THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

Will be published every Monday morning in Ann Arbor, Washtenaw County, Michigan, by the Executive Committee, for the Michigan State Anti-Slavery Society.

T. N. CAULKINS, PRINTER.

TERMS.-Two Dollars per annum, in advance Two Dollars and fifty cents will be required, if not paid till the expiration of six months. Any person who will forward to us the names of five new subscribers, with the pay in advance, shall be entitled to one copy without charge.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are Persons wishing to advertise will find this

for publication, or in any manner relating to young persons, mostly women, and in the betthis paper, will be hereafter addressed, post paid. ter apartments white female slaves for the ha-

POETRY.

[We find the following, published, Murch 24, 1830, in the Philanthropist and Investigator. It is from the "Remains of Samuel B. Parris, M. D." As it seems to suit the present duelling times, we give it to our readers without further

THE DUEL. Attend, all ye of high degree, And eke of lower station, And hear me sing a wondrous thing That happened in our nation.

Some time ago, I'd have you know, John Randolph got to spouting; With dirty stuff, he sure enough, Friend Henry Clay was flouting.

With gibes ard jokes, these honest folks, As fast as they were able, Kicked up a row, I know not how, But mark ye, 't is no fable.

... H. Clay," Esq., rose up in ire, He did not mean to budge on, Nor would submit to suffer it, But took it in high dudgeon.

He sent that night a note polite, (In hopes to wash his stains out) And wrote thereon, requesting John To come and blow his brains out.

John stretched his limbs and called for 'Tims, Or for some other servant, He scarce could speak-his heart was weak-Till porter put some nerve in 't.

He quickly quaffed a three pint draught, Which to his spunk was fuel: Then did he write that he would fight A duel-"Yes, sir"-duel.

I'll tell you why Clay got so high, When he before got stuffy, Kremer, he found, would stand his ground Much better than M'Duffie.

Clay threated that he'd have a spat, But seeing Kremer's huge eye-He dared not do, Cæsar, like you, But "voni, vidi, fugi."

This brought ill fame on his great name, And now (would you believe it?) He swore he 'd try-survive or die-Some method to retrieve it.

Randolph and Clay went out next day, And on the ground paraded-O! had the tongue of Homer sung What mighty wonders they did!

They paced the ground, then both turned round, Their seconds they were whist all, And they laid hold with fingers cold, Each one upon his pistol.

When thus prepared they were some scared-Yet stood they in their places; Well might they be afraid to see Each other's pale "dough faces."

But Clay ere long waxed brave and strong, His heart felt rather bigger-At once he put his fingers to't. And holdly pulled the trigger.

Whiz went the ball-it scared them all, But no man tumbled down, Sir; And safe and sound, the ball was found, Well ledged in Jonny's gown, Sir.

Then Johnny soon fired at the moon, Because, (if right I scan it) He then 'gan see, with grief, that he Was governed by that planet

And in good troth, he was much wroth, And meant revenge to take. Sir. To think she would, in wanton mood, For him such trouble make, Sir.

Now up came Clay, as light as day, With count'nance bright and shining, (For whizzing lead about one's head Is mighty reconciling.)

"We've made amends, and let's be friends, For it were most unlucky, If I had died, the flower and pride,

Of my own dear Kentucky. "And my bra ve lad, I'm very glad, For honest old Virginia,

At loss of such a-ninny. "If you told fibs, this firing squibs, Makes ample recantation: If you spoke true-I 've fired at you,

Which, I believe, would sorely grieve,

So pray respect my station. "Then here 's a hand my trusty friend, And gi' 's a hand o' thine Sir, And we 'll take a right good fill to night, For days of auld lang syne, Sir.

Said John, "Content"-so off they went-Each one to his own quarter-Clay, as't is guessed, to play at whist, And John to get some porter.

Now let us sny-Long live friend Clay, And Johnny-Long live he, Sir. And when they next get thus perplexed, May we be there to see, Sir.

