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.

NIAGARA.

There's nothing great or bright, thou glorious Fall!
Thou may'st not to the fancy's sense recall—
The thunder riven cloud, the lightning's leap,
The stirring of the chambers of the deep,
Earth's emerald green and many tinted dyes,
The fleecy whiteness of the upper skies,
The tread of armies, thickening as they come,
The boom of cannon, and the beat of drum,
The brow of beauty, and the form of grace,
The passion and the prowess of our race,
The song of Homer in its loftiest hour,
The unresisted sweep of Roman power,
Britannia's trident on the azure sea,
America's young shout of liberty!
Oh! may the wars that madden in thy deeps,
There spend their rage, nor climb th' encircling steeps:
And, till the conflict of thy surges cease,
The nations on thy banks repose in peace!

November 3, 1841. MORPETH.

THE PRESENCE OF GOD.

The spirit, oft oppressed with doubt,
May strive to cast thee from its thought,
But who can shut thy presence out,
Thou mighty guest, that com'st unsought!
In spite of all our cold resolves,
Magnetic like, where'er we be,
Still, still the painful heart revolves,
And points all trembling, up to thee.
We cannot shield a troubled breast
Beneath the confines of the blest—
Above, below, on earth, in air,
For thou, the living God, are there.

Yet far beyond the clouds outspread,
Where soaring fancy oft hath been,
There is the land, where thou hast said,
The pure of heart shall enter in!
There, in those realms, so calmly bright,
How many a loved and gentle one
Bathe their soft plumes in living light
That sparkles from thy radiant throne!
There, souls once soft and sad as ours
Look up, and 'mid the fadeless flowers;
They dream no more of grief and care,
For thou, the God of peace, art there.

MISCELLANY.

From the Democratic Review.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

Many of the measures of this monarch are worthy of admiration. The literature of the country has been much advanced during his reign. Notwithstanding the censorship of the press, there is a large and constant increase of printing establishments and journals, and more than a thousand volumes are printed annually. This is almost entirely the work of the present century and chiefly of his reign. He has published all the ukases, regulations, diplomas and treaties since 1649, and declared them to be in force since the 1st of January, 1835. Although these form an incongruous mass, they are useful for purposes of reference and reform, and the measure was an important step in the progress of law and civilization in Russia. By the ukase of February, 1841, the Emperor ordered the establishment of 4000 primary schools on the crown lands, on which there are some fourteen millions of serfs. Another ukase of the first of January, 1830, decreed that the crown lands, should be farmed out, and that of the second of November, 1832, ordered the execution of this important measure, on the leases of 24 to 99 years, which must eventually, to a considerable extent, emancipate the serfs of the crown.

In the present year, the Emperor has decided on the construction of a railroad of five hundred miles from St. Petersburg to Moscow, and has employed Major Whistler, one of our most distinguished engineers, to superintend the work. These are a few of the many measures adopted during the present reign.—It is but sheer justice to the Emperor Nicholas to say, that he has labored zealously, and has done more than any of his predecessors, to enlighten and improve the condition of the peasantry of Russia. These humane, wise and just measures are, however, looked upon, with jealousy and apprehension, by a portion of the ancient nobility, who believe every measure tending to enlighten the serf undermines the foundation of their property and authority. The Emperor perfectly comprehends his position. He knows he is surrounded with a wealthy, powerful, and often discontented aristocracy, ambitious of regulating the succession to the crown, as they have done repeatedly in past generations. He is admonished by the example of his predecessor, that towards them familiarity would be folly—concession dangerous. While, therefore, his manner is cordial to meritorious officers and those known to be his friends, he moves among his dissatisfied, intriguing, and frequently conspiring nobility, with the stern majesty of a monarch.

One would naturally suppose that the head of a military despotism would be necessarily a sort of prisoner in his own palace; especially one who is so frequently denounced as a cruel tyrant, and against whom we might suppose a thousand daggers were ready to be drawn. Or, if such a monarch ever passed the portals of the palace, we should suppose he would at least take the precaution of other monarchs, and appear surrounded by his attendants and guards. It is not so, however, with the Emperor Nicholas; whether walking, riding or traveling, he is not attended by any, except upon some military occasion. His only guards seem to be "a lion heart an eagle eye;" for, fearless of danger and conscious of his own security, he suffers none other guards to attend him in his promenades or drives by day or night. No one knows better when to play the monarch, and when to dispense with majesty. He often visits balls and soirees at the houses of the nobility, and very frequently attends the balls and concerts at the Hall of the Nobility, where there are usually from two to three thousand persons assembled; among whom he moves about conversing familiarly with many.

He seldom suffers a masquerade to pass without being present, whether, at the theatre or the Hall of Nobility; and no one engages in his amusement more heartily or familiarly. His manner is always adapted to the occasion. Indeed, had his lot been the stage he would have been the Garrick of the day; for he is equally successful, whether he appears in comic or grave scenes. No monarch is seen so frequently among his subjects, or on so many and various occasions; and none in more unpretending style. Scarcely a day in winter passes without his appearance in his one horse sleigh. On his journeys he travels rapidly. He usually makes the journey from St. Petersburg to Moscow, 754 versts, about 500 miles, in thirty six hours, with post horses.

He is devoted in his attentions to the empress, who is and has been for years an invalid It is said her nerves were shattered by the revolutionary scenes at the time of his coronation, from which shock she has never entirely recovered. He frequently accompanies her in her walks in the streets of St. Petersburg, or on the English quay—and in her rides, sometimes driving in a barouche and acting as her coachman.

COMMUNICATIONS.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, July 30, 1842.

Editors of Signal of Liberty:—

In one of my former letters, I mentioned the extraordinary circumstances developed by Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, respecting the Florida war, and that he proved beyond contradiction, from official documents, that the war had its origin in the representations made by Slaveholders, of the asylum for slaves, which the Indians furnished, and that it was still continued only for the purpose of recapturing fugitive slaves. His excellent speech on this subject ought to be republished. A curious scene was enacted not long since in the House of Representatives, on a branch of this Florida war, and shows two things; 1st. How slavery continually keeps its hands in the national purse, and 2nd. how necessary continued vigilance is to unmask the devices, under which we of the north are continually plundered by a powerful and cunning party.

By the rules of the House, two days in each month are set apart for the passing of such bills as are altogether unexceptionable, and to which no one can object. On these days few members attend, generally, little more than a quorum, as it is not only the rule, but the honorable understanding, that no bill, except of the character stated, shall be introduced. On the last of these occasions, there being about 60 members present, a bill was read for passage with some such title as "a bill to indemnify—Watson. Who would have suspected a slave move under such a title? Yet so it was.

Mr. Giddings had kept a vigilant eye on this bill, but not expecting it to be introduced, so improperly and irregularly, he was not present. He had, however, mentioned to J. Q. Adams his intention to oppose the bill, and Mr. A. being ever in his place, moved to strike out the enacting clause; the Speaker at once said, if the bill was opposed, it could not be entertained at all on that occasion. Its patrons were in dismay. Mr. Adams' motion was like the explosion of a shell in their midst. One of them jumped up, declared the opposition must originate in error, that the bill was of such a nature there could not possibly be any objection. The chairman of the Committee on claims, assured the House the bill was perfectly unexceptionable: another of the patrons pounced upon Mr. Adam's—drew a chair close to him, and undertook to satisfy him, that the bill was most innocent. After an interval, the Speaker desired to know if the gentleman from Massachusetts was satisfied Yes, said Mr. A. Does the gentleman withdraw his motion? No, he renews it. One of the patrons then declared, in a state of great excitement, that if this bill was objected to, he would object to every bill on the list, about 60 or 80, and that no business could be then done. Mr. Adams, however, was immovable, and the bill was laid aside. His opponent redeemed his promise, and objected to every other bill, as it was called, but he was doomed to yet further punishment. Among the bills was one to pay the Florida militia. Now the poor militia were sadly in want of funds. The objector hesitated, but the shame of belying his word, after having thrown over 40 or 50 bills, made him renew his objection.—A host of remonstrants rushed to him and he consulted—recommending still to withdraw his objection, but another member disgusted at the proceedings interposed, and this bill shared the common fate.

And for what cause was this freak of overwhelming temper indulged in? Merely because the people's representatives would not pass a bill to pay over $20,000 for slaves, and that too without a word of discussion or comment. The circumstances of this transaction are really extraordinary, and amusing, they are as follows: My first letter gave you Gen. Jesups' orders. 1st. That all the colored people captured from the Indians should be deemed personal property, and belong, in common with all else taken to the captors. 2nd. That certain "negroes" so captured should be "taken on account of the government, and $8000 be paid by the government to their captors." These orders and proceedings were submitted to the Secretary of War, and by him approved. Thus the money of our people was paid for the purchase of slaves and the nation involved in the disgrace of participation in the trade; this was in September, 1837.

These captives were sent to Fort Pike in Mississippi, under the command of Lieutenant Reynolds and there kept for several months. Their removal was expensive, and their maintenance was still more so, and a proposal was made to the war office, that they should be employed by the U. S. in some manner that would pay for their keeping: but official hardihood had a limit, and though our officers had dared to purchase and hold slaves for the people they shrunk from availing themselves of their unpaid labour, and as a less evil kept them, though at expense, yet idle.

At the following Congress, an appropriation was necessary to defray the purchase money, and expense of these "national slaves." The House of Representatives is rather a "thorn in the side" of some of our office-holders, and as they began to prepare for this application to Congress, and to look into the evidence to be given, and the explanation of the transaction, matters began to look "pretty ticklish." On 1st May, 1838, the commissioner of Indian affairs, in a letter to the Secretary of War, speaks thus:

"I would respectfully suggest whether there are not other objections to the purchase of these negroes by the United States. It seems to me, that a proposition to Congress to appropriate money to pay for them, and their transportation to Africa, could its authority for that course be obtained, or for any other disposition of them, *would occasion great and extensive excitement.* Such a relation assumed by the United States, for however laudable an object, would, it appears, place the country in no enviable attitude, especially at this juncture, when the public mind here and elsewhere is so sensitive upon the subject of slavery."

But at this very time these "negroes" had been actually bought by Government, eight months previously, and placed in keeping of their officers at Fort Pike, as the official documents shews. What then was to be done?—How was the $8000, and the expenses to be sustained as a legal charge, if unsustained by sanction of Congress, and what was to be done with the "negroes" themselves? Gen. Jesup appears to have been beset with difficulties, and in a letter to Gen. Arbuckle, dated July 21, 1838, he speaks of this transaction and says, "*The whole affair is a delicate and a difficult one.*"

The Government and Gen. Jesup finally had recourse to a pretty piece of diplomatic intrigue one that is a perfect curiosity in itself, disclosing subtle management, and total disregard of truth. They got hold of a Mr. Watson, and persuaded him to take the negroes off the hands of Government at cost, but he was to purchase ostensibly from the Indians, as if the negroes were their captured plunder. The agency and possession of the government for eight or nine months was to be merged in this piece of innocent fiction.—Watson then was in Washington, he well knew that 103 negroes were a dead bargain at $8000 and expenses, and he states that he was persuaded by the officers of the government to purchase, and that the Indian title to them was unexceptionable. Whether Watson was the dupe or the accomplice of government does not appear but he probably was kept in the dark as to the fact that government had purchased and paid for the negroes. An agent for the Indians (the Creeks,) Mr. Watson, was then also in the city, probably sent for the very purpose, and Watson purchased from him the negroes for $14,600 and relieved the government officers from their "delicate and difficult position," as they hoped.

Such was the disgraceful expedient adopted, based on deceit, as well to the people, as to the purchaser. Such the dishonoring transaction enacted in our capitol, whereby this nation by its officers became the salesman of 103 human beings, prisoners taken by war, and sold them into perpetual slavery. It will be recollected that these beings were not even fledged slaves. They were distinct from those, who claimed as such, as appears by Gen. Jesup's order of September, 1837.—They were captives taken in war, but they had a befouling mark upon them. Our common Creator had sabled their skin! Well may America feel disgraced; well may the tinge of shame mantle her cheek, as foreigners cast upon her the reproach of slavery, when such a transaction as this is enacted in our very capitol, under the auspices of government, and the active agency of our highest public servants.

