thing to add. If the member from Massachusetts was not an old man, and one whom the respect due to old age protected, he would not thus long have enjoyed the mercy of words only. White he was one whom Mr. W. had endeavored to venerate, he could tell that member that his opinions of Mr. A. even when comparing him to a demon, were not half so bad as those Mr. W. entertained of him. He had long ceased to respect one who never respected himself, nor was it any thing but justice that Mr. W. should thus publicly express this opinion. Gentlemen might draw their chairs and gather into a ring around him, and might encourage him in his hissing viperous attacks on one who had never injured him; all Mr. W. asked was that but one of them would undertake to endorse what that member had said: or, if they would not do that, let them clear the ring, and let the fight be a fair one.

The bill for the armed occupation of Florida passed the Senate by vote of 24 to 16 and only wants the President's signature to become a law.

Mr. Arnold, of Tennessee, has set in motion a retrenchment process, cutting down the pay of Congress to six dollars per day and their mileage, and a graduated reduction of the salaries of Executive officers. At first it was laughed at; but having been espoused by members of both parties, the usual motions to postpone, lay on the table, &c. were found ineffectual to stop it, and it has been well discussed.

Mr. Walker asked leave to introduce into the Senate a bill to reduce the term necessary for the naturalization of foreigners from ten to two years. Leave was refused—yeas 21—nays 18.

A motion by Mr. Cushing to take up the Executive bill was received with a general burst of laughter. The Revenue bill was discussed on several days, and the motion of Mr. Buchanan to strike out the section repealing the twenty per cent. clause of the Distribution act, was rejected—yeas 22—nays 26.

Mr. Benton gave notice of several hundred amendments to the Revenue bill which he designed to offer. The general impression is that both Houses will agree upon a Tariff: but the correspondent of the Tribune writes: "There is not a doubt that after all Capt. Tyler will veto the Tariff bill." The terms of the treaty defining our N. E. Boundary seem to give general satisfaction. The amount of it seems to be, that the U. States get less land than they surrender, but better in quality. Also the free navigation of the river St. John is considered to be of much value to the American residents. The U. States agree to pay Maine \$150,000, and to Massachusetts \$150,000 more, as a part compensation for the land surrendered, and to Maine \$350,000 for the expenses of the Arostook war, &c.

Mr. McRoberts moved an amendment to the Revenue bill to include tea and coffee among the free articles; and the question being taken separately, was decided in the negative by similar votes—yeas 20—nays 27. So a duty of 20 per cent ad valorem is imposed on these articles. Mr. King, of Alabama, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to allow slaves to be introduced by their owners from Texas to the U. S. The bill is an answer to a petitioner whose slaves were taken to Texas by her son.

The following resolution, reported by the Committee on the Judiciary, was rejected, yeas 53, nays 113—majority, 50. Resolved, That it is not expedient to amend the existing bankrupt law so as to include associations and corporate bodies issuing notes or bills for circulation as money.

LATER.—Passage of the Tariff bill.—This important bill was passed in the Senate precisely in the shape it came from the House, by a vote of 25 to 23. Every Democratic Senator voted against the bill, as did also three whigs—Graham, Preston, and Rives. Henderson of Mississippi, was absent, and Berrien did not vote. It will be recalled that every democratic member of the House voted against this bill, except Parmenter of Massachusetts. The general impression at Washington is that it will be promptly vetoed by President Tyler.

### General Intelligence.

The liabilities of the Morris Canal Company are estimated at \$9,000,000, of which \$800,000 are due the State of Michigan. Its affairs are in the hands of receivers.

The Journal of Commerce says that "no distribution," and a tariff of revenue suited to the wants of an economical administration, according to the Compromise act, yet yielding some protection to domestic manufactures, by discrimination within moderate limits, are all the points of controversy between the two political parties which now have any prominence."

The Detroit Custom House runs the government in debt every year. In 1840, the gross revenue was \$2,986,04, and the expenses of collection \$10,436,22—being an excess of expenses of \$7,451,24.

In Illinois, eleven democratic, and four whig Senators have been elected. Also 39 democratic representatives, and 22 whigs. There will be quite a democratic majority in the State. The result in Indiana is reported to be similar.

The Central Committee of the Liberty party of Ohio have called a series of Conventions, commencing Aug. 5, to be held at the following places: Bellfontaine, Columbus, Troy, Lebanon, Cincinnati, Ripley, Frankfort, Athens, McConeville, Putnam, Cadiz, New Lisbon, Massillon, Mansfield, Sandusky. Liberty conventions also expected to be held afterwards at Elyria, Cleveland, Ravenna, Jefferson, Warren and other places.

### COMMERCIAL.

Price of Wheat in Ann Arbor 62½ cents per bushel. Flour do. \$4.50 per barrel.

Exchanges at Mobile are worse daily. Checks on New York sell for 60 per cent premium.

The Bank of Orleans at New Orleans has gone into liquidation. No change for the better in monied affairs. It is said it will be almost impossible for the Banks to resume next winter, as confidence is so destroyed that nothing but dollar for dollar can stand it.

The banks of Tennessee resumed specie payment the first of August.

State of things in Louisiana.—A gentleman direct from the State of Louisiana, informs us that the pecuniary condition of that State is becoming truly deplorable. It appears that the Banks in that State, have been in the habit of letting out their money for eight years, to be paid in instalments, and that the last instalment on the immense sums of money loaned to the planters, is about becoming due, all the preceding instalments remaining unpaid also, not even the interest, hesays, having been paid. As a consequence, universal ruin is anticipated, as the banks in their present condition, will be compelled to wind up their affairs immediately. The planters, he says, owe these banks for the money with which their negroes were bought, and that too when negroes were worth 800 or a 1000 dollars each, while at the present time they would scarcely fetch two hundred and fifty dollars each. The Sugar planters seem to be reduced to a most desperate condition. He mentioned an instance, in which a sugar planter shipped thirty hogsheads of sugar to New Orleans, and sold it for one cent a pound, and all that he realized over the cost of transportation, was thirty-eight dollars—and it was a lot of very good sugar.—Detroit Times.