MISCELLANY.

SLAVE MARKETS IN EGYPT.

Persons wishing to advertise will find this Paper a valuable medium of communication, as it circulates in nearly every county in the State. It divertisements inserted at the usual prices in this vicinity.

All remittances and all communications designed apartments which surround the court, are apartments which surround the court, are supplication. P Signal of Liberty: Ann Arbor, Mich. I rems. Wandering about the streets in the neighborhood of the slave bazars, straggling blacks are frequently seen, sometimes in small groups, sometimes solitary. They are often promenaded about by their owners. The whole impression to the habitual gazer, to the habitual buyer and seller is, that the traffic is of mute beasts, to be examined as other catale, who of themselves can give no account. They are made to walk, and sometimes to run; their arms are lifted and lowered to ascertain their elasticity; their muscles are felt to estimate their plumpless; their tongues are closely scrutinized to judge of their health; they are turned round and round to exhibit their symmetry. Young women are eager to show off their graces, especially where the purchaser has any thing attractive in his person or appearance. The Abyssianians forch the highest prices; they are almost all bought for purposes of sensuality, and their money value depends upon their personal attractions.

In the slave market at Cairo, I have seldom seen less than from 100 to 200 slaves. I observed the old slaves generally sat apart, crouched on their haunches like baboons, preserving a melancholy silence and fixing their eyes upon the spectator without any expression of hope or fear, desire or passion. seemed to be subdued to their fate, be it what it might, in sullen resignation, moving about like curbed and bridled horses at the will of their owners. The boys, the girls, the children slaves, appeared gregarious, sometimes engaged in conversation, not without gainty, laughter, and joy. Their eyes turned from one visitor to another with some curiosity; in them the springs of life were still sparkling in the buoyancy of childhood, past suffering forgotten, and the anticipation of the morrow more pleasurable than painful. The age of these younger slaves averaged from 5 to 15. Among them one often sees faces distinguished from the rest, interesting, not to say fascinating; regular, not to say beautiful.

The great mass of slaves are Nubians; they have, ordinarily, scarcely any garments when exposed for sale.

The Abyssinian girls ornament their hair with shells; many are of a highly intellectu-al cast of countenance, features finely, sometimes exquisitely, wrought. The different races of slaves are distinguishable by their countenances and by the manner in which they bear their lot. Those who come from Soudan and Darfour appear generally resigned to their fate, and indifferent to what passes around them; the character of their features undergoes little change; but among the Abgreeable when the buyer presents a favorable idea to their minds, and a repulsive expression when the inquirer is unattractive to them. It is rarely that any thing can be learned of the personal history of a slave when he reaches the slave market. Seldom do they speak any language in which they can communicate even with their owners; and the jellab himself hears so few inquiries made as to the manner in which he became possessed of the slave, so little interest is felt by the ordinary buyer in the story of the negro he purchases, that there is little motive for the dealer to inform himself about it, and by the time the languages of the country, Turkish or Arabic, is learned by the slave, the memory

of his own country has often passed away.

ever seems to enter into the mind of the jellab. When I have gone into the slave mar-kets the rags wrapped round the young women were removed by the slave dealers, and I have frequently seen the girls veil their faces once particularly excited by an Abyssinian. who was probably nine or ten years old, whose features were really beautiful, and whose whole appearance, though nothing but a filthy scrap of black calico hung from her head over her shoulders, was remarkably for grace and even dignity. I could not but fancy she must have belonged to the higher classes of her nation; and she looked at me so imploringly that I felt strongly tempted to violate the law and beher purchaser, but certainly with no oth er object than to instruct her and give her freedom. Reflection, however, convinced me that the prohibition (by the English government?) to buy, even for the purpose of emanence of the buyer is the encouragement of the seller; and were the boyer, under any circumstances, sanctioned by our Legislature, the door would be opened to boundless and unconcontrollable abuses. The long black hair of the Abyssinian girl hung in long and beautiful