An order for delivery of his "property," to Collins or to Watson, was made out signed by the Secretary of War, and given to Collins, he presented it in due course to Lieut. Reynolds; this gentleman however was under the command of Gen. Gaines, and could act only on the order of the General—all the wishes of the department had to be thus transmitted. Collins applied to Gaines, but Gaines had received orders to send to send the prisoners of war, under Reynold s charge beyond the Mississippi, and these negroes had been transmitted to him as prisoners of war. He would recognize them in any other light, and refused to allow prisoners of war captured by the American army to become slaves for life. Of two contradicting orders, he, to his credit, obeyed that which was honorable and humane. By this time the captured Seminole Indians and negroes were on their march under escort by Lieut. Reynolds. Watson or Collins, the agent for the Creeks who had sold accompanied the emigrating party, with a determination to secure the slaves eventually. Lieut. Reynolds landed his charge at Little Rock, in Arkansas. The circumstances which ensued, are best stated by Mr. Giddings, in his speech on the subject. Says he,

"At that place, Collins again demanded them of Lieut. Reynolds. But a difficulty now interposed, for that officer had not military force sufficient to hold the Indian in subjection, if irritated by an attempt to deliver over the negroes to Collins, to be brought back as slaves to the white people. He therefore called upon the Governor of Arkansas for troops to enable him to effect that object. But Governor Roane, thinking the safety of the people of his State more important than the slave trade, refused all military aid, and required Lieut. Reynolds to proceed forthwith on his way to the territory assigned to the Indians. In his answer to Lieutenant Reynolds, he says: 'Had the Government intended to dispose of these negroes to the Creek warriors, it should have done so in Florida, and not bring Indians and negroes to Arkansas, the vicinity of their future residence, and irritate the Indians to madness and turn them loose upon our frontier when we have no adequate protection. The massacre of our citizens would be the inevitable consequence.' 'Your immediate departure will insure peace, and avert the outrages you had such good cause to expect.' Thus, Mr. Chairman, you see we were brought to the verge of a war west of the Mississippi, by reason of the efforts of our officers to maintain slavery and the slave trade. But Collins, who, so far as the public documents speak of him, was the agent of the Creek warriors, now applied to these same Creek warriors for possession of the negroes. This, sir, is another curiosity. The negroes were taken west among the very Indians who originally captured them, and in whose name the Government officers and Collins were trying to obtain possession of them. But these warriors having received the $14,000 in 'the better currency,' showed no disposition to interfere any further. Indeed, they said that they had sold the negroes, and that the United States had possession of them, and that the Creeks were under no obligation to interfere any further in the business. But Collins, ever faithful to his trust, remained in that country, and a correspondence took place between him and the honorable Secretary of War, and other officers of Government, in regard to the measures to be adopted in order to get these negroes back into slavery. Orders were sent to Gen. Arbuckle, and councils of the Indians were called; the Indians, however, showed little disposition to aid their white brethren in enslaving those who had gained their liberty by such a concatenation of circumstances. In short, sir, they showed almost as much insensibility to the claims of our slaveholders, as our more civilized friend, John Bull, has so often evinced; excepting, always, that the Indians civilly answered all questions on the subject, while I believe the British Government has never condescended even to hold any correspondence whatever for delivering up fugitive slaves. But, sir, while the Indians appeared thus insensible to the appeals made to them in behalf of slavery, the negroes themselves appeared perfectly callous to all entreaties. The Indians would not deliver them up, and the negroes appeared to have become suddenly impressed with the belief that they could take care of themselves. They now felt themselves restored to that liberty of which they had so long been unjustly deprived. Indeed, it appears that the negroes were thoroughly convinced of the perfect safety and propriety of "immediate emancipation and of Western colonization." They, at all events, appeared determined to give the world some practical demonstrations on these subjects; and, sir, I believe they are yet carrying out that determination.

Thus, you see, Mr. Chairman, that the efforts of our honorable Secretary of War, and of other officers of Government, failed to bring those negroes back to a state of slavery, and the agents of Watson were compelled to return without the negroes.

But, in the meantime, Mr. Watson's money was gone, and the negroes were gone also. He had bought the negroes, as he says, upon the assurance of title held out to him by the officers of Government. Watson then applied to Congress for compensation for his loss. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the honorable Secretary of War both recommend the claim to the favorable consideration of Congress, and urge us to make the appropriation. Of the propriety of doing so, I shall say nothing at this time. I hope to do my duty on that subject when it comes before us. My object now is to show the manner in which the officers of this Government have attempted, not only to make us, in our national character, slaveholders and slavetraders, but to make the freemen of the North pay this purchaser for slaves which he could not catch. I will beg leave to give the opinion of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in his own words. In a letter to the honorable Secretary of War, dated July 1, 1840, speaking of these negroes, he says: "Any attempt at enforcing a claim to them under the Creek warriors, would, perhaps, have resulted in a conflict; and as the hazard of such an issue prevented the use of more persuasive means, I think General Watson has a just claim on the United States for the money he paid, and interest." This, sir, is the logic of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and that same opinion is endorsed by the honorable Secretary of War. I have stated, and I think have shown from authentic documents, that the war in Florida originated in attempts by our Executive officers to support and maintain slavery; that it has been renewed and carried on for that purpose: that the money of our nation has been paid for the purchase of fugitive slaves and of Indian slaves. To these I now add the fact that those officers deem it just that we should pay for slaves which the owners cannot obtain."

These are the circumstances which led to the bill for the relief of Watson—a bill presented as one to which there could be no objection, and endeavored to be thus smuggled through the house, although Mr. Giddings had so distinctly avowed his determination to oppose it, but thinks to the vigilance of our anti-slavery friends, it has yet failed.

The claim of Watson is now for purchase

money advanced,	$14,600
For interest, about	3,500
For expenses,	3,500
	$21,600

Thus the original advance by the government has swelled from 8,000 to $21,600, and we are asked to pay not only the purchase price of the slaves, but interest, and the expenses of recapture &c. Who can tell what these expenses are, or how many fat sums they may contain for officials, &c. Would it not disgrace the nation to pay such a bill, and yet we have paid many such, by the hundreds perhaps, and mark my words, we will have to pay this also. Slavery has too firm a grip on us to be thus evaded.

This instance, is but one out of the many practical illustrations daily forced upon us of the consequences of the departure from right. As the evil results of any violation of God's law, or of the great principles of right, are sure eventually to fall upon the perpetrator, and to vindicate the law or principle he ton raged, by making his violation the means of punishment, so the consequences of slavery meet us in every quarter, and are accumulating the stores of fearful vengeance. The attempt to chattelize man, and to convert God's image into property, is involving the nation in difficulty at home and abroad: the gross absurdity of the proposition, that man is a chattel and can be held *in property* by another is heaping difficulty upon difficulty, it comes tilt against principle after principle, and brings us right up in the face of some well established practice, the legitimate consequence of some plain truth, or republican principle. The present case is an instance. When Jesup issued his order that 'the property taken' should belong the captors, he little foresaw the heap of trouble to follow, but the "property" in this instance, as in the case of the Creole—of the Amistad—of the sable emigrants to Canada and in many others—has taken care of itself, and outraged nature has at once vindicated its own sovereign laws, and punished them, who recklessly dared their violation.

Yours, &c., JUSTICE.

Selections.

VETO MESSAGE.

From the Madisonian, Extra.

To the House of Representatives,
of the United States.

It is with unfeigned regret that I find myself under the necessity of returning to the House of Representatives, with my objections, a bill entitled "An act to provide revenue from imports and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties on imports and for other purposes." Nothing can be more painful to any individual called to perform the Chief Executive duties under our limited Constitution, than to be constrained to withhold his assent from an important measure adopted by the Legislature; yet he would neither fulfil the high purposes of his station, nor consult the true interest, or the solemn will of the people, the common constituents of both branches of the Government, by yielding his well considered, most deeply fixed, and repeatedly declared opinions on matters of great public concernment to those of a co-ordinate department, without requesting that Department seriously to re-examine the subject of their difference.

The exercise of some independence of judgment in regard to all acts of legislation, is plainly implied in the responsibility of approving it. At all times a duty—it becomes a peculiarly solemn and imperative one when the subjects passed upon by Congress, happen to involve, as in the present instance, the most momentous issues, to affect variously the parts of a great country, and to have given rise in all quarters to such a conflict of opinion, as to render it impossible to conjecture, with any certainty, on which side the majority really is. Surely, if the pause for reflection, intended by the wise authors of the Constitution by referring the subject back to Congress for reconsideration, be ever expedient and necessary, it is precisely such a case at present.

On the subject of distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, in the existing state of the finances, it has been my duty to make known my settled conviction on various occasion during the present session of Congress. At the opening of the extra session, upwards of twelve months ago, sharing fully in the general hope of returning prosperity and credit, I recommended such a distribution; but that recommendation was even then expressly coupled with the condition that the duties on imports should not exceed the rate of 20 per cent provided by the Compromise Act of 1833.

These hopes were not a little encouraged and these views strengthened by the report of Mr Ewing, the Secretary of the Treasury, which was shortly thereafter laid before Congress, in which he recommended the imposition of duties at the rate of 20 per cent *ad valorem* on all free articles, with specified exceptions, and stated, "if this measure be adopted, there will be received in the Treasury from customs, in the last quarter of the present year (1841.) $5,500,000; in all of the year 1842, about $22,500,000; and in the year 1843, after the final reduction under the act of March 2, 1833, about $22,800,000;" and adds, "it is believed that after the expenditures required by the public service in the present year shall have been provided for, the revenue which will accrue from that or a nearly proximate rate of duty, will be sufficient to defray the expenses of the government, and leave a surplus to be annually applied to the gradual payment of the national debt, leaving the proceeds of *the public lands* to be disposed of as congress shall see fit.'

I was most happy that congress, at the time, seemed entirely to concur in the recommendations of the Executive, & anticipating the correctness of the Secretary's conclusions, and in view of an actual surplus, passed the Distribution act of the 4th of September last, wisely limiting its operations by conditions, having reference, both of them, to a possible state of the Treasury, different from that which had been anticipated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and to the paramount necessities of the public service. It ordained that "if at any time during the existence of that act, there should be an imposition of duties on imports inconsistent with the provisions of the act of March 2, 1833, and beyond the rate of duties fixed by that act, to wit, 20 per cent, on the value of such imports or any of them, then the distribution should be suspended and should be continued so suspended, until that cause should be removed." By a previous clause it had, in a like spirit of wise and cautious patriotism, provided for another case in which all are even now agreed, that the proceeds of the sales of the public lands should be used for the defence of the country. It was enacted that the act should continue and be in force until otherwise provided by law, unless the U. States should become involved in war with any foreign power, in which event, from the commencement of hostilities, the act should be suspended until the cessation of hostilities.

Not long after the opening of the present session of congress, the unprecedented and extraordinary difficulties that have recently embarrassed the finances of the country, began to assume a serious aspect. It soon became quite evident that the hopes under which the act of the 4th September was passed, and which alone justified it in the eyes either of congress who imposed or of the Executive who approved the first of the two conditions just recited, were not destined to be fulfilled. Under the pressure, therefore, of the embarrassments which had thus unexpectedly arisen, it appeared to me that the course to be pursued had been clearly marked out for the Government by that act itself. The condition contemplated in it, as requiring a suspension of its operation, had occured. It became necessary, in the opinions of all, to raise the rate of duties upon imports above twenty per cent, and with a view both to provide available means to meet present exigencies, and to lay the foundation for a successful negotiation of a loan, I felt it incumbent upon me to urge upon Congress to raise the duties accordingly, imposing them in a spirit of wise discrimination, for the two-fold object of affording ample revenue for the Government, and incidental protection to the various branches of domestic industry. I also pressed, in the most emphatic but respectful language I could employ, the necessity of making the land sales available to the Treasury as the basis of public credit. I did not think that I could stand excused, much less justified, before the people of the United States, nor could I reconcile it to myself to recommend the imposition of additional taxes upon them, without, at the same time, urging the employment of all the legitimate means of Government towards satisfying its wants. These opinions were communicated in advance of any definitive action of Congress on the subject either of the tariff or land sales, under a high sense of public duty, and in compliance with an express injunction of the Constitution—so that if a collision, extremely to be deprecated as such collisions always are, has seemingly arisen between the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government, it has assuredly not been owing to any capricious interference, or to any want of a plain and frank declaration of opinion, on the part of the former.—Congress differed in its views with those of the Executive, as it had undoubtedly a right to do, and passed a bill virtually for a time repealing the proviso of the act of the 4th of September, 1841.