### DIED.

On the evening of the 9th inst. in the twenty-ninth year of her age, Mrs. ESTHER ALMIRA KELLOGG, wife of DAN. W. KELLOGG, Esq.

Mrs. KELLOGG had been a communicant in the Episcopal Church for several years; and has left behind her satisfactory evidence that she possessed, not only the name, but the nature, and spirit, of that gospel which proclaims "peace on earth and good will to man." The Saviour, whom, with her dying breath, she professed to love, we doubt not, looked upon her as one of his ransomed ones. At twilight's meditative hour she fell asleep, we humbly trust, in Christ, leaving her husband to mourn his irreparable loss—and an infant son of five weeks old, never to witness or enjoy the kindness of maternal love. [Com.]

### ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that an adjourned meeting of the Anti-Slavery society of the county of St. Joseph will be held at the village of White Pigeon, on Friday, the 26th day of August next. Exercises to commence at 2 o'clock, by an address from the Rev. Mr. Cleveland, of Marshall. J. HOWARD, Ch'n.

WM. WOODRUFF, Sec'y.

FASHIONABLE Hats, Caps, & Bonnets A GOOD assortment, at the New York Cheap Store by D. D. WATERMAN. Ann Arbor, May 16th, 1842.

### WEAVING.

The subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he intends having machinery in readiness this fall, for weaving

FLOWERED COVERLETS, of the latest fashions, and most splendid kinds, ever woven in this State. Customers will find his shop situated on the road leading from Pontiac to Walled Lake, 8 miles from Pontiac, five from Walled Lake, at Strat Lake Post Office, Oakland county, Michigan.—For further information, write to the Post Master at Straits Lake.

WILLIAM BEATY. June 6, 1842. 16

### YPSILANTI ACADEMY

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

The ninth term of this Institution will commence on Monday, August 26, and continue 11 weeks. While this school is equally open to all of both sexes, who wish to acquire a good education, particular attention will be given to those preparing to teach. The languages not being taught in this Seminary, the more exclusive and uninterrupted attention will be given to impart a practical knowledge of the English language. Apparatus.—The Institution is furnished with Chemical, Philosophical, and Astronomical apparatus, Orthography, Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, Writing, Book-keeping, by single entry, Declamation, and Composition. From \$4.50 to \$5.00 for Natural, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, Astronomy, Rhetoric, Logic, Chemistry, Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, Civil Engineering, Book-keeping, (double entry), &c. &c. Extra Branches.—Mozzotino and Chinese or Theorem painting \$3.00 each for 12 lessons; taught by Mrs. Griffen. Competent aid has been secured in teaching. 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 half weeks. Board, including room and washing, for \$1.50 per week. Several ladies and gentlemen can pay for their board in good families by labor. For further particulars inquire of the Principal. Ypsilanti, July 21, 1842. 15-3w

### WHEAT AND WOOL.

WANTED, by F. Denison, any quantity of Wheat and Wool, delivered at Ann Arbor (Upper Town.) Aug. 5, 1842. 16

### Latest from New York.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. H. BECKER would announce to the citizens of Washtenaw that he has just received and is now opening at the New Brick Store, (Lower Town) a full and complete assortment of

### GOODS,

CONSISTING OF DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY HARD-WARE, PAINTS, DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c., all of which being purchased at the present low prices in New York—will be sold at prices to suit the times.

The public are invited to an examination of his assortment before purchasing elsewhere. Ann Arbor, Aug. 1, 1842.

### UNIVERSITY BOOK-STORE.

J. LAMB, HAS just opened his store one door west of the Post office in Ann Arbor. He will be constantly receiving books from the east and intends to keep on hand a large assortment of the choicest

Books, Stationary, SCHOOL BOOKS, and has already a large quantity of the Massachusetts School library, the best work of the kind ever published.

Ann Arbor, July 30th, 1842. Please call at the University Book Store. 15-6w

### NEW GOODS.

J. H. LUND a now receiving direct from Boston and New York, a large and well selected stock of Merchandise, consisting of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, & GLASS-WARE, DRUGS & MEDICINES, NAILS, CRADLE AND GRASS SCYTHES, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c. &c. which he offers for sale cheap for the ready. Dated, Ann Arbor, May 9, 1842.

### CLINTON SEMINARY.

The full term of this institution will commence on Monday, Aug. 15, and continue 12 weeks. Tuition, for studies pursued by small children, \$2.50—for common English branches \$3.00—for Latin, Greek, French, Hebrew, Chemistry, Astronomy, Algebra, Geometry, Book-keeping, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, \$4.00.

It is very much for the students advantage to enter at the beginning of the term, and yet those who enter afterwards will be charged tuition only from the time they come in to the close of the term. Tuition to be paid in advance. A convenient and commodious building in a pleasant and retired location has been procured. Board, including room and washing, may be had in good families at 1.25 to \$1.50, or rooms may be hired and students board themselves at much less expense.

Patrons and friends are respectfully invited to visit the school at Rhetorical exercises, which occur on every Wednesday, P. M. A short lesson in vocal music forms a part of the daily exercises, "Juvenile Songs," by Thomas Hastings," has been recently introduced. We are happy to be able to inform our friends, that we trust the school will be rendered more valuable than heretofore by the addition of the services of Mr. James S. Smedley, A. B., who will commence his labors as teacher of Hebrew and French at the opening of the next term. From Mr. Smedley's experience and success as a teacher, together with his known character for promptness, energy, and industry as a scholar, we feel confident he will do much towards rendering the school what we wish it to be, a place where the physical, intellectual and moral powers of the youth of both sexes shall be trained for future usefulness and respectability, and happiness and heaven.

VERMONT. GEO. W. BANCROFT, Principal. Mrs. BANCROFT, Assistant. Clinton, July 5, 1842.