known to its laws; while, in Ohio, it would be in a tone of contempt; and when you have lived to my years, you will be disposed to agree with me in thanking God that nothing really worth having or caring about in this really worth having or caring about in this seas on board American ships. They are the ought, perhaps, to say rather until the wreck world, is uncommon.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Signal of Liberty. ANTI-SLAVERY IN UNION CITY. friends. Our regular quarterly meeting has occured twice. The first which occured April, and the most state of the first which occured April, was addressed by that able friend of library for the first which country for the first which country for the first which country for the first which occured April, and the must rely upon chains and fetters and physical power for his safety.

It is a doctrine which cannot be sustained. My reasons I have already given. I have stated that no such law exists. I unhearly free the most rely upon chains and fetters and physical power for his safety.

It appears equally clear that persons held as slaves in any State are instantly free the most rely upon chains and fetters and physical power for his safety.

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It appears equally clear that persons held as slaves in any State are instantly free the most rely upon chains and fetters and physical power for his safety. also tending to remove the honest scruples of those who really feel for the slave, but are so much afraid of violating the constitution that they dare not do anything. And in the boas corpus," and, on the hearing of the case, evening of the same day, we had an address from the Rev. Mr. Newberry of White Pigeon, on the republicanism of the Bible which was highly interesting and appropriate. Af-

"Resolved, That the Anti-Slavery cause in its present crisis demands and shall receive Cockrane, Holroyd, (justice,) speaking of the our hearty and self denying co-operation."

Our society now numbers about fifty voters. There are some opposers, and a few among the law of nature, but upon the particular the professed followers of Him who went law of that country, AND MUST BE CO-EXTENabout doing good. They all say they are Sive with the terror or that say about long good. They all say they are Justice Best says: Slavery is a local law: anti-slavery men, and want the slaves freed therefore, if a min wish to preserve his slaves as much as any men. But, &c., - no mat- let him attach them to him by affection, or ter what; so long as men say the monthly con- make fast the bars of their prison; or rivet cert is not a proper place to consider the con- well their chains; FOR THE INSTANT THEY GET dition of the slave, and pray for him, there is NISED BY THE LOCAL LAW, THEY HAVE BROKEN yssinians the strong expression of gloom and grief is often seen, their looks betraying the grief is often seen, their looks betraying the sudden transitions from one emotion to anoth.

Them charks, They have recommended by the suddent transitions from one emotion to anoth.

The suddent transitions from one emotion to anoth. sudden transitions from one emotion to another. They remind the continuous control of the lady who, when a poor half-starved gress of the bargains of which they are the object. I have noticed a disposition to approach to the supreme and circuit courts of the United to her servent with "O dear, the sudden transitions from one emotion to another that I should go into an argument. They remind the followed by the supreme and circuit courts of the United to her servent with "O dear, the supreme and circuit courts of the United to her servent with "O dear, the supreme and circuit courts of the United to her servent with "O dear, the supreme and circuit courts of the United to her servent with "O dear, the supreme and circuit courts of the United to her servent with "O dear, the supreme and circuit courts of the United to her servent with "O dear, the supreme and circuit courts of the United to her servent with "O dear, the supreme and circuit courts of the United to her servent with "O dear, the supreme and circuit courts of the United to her servent with "O dear, the supreme and circuit courts of the United to her servent with "O dear, the supreme and circuit courts of the United to her servent with "O dear, the supreme and circuit courts of the United to her servent with "O dear, the supreme and circuit courts of the United to her servent with "O dear, the supreme and circuit courts of the United to her servent with "O dear, the supreme and circuit courts of the United to her servent with "O dear, the supreme and circuit courts of the United to her servent with "O dear, the supreme and circuit courts of the United to her servent with "O dear, the supreme and circuit courts of the United to her servent with "O dear, the supreme and circuit courts of the United to her servent with "O dear, the supreme and circuit courts of the United to her servent with "O dear, the supreme and circuit courts of the United to her servent with "O dear, the supreme and circuit courts of the United to her servent with "O dear, the supre ny, called to her servent with "O dear, the poor miscrable creature, do pray drive him out States, and the courts of those states who would be a row, having enlisted minderer. He that kills the prate who would

Union City, Aug. 9, 1842.