The bill was returned to the house in which it originated, with my objections to its becoming a law. With a view to prevent, if possible, an open disagreement of opinion on a point so important, I took occasion to declare that I regarded it as an indispensable prerequisite to an increase of duties above 20 per cent that the act of 4th September should remain, unrepealed in its provisions. My reasons for that opinion were elaborately set forth in the message which accompanied the return of the bill—which no constitutional majority appears to have been found for passing into a law.

The bill which is now before me proposes, in its 27th section, the total repeal of one of the provisos in the act of September, and while it increases the duties above 20 per cent., directs an unconditional distribution of the land proceeds. I am therefore subjected a second time, in the period of a few days, to the necessity of either giving my approval to a measure which, in my deliberate judgment, is in conflict with great public interests, or of returning it to the house in which it originated with my objections. With all my anxiety for the passage of a law which would replenish an exhausted treasury, and furnish a sound and healthy encouragement to mechanical industry, I cannot consent to do so at the

sacrifice of the peace and harmony of the country, and the clearest convictions of public duty.

For some of the reasons which have brought me to this conclusion, I refer to my previous message to Congress, and briefly subjoin the following:

1. The bill unites two subjects, which, so far from having any affinity to one another, are wholly incongruous in their character.—It is both a revenue and an appropriation bill. It thus imposes on the Executive, in the first place, the necessity of either approving that which he would reject, or rejecting that which he might otherwise approve.

This is a species of constraint to which the judgment of the Executive ought not, in my opinion, be subjected. But that is not my only objection to that act in its present form.—The union of subjects wholly dissimilor in their character in the same bill, if it grew into a practice, would not fail to lead to consequences destructive of all wise and conscientious legislation. Various measures, each agreeable only to a small minority, might, by being thus united, and the more the greater chance of success, lead to the passing of laws, of which no single provision could, if standing alone, command a majority in its favor.

2. While the treasury is in a state of extreme embarrasment, requiring every dollar which it can make available, and when the government has not only to lay additional taxes, but to borrow money to meet pressing demands, the bill proposes to give away a fruitful source of revenue—which is the same thing as raising money by loan or taxation—not to meet the wants of the government, but for distribution, a proceeding which I must regard as highly impolitic if not unconstitutional.

A brief review of the present condition of the public finances will serve to illustrate the true condition of the Treasury, and exhibit its actual necessities. On the 5th of August, (Friday last,) there was in the treasury in round numbers,

		$2,150,000
Necessary to be retained to meet trust funds,	$300,000	
Int'st on public debt due in October,	30,000	
To redeem treasury notes and pay the interest	100,000	
Land distribution under the act of the 4th Sept. 1841	640,000	
		$1,180,000

Leaving an available amount of $970,000

The Navy Department have drawn requisitions of the Treasury, at the time, to meet debts actually due, among which are bills under protest for $1,414,000, thus leaving an actual deficit of $444,000.

There was on hand about $100,000 of unissued Treasury notes, assisted by the accruing revenue, amounting to about $150,000 per week, exclusively of receipts on unpaid bonds, to meet requisitions for the army, and the demands for the civil list.

The withdrawal of the sum of $6,400,000 to be distributed among the States, so soon as the statements and accounts can be made up and completed, by virtue of the provisions of the act of the 4th September last, of which nearly a moiety goes to a few States, and only about $833,000 is to be divided among all the States, while it adds materially to the embarrassments of the treasury, affords to the States no decided relief.

No immediate relief from this state of things is anticipated, unless, what would most deeply be deplored, the government could be reconciled to the negotiation of loans already authorized by law; at a rate of discount ruinous in itself, and calculated most seriously to affect the public credit. So great is the depression of trade, that even if the present bill were to become a law, and prove to be productive, some time must elapse before sufficient supplies would flow into the treasury, while, in the meantime, its embarrassments would be continually augmented by the semi-annual distribution of the land proceeds.

Indeed, there is but too much ground to apprehend that even if this bill were permitted to become a law, alienating as it does the proceeds of the land sales, an actual deficit in the Treasury would occur which would more than probably involve the necessity of a resort to direct taxation.

Let it be also remarked, that $5,500,000 of the public debt becomes redeemable in about two years and a half, which at any sacrifice, must be met while the Treasury is always liable to demands for the payment of outstanding Treasury notes. Such is the gloomy picture which our financial department now presents, and which calls for the exercise of a rigid economy in the public expenditure, and the rendering available of all the means within the control of the government.

I most respectfully submit, whether this is a time to give away the proceeds of the land sales, when the public lands constitute a fund which of all others, may be made most useful in sustaining the public credit. Can the government be generous and munificient to others when every dollar it can command is necessary to supply its own wants? And if congress would not hesitate to suffer the provisions of the act of 4th September last to remain unrepealed in case the country was involved in war, is not the necessity for such a course now just as imperative as it would be then?

3. A third objection remains to be urged, which would be sufficient, in itself, to induce me to return the bill to the House with my objections. By uniting two subjects so incongruous as Tariff and Distribution, it inevitably makes the fate of the one dependent upon that of the other in future contests of party.—Can any thing be more fatal to the merchant or manufacturer than such an alliance? What they most of all require is a system of moderate duties, so arranged as to withdraw the Tariff question, as far as possible, completely from the arena of political convention.

Their chief want is permanency and stability. Such an increase of the Tariff, I believe to be necessary, in order to meet the economical expenditures of government. Such an increase, made in the spirit of moderation and judicious discrimination, would, I have no doubt, be entirely satisfactory to the great majority of the American people. In the way of accomplishing a measure so salutary and so imperatively demanded by every public interest, the Legislative department will meet with a cordial co-operation on the part of the Executive.

This is all that the manufacturer can desire, and it would be a burden readily borne by the people. But I cannot too earnestly repeat, that in order to be beneficial it must be permanent, and in order to be permanent it must command general acquiescence. But can such permanency be justly hoped for if the Tariff question be coupled with that of Distribution, as to which a serious conflict of opinion exists among the states and the people, which enlists in its support a bare majority of the two houses of Congress? What permanency or stability can attach to a measure which warring upon itself, gives away a fruitful source of revenue at the moment it proposes a large increase of taxes on the people? Is the manufacturer prepared to stake himself and his interests upon such an issue?

I know that is urged, but most erroneously, in my opinion, that instability is just as apt to be produced by retaining the public lands as a source of revenue as from any other cause, and this is ascribed to a constant fluctuation, as it is said, in the amount of sales. If there were anything in this objection it equally applies to every imposition of duties on imports. The amount of revenue annually derived from duties is constantly liable to change. The regulations of foreign governments, varying productiveness of other countries, periods of excitement in trade and a great variety of other circumstances, are constantly arising to affect the state of commerce, foreign & domestic, and of consequence the revenue levied upon it. The sales of the public domain in ordinary times are regulated by fixed laws, which have their basis in a demand increasing, only in the ratio of the increase of population. In recurring to the statistics connected with this subject, it will be perceived that for a period of ten years preceding 1834, the average amount of land sales did not exceed $2,000,000.

For the increase which took place in 1834—5 and 6, we are to look to that peculiar condition of the country which grew out of one of the most extraordinary excitements in business and speculation that have ever occurred in the history of commerce and currency. It was the fruit of a wild spirit of adventure engendered by a vicious system of credits, under the evils of which the country is still laboring, and which it is fondly hoped will not soon recur.

Considering the vast amounts of investments made by private individuals in the public lands, during those three years, and which equalled $43,000,000, equal to more than 20 years purchase, taking the average of sales of the ten preceding years, it may be safely asserted that the result of the public land sales can hold out nothing to alarm the manufacturer with the idea of instability in the revenues, and consequently in the course of the government.

Under what appears to me, therefore, the soundest considerations of public policy, and in view of the interests of every branch of domestic industry, I return you the bill, with these my objections to its becoming a law.

I take occasion emphatically to repeat my anxious desire to co-operate with congress, in supplying the wants of the treasury and re-establish public credit, shall afford to the manufacturing interests of the country all the incidental protection they require.

After all, the effect of what I do is substantially to call on congress to re-consider the subject. If, on such reconsideration, a majority of two thirds of both houses should be in favor of this measure; it will become a law notwithstanding my objections. In a case of clear and manifest error on the part of the President, the presumption of the constitution is that such majorities will be found. Should they be so found in this case, having conscientiously discharged my own duty, I shall cheerfully acquiesce in the result.

JOHN TYLER.

Washington, August 9th, 1842.

The following is an extract of a letter from a Democratic member of Congress, from New York, we believe. It is a different kind of Democracy from what we usually meet with.

"The base, dough-face truckling of our Northern men to the South, galls and mortifies me more than I dare express; and if the people of the North could but know the deep and insulting indignity which Southern arrogance imposes on the North, they would never send men here to tolerate it; and before I will sanction by my voice and vote that 21st rule, or any other Southern assumption over the North, I will break forty Unions into fragments, and rejoice and glory in the act. I am cured, radically cured, of all my predilections for the South—her chivalry and niggery—her humbugs and presumptions—her insolence, selfishness and domination: and while I stay here I shall profess, and proclaim, and practice only what may become a Northern man, and one that is proud that he is so. I go for the peculiar institutions of the North against the peculiar institutions of the South; and while the South treats the North as she now does, I am against the South and for the North in all cases whatsoever, and do now own no allegiance but to the North, and to her alone. We have yielded too much and too long to the South. It is time, high and full time, for the free States to assert their rights in the Union, and to inflexibly maintain them; and to say to the South that if she does not like the Union on such terms, she has full liberty to leave it when she likes, as in it she can remain on no other.

"These are my views—I freely avow them in private and publicly—and if I do speak on the floor this session on any subject that will bear them, I shall avow them in the broadest, the boldest manner, let who will like or dislike it. Every body here know that I hold them—by my votes and conversation—and I shall not hesitate to speak them on any suitable occasion. But I am so vexed and disgusted with this Congress that I care not to speak in it, or ever to do any act to show that I belonged to it. God knows I heartily wish I never had."

The editor of the Philadelphia Trade Register relates the following story, to which he says he was an eye-witness.

"In the progress of events a black, who had escaped from the hands of those in pursuit of him for vengeance, was pursued to the top of a three story building. Driven out on the roof, he slid down to the eves, where he caught a foothold by desperate exertion, and though for a moment pelted with tiles, the strong current of indignation ebbed in his favor, till every hand waved to save him. Never have we seen such a commentary upon human nature. Thousands, who thirsted for his blood a moment before, rushed to save the poor fellow from so ignoble a death, and a fight actually took place on the ridge of the roof, between those who wished to rescue him and those who were disposed to pelt him off. A rope was at length thrown to him, and the culprit was saved in the last quiver of despair.

So far, well, but presuming upon the feeling in his favor, he came to the door to get away; but instantly, the thousands who had cried "save him:" jumped upon him, until, with the greatest difficulty, he was rescued from death by the same hands that snatched him from a fall of destruction."