In Attachment, before L. Stillson, Justice of the Peace of Washtenaw County. James B. Manchester vs. John Munroe. Notice is hereby given that a writ of Attachment has been issued in the above entitled cause, against the goods and chattels, rights, credits, moneys, and effects of the above named defendant, an absent and nonresident debtor, and that the said cause has been continued for trial to the eighth day of September next at ten o'clock A. M., before the said Justice, in the town of Ann Arbor in said County.

JAMES B. MANCHESTER. Dated Ann Arbor, July 5th 1842. 13-7w

### NEW YORK WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

ASHES,	Pearls, 100 lbs.	\$5.50 to —
	Pots,	5.25 to 10
COFFEE,	St. Domingo, lb.	7 to 7½
	Other kinds,	5 to 11
COTTON,	Upland, lb.	5½ to 9½
	New Orleans,	5½ to 10½
	Texas,	7 to 8½
FISH,	Dry Cod, 100 lbs.	\$3.00 to 2.37
	Salmon, bbl.	\$14 to —
	Mackerel No. 1 and 2	\$9 to 12.50
FRUIT,	Raisins, bunch, pr box	1.15 to 1.20
	Figs, lb.	3½ to 2
FLOUR,	Genesee,	\$5.87 to 5.67
	Ohio,	5.75 to 5.87
	Michigan,	5.75 to 5.81
	Baltimore,	— to —
GRAIN,	Wheat Northern bush.	1.28 to —
	do Southern	1.25 to —
	Rye,	64 to 68
	Oats,	87 to —
	Corn Northern,	61 to —
	do Southern,	50 to —
MOLASSES,	Havana, gal.	15 to 17
	Porto Rico,	16 to 24
	New Orleans,	16 to —
PROVISIONS,	Beef, mess bar.	\$7.00 to 7.59
	Prime,	8.00 to 8.25
	Pork, mess,	7.50 to 8.50
	do Prime,	6.00 to 6.50
	Lard, lb.,	5½ to 7
	Smoked Hams,	4½ to 7
	Butter,	12 to 17
	Cheese,	6½ to 7
SUGARS,	New Orleans, lb.	5 to 4½
	St. Croix,	6 to 6½
	Havana, brown,	5 to 6
	do white,	6 to 6½
	Loaf,	12 to 13
TEAS,	Young Hyson, lb.,	27 to 25
	Imperial,	51 to 90
TALLOW,	lb.,	7 to 8½
WOOL,	Am. Sax. fl. lb.	36 to 38
	Full blood Merino,	32 to 34
	Native and ½ blood,	18 to 22
	Greenfield,	do
	Hartford,	do
	Housatonic Rail,	do
	Road company,	do
	Jewett city,	do
	Hamden,	do
	Mechanics,	do
	Merchants,	do
	Meriden,	do
	Middlesex com.	do
	Asheulock,	do
	Cheshire,	do
	Cherment,	do
	Commercial,	do
	Concord,	do
	Connecticut River,	do
	Derry,	do
	Dover,	do
	Exeter,	do
	Farmers,	do
	Gratton,	do
	Granite,	do
	Lancaster,	do
	Lebanon,	do
	Manufacturers',	do
	Mechanics,	do
	Merrimac,	do
	N. Hampshire,	do
	N. H. Union,	do
	Piscataquis,	do
	Portsmouth,	do
	Rochester,	do
	Rockingham,	do
	Stratford,	do
	Winnipisogee,	do
	VERMONT,	do
	Bennington,	do
	Bellows Falls,	do
	Poultney b'k of,	do
	Brettleboro b'k of,	do
	Burlington b'k of,	do
	Caledonia b'k of,	do
	Commercial no sale,	do
	Farmers,	do
	do & Mechanics,	do
	Montpelier b'k of,	do
	do b'k new,	do
	Middlebury b'k of,	do
	Manchester,	do
	Newbury,	do
	Oleons Co,	do
	Orange Co,	do
	Rutland,	do
	St. Albans,	do
	Vergennes,	do
	Windsor,	do
	Woodstock,	do
	MASSACHUSETTS,	do
	Adams bank,	do
	Agicultural,	do
	American,	do
	Amherst,	do
	Andover,	do
	Asiatic,	do
	Atlantic,	do
	Atlas,	do
	Attleborough,	do
	Barnstable,	do
	Bedford Commerc'l,	do
	Beverly,	do
	Blackstone,	do
	Boston,	do
	Brighton,	do
	Bristol Co,	do
	Bunker Hill,	do
	Cambridge,	do
	Central,	do
	Charles River,	do
	Charlestown,	do
	Chickopee,	do
	do Bank of,	do
	Cit'ens Nantucket,	do
	do Worcester,	do
	City Boston,	do
	Cohannet,	do
	Columbian,	do
	Commercial Boston,	do
	do Salem,	do
	Concord,	do
	Danvers,	do
	Dorchester,	do
	Dorch. & Milton,	do
	Duxbury,	do
	Eagle,	do
	E. Bridgewater,	do
	Essex N. Andover,	do
	Exchange,	do
	Fair Haven,	do
	Falmouth,	do
	Fairfield,	do
	Fitchburg,	do
	Frammingham,	do
	Freemans,	do
	General Intere,	do
	Globe,	do
	Goucester,	do
	Grand,	do
	Granite,	do
	Greenfield,	do
	Hamilton,	do
	Hamden,	do
	Hampshire Man'rs,	do
	Haverhill,	do
	Higham,	do
	Hingham,	do
	Housatonic Rail,	do
	Road company,	do
	Jewett city,	do
	Mechanics,	do
	Merchants,	do
	Meriden,	do
	Middlesex com.	do

### BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected weekly by J. Thompson, Exchange Broker, 52 Wall street New York.