Selections.

SPEECH OF MR. GIDDINGS, OF OHIO, Upon the proposition of Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, to reduce the army to the basis of 1821; delivered in the House of Represen-

This brings me to my next proposition, to wit: "That slavery, existing by force of posi-No feeling of delicacy for the female slaves tive municipal law, is necessarily confined to

with their garments while the rest of their | be made to extend into the territory of atnotibodies was uncovered. My attention was er state or nation. To give an illustration, I will suppose, Mr. Chairman, that you reside in Virginia, and bold a slave, who is strictly such by the laws of that stree. If you take that slave into Maryland, just as soon as you cross the line into that state the slave laws of Virginia cease to operate upon him, and you must then hold him by vitue of the laws of Maryland. If the slave, after entering the Maryland. If the slave, after entering the latter state, resists your authority, he must be punished under the laws of Maryland, and not der those of Virginia. If you then pass into Kentucky with him, you will then hold him by force of Kentucky laws. If you pass over the river into Ohio, I ask by virtue of what law you will then hold him in slavery? cipation, or for any other purpose, however Suppose he then refuses to obey you, and you benevoient, is wise and humane, as the pres- attempt to chastise him, but he defends himself manfully, and compels you to keep a respectful distance: where then is your remedy? what law will you punish him? Sir, our laws give him the same right to profect his person against you, that they give you to protect your person against him. He would find as curls over her forehead and down her neck, and among the locks small white shells were suspensed. When I stopped for a moment to gaze at her, the jellab removed the rag which was suspensed from her shoulder, and one operate within our state. I do not speak to gaze at her, the jellab removed the rag which was suspended from her shoulder, and she stood perfectly naked before me. Supposing I wished to buy, he asked me 2000 pt state: in such case, the master, under the astres, but, as I did not show any engerness to | federal constitution may pursue and re-take

instant he touches the soil of a free state, that the Christian race.—Dr. Bowring.

"IT IS VULGAR."—The following is extracted from Lockhart's Life of Sir Walter Scott.

"Lest I should forget to mention it, I put down here a rebuke which, later in life, Sir Walter gave in my hearing to his daughter Anne. She happened to say of something. If, first twas vulgar. My love' said her father, 'you speak like a very young lady; do you know, after all, the meaning of this word vulgar?—The in Ohio, by Ohio laws, and not by the scept wickedness, can deserve to be spoken in a tone of contempt; and when you have limited to the Christian race.—Dr. Bowring.

Which urged the passage of the law in Pennsylvania to which I have allouded. Persons the coming from the South, and bringing the would find no law by winding to which I have allouded. Persons to be defend himself the measure of the lower fall from his sylvania to which I have allouded. Persons to coming from the South, and bringing to which I have allouded. Persons the lower of the meaning to his daughter that, the measure at the becomes a rategration. If, after that, the measure at the blockles of slavery fall from his coming from the South, and bringing to which I have allouded. Persons the coming from the South, and bringing the wide of the limits with them; cauld find no law by which to retain them in service, nor could find no law by which to retain them in service, nor could find no law by which to retain them in service, nor could find no hio be defend those of coming from the South, and bringing them; sevants with them; cauld find no law by which to retain them in service, nor could find no hio be defend those of coming from the South, and bringing them; sevants with them; cauld find no law by which I have allouded. Persons that the lockles of slavery been and bringing to which I have allouded. Persons the them; cauld find no hio be defend they cauld find no hio be defend they cauld find no hio be the liberty which God had bestowed upon me to the total find no hio

ter the addresses, the following resolution are strictly confined to the territorial jurisdiction of the power creating it." This doctrine has never been deviated from by the English courts since that time. In the case of Forbes vs. rights of a master over his slave, says:-"When such rights are recognised by law, they must be considered as founded, not upon well their chains; for the Instant they get sons were guilty of "mutiny and murder," were morally bound to protect; and in protectBEYOND THE LITHER STANT THEY GET and that it is the duty of this Government to ing it they offended against no human law.—

of sympathy into my eyes. She too was of instant he touches the soil of a free state, that which urged the passage of the law in Pennthe Christian race.—Dr. Bowring. on the other—I could not have hesitated as to the Christian race.—Dr. Bowring.