The Slave Trade of Egypt.—A letter from Cairo states that the Pacha of Egypt, with a view of putting down the slave trade, has laid a heavy tax upon the sale of slaves in his dominions, this being the only way in which he can attack the traffic, as it is tolerated by the Mahometan religion, and vindicated by the Ulemos.—*Penn. Inquirer.*

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 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.*

☞We have stricken off five thousand copies of the article in to-day's paper, entitled, "Don't throw away your votes," designing them for general distribution. Should the article meet the approbation of our patrons, we shall expect their orders to be sent in immediately at 37½ cents per hundred. SEND IN THE MONEY!

SYNOD OF MICHIGAN.

The next annual meeting of this body will be held at the city of Detroit, to be opened on *Thursday evening*, Oct. 13, 1842, with a sermon by the last Moderator, Rev. O P. Hoyt; commencing at 6 o'clock, precisely.—The anniversaries of the Benevolent Associations connected with Synod, occur at the same time. The attendance of Ministers and Delegates is deemed specially important the present year. In the absence of the *Stated* Clerk.

ELIAS CHILD, *Per. Clerk.*

N. B. E. P. Hastings, Robert Stuart, B. F. Larned, Edward Bingham, Horace Hallock, Jona. Kearsly, David French, Elders Pres. Church, Detroit, can be inquired of for accomdations for members of Synod.

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.

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 Legsiature.

T. FOSTER,
J. B. BARNES,
D. A. M'COLLUM,
Washtenaw Corresponding Committee.

"DON'T THROW AWAY YOUR VOTES."

Such is the cry that has been reiterated in the ears of the friends of Liberty nominations, with great earnestness, since the movement first originated in 1840. It has proceeded from both Whigs and Democrats; and having the independence to vote for men not under the influence of those pro-slavery parties, has been ridiculed, sneered at, and lamented as a piece of absurd, and Quixotic fanaticism. The latter party, though on the whole, as a body more basely servile, and more entirely obedient to slaveholding dictation than the Whigs, and consequently standing in more complete opposition to the principles of the Liberty party than their opponents, have notwithstanding been less officious than their rivals in presenting to us this advice. We are not to attribute this, however, to their superior friendship for our principles, but it is to be regarded as a matter of policy on their part to present few obstacles to our incipient progress, in the hope, that our growth in strength and years would injure the whigs far more than it would them. On this account they have been comparatively silent, while from all classes of the other great party—from the bigoted politician, the moralist, the minister of the Gospel, and the sober and candid citizen we have heard the unceasing cry—"*Don't throw away your votes, but vote for somebody who can be elected!*" This advice has been heard in all the free States, is considered appropriate to all times and occasions, from the election of a President to that of a Pathmaster, and as it has been used by the Whigs with much effect in discouraging our friends, we propose to give it a fair and candid examination, in reference chiefly to the present condition of affairs in our own State.

The doctrine implied in the advice is that *all votes cast for candidates who are not elected, are thrown away*, and might as well not have been put into the ballot box. Now, is this a tenable position? If it be, it will follow that all the votes given for Whig candidates for President previous to 1840 were all throw away, and the whig electors might as well have staid at home. Will this be admitted? Were the votes of 1836 of no avail towards the 'glorious results' of 1840?—Then think of the many thousand votes the Whigs gave last year for Fuller for Governor, and of some sixty whig nominations for the Legislature, when only five or six members were elected. What charming simplicity was displayed in nominating and voting for them! It was nearly equal to that manifested by the Liberty party in making *their* nominations!

Again, will the Whigs admit the doctrine that it is foolish to nominate candidates who cannot be elected, and that all votes given for them are thrown away? If they will, we can demonstrate that they not only have thrown them away on former occasions, but that at the very next election they will be guilty of throwing away a great multitude of votes. There are many counties in this State, like Monroe, and Livingston, and Oakland, for example, where the Democratic majority is so large that it is morally certain that that ticket will be elected. Yet the whigs will nominate candidates in those counties knowing they cannot succeed—setting them up with the prospect of sure and certain defeat. ☞Yet in those very counties, the Liberty men will be called upon to throw their votes for Whig candidates, when it is known they cannot be elected, and will be gravely advised not to *throw away* their votes on Liberty candidates, when they will do no good!!! ☞ Out upon such hypocrisy, we say. Who knows how many may be humbugged in to this very thing? On the principle contended for, that all votes are thrown away which do not elect the candidates for whom they are given, what fool cannot see that the only difference between the Whigs and the Liberty party in those counties, and in all places where the Whigs are in a minority, will be, that the Whigs will enjoy the exquisite pleasure of throwing away *many more* votes than the Abolitionists! Let them enjoy it to the full if they please, but we say to Liberty men, Don't throw away your votes *on whig tickets*. To desert your own cause, and lose the the election too, would be too disgraceful.

Again, on the principle that votes are thrown away where the candidates are not elected, it will follow that the only way to preserve our votes will be to vote for those who will be elected—in other words, for the strongest party. This is the idea generally held out to view. "Why don't you vote for some body *who can be elected?* is a question very frequently asked. Well, gentlemen, if we follow your advice, in those counties where there is a Democratic majority, or where there is a probability that party will succeed, we shall of course vote the Loco-foco ticket, thus preserving our votes from being thrown away. Besides, will not *you* vote it too? Recollect *you* are in the minority as well as we—"Then don't throw away your votes, but come up to the polls like men, and vote the Loco-foco ticket, which you know will be elected!" Pray, sirs, how do you like your own advice?

But the more candid and sensible Whigs will not be silly enough to take this ground, but will contend that our votes are thrown away, not because we may be unsuccessful this year or next, but *because there is no prospect of ultimate success*. We answer, that this is taking the question at issue for granted. How do they know that? What prophet among them has had his eyes so far unsealed that he has been able to look forward into coming time, and discern the fate of the several parties? If any one has had a revelation on the subject, let him proclaim it; but "he that has had *a dream*, let him tell a dream."

We cannot now enter into a lengthy statement of the reasons for believing that our principles will go forward without retrograding until they attain their final triumph; but we will merely ask the attention of *thinking* men to the four following considerations. With *such*, they will have weight.

1. Our enterprise embraces the preservation of the liberties of the free States, the interests of the free colored population, of two and a half millions of slaves, and of the non-slaveholders of the slave States, all whom are oppressed and harrassed by the Slave Power which we oppose. We contend, therefore, that the interests of these millions, (more numerous than were our forefathers of the Revolution,) *are of sufficient magnitude* to constitute the foundation of a national party.

2. *Our principles are undeniably right.* Is this consideration of no value? Or are we to take it for granted that Log-Cabinism and Hard-Ciderism will always prevail over truth and righteousness?

3. The advance of civilization—the influence of Christianity—the reformatory spirit of the age, and the favorable result of the abolition of slavery in all foreign countries, demonstrate that it must soon come to an end, and there is every reason to believe that it will be accomplished without any retrograde action *in connection with the present efforts for its overthrow.*

4. The time is hastening on when there will be only *a slavery and an anti slavery party* in the nation. Politicians endeavor to get up and perpetuate other issues, but it is well known that every important move in Congress is debated in reference to its bearings on free labor and slave labor. Besides, we have no evidence that the Whig or Democratic *organizations* are invested with immortality. On the contrary they are mere temporary combinations of men to accomplish specific objects and when attained, the party organizations will be dissolved, and the materials will be ready for re-combination in any manner public sentiment may then require, and Mr. Tyler's recent acts have been preparing the way for the formal adoption of the anti-slavery issue, by confounding and finally putting to rest many of those points of difference which have hitherto been debated between the contending national parties.

But to pursue our argument still further, admit that we cannot succeed in what we have undertaken; *is it certain the Whigs can?* Before we throw away our votes on Whig candidates, it may be well to think of this a moment. Have the course and success of the Whig party for the last fourteen years been such that we can implicitly rely on their wisdom and good management? What evidence have we that Henry Clay can be elected President in 1844? And if he should be, how do we know what relief would be experienced from Whig Legislation? What substantial relief has the country received since they came into power? True, the blame is all laid on Tyler; but how do we know how many more Tylers may be elected in 1844? It is believed that a careful examination of these points will present to us no very strong inducements for supporting *their* candidates, even if we cannot elect our own.

But concede the argument to its fullest extent. Grant that we shall be utterly unsuccessful as a political party, and that the whigs will be triumphant in every point? Have *we* any interest in their triumphs? What advantage will it be to us that the duellist and man-robber shall be elevated to the Chair of State, and thus the entire nation be subjected to the dominion of the Slave Power four years longer? Shall we therefore shout and rejoice? Shall anti-slavery men exult because oppression and injustice and violence reign in our national high places, and are impersonated in the Chief magistrate of our country? We say, *No*—we have no interest in such triumphs—let those who wish for such results, bring them to pass, if it be so written in the book of fate; but *let not our hands do it.* Let those who are bent on wickedness do their own work.

In whatever light, then, we look at, it if we follow the advice that has been so perseveringly urged upon us, even if we should abandon our separate nominations, it will be very certain that we shall not throw away our votes on Whig candidates. We will remember the advice, and make good use of it.

But some will ask, Cannot there be such a thing as throwing away one's vote? Undoubtedly there can.

1. Your vote will be virtually thrown away *when you refuse or neglect to make use of it.*—At any rate, you will lose all opportunity of accomplishing any thing by it, and so far as any good is concerned, you might as well not have any share in the political power of the nation.—One primary object of voting is to elect the best men to rule the nation. If every one should refuse to vote, this object would be defeated.—Again, suppose you are a conscientious men, having the good of your country really at heart, and yet you absent yourself from the polls. Suppose every honest, upright man to follow your example, and the consequence will be that the entire political power of the nation will be vested in the hands of rogues and knaves. In this case certainly, the conservative influence for good which the best part of community might exert through their votes would be all lost.

2. Your vote will be thrown away when given for a man incompetent to perform the duties of the office for which he is designated. Should you succeed in electing him, it would be a public misfortune.

3. When given for an indolent or unfaithful man. Negligence in a public officer is often as injurious as dishonesty.

4. When given for a man notoriously vicious or profligate. The elevation of such men to office is a public curse.

5. When given for a man who has no character or responsibility. Look at the reason of this for a moment. You trust a man on two accounts; because he has *property*, and therefore the means to pay you; or because he has *honesty*, and consequently the disposition to do you justice. If he has not enough of these to make his credit good with you for a hat or a pair of shoes, depend on it you ought not to trust him to make laws for you, or to fill resonsibile stations.

A slight consideration of these points will convince any one that it is a very easy matter to throw away one's vote, and that bestowing it for a fool or scoundrel, even when he is elected, is but a poor way of preserving it.

We have thought proper to say thus much on this subject, at this early day, that it may be seen in its true light. The source from whence this perpetual admonition comes is also deserving of notice. Advice not to throw away our votes on unsuccessful candidates emanates with a poor grace from a minority who are perpetually doing the same the same thing. We are not aware that in this State there is any essential difference in the position of the Whigs and the Liberty party in this respect, save that the former are a larger minority than the latter. But we do not know that we should therefore be held in leading strings by our larger, though not always more successful rival. We are not sensible of being under any great obligations to her for her kindness to us thus far. She did not nurse us in our infancy, when we had none to watch over us, but she was indignant our very existence, and laid her cruel hands on us, and did all she could to throttle and strangle us; and since that time she has followed us with the appellation of knaves and "*Insidious Hypocrites*," and with continual prophecies of sure and speedy destruction. Have we any interest in sustaining a party that thus manifests continual hostility to our principles, our measures, and even our existence, and wages against us a perpetual warfare, which it is intended shall cease only when our extermination shall have been forever completed?

From the preceding considerations, we would urge upon Liberty men the propriety of respecting themselves as a political party, and preserving inviolate their separate identity. We shall differ from the party which may be in power in the one respect of being in the minority; and even that disgrace or misfortune, if it be so considered, we shall share continually with the other great party so long as it shall continue to exist. While we avoid all bargains and compromises with either of the other parties, let us spare no exertions to advance our principles in every honorable way, being well assured that though a successful issue may be delayed for a season, our labor will not be ultimately in vain.