All the good Banks in the States mentioned are to be found in this Table. All other Bills of these States not found here may be considered worthless.	MAINE.	Housatonic	do	do
	Agricult' B'k. no sale.	Ipswich	do	do
	Androscoggin	Lancaster	do	do
	Augusta	Leicester	do	do
	Bangor Commerc'l	Lowell	do	do
	Bangor b'k of	Lynn Mechanics	do	do
	Belfast	Lee	do	do
	Brunswick	do Manufacturers and	do	do
	Calais	do Mechanics	do	do
	Canal	do Manufacturers	do	do
	Casco	do Marblehead	do	do
	Central (Vassalboro)	do Market	do	do
	City	do Marine	do	do
	Commercial	do Massachusetts	do	do
	Cumberland b'k of	do Mechan's New	do	do
	Eastern	do buryport	do	do
	Ellsworth	do N. Bedford	do	do
	Exchange	do S. Boston	do	do
	Frankfort	do Metcandle	do	do
	Franklin	do Merchants Boston		

ANTI-SLAVERY PUBLICATIONS.

The subscriber informs the members of Anti-Slavery Societies, and all persons who desire to read the Anti-Slavery publications that have issued from the American press...

BOUND VOLUMES.

- American Slavery as it is, muslin 50
Anti-Slavery Manual 20
Alton Riots, by Pres. Beecher, of Ill. Coll. 12mo. 25
Alton Trials 25
Anti-Slavery Record, vols. 1, 2 and 3 set 50
Appeal, by Mrs. Child 37 1-2
Anti-Slavery Examiner, bound vols. 50
Beauties of Philanthropy 38 1-3
Bourne's Picture of Slavery 50
Boston on the Slave Trade 50
Cabinet of Freedom (Clarkson's history of the slave trade), vols. 1, 2 and 3 set 1.00
Chloe Spear 25
Channing on Slavery 25
Eman. in the W. I. by Thome and Kimball muslin 50
Do by do in boards with map 25
Enemies of Constitution discovered Fountain, plain binding, 64mo. 12 1-2
Gustava Vassa 50
Grimke's Letters to Miss Beecher 37 1-2
Jay's Inquiry 37 1-2: Jay's View Light and Truth 15
Life of Granville Sharp 37 1-2
Mott's Biographical Sketches 37 1-2
Memoir of Rev. Lemuel Haynes Do do 62 1-2
North Star, gilt edges 33 1-3
Pennsylvania Hall 75
Quarterly Anti-Slavery Magazine, 3vo. 1.00
Rankin's Letters, 18mo. 100 pp. 20
Right and wrong in Boston 20
Star of Freedom, muslin 12 1-2
Slavery—containing Declaration of Sentiments and Constitution of the Amer. A. S. Society: Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery: Does the Bible sanction Slavery? Address to the Synod of Kentucky, Narrative of Amos Dresser, and Why work for the Slave? bound in one vol. 25
Slave's Friend, 32mo. vols. 1, 2 and 3 set 50
Songs of the Free 33 1-3
Thompsons Reception in Great Britain, 12mo. 20
Testimony of God against Slavery, 18mo. 20
Wheatly, Phillis Memoir of West Indies, by Professor Hovey 25
West Indies, by Harvey and Sturge 75
Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery, in muslin, with portrait 12 1-2

PAMPHLETS.

- Sets A. S. Almanacs, from 1836 to 1841 inclusive 37 1-2
Address to the Free People of Color Ancient Landmarks 3
Apology for Abolitionists 3
American Slavery as It is—the Testimony of a Thousand Witnesses 25
Address on Right of Petition 2
Address to Senators and Representatives of the free States 1
Address on Slavery (German) 1
Address of Congregational Union of Scotland 1
Address of National Convention (German) 1
Ann. Rep. of N. Y. Committee of Vigilance Do. of Mass. A. S. Society 12 1-2
Appeal to Women in the nominally free States 6 1-4
Authentic Anecdotes on American Slavery Address to the Church of Jesus Christ, by the Evangelical Union A. S. Society, New York city. 4
Anti-Slavery Catechism, by Mrs. Child 6 1-4
Adams, J. Q. Letters to his Constituents 4
Adams, J. Q. Speech on the Texas Question 12 1-2
Annual Reports of Am. A. S. Society, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th 12 1-2
Annual Reports of N. Y. city Ladies' A. S. Society 9
Appeal to the Christian Women of the South 6
Bible against Slavery 6
Collection of Valuable Documents 6 1-4
Birney's Letters to the Churches Birney on Colonization 2
Chattel Principle—a Summary of the New Testament argument on Slavery, by Beriah Green 6
Chipman's Discourse 6
Channing's Letters to Clay Condition of Free People of Color 3
Grassall, Reuben, Trial of Dissertation on Servitude 12 1-2
Dickinson's Sermon 1
Does the Bible sanction Slavery? Dec. of Sent. and Constitution of the Am. A. S. Society 1
Discussion between Thompson and Breckinridge 25
Dresser's Narrative 3
Extinguisher Extinguished 3
Elmore Correspondence 6; do in sheets 4to. 2
Emancipation in West Indies Thome and Kimball 12 1-2
Emancipation in West Indies in 1838 6
Freedom's Defense 6
Garrison's Address at Broadway Tabernacle Guardian Genius of the Federal Union 6
Generous Planter 6
Gillett's Review of Bushnell's Discourse Immediate, not Gradual Abolition 12-2
Jay's Thoughts on the Duty of the Episcopal Church 3
Liberty, 3vo. 29; do; 12mo 15
Morris's Speech in answer to Clay Mahan's Rev. John B. Trial in Kentucky 12 1-2
Martyr Age in America, by Harriet Martineau 6
Modern Expediency Considered Power of Congress over the District of Columbia 6 1-4
Plea for the Slave, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Proceedings of the Meeting to form Broadway Tabernacle Anti-Slavery Society. Pro-Slavery Rural Code of Haiti 1

Roger, Moses Narrative of a Fugitive, Slave 12-2
Rights of Colored Men 12 1-2
Ruggles's Antidote 6
Right and Wrong in Boston 12 1-2
Slavery Rhymes 6
Slade's Speech in Congress in 1838 3
Smith's Gerrit Letter to Jas. Smylie Do. Letter to Henry Clay 6
Slaveholding Invariably Sinful, "malum in se" 6
Southard's Manual 1
Star of Freedom 4
Smucker and Smith's Letters Slaveholder's Prayer 1
Slaveholding Weighed Slavery in America (London); do. (Germany) 3
The Martyr, by Beriah Green Things for Northern Men to do Views of Colonization, by Rev. J. Nourse Views of Slavery and Emancipation, by Miss Martineau 6
Wesleyan Anti-Slavery Review 25
War in Texas, by Benjamin Lundy Why work for the Slave 1
Wilson's Address on West India Emancipation 4

TRACTS.

- No. 1. St. Domingo, No. 2. Caste, No. 3. Colonization, No. 4. Moral Condition of the Slave, No. 5. What is Abolition? No. 6. The Ten Commandments, No. 7. Danger and Safety, No. 8. Pro-Slavery Bible, No. 9. Prejudice against Color, No. 10. Northern Dealers in Slaves, No. 11. Slavery and Missions, No. 12. Dr. Nelson's Lecture on Slavery. The above Tracts are sold at 1 cent each.
Illustrations of the Anti-Slavery Almanac for 1840 25
The Emancipated Family 3
Slave Market of America 3
Correspondence between O'Connell and Stevenson Do. do. Clay and Calhoun 12 1-2
Printer's Picture Gallery 1
Letter paper, stamped with print of Lovejoy sheet 1
Do. with Kneeling Slave sheet 1
Prayer for Slaves, with Music, on cards 1-2
Portrait of Gerrit Smith 50
In addition, are the following, the proceeds of which will go into the Mendian fund.
Argument of Hon. J. Q. Adams in the case of the Amistad Africans 25
Argument of Roger S. Balwin, Esq. do do 12 1-2
Trial of the Captives of the Amistad 6
Congressional Document relating to do. 1.00
Portrait of Clinquez 1.00
March 3d, 1842.

Thrashing Machines.

The undersigned would inform the public that they continue to manufacture Horse Powers and Thrashing Machines, two and a half miles from the village of Ann Arbor, on the railroad. The Horse Power is a late invention by S. W. Foster, and is decidedly superior to any other offered to the public, as will appear by the statements of those who have used them during the last year. It is light in weight and small in compass, being carried together with the Thrasher, in a common wagon box, and drawn with ease by two horses. It is as little liable to break, or get out of repair, as any other Horse Power, and will work as easy and thrash as much with four horses as it will do with any other power with five horses, as will appear from the recommendations below. New patterns have been made for the cast iron, and additional weight and strength applied wherever it had appeared to be necessary from one year's use of the machine.
The subscribers deem it proper to state, that a number of horse powers were sold last year in the village of Ann Arbor which were believed by the purchasers to be those invented by S. W. Foster, and that most or all of them were either made materially different, or altered before sold, so as to be materially different from those made and sold by the subscribers. Such alterations being decidedly detrimental to the utility of the machine. They have good reason to believe that every one of those returned by the purchasers as unsatisfactory were of this class. They are not aware that any power that went from their shop, and was put in use, as they made it, has been condemned or laid aside as a bad machine.
All who wish to buy are invited to examine them and to enquire of those who have used them. There will be one for examination at N. H. Wisco's, Dexter village, and one at MARTIN WILSON'S storehouse in Detroit—both these gentlemen being agents for the sale of them.
The price will be \$120 for a four horse power, with a thrashing machine, with a stove or wooden bar cylinder; and \$130 for a horse power with a thrashing machine with an iron bar cylinder.
The attention of the reader is invited to the following recommendations.
S. W. FOSTER & CO. Scio, April 20, 1842.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

This is to certify that we have used one of S. W. Foster's newly invented Horse Powers for about five months, and thrashed with it about 3000 bushels, and believe it is constructed on better principles than any other Horse Power.—One of the undersigned has owned and used eight different kinds of Horse Powers, and we believe that four horses will thrash as much with this Power as five will with any other power with which we are acquainted.
H. CASE, S. G. IVES. Scio, January, 12, 1842.
This is to inform the public that I have purchased, and have now in use, one of the Horse Powers recently invented by S. W. Foster, made by S. W. Foster, & Co., and believe it to be constructed upon better principles, and requires less strength of horses than any other power with which I am acquainted.
A. WEEKS. Mount Clemens, Sept. 8, 1841.
This is to inform the public that I have purchased one of the Horse Powers, recently invented by S. W. Foster, and used it for a number of months, and believe it is the best power in use, working with less strength of horses than any other power with which I am acquainted, and being small in compass, is easily moved from one place to another. I believe 4 horses will thrash as much with this power as 5 will with any other power. The plan and the working of this power have been universally approved of by farmers for whom I have thrashed.
E. S. SMITH. Scio, April 11, 1842.

SMUT MACHINES.

The subscribers make very good SMUT MACHINES which they will sell for \$50. This machine was invented by one of the subscribers, who has had many years experience in the milling business. We invite those who wish to buy a good machine for a fair price to buy of us. It is worth as much as most of the machines that cost from 150 to \$300.
S. W. FOSTER & CO. Scio, April, 18, 1842.

Woolen Manufactory.

The subscribers have recently put in operation a woolen manufactory for manufacturing woolen cloth by power looms, two and a half miles west from Ann Arbor village, on the railroad, where they wish to manufacture wool into cloth on

shares, or for pay by the yard, on reasonable terms. They have employed experienced workmen and feel confident that work will be well done. They therefore respectfully ask a share of public patronage, especially from those who are in favor of home manufactures. Wool may be left at Scio village.
S. W. FOSTER & CO. Scio, April 19, 1842.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

The subscriber has on hand and offers for sale at low rates, a large and general assortment of Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c., with every article in the Drug and Paint line. Persons wishing to purchase any articles in the above line are requested, before purchasing elsewhere, to call at

PIERRE TELLER'S, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, 139, Jefferson Avenue, sign of the Gilt Mortar, Detroit.