THE SCHOOL LIBRARY: by Marsh Capen, Lyon & Webb, Boston, 1840. This is the title of a series of works now publishing under the supervision of the Board of Education of Massachusetts. Mr. Lamb, of this village, as will be seen in our advertising columns offers for sale all the volumes which have yet been published, being twenty-five of the larger size, and twelve of the juvenile series, which can be had separately or together, for about twenty-seven dollars.

We have looked over the volumes with some attention, and can say that they are superior to any selection of the kind we have seen.—They comprise almost every department of history, science and the arts; but we were particularly suited with the Biographical sketches.—There are two volumes entitled, "Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties," compiled by President Wayland, which every youth ought to read. As the annual meetings of the school districts will soon take place in all parts of the State, when arrangements will be made for purchasing school libraries, we recommend this selection to the attention of the trustees.

☞Leavitt writes from Washington that Mr. Calhoun and his friends are indefatigably at work to secure him the nomination for the Presidency well knowing that this is his last chance. They are determined that his claims shall not not be posiponed for any consideratious whatever.—The contest will be between him and Van Buren.

☞The Washington Globe thus announces the Democratic creed:

"All at this moment concur in opposition to a *National Bank—to a national debt—to a tariff essentially for protection—to internal improvements by the National Government—TO ABOLITION—to distribution*—to Federalism in all its shapes. All agree to *reduction of expenditures—to reform in the currency—to administrative reforms in all departments*—and to the maintenance of the Jeffersonian interpretation of the constitutional powers of government."

☞Do not forget the County and Senatorial Conventions at Ann Arbor on the 31st.—Let there be a general attendance from every town.

☞A new trouble threatens the slaveholders. By the law of Congress, each legislature shall make Congressional districts of contiguous territory. The question arises, shall these districts be determined by the white population, who alone exercise political power: or shall the apportionment be made by federal numbers—i. e. by adding three-fifths of the slaves to the number of the white population. As only a small portion of the whites are slaveholders, it is obvious that if the whites alone elect their members, without reference to the slave population, in many districts the non-slaveholding interest will largely predominate. The question is already discussing in South Carolina.

Hon. (!) T. F. Marshall has written a letter to the National Intelligencer, justifying himself for fighting the duel with Col. Webb—repudiating the interference of ministers of religion into *his* affairs of honor, and lamenting the good old days of chivalry, which produced such noble characters as Sir Philip Sidney and Chevalier Bayard.

☞*New Style of Murder.*—The idea of putting a man into a ditch four feet deep, for the purpose of getting a fair shot at him, must be a Southern refinement in duelling. We read of nothing of the kind in the days of ancient chivalry. For our part we do not see what pleasure there could be in shooting a coward under such circumstances.

"A duel lately took place between Mr. Fall, editor of the Vicksburk Sentinel, and Mr. T. F. Robins. Fall was shot in the right leg.

In a previous duel between the same individuals, Fall fired before the word and then dodged. He was not permitted to avail himself of this latter privilege in this duel. The friends of Mr. Robins, knowing Fall's dodging propensities, insisted that the parties should fight in a narrow ditch four feet deep. So poor Fall had no other means of escape except by turning and running in a direct line."—*Louisville Journal.*

☞We lately published something about gambling, and its extensive prevalence among slaveholders. Look at this picture from the Methodist Reformer:

Let the young man who has indulged in the practices of gambling visit our Southern cities, and then see if he would not view it—in all its features and shades—supremely wicked, and the *bane* of human happiness. Let him see those who make it their business to go from one city to another, from one steamboat to another, for the purpose of making money to clothe and feed themselves—and this, by indirect stealing!—which I could prove it my limits would allow. Yes! mark the emaciated countenances, the weary eye—quivering lip and hand!—hear their horrid imprecations; their menaces to each other! behold the frequent stabbing—midnight murder!—and then see if that young man would not acknowledge gambling to be one of the *worst* of practices!

☞We have received the second number of the "Millenarian, and Literal Interpreter of Prophecy," published at Boston, the object of which seems to be to show that the second coming of Christ will take place next year—or in 1847—or very soon. We say Amen to his coming—the sooner the better. In the mean time, how can his friends be better employed than in freeing the slave, and ministering to those who are sick, and in prison, and hungry, and naked, and robbed, and supplying them with the bread of life? Has he not declared our treatment of them shall be the very test by which *we* shall be judged at his final coming?

☞Dr. DALCHO of S. C. says the celebration of the 4th of July belongs exclusively to the whites: the negroes had no concern in the American Revolution, and it is improper to allow these people to be present on the occasions of its celebration, as by listening to the speeches made on those anniversaries, they imbibe false notions of their personal rights.—Such is the sleepless vigilance with which these tyrants watch their victims!

Mr. A. Willey writes to the Liberty Standard that he shall oppose the election of Henry Clay to the presidency—because he is. 1st. A slaveholder; 2d. A murderer; 3d. A robber; 4th. An enemy to human rights; 5th. A despot 6th.—A devoted supporter of slavery, and 7th—A president of the Colonization society. Mr. Willey is a genius. He could teach Tom Benton a new lesson in the art of humbug. Mr. Clay must make his peace with Mr. Willey, or he is a "gone coon."

We cut the preceding from the Detroit Advertiser. It will be seen that the correctness of all the specifications *is not denied.* We will merely remark, that if the Editor thinks the charges against Mr. Clay's moral character can be passed off with a *laugh* and a *sneer*, by calling them a *humbug*, he greatly mistakes the feelings of the religious part of community. Such a course may succeed well with bar-room politicians, but we trust that the Christian community are not prepared to regard all the specifications above as a matter of indifference. Mr. Clay has attempted to murder a fellow being, but was unsuccessful; and yet for that *attempt*, if committed in Michigan, he would be liable to twenty years' imprisonment in our State Prison, in company with rogues and felons, and be incapable of holding any office of profit or honor. Is such a crime nothing more than a *humbug?*

Church Action.—The Oberlin Evangelist says:

"The Church is now the "bulwark of slavery." And so long as she refuses to testify against it—so long as she keeps her communion tables and her pulpits open to slaveholders—so long as she receives money into her treasuries, made by enslaving men, she will remain the "bulwark." So long as slaveholders are welcomed to the Churches of the north, they will not heed whatever slight rebukes they may hear. Actions speak louder than words. And they will be satisfied with the actions (of approval) be the words what they may. Moreover those churches which refuse to *act*, will have little or nothing to *say*, by way of reproof. We are glad there are a few Churches who feel, and dare to do their duty. When this is universal at the North, slaveholders will feel, and will act.

☞We are obliged to defer the remainder of Mr. Giddings' speech till next week, in order to make room for the fourth Veto of President Tyler. We publish this last document entire, or there will be a general wish to see it as it is. "L. S." shall have a place next week.

☞The Western Citizen says of the Indiana election: "Upon the whole, there will not be as large a number of Liberty votes cast as was anticipated, but a greater number than was ever before polled in this State."

☞"Many Democrats of Ypsilanti" have published in the Detroit Advertiser an account of a Democratic meeting in that village, which we are quite unwilling to believe in all its particulars. It is a disgrace to our county. It was in reference to an appointment on the railroad. They say, "when the meeting assembled to the number of about 50, it was found to consist of but a small portion of the citizens of the village, several of whom immediately left on seeing the character of the assemblage, and though it may be disgraceful and shameful, it is proveably true that *a majority of the assemblage were notoriously drunk*, many of them reeling and staggering under the load with which they had been prepared, and incapable of knowing what they did. After several proposals from different quarters—much noise and drunken sparring *a couple or three knock downs* and strong indications of a general melee, the meeting adjourned, protesting individually against the reported proceedings, which purported to recommend Mr. Wilson for the office of superintendant."

☞We notice by the proclamation of the Governor, that ten Senators are to be elected to our Legislature in November—two from this District.

☞Rev. A. A. Phelps, of Massachusetts, in answer to some inquiries respecting the effect of the Liberty party movement, replies:

1. I think the Liberty Party movement has greatly increased the amount of interest, reading, discussion, &c., in the State, on the subject of slavery and emancipation

2. I do not know that it has led any ministers to observe a studied silence on the subject, who were before accustomed to speak out faithfully in their pulpits in respect to it. I think the effect has been just the reverse.—Those who distant from the movement still speak—and speak the oftener, I believe, on the moral and religious bearings of it, lest their known opposition to the political movement should seem to argue a declining interest in the cause itself.

3. I think, for the same reason, it has increased rather than diminished the amount of church action. Indeed some of our most active abolitionists in this department of effort, are equally active in the other.

☞The Free Press has announced the determination of Governor Barry to postpone the Congressional election till next year.

☞There are 10,920 travelling and local Methodist preachers in the United States—209 superanuated

CONGRESSIONAL.

C. T. Torrey writes from Washington that the proposition to exclude the people of color from the army and navy, which has been agreed to in the Senate, will be warmly opposed in the House The secret of all this injustice was let out by King, when he declared his unwillingness that the people of color should possess any military knowledge!

"Yesterday the House suffered itself to be disgraced by another drunken brawl. Stanley of N. C., was speaking when Sprigg of Ky., more than "half seas over," jumped or *staggered* up, and ordered him in a loud voice to stop! Mr Stanley did not choose to obey. Sprigg with a loud oath, declared that he should! called him a *liar*, in other genteel epithets! Stanley told him that he was not in a condition to judge of the truth of what he said! So the matter ended! It was only two days before that Andrews, of Ky., went across the floor to attack Bowne of N. Y. for refusing to eat his words. The latter advanced to meet him, but others interposed before the bullies got near enough to exchange any thing but bad words. Congressional dignity!—How long before the members will awake to what is due to themselves and their country and expel such men from the House?"

The bill for the re-organization of the army passed the House much amended, so that the total force shall be 6000 men.

After the reception of the Veto Message, J. Q. Adams addressed the House at some length in opposition to the course of President Tyler, and a committee of thirteen, of which he was chairman, was appointed to report what steps were now proper to be taken in reference to the Tariff Bill.

Mr. Adams took occasion, in the course of his remarks, to eulogize the present Congress as having done more for the country than any other that have ever assembled—as having done all that could be done—although he could not approve of all its acts. He alluded to the two efforts to establish a national bank vetoed by Mr. Tyler, and took occasion to say, that he considered the establishment of such an institution indispensable for the restoration of the credit, the honor, and the glory of the country. He referred to the benefits of the bankrupt law, and then to the revenue bill which had just been vetoed.—He compared the error of Mr. Tyler to that of Charles I. of England, who was a very conscientious, religious man; but he thought he was the supreme ruler of the country over which he was King; and that this mistake brought him to the scaffold. Mr. A. then read from a published letter of Mr. Tyler some extracts, in which he declared his willingness to co-operate with Congress if the majority of that body would permit—that is, said Mr. Adams, he will harmonize with the majority, if the majority will harmonize with him. Mr. Tyler had also asserted that each branch of the Government is independent of every other. This Mr. A. denied—the Executive was not independent. Mr. T. had also declared the Constitution denied to Congress the right to pass a law without his approval. Mr. A. showed that this was directly in the face of that provision by which any bill may become a law if passed by a two thirds vote, even when the President has returned it with his disapproval. It was a direct assertion of the power possessed by the King of Great Britain—an absolute negative on the law of Congress.

The Treaty which has been agreed upon was brought in to the Senate, Aug. 11. It will probably be confirmed.

The House have agreed to adjourn Aug. 22; but since the veto every thing is uncertain.

August 12, Mr. Ingersoll moved to supend the rules to enable him to bring forward a new project for imposing a horizontal duty of 20 per cent on every thing but railroad iron, which was to remain as at present. The motion to suspend was lost—ayes 43—nays 118.

General Intelligence.

Review of the Elections.—The following, it is now quite certain, is the result of the late elections.

	Whig.	Loco Foco
Louisiana—Legislature. 2 of the 3 Congressmen.	}	Governor,
Alabama,		Legislature.
Illinois.		Gov. & Leg're.
North Carolina—Gov.		Legislature.
Kentucky—Legislature.		