DR. BANISTER'S CELEBRATED FEVER AGUE PILLS.—Parly Vegetable.

A safe, speedy, and sure remedy for fever and ague, dumb ague, chill fever, and the bilious disease peculiar to new countries.
These pills are designed for the affections of the liver and other internal organs which attend the disease of the new and miasmatic portions of our country.
The proprietor having tried them in a great variety of cases confidently believes that they are superior to any remedy that has ever been offered to the public for the above diseases.
It is purely Vegetable and perfectly harmless, and can be taken by any person, male or female with perfect safety.
The pills are prepared in two separate boxes, marked No. 1 and No. 2, and accompanied with full directions.
A great number of certificates might be procured in favor of this medicine, but the proprietor has thought it not to insert them, in as much as he depends upon the merits of the same for its reputation.
The above pill is kept constantly on hand by the proprietor and can be had at wholesale and retail at the store of Beckley & Co. Orders from the country promptly attended to.
Ann Arbor, (lower town) May 29th 1842.
L. BECKLEY

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE, AND GENTLEMEN'S WORLD OF LITERATURE AND FASHION.

[The Cashier and Gentleman's United.] A new volume under the above title, of the well established and Fashionable Magazine. The Philadelphia Cashier in conjunction with the Gentleman's Magazine, which has been every where pronounced to be the most readable and popular of the day, will be opened on the first day of January, 1842, with an array of contributors secured by the union of talent, of fame, who no periodical in the country can boast or pretend to rival. The December number will however, be a specimen of the new volume. The volume will be opened with a new and beautiful type, the finest white paper, and with the first of a series of embellishments unparagoned by any which have yet appeared in any Magazine. The style of elegance the beauty and finish of these illustrations, and the extensive improvements which will be made in its typographical appearance, and above all the tone of its literary department, by the brilliant array of contributors, whose articles have enriched the pages of each number, will give it a character, second to no Magazine in the Union. The character of the articles which shall appear in its pages, will be equally removed from a sickly sentimentality, and from an affectation of morality, but while a true delineation of human nature in every variety of passion is aimed at, nothing shall be found in its pages to cause a blush upon the cheek of the most pure.
The Literary Character will be sufficiently guaranteed by the reputation of both Magazines thus united, for years past. Writers of the first rank have been regular contributors to their pages, and the tales and sketches published in them have been widely copied and read, and the firm and independent tone of the criticisms, upon the current literature of the day has been every where approved and commended.
The list of Contributors embraces the names of most of the principal writers in America, with a respectable number of English authors.
In addition, the distinguished services of a host of anonymous writers of no ordinary abilities have given worth and character to the pages of the Magazines. "The series of well known nautical papers entitled "Cruising in the Last War," have had a run, unequalled by any series published in any Magazine, for years. The author promises to open the first of a new series of "Tales of the Sea," and from his known abilities as a depicter of sea scenes and life, much may be relied upon from him in maintaining the popularity of the Magazine. Papers may be expected during the volume also from the author of the well known articles entitled "The Log of Old Ironsides." The author of "Syrian Letters," will also lend his powerful aid and great talents to increase the reputation of the work. The valuable aid of the author of "Leaves from a Lawyers Portfolio" has also been secured—and we may expect something still more thrilling from the spacious stores which a long life in the profession has enabled him to amass. An occasional Chat with "Jeremy Short" and "Oliver Oldfield" is also promised with a variety of choice articles in prose and verse, from various writers of celebrity, as contributors to the prominent Magazines of the country. The Editors of both Magazines continue their services under the new arrangement. With such an array of talent, a Magazine of unrivalled attractions, may safely be promised the coming volume.
FASHIONS AND ENGRAVINGS.
In compliance with the almost unanimous wish of our lady subscribers, we shall, the ensuing volume, furnish them with a beautiful and correct plate of Fashions, Monthly, a feature, it is believed, that will neither be unwelcome nor unpopular. These fashion plates shall be drawn from original designs from Paris and London, and may always be depended upon as the prevailing style in Philadelphia and New York for the month in which they are issued. These however, shall in no wise interfere with the regular and choice engravings and music which accompany each number of the work. The splendid Mezzotint engravings from the burin of Sartain, which have been so justly admired, will be followed during the volume by several from the same hand, while the steel engravings in the best style of art from interesting scenes shall still enrich the Magazine. The choicest pieces of music for the Piano and Guitar shall accompany each number of the work.
TIME OF PUBLICATION.
The work will be published on the first of the month in every quarter of the Union. The most distant subscribers will consequently receive it on that day, as well as those who reside in Philadelphia. In all the principal cities, agents have been established, to whom the Magazine is forwarded, prior to the time of issuing, so that they may be delivered to resident subscribers by the first of the month. This is an important arrangement to distant subscribers, who become tired, impatient and eventually discontinue, many works, in consequence of the great delay by publishers.
TERMS.—Three Dollars per annum, or two copies yearly for five dollars, invariably in advance, post paid. No new subscriber received without the money, or the name of a responsible agent. For the accommodation of those who may wish to subscribe for either of the following Philadelphia periodicals, this

LIBERAL PROPOSAL

is made. Five dollars current money free of postage, we will forward Graham's Magazine, and Godley's Lady's Book for one year. Address post paid.
GEO. R. GRAHAM. South west corner of Chestnut and Third Street Philadelphia.

Wool.

F. Denison will buy any quantity of Wool, at fair prices; if delivered at his store. June 10, 1842, if

TO FAMILIES & INVALIDS.

The following indispensable family remedies may be found at the village drug stores, and soon at every country store in the state. Remember and never get them unless they have the fac-simile signature of

Comstock on the wrappers, as all others by the same names are base impositions and counterfeits. If the merchant nearest you has them not, urge him to procure them at 71 Maiden-lane, the next time he visits New York, or to write for them. No family should be a week without these remedies.

BALDNESS

BALM OF COLUMBIA, FOR THE HAIR, which will stop it if falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on children make it grow rapidly, or on those who have lost the hair from any cause.