The whigs lose one Senator in Congress by this result in North Carolina.

It is said the Cabinet were divided on the veto. The Secretaries of State, war, and treasury, against; the secretary of the navy, postmaster general, and attorney general in favor of it.

☞It is said Mr. Calhoun has written to an ex-custom-house officer in Boston.—"I will stand—*nomination or no nomination.*"

Queen Victoria has recently presented the Queen of Prussia with a cradle with the figure of a nurse holding in her arms an infant, representing the Prince of Wales, all of pure gold.—She had better distribute a few potatoes among her starving millions.

The 'American Theatre' at New Orleans has been burned. Loss, $100,000. This is the fifth Theatre the same proprietors have lost by fire. It is but recently, that the St. Charles Theatre was burnt in that city.

Awful Steamboat Accident.—Fifty eight Lives Lost.—By the Montreal Courier, received at this office last night, we learn that an explosion took place on board the steamer Shamrock, while on her way from Kingston to Montreal, 120 persons on board, by which fifty-eight lives were lost, and a large number of persons badly wounded.

The bow of the boat was blown out by the explosion, and she went down head foremost. A large amount of money was lost.

Rochester Democrat.

A good many Potatoes for one Hill.—We understand that a very worthy daughter of the Emerald Isle, wife of an industrious and honest Hibernian, gave birth, on Saturday night last, to *three* nice boys—all of them, with the mother, we are glad to say, doing bravely.—*Alb. Dai. Adv.*

☞The body found in the lake near Dunkirk, proves to be that of Mr. George Wilkins, of Livonia, Livingston county, who left his family on the 27th of last month, with the intent of going to Michigan. He laid down to sleep on the upper deck of the Perry, and rolled off the night of the 28d.—*Alb. Eve. Jour.*

Mr. Stevens has introduced into the legislature of Pennsylvania, a resolution repealing all laws of that Commonwealth, relating to fugitive slaves. The Supreme Court of the United States has declared these acts of assembly to be unconstitutional and void; and their repeal is intended to prevent their continuance on the statute books from misleading persons who might not be aware of the effect of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States

An African Church.—We learn from the Banner and Pioneer that in Lexington, Ky. there is an African Baptist church which numbers upwards of a thousand communicants.—

Stoddard and William Collins, two young men, canal drivers, charged with killing the old man Fisk, in Buffalo, were overtaken 20 miles east of Lockport, and placed in Buffalo jail.

The Utica Gazette says a man of intemperate habits, by the name of Rogers, residing near Unadilla Forks, (Otsego co.,) went home intoxicated on Friday night, the 15th inst., and after ordering his wife to get up and go into another room, without waiting for her to move, struck her with his fist several times over the face and head so severely as to cause her death the next Tuesday night.

John Sadbury in New Hanover, N. C., was shot dead whilst sitting in his house. The deceased was upwards of 70 years old and blind. Suspicion attached to his own son, to whom he had made over a large sum of money to protect it from the result of a law-suit in which he had become involved. The coroner's inquest declared the son to be the murderer.

Harmon Hurst, who was aiding in getting in harvest on the 30th ult., on the plantation of Mr. Ballinger, in Marion county, Mo., had a misunderstanding with one of the negroes belonging to Mr. B. He drew a knife, stabbed and killed the negro on the spot, stole a horse from the stable of Mr. Bardnett and fled. Several gentlemen immediately mounted in pursuit, and after a hard chase, succeeded in capturing him.

Newspapers.—There are nine weekly papers published in Iowa Territory. The same number of weekly newspapers are published in the Territory of Wisconsin.

The legislature of Ohio has broken up in confusion, the Whig members having resigned, to prevent a quorum for final action on the districting bill, which they thought too unfavorable for the whigs.

Lieut Gen Baron Marulay, one of the most distinguished officers under Napoleon, died a short time since. In the course of his campaigns, he was wounded nineteen times, and had twenty-six horses shot under him.

Frieght vs. Postage.—The freight of a barrel of flour to Boston, Newburyport, or Portland, is 10 to 12½ cents; the postage of a letter to the same place is 18¾ cents.—*Jour. of Com.*

Wooden pavements are about to be abandoned in New York and Philadelphia. They have not answered at all in either city.

Ohio Flour.—According to the census the number of flouring mills in Ohio is 556 which make 1,311,954 barrels of flour. This is exclusive of grist mills.

COMMERCIAL.

☞The decline in the price of Wheat which was anticipated from the great abundance of the crop, is rapidly taking place. New wheat begins to be received, though not in large quantities. On Friday the buyers in this place offered 62½ cents per bushel, farmers wishing to contract at that, while flour at retail was held at $4. As thrashing machines have become quite numerous among the farmers, it is probible a large share of the surplus wheat in the State will be disposed of before the close of navigation.

According to the recent regulation of the Canadian market, by which colonial wheat can be transported to England free of duty, it is supposed the Canadians will sell the greater portion of their own wheat, and purchase supplies for home consumption in the States. Should that be the case, it will have a tendency to keep up the price.

Flour was selling in New York on the 13th at $5,25 to $5,37½. In Detroit last week the price was from $3,50 to $4,00. In Jackson, on the 18th, wheat was 60 to 63 cents per bushel, and flour $4.00 to $4.50 per barrel.

CALHOUN COUNTY CONVENTION.

A convention of the Liberty party of Calhoun county, was this day held, at the court house, and the following persons nominated as candidates for the offices set to their respective names.

For Assembly.
THOMAS J. CHAMPION, *of Homer,*
DUDLEY N. BUSHNELL, *of Le Roy.*
For Judge,
WM. E. WELLES, *of Merengo.*
For Sheriff,
ERASTUS W. LATHROP.
For County Clerk,
GEORGE N BOLLES.
For Register of Deeds,
JOHN WHITE.
For Treasurer,
CHARLES M. BORDWELL.
For Surveyor,
CHARLES COWLES.
For Coroners,
EDWARD JOHNSON,
GEORGE G. LAY.
Delegates to Senatorial Convention,
Jabez S. Fitch. Erastus Hussey.

The following gentlemen were appointed a County Corresponding committee: *Erastus Hussey, N. Durfee, C. M. Bordwell.*

The following resolutions were passed after a full discussion, and likewise one ordering that the proceedings and resolutions, be forwarded to the Signal of Liberty for publication:

Resolved—That whereas, this convention has nominated men for officers for the county of Calhoun, who have absolved themselves from the allegiance to slavery in this professed land of freedom, and who have from principle, for the cause of human rights and to sustain the liberties of this great Republic, broken loose from the slavery parties of this nation, we as members of this convention, actuated by the above principles, feel it our duty to make sacrifices, and use our talents, influence and property, and all lawful means to elect them to the different stations a the coming election.

Resolved—That as the liberty party are actuated by the great principles of the Declaration of Independence of these United States, that all men have "Inalienable rights, life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," that we cannot look upon those who do not carry out those principles at the ballot box, short of being under the influence of slavery, and belonging to the slave party, and that their present course in political action will destroy the liberties of these United States.

Whereas—The influence of slavery has obtained a strong power over the great mass of mind of this nation, and has fastened its fangs, and diffused its baneful effects so generally even among the free states, that by many it is considered but a trifling evil, and they justify and would aid and assist the slave holder in pursuing those who have fled from the prison house of slavery, and in taking them back from the free states again into perpetual bondage; We, therefore, Freemen of Calhoun county, *Resolve*, that we cannot view the man who should lend his assistance to such an act of barbarity in any way short of an enemy to freedom, and the rights of humanity

The meeting was well attended, many more farmers coming in than were expected in harvest time; and the discussion and remarks gave pretty strong indications that the cause so often pronounced dying, and even dead, yet lives in the hearts of a goodly number in Calhoun county.

Wm. E. WELLES, *Chairman,*
John White, *Sec'y.*
Marshall, Aug 11th, 1842

MARRIED,

By Doctor Comstock, on the 18th inst., Mr. Wm. H. Shaw, of Superior, to Miss Hannah Hathaway, of Ann Arbor.

DIED,

On the 13th inst., Mr. Wm. Nichols, aged 44 years.

On the 16th inst., Amoah, daughter of Mr. John B. Smith, aged 15 years.

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 wove 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 Straits Lake Post Office, Oakland county, Michigan.—For further information, write to the Post Master at Straits Lake

WILLIAM BEATY.
June 6, 1842. 16

FASHIONABL
Hats, Caps, & Bonnets

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

YPSILANTI ACADEMY
AND
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 branches.

Apparatus.—The Institution is furnished with Chemical, Philosophical, and Astronomical apparatus, Surveying Instruments, Geometrical solids, &c. &c to the amount o $300.

Tuition.—From $2.50 to $3,50 for Reading, 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.—Mezzotinto 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 quanity 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 is now receiving direct from Boston and New York, a large and well selected stock of Merchandize, 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 fall 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.

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 8th 1842. 13—7w

NEW YORK WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Aug. 13, 1842.

Ashes,	Pearls, 100 lbs.	$5,50 to —
	Pots,	5,25 to —
Coffee,	St. Domingo, lb.	7 to 7¾
	Other kinds,	8 to 11½
Cotton,	Upland, lb.	5¾ to 9¼
	New Orleans,	5¾ to 10½
	Texas,	7 to 8½
Fish,	Dry Cod, 100 lbs.	$2,50 to 2,62
	Salmon, bbl.	$14 to —
	Mackerel No. 1 and 2	$9 to 11,25
Fruit,	Raisins, bunch, pr box	—
	Figs, lb.	9½ to —
Flour,	Genesee,	$5.25 to—
	Ohio,	5,25 to —
	Michigan,	5,18 to 5,25
	Baltimore,	5,50 to —
Grain,	Wheat Northern bush.	1,10 to 1.15
	do Southern	—
	Rye,	64 to 66
	Oats,	30 to 33
	Corn, Northern,	61 to —
	do Southern,	50 to —
Molasses,	Havanna, gal.	15 to 17
	Porto Rico,	16 to 24
	New Orleans,	16 to —
Provisions,	Beef, mess bar.	$7,00 to 7,75
	Prime,	3,00 to —
	Pork, mess,	7,50 to 8.50
	do Prime,	5,25 to 6,00
	Lard, lb.,	6 to 7
	Smoked Hams,	4½ to 7
	Butter,	12 to 17
	Cheese,	6½ to 7
Sugars,	New Orleans, lb.	3 to 4½
	St. Croix,	6 to 6¾
	Havanna, brown,	5 to 6
	do white,	6¾ to 8½
	Loaf,	12 to 16
Teas,	Young Hyson, lb.,	27 to 35
	Imperial,	51 to 90
Tallow,	lb.,	6½ to 7½
Wool,	Am. Sax. fic. lb.	34 to 38
	Full blood Merino,	30 to 34
	Native and ½ blood,	18 to 20