ALL VERMIN that infest the heads of children in schools, are prevented or killed by it on once.

Find the name of Comstock on it, or never try it. Remember this always.

RHEUMATISM, and LAMENESS

positively cured, and all shrivelled muscles and limbs are restored, in the old or young, by the SPANISH VEGETABLE EXTRACT AND NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT—but never without the name of Comstock & Co. on it.

PILES &c

are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the only true HAYS' LINIMENT, from Comstock & Co. ALL SORES and every thing relieved by it that admits of an outward application. It acts like a charm. Use it.

HORSES that have Ring-Bone, Spavin, Wind-Galls, &c., are cured by ROOF'S SERRICIE; and Founder Ointment. Mark this, all cured.

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor Salvo.

The most extraordinary remedy ever invented for all new or old

BURNS & SCALDS

and sores, and sore EYES. It has delighted thousands. It will take out all pain in ten minutes, and no failure. It will cure the PILES

LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS.

A better and more nice and useful article never was made. All should wear them regularly. LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS: on the principle of substituting the tonic in place of the stimulant principle, which has reformed so many drunkards. To be used with

LIN'S BLOOD PILLS, superior to all others for cleansing the system and the humors affecting the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the general health.

See Dr. Lin's signature, Doctor O. Olin nature, thus:

HEADACHE

DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY will effectually cure sick headache, either from the NERVES or bilious. Hundreds of families are using it with great joy.

DR. SPOHN'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH,

for the certain prevention of FEVERS or any general sickness; keeping the stomach in most perfect order, the bowels regular, and a determination to the surface. COLDS, COUGHS, pains in the bones, hoarseness, and DROPSY are quickly cured by it. Know this by trying.

CORNS.—The French Plaster is a sure cure.



hair any shade you wish, but will not color the skin.

SARSAPARILLA, COMSTOCK'S COMPOUND EXTRACT.

There is no other preparation of Sarsaparilla that can exceed or equal this. If you are sure to get Comstock's, you will find it superior to all others. It does not require puffing.

DR. LIN'S CELESTIAL BALM

OF CHINA. A positive cure for the piles, and all external ailments—all internal irritations brought to the surface by friction with this Balm;—so in coughs, swelled or sore throat, tightness of the chest, this Balm applied on a flannel will relieve and cure at once.—Fresh wounds or old sores are rapidly cured by it.

Dr. Bartholomew's EXPECTORANT

will prevent or cure all incipient consumption, COUGHS & COLDS, taken in time, and is a delightful remedy. Remember the name, and get Comstock's.

KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE

will eradicate all WORMS in children or adults with a certainty quite astonishing. It is the same as that made by Falmestock, and sells with a rapidity almost incredible, by Comstock & Co., New York.

TOOTH DROPS. KLINE'S—cure effectually.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1842, by Comstock & Co. in the Clerk's office of the Southern District of New York. By applying to our agents in each town and village, papers may be had free, showing the most respectable names in the country for these facts, so that no one can fail to believe them.

33-Be sure you call for our articles, and not be put off with any stories, that others are as good. HAVE THESE OR NONE, should be your motto—and these never can be true and genuine without our names to them. All these articles to be had wholesale and retail only of us.

Wholesale Druggists, 71 Maiden-Lane, New York, and of our agents. Wm. S. & J. W. Maynard, Agents, Ann Arbor, Mich. n15-1y.

HOLMAN'S BONE OINTMENT.

THIS OINTMENT stands at the head of all remedies for the following diseases, which nature is heir to, viz.—RHEUMATISM—both Chronic and Inflammatory—Gout—Sprains—Bruises and contracted TENDONS of long standing.

It dissolves all tumours—renders stiff joints limber by producing a healthy muscular action. It assuages pains in Bolls and Abscesses.—Nothing equals it in swelled and inflamed Breasts in Females, if applied in early stage, prevents suppuration or matter forming, and gives in all cases immediate ease from pain. Certificates of this fact could be given if necessary.

This remedy is offered to the Public with the full assurance that it far exceeds the Opodeldoid and Liniments of the present day, for the above diseases. A trial is only wanted, to give it the decided preference to every thing else. Many Physicians of eminence have used this ointment and extol its merits.

The above ointment is for sale wholesale and retail by L. BECKLEY, Ann Arbor, (lower town) June 15th, 1842 9

TO PHYSICIANS AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

THE subscriber invites the attention of Physicians and Country Merchants, to his present stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Varnish, Brushes, &c. &c. comprising one of the largest and fullest assortments brought to the country. In his present stock will be found:

- 100 oz Sulph. Quinine, superior French and English, 20 oz Sulph. Morphia, 10 oz Acet. do 50 oz Carpenter's Witherill's Extract of Bark, 1 lb. Powdered Rhubarb, 1 Chest Rhubarb Root, 1 lb. Powdered Jalap, 50 lbs Calomel, 8 casks Epsom Salts, 15 casks Fall and Winter strained Sperm Oil, 40 boxes Sperm Candles, 2000 lbs. White Lead, dry and ground, 4 casks Linseed Oil, Dentists Instruments and Stock Gold, Silver and Tin Foil Plating Ware, Porcelain Teeth. A general assortment of Patent Medicines, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

PIERRE TELLER, 139 Jefferson Avenue, sign of the Gilt Mortar, Detroit. March 15.

TAILORING BUSINESS!

A. M. NOBLE, would respectfully inform the citizens of Ann Arbor and vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the Lower Town, immediately over the late mercantile stand of Lund & Gibson, and opposite the 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 price, for work done at his shop. Those who have cash to pay for services of this kind, are particularly invited to call.

Ann Arbor, April 27, 1842. if

DR. BANISTER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

THIS pill has not only been used by myself, but by a number of Physicians of high standing, both in this and other States, to great advantage.

By the frequent and repeated solicitations of my friends, I have consented to offer them to the public as the most efficacious remedy for all those bilious diseases originating in a new country. The above pill is for sale wholesale and retail by

L. BECKLEY, Ann Arbor, (lower town) June 15th 1842. 9

TO CLOTHIERS.

THE subscriber is just in receipt of a further supply of Clothier's stock, consisting of MACHINE CARDS of every description, CUTTING JACKS, SATINET WARP, CARD CLEANSERS and PICKERS, SEWING MACHINES, KETTLES, SCREWS, PARSON'S SHEARING MACHINE, EMERY, (every size,) TENTER HOOKS, PRESS PAPER, together with a well selected assortment of DYE WOODS, and DYE STUFFS of the very best growth and manufacture.

These goods (coming as they do direct from first hands) the subscriber is enabled to sell lower than any other house west of New York; he therefore solicits the attention of firms in the clothing business, to the examination of his stock and prices before going east or purchasing elsewhere.

PIERRE TELLER, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, 139 Jefferson Avenue, sign of the Gilt Mortar, Detroit.

ESTATE OF JACOB LAWTON DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned have proved the last will and testament of Jacob Lawton, deceased, and have taken letters Testamentary thereon, and have given bonds according to law. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment without delay, and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same to the subscribers, well authenticated, for payment.

GEORGE E. LAWTON, DAVID T. M'COLLUM, Executors of the last will and Testament of Jacob Lawton. Dated, Ann Arbor, May 7, 1842. 3m

TEMPERANCE HOTEL,

BY ROBERT & TERHUNE. (CORNER OF MICHIGAN AND WASHINGTON AVENUES, DETROIT.)

THE above House is pleasantly situated near the Central Railroad Depot, and is now undergoing thorough repairs. The rooms are plain, the Beds and Bedding all new, and the Table will be supplied with the choicest of the market, and the proprietors assure those who will favor them with their custom, that all pains shall be taken to make their stay with them agreeable.

Carriages to convey passengers to and from the Hotel free of expense. Detroit, April 27 1842.

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH."

THE subscribers will pay you two cents per pound in Goods or Paper for an quantity of good clean SWINGLE TOW, delivered at the Ann Arbor Paper Mill.

JONES & ORMSBY, Ann Arbor, April 27, 1842. if

DR. J. B. BARNES, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.—Home and Office, a few doors south of the Lafayette House, where he can be found night and day.

Ann Arbor April 20th, 1842.

NEW GOODS!!

F. DENISON has just received a complete stock of DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES AND CROCKERY, which will be sold very cheap for money or most kinds of produce. Descriptions and prices will be given at the Store. Ann Arbor, June 1, 1842.

ESTATE OF ELLEN WILMOT DECEASED. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Hon. George Sedgwick, Judge of Probate in and for the County of Washtenaw, administrator on the estate of Ellen Wilmot, late of Saline in said County, and has given bonds according to law.—All persons having demands against said estate are requested to present them for adjustment, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment without delay. ISRAEL WILLIAMS, Ann Arbor, June 30, 1842. 12-6w

J. R. WALKER respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has recently commenced business, in the tailoring line, one door east of Bower's dry goods store, where he is prepared to execute orders in the neatest and most fashionable style. Garments will be made to order, in strict conformity with the present prevailing fashion and taste of the day, and warranted to fit or no charge. Ladies' Riding Habits made in the latest New York or Philadelphia fashions. Friends, or Quakers' garments will be made in the neatest and plainest style. Cutting done at shortest notice. All kinds of Military Uniform and undress coats and pantaloons, made agreeable to the present military or regimental order. J. R. WALKER, Ann Arbor, July 25th, 1842. n14-3m.

LUMBER constantly on hand and for sale by June 10, 1842. F. DENISON, if

PARSON'S SHEARING MACHINES.

—THEO. H. EATON & CO. 138, Jefferson Avenue, are the sole agents of these very celebrated machines. 12-8w

SATTINETT WARPS ON BEAMS.

—THEO. H. EATON & CO., 138, Jefferson Avenue, offer for sale a large stock of Sattinet Warps, from the New York mills. These Warps are considered superior to any other in the country, and will be sold, for cash, at a small advance. 12-8w

NEW GOODS!! CHEAP FOR CASH.

AT THE Store of the Subscriber, a new and splendid assortment of NEW GOODS at prices so cheap as to astonish the purchasers, consisting of DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, BOOTS, SHOES, AND LADIES' SLIP-PERS, SHAKER AND LEGHORN BONNETS, &c. &c. Muslin De Lane at two shillings per yard; calicoes at six cents per yard, and other goods at prices to correspond. To be convinced, just call and see the goods and prices. 4000 pounds good butter wanted; 9999 bushels of house ashes wanted, at 10 cents per bushel. Likewise fish ashes, delivered at my ashery, near Chapin's iron foundry. N. B.—All kinds of Furs taken in exchange for goods. H. BOWER, Ann Arbor, (upper town) June 2, 1842.

Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing.

THE Subscribers respectfully announces to the citizens Ann Arbor and vicinity, that they are prepared to card wool and dress cloth for customers, in the best style, and at the shortest notice. Having good machinery, experienced workmen, and long practice in the business, they have the utmost confidence that they shall give complete satisfaction. J. BECKLEY & CO. Ann Arbor, April, 25, 1842.

"30 days of drinking will be forgot."

JACKSON TEMPERANCE HOUSE,

AND BOTANIC MEDICAL STORE, With Hot and Cold Baths. Dr. J. T. WILSON, East end of Main Street, Jackson, Mich.

River Raisin INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution is located in the town of Raisin, near the north bank of the beautiful river whose name it bears, one mile east of the direct road from Tecumseh to Adrian. This eligible site has been selected for its quiet seclusion, the fertility and elevation of its soil, its pure and healthful atmosphere, and pleasant scenery. Rooms.—There are now on the premises suitable rooms for the accommodation of forty students; which are designed to be occupied for private study and lodging. Other necessary building are provided for recitations and boarding.

EXPENSES.