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
Agricult'l B'k.	no sale.	Ipswich	do
Androscoggin	¾	Lancaster	do
Augusta	do	Leicester	do
Bangor Commer'l	—	Lowell	do
Bangor b'k of	¾	Lynn Mechanics	do
Belfast	do	Lee	do
Brunswick	do	Manufacturers and	
Calais	12	Mechanics	do
Canal	¾	Manufacturers	do
Casco	do	Marblehead	do
Central (Vassalboro)	do	Market	do
City	—	Marine	do
Commercial	¾	Massachusetts	do
Cumberland b'k of	do	Mechanics New	
Eastern	do	buryport	do
Ellsworth	do	do N. Bedford	do
Exchange	do	do S. Boston	do
Frankfort	—	Mercantile	do
Franklin	¾	Merchants Boston	do
Freemen's	do	" N Bedford	do
Frontier	do	" Salem	do
Gardnier	do	" Newburyport	do
Granite	do	Merrimac	do
Kendukeag	do	Millbury	do
Lime Rock	do	Naum Keag	do
Lincoln	do	Neponset	do
Manufacturers'	do	New England	do
do & Traders'	do	N. b'k of Boston	do
Maine (Cumberl'd)	do	Northhampton	do
Machias	do	Ocean	do
Mariners'	do	Old Colony	do
Medomac	do	Oxford	do
Megunticoo	do	Pacific	do
Merchants	do	Pawtucket	do
Mercantile	do	People's	do
Neguemkeag	¾	Phœnix Ch'rlst'n	do
Northern	do	Plymouth	do
People's	do	Powow River	do
Portland	do	Quinsigamond	do
Sagadahock	do	Quincy Stone	do
Skowhegan	do	Railroad	do
South Berwick	do	Randolph	do
St Croix	25	Salem	do
Thomaston	¾	Shoe & Leather	
Ticonic	do	dealers	do
Vassalborough	do	Southbridge	do
Waldo	do	S. b'k Boston	do
Westbrook	12	Shawmut	do
York	¾	Springfield	do
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		State	do
Ashuelot	¾	Suffolk	do
Cheshire	do	Taunton	do
Claremont	do	Traders'	do
Commercial	do	Tremont	do
Concord	5 to 10	Union b'k of Weymouth & Braintee	do
Connecticut River	¾	Union, Boston	do
Derry	do	Village	do
Dover	do	Waltham	do
Exeter	do	Warren Boston	do
Farmers	do	Warren Danvers	do
Grafton	do	Washington	do
Granite	do	Wareham	do
Lancaster	do	Winnisimmet	do
Lebanon	do	Winthrop	do
Manufacturers'	do	Worcester, Wrenthd	do
Mechanics	do	Wrentham	do
Merrimac	do	RHODE ISLAND.	
Nashua	do	American bank	¾
N. Hampshire	do	Arcade	do
N H. Union.	do	Bristol bank of	do
Pemigewasset	do	Blackstone canal	do
Piscataqua	do	Bristol Union	do
Portsmouth	do	Burrilville Agricult'l	
Rochester	do	& Manufacturers'	do
Rockingham	do	Centerville	do
Strafford	do	Citizens' Union	do
Winnipisiogee	do	City	do
VERMONT		Commer. Bristol	do
Bennington	35	do Providence	do
Bellows Falls	¾	Cranston	do
Poultney b'k of	do	Cumberland	do
Brattleboro b'k of	do	Eagle b'k, Bristol	do
Burlington b'k of	do	" Providence	do
Caledonia b'k of	do	Exchange	do
Commercial	no sale	Exeter	do
Farmers	¾	Fall River Union	do
do & Mechanics	do	Franklin	do
Montpelier b'k old	do	Freeman's	do
do b'k new	do	Globe	do
Middlebury b'k of	do	High street	do
Manchester	do	Hope	do
Newbury	do	Kent	do
Orleans Co	do	Landholders	do
Orange Co	do	Manufacturers	do
Rutland	do	Mechanics	do
St. Albans	1½	& Manufac.	do
Vergennes	do	Mer. Providence	do
Windsor	do	" Newport	do
Woodstock	do	Mount Hope	do
MASSACHUSETTS		Mount Vernon	do
Adams bank	¾	Narragansett	do
Agricultural	do	National	do
American	do	N. Eng. Commer.	do
Amherst	do	" Pacific Prov.	do
Andover	do	" " Smithfield	do
Asiatic	do	Newport	do
Atlantic	do	N. America b'k of	do
Atlas	do	N. Kingston	do
Attleborough	do	Newport Ex.	do
Barnstable	do	N Providence	do
Bedford Commerc'l	do	Pacific	do
Beverly	do	Paccoag	25
Blackstone	do	Pawtuxet	¾
Boston	do	Phœnix Westerly	do
Brighton	do	" Providence	do
Bristol Co	do	Providence	do
Bunker Hill	do	Providence Co.	do
Cambridge	do	R. I. Aricultural	do
Central	do	" Central	¾
Charles River	do	" Union	do
Charlestown	do	" Bank of	do
Chickopee	do	Roger Williams	do
Cit'ens Nantucket	do	Seituate	—
do Worcester	do	Smithfield Ex.	¾
City Boston	do	" Lime Rock	do
Cohannet	do	" Union	do
Columbian	do	Traders, Newport	do
Commercial Boston	do	" Providence	do
do Salem	do	Union	do
Concord	do	Village	do
Danvers	do	Warren	do
Dedham	do	Warwick	do
Dorch. & Milton	do	Washington	do
Duxbury	do	Weybosset	do
Eagle	do	Woonsocket falls	do
E. Bridgewater	¾	Wakefield	do
Essex N. Andover	do	CONNECTICUT.	
Exchange	do	Bridgeport	¾
Fair Haven	do	City b'k N. Haven	do
Falmouth	do	Connecticut	do
Fall River	do	Comm. River Banking Company	do
Fitchburgh	do	East Haddam	do
Framingham	do	Exchange	do
Freemans	do	Fairfield company	do
General Intere	do	Far's & Mech.	do
Globe	do	Hartford	do
Goucester	do	Housatonic Rail	
Grand	do	Road company	25
Granite	do	Jewett city	½
Greenfield	do	Mechanics	do
Hamilton	do	Merchants	do
Hamden	do	Meriden	do
Hampshire Manf'rs	do	Middlesex com.	do
Haverhill	do	Middletown	do
Higham	do	Mystic	do
New Haven	do	" county	do
New London	do	Norwich	do
Phœnix bank of Hartford	do	Quinnebaug	do
Stamford	do	Stonington	do
Thames	do	Thompson	do
Tolland company	do	Union	do
Whaling	do	Windham	do
" county	do	NEW YORK CITY.	
America b'k of	par	American Ex.	do
B'k of commerce	do	Bank of the state of New York	do
B'k of U.S. in N.Y	60	Butch. & Drov.	par
Chemical	do	City	do
Commercial	¾	Clinton	50
Delaware & Hud. canal company	par	Dry Dock	½
Fulton b'k of N.Y	par	Greenwich	do
Lafayette	8	Leather Manufac.	par
Manhattan com.	do	Mechanics Banking Association	do
Mechanics b'k	do	Merchants	do
Mech. & Traders	do	Merchants Ex.	do
National b'k	do	N. York bank of	do
" B'kg. com.	50	N. Y. State Stock Security b'k.	par
North River	do	Phoenix	do
Seventh ward	do	Tenth ward	10
Tradesmens	par	Union b'k of N. Y.	do
Washington	35	Wool growers	par
N. YORK STATE.		Agricultural b'k	¾
Albany City	½	Albany	do
Allegany county	55	Atlantic, Brooklyn	par
Albany b'k of	½	Albion	¾
America	25a30	Attica	¾
Auburn	do	Commerce	80
Watertown	¾	Ballston Spa.	½
Binghampton	25a30	Buffalo bank of	¾
Brockport b'k of	do	Brooklyn	½
Broome County	¾	Canal, Albany	½
" Lockport	¾	Cattaraugus co	27
Cattskill	par	Cayuga county	1
Cen. Cherry Valley	do	" N Y b'k of	do
Chautauque co.	do	Chenango b'k of	do
Chemung canal	do	Clinton county	35
Commercial, Troy	½	" Albany	do
" Buffalo	30	" Rochester	1
" Oswego	35	Corning b'k of	¾
Dunsville	do	Delaware	do
Dutchess county	par	Erie county	42
Essex county	¾	Ex. Rochester	1
" of Genesee	do	Farmers, of Troy	par
" Amsterdam	¾	Farmers & Mechanics Rochester	do
Farm. & Drov.	par	" of Geneva	¾
" of Orleans	do	Farmers & Mechanics of Genesee	do
Far's of Seneca co	50	" of Penn Yan	¾
Farm. & Manufac. of Po'keepsie	par	Farm. Hudson	do
Fort Plain	¾	Genesee bank of	do
Genesee County	do	Geneva bank of	do
Hamilton	do	Herkimer county	do
Highland	par	Howard Trust and Banking Com.	¾
Hudson River	par	Ithaca bank of	¾
James	do	Jefferson county	do
Kinderhook b'k of	par	Kingston	do
Lansingburgh b'k of	½	Lewis county	12½
Livingston county	10	Lodi b'k of real es	5
" " Stock	20	Lockport	¾
" B'k & trust com	¾	Long Island	par
Lowville b'k of	¾	Lyons bank of	¾
Madison county	do	Manufacturers'	do
Mech. & Far's	do	Mechanics, Buff.	37
Mer & Far's.	1	Mer & Mechanics	
Mer. Exchange of Buffalo	37	Mercantile of Schenectady	½
Middletown	½	Millers of N. Y.	3a10
Mohawk	½	Mohawk Valley	¾
Monroe, b'k of	do	Montgomery co.	do
New York State	½	Newburgh b'k of	par
Ogdensburgh	¾	Olean bank of	80
Oneida	¾	Onondaga	¾
Ontario	do	Orange co. b'k of	
Orleans		Powell	
Rochester b'k of	½	Rochester city	do
Rome, bank of	do	Sackett's Harbor	do
Salina bank of	do	Saratoga county	¾
Schenectady	do	Seneca county	½
Silver Creek b'k of	do	Staten Island	45
State bank of New York Buffalo	75	St. Lawrence	70
Oswego	¾	Otsego county	do
Owego bank of	do	Phoenix	30
Pine Planes	½	Poughkeepsie	par
Steuben County	¾	Syracuse, bank of	do
Tanners	par	Tompkins County	¾
Tonawanda b'k of	40	Troy, bank of	½
Troy City	do	U S b'k Buffalo	27
Ulster county	par	Union	2¾
Utica Bank of	½	Vernon bank of	do
Washington county	1	Waterford b'k of	½
Waterville, B'k	¾	Watervliet	16
Wayne county	¾	Weschester co.	par
West'n N.Y b'k of	30	Whitehall, b'k of	¾
Whitestown b'k of	do	Yates county	do
NEW JERSEY.		Belvedere Bank under $10	½
$10 and upward	par	Burlington county	1
Commer under $10	½	" $10 & upw'd	par
Cumberland of N.J	1	Farmers of N.J.	do
Farmers & Mechanics under $10	½	$10 and upw'd	par
Fars & Mechan	1	$10 and upw'd	par
Mechanics of Burlington	1	Mechan. Newark	½
Mechan & Manufac. b'k of Trenton	1	Morris co. bank	½
" $10 & upw'd	par	Newark banking & Insurance com.	par
$5 and under	½	N Hope & Del. Bridge com	15
Orange b'k	par	under $5	½
Princeton	1	Peoples	½
Salem bk'g com.	1	State Camden	1
State Elizabeth'tn	par	under $5	½
State b'k at Morris	do	$10 and upw'd	par
State, Newark	do	under $5	½
State N Brunsw'k	par	under $5	½
Sussex	½	$10 & upw'd	par
Trenton Bk'g com.	do	" small bills	1
Union	½	OHIO.	
Belmont St. Clairsville	6	Chillicothe bk of	20
" pay at Philad.	—	Circleville bk of	6
Cleveland "	75	Clinton	6
Columbiana of New Lisbon	do	Commercial	do
" of Sciota	do	" of Lake Erie	50
Dayton	6	Ex. & Saving Inst.	—
Far & Mechan. Franklin	6	" of Columbus	20
Geauga bank of	6	Grandville Alexandrian Soc	—
Hamilton	50	Lancaster	20
Lafayette	6	Marietta	12
Massillon bank of	6	Mt Pleasant bk of	do
Muskingum bk of	do	Norwalk bank of	do
Ohio R R com.	—	Ohio Life Insurance and Trust com.	6
Sandusky Bank of	do	Urbana bkg com	75
West'n Reserve bk	—	Wooster bk of	6
Xenia, Bank of	6	Zanesville, bk of	do
INDIANA.		State bk of Ind.	
and branch	7	Notes on all other Banks in this state'un certain	
ILLINOIS.		Cairo, bk. of	—
State bk of Illi.	70	Illinois bk of	do
IOWA.		All the banks in this Territory uncertain	
MICHIGAN		Bank of St Clair	7
Far. & Mechan.	6		
CANADA.		Bank of British N America	4
Banque du Peuple	do	B'k U. C. Toronto	4
City bank	do	Commer bk U. C	5
Gore bank	do	Fars. joint stock and banking com.	do
Montreal bk of	5	Niagara Suspension Bridge com.	75
KENTUCKY.		Kentucky bk of	4
Louisville bk of	4	MISSISSIPPI.	
☞All uncertain		MISSOURI.	
B'k of the State	10	ARKANSAS.	
b'k of the State	75	R Es. b'k of Ark.	75
Small notes of Pennsylvania banks	12		

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, that he has purchased all the books, pamphlets, tracts, prints etc. lately belonging to the American Anti-Slavery Society, amounting to about eight thousand dollars, at old prices, which he offers *for sale by his agent* in any quantity, *at low prices for cash only.* Samples will be kept at his office, corner of Hanover and Exchange streets, and orders will be promptly attended to. A catalogue of the principal publications is annexed, and the prices put against them are the present (reduced) retail prices. By the hundred or larger quantity, they will be sold lower —*say for bound* volumes 25 per cent. discount: —*pamphlets, tracts* and *pictures*, 50 per cent. discount. With respect to most of them this is below the actual cost to me in cash. They were *not* purchased with a view to sell at a porfit but to subserve the Anti-Slavery cause. Such an opportunity has not previously occurred to obtain Anti-Slavery publications at these reduced prices, and probably will not again.

☞Editors of newspapers are requested to copy this advertisement at length for three months, and their bills will be paid in books, etc. Please send a copy of the paper containing the advertisement. LEWIS TAPPAN.

New York, March 1st, 1842.

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. 5
Beauties of Philanthropy 33 1-3
Bourne's Picture of Slavery 5
Buxton on the Slave trade 5
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
Duncan 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 50
Fountain, plain binding, 64mo. 12 1-2
Gustavus Vassa 50
Grimke's Letters to Miss Beecher 37 1-2
Jay's Inquiry 37 1-2: Jay's View 50
Light and Truth 20
Life of Granville Sharp 15
Mott's Biographical Sketches 37 1-2
Memoir of Rev. Lemuel Hanes 75
Do of Lovejoy 62 1-2
North Star, gilt edges 33 1-3
Pennsylvania Hall 75
Quarterly Anti-Slavery Magazine, 8vo. 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, Narative 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
Thomsons Reception in Great Britain, 12mo. 20
Testimony of God against Slavery, 18mo. 20
Wheatly, Phillis Memoir of 25
West Indies, by Professor Hovey 50
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 1
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 25
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 2
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 3
Appeal to the Christain Women of the South 3
Bible against Slavery 6
Collection of Valuable Documents 6 1-4
Birney's Letters to the Churches 2
Birney on Colonization 2
Chattel Principle—a Summary of the New Testament argument on Slavery, by Beriah Green 6
Chipman's Discourse 3
Channing's Letters to Clay 6
Condition of Free People of Color 3
Crandall, Reuben, Trial of 6
Dissertation on Servitude 12 1-2
Dickinson's Sermon 3
Does the Bible sanction Slavery? 1
Dec. of Sent. and Constitution of the Am. A. S. Society 1
Discussion between Thompson and Breckinridge 25
Dresser's Narrative 5
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 3
Freedom's Defense 6
Garrison's Address at Broadway Tabernacle 6
Guardian Genius of the Federal Union 6
Generous Planter 5
Gillett's Review of Bushnell's Discourse 6
Immediate, not Gradual Abolition 12-2
Jay's Thoughts on the Duty of the Episcopal Church 3
Liberty, 8vo. 25; do; 12mo 15
Morris's Speech in answer to Clay 6
Mahan's Rev. John B. Trial in Kentucky 12 1-2
Martyr Age in America, by Harriet Martineau 6
Modern Expediency Considered 6
Power of Congress over the District of Columbia 3 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
Roper, 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 Gerritt Letter to Jas. Smylie 6
Do. Letter to Henry Clay 6
Slaveholding Invariably Sinful, "malum in se," 6
Southard's Manual 1
Star of Freedom 4
Schmucker and Smith's Letters 6
Slaveholder's Prayer 1
Slaveholding Weighed 3
Slavery in America (London); do. (Germany) 3
The Martyr, by Beriah Green 6
Things for Northern Men to do 3
Views of Colonization, by Rev. J. Nourse 4
Views of Slavery and Emancipation, by Miss Martineau 6
Wesleyan Anti-Slavery Review 25
War in Texas, by Benjamin Lundy 6
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.

PRINTS, ETC.

Illustrations of the Anti-Slavery Almanac for 1840 3
The Emancipated Family 25
Slave Market of America 3
Correspondence between O'Connel and Stevenson 3
Do. do. Clay and Calhoun 12 1-2
Printer's Picture Gallery 2
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. 6
Portrait of Clinquez 1,00

March 3d, 1842.

Threshing Machines.

THE undersigned would inform the public that they continue to manufacture Horse Powers and Threshing Machines, two and a half miles from the village of Ann Arbor, on the rail road. The Horse Power is a late invention by S. W. Foster, and is decidedly superior to any other ever 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 Thresher, in a common waggon 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 attached to it as 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. Wing's, *Dexter village;* and one at Martin Willson'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 threshing machine, with a stave or wooden bar cylinder; and $130 for a horse power with a threshing 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 threshed with it about 8000 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 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 thresh 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 year's 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 woollen manufactory for manufacturing woollen ... by power looms, two and a half miles west from Ann Arbor village, on the rail road, 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 want of HOME INDUSTRY. Wool may be left at Scio village.

S. W. FOSTER & Co.

Scio, April 18, 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.—*Purely Vegetable.*

A safe, speedy, and sure remedy for fever and ague, dumb ague, chill fever, and the bilious diseases peculiar to new countries.

These pills are designed for the affections of the liver and other internal organs which attend the diseases 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 fit not to insert them, in as much as he depends upon the merits of the same for its reputation.

The above pill is kept constantly on hand by the proprietor and can be had at wholesale and retail at the store of Beckley & Co. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

Ann Arbor, (lower town) May 20th 1842.

L. BECKLEY.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE AND GENTLEMANS' WORLD OF LITERATURE AND FASHION.

[*The Casket and Gentleman's United.*]

A new volume under the above title, of the well established and Fashionable Magazine. The Philadelphia Casket 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, or fame, which no period ical 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 unsurpassed 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, 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 commende.

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 ability 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, unequaled 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 and graceful pen to sustain and increase the reputation of the work. The valuable aid of the author of 'Leaves from a Lawyer's Port Folio' 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 Chit-Chat with 'Jeremy Short' and 'Oliver Oldfellow' 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 subscriber 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 it, 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, importunate 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 Godey'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.

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 & Co. 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 at once.—Find the name of *Comstock & Co* 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 Indian Vegetable Elixir 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 Roofs' Specific; and ***Foundered*** horses entirely cured by Roofs' Founder Ointment. Mark this, all horsemen.

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor Salve.—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.

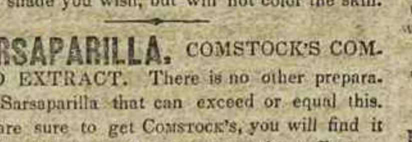
LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS: on the principle of substituting the *tonic* in place of the *stimulant* principle, which has reformed so many drunkards. To be used with

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, thus:] *Doctor O. C. Lin*

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.



COLOURS THE 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 ailings—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 Fahnestock, 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.

☞ **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.**

Comstock & Co Wholesale Druggists, 71 Maiden-Lane, New York, **and of our agents.**

... & J. W. Maynard, Agents, Ann Arbor, Mich. n15—1y.

HOLMANS
BONE OINTMENT.

THIS Ointment stands at the head of all remedies for the following diseases which it is held to cure, viz:—RHEUMATISM both chronic and inflamatory—Gout—Sprains—Bruises and contracted TENDONS of long standing.

It discusses all tumours—renders stiff joints suple by producing a healthy muscular action.

It assuages pains in Boils and Abcesses—nothing equals it in swelled and inflamed Breasts in Females, if applied in early stage, preventing operation or matter forming, and gives in all cases immediate ease from pain. Certificates or its merits could be given if necessary.

This remedy is offered to the Public with the full assurance that it far excels the Opodeldoc's 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 persons of eminence have used this ointment and extols its merits. n9

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 bbl. Powdered Rhubarb,
1 Chest Rhubarb Root,
1 bbl. Powdered Jalap,
50 lbs. Calomel,
3 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 Platina Ware, Porcelain Teeth. A general assortment of Patent Medicines, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

PIERRE TELLER.

159 Jefferson Avenue, sign of the Gilt Mortar, Detroit.

March 18

TAILORING BUSINESS!

A. M. NOBLE, would respectfully inform the citizens of Ann Arbor and its 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 prices for work done at his shop. Those who have cash to pay for services of this kind are particularly invited to call.

Ann Arbor, Ap. 1 27, 1842. tf

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 a 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 15 ...

TO CLOTHIERS.

THE subscriber is just in receipt of a further supply of Clothier's stock, consisting of *MACHINE CARDS of every size, CLOTHIER'S JACKS, A PRIME WARP, CARD CLEANSERS and PICKERS, SHUTTLES, REEDS, 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 pleasant, 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 no pains shall be taken to make their stay with them agreeable.

Fare, very low and accommodation good.—Carriages to convey passengers to and from the Hotel free of expense.

Detroit, April 27, 1842

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH."

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

JONES & ORMSBY

Ann Arbor, April 27, 1842. tf

DR. J. B. BARNES, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.—House and Office, a few rods south of the Lafayette House, where he can 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 31, 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 F. DENISON.

June 10, 1842. tf

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 Sattinett 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' SLIPPERS, 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 field 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 announce to the citizens Ann Arbor and vicinity, that they are prepared to card wool and dress cloth to 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. BUCKLEY & CO.

Ann Arbor, April, 25, 1842.

"Be days of drinking Wine for_o."

JACKSON
TEMPERANCE HOUSE,
AND
BOTANIC MEDICAL STORE,
With Hot and Cold Baths.
Dr. J. T WILSON,

Corner 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 buildings are provided for recitations and boarding.

EXPENSES.

Tuition per Term of eleven weeks,	$4.00
Board " with 4 hours work each week,	7,57
Room Rent,	88
Incidental,	50
Total,	12.95

There will be an additional charge of one dollar for those pursuing the higher branches as Philosophy, Algebra, Geometry, Astronomy, &c. For Chemistry, Latin, or Greek an addition of two dollars will be made. Scholars are expected to provide themselves with what furniture they will need in their rooms, also, with lights, fuel, and washing—none will hereafter board themselves.

Bills to be *settled* in advance.

The school is open to all applicants of suitable age and moral character irrespective of *complexion* or condition.

☞ *The second term of this summer will commence Wednesday July 20th.*

It is very desirable that all who design to attend the school, should be on the ground—have their bills settled, and their rooms prepared, before the first day of the Term. Any further information can be obtained at the Institution, or by addressing, post paid, J. S. Dixon, Pirncipal, Raisin, Lenawee Co. Mich.

Raisin, May 19th, 1842. n5—2m

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS.

JUST received and receiving at the New York Cheap Store, purchased at the present low prices in New York, which will enable him to sell lower than ever before offered in this place, a large lot of French, English and American GOODS, consisting of Dry Goods, Crockery, Books and Stationary, Boots and Shoes, Looking Glasses.

Also a large lot of Yankee Notions, wholesale and retail. D. D. WATERMAN.

Ann Arbor, May 11, 1842. 8w

WOOL CARDING.

THE Subscribers are prepared to card Wool for customers, having first rate machines, and having employed an experienced workman, they feel confident of giving good satisfaction to all who will favor them with their custom. Their manufactory is two and a half miles west of Ann Arbor on the Huron.

S. W. FOSTER, & Co.

Scio, May 11th, 1842.