jurisdiction over them, and not the legislature | these cases our Executive made demand of the | compel them to submission, and to be quietly of a particular state. Virginia cannot legis-late for that territory. She can no more ex-tend her slave laws upon the ocean, than con-tend her slave laws upon the ocean, the ocean con-tend her slave laws upon the ocean, the ocean con-tend her slave laws upon the ocean, the ocean con-tend her slave laws upon the ocean, the ocean con-tend her slave laws upon th gress can extend its jurisdiction into Virginia to abolish slavery. The rights and powers between the state and national governments between the state and national governments to nexisting between our State and National And this called mander by a "high functionary of the distinction of the distin MESSRs. Eprrons:—Thinking it might not are equally supreme and exclusive in this rebe uninteresting to your readers to learn of the prosperity of the cause of human rights in this place, I will endeavor to give a brief sketch of the rise, progress, and present prospects of the cause. Our society is young, but thriving; it was organized in January last, and although it was opposed at the start as power to take them upon the territory of any property of the cause of human rights clearly defined by the Constitution, and there whole negotiation was conducted upon the whole negotiation was conducted upon the whole negotiation was conducted upon the high seas of the Unit to the civilized world, that by our lays at very can ships; that we have declared it criminal that slavery is confined to the territorial jurissity and the other states. But, sir, there being no tuch was authorized by the laws of the Unit to the civilized world, that by our lays at very can ships; that we have declared it criminal for a man who has been carried to sa against their illerty and those who thus defended whole negotiation was conducted upon the spect. The powers and duties of each are whole negotiation was conducted upon the whole negotiation of the ideal persons are demulated whole negotiation was conducted upon the whole negotiation was conducted upon the whole negotiation was conducted upon the their liberty and their liberty and persons are demulated whole negotiation was conducted upon the their liberty and thei power to take them upon the territory of any oncalled for, and premature, it has flourished beyond the expectations of its most sanguine beyond the expectations of its most sanguine law of slavery exists. She can legislate for 1808. He does not his own peril, precisely as much as defend his liberty. Six, with all due respect for those who hold to this doctrine, I must be possible to the protection of the united to say distinctly that I repudiate

erty, Rev. J. P. Cleveland, in which he showed conclusively that the Constitution does not
support slavery, but was framed by its illustrito account," &c., (vide Rushworth's Collecous authors to protect the malienable rights of our next regular meeting, held the 6th July, was addressed in the afternoon by C.

to account," &c., (vide Rushworth's Collections, 463.) At that early day, the law of England did not permit one man to scourge in the consideration of all law, both human exhibit the opinion of any judge, or the dicta of any divine, possessing all rights included. Gurney, Esq., chaining the attention of the audence for nearly three hours, showing up, in its true light, the position of those who in its true light, the position of those who bis slave from Virginia, where slavery was audence for nearly three hours, showing up, in its true light, the position of those who bis slave from Virginia, where slavery was audence for nearly three hours, showing up, in its true light, the position of those who bis slave from Virginia, where slavery was audence for nearly three hours, showing up, in its true light, the position of those who bis slave from Virginia, where slavery was audence for nearly three hours, showing up, in its true light, the position of those who bis slave from Virginia, where slavery was audence for nearly three hours, showing up, in its true light, the position of those who bis slave from Virginia, where slavery was audence for nearly three hours, showing up, in its true light, the position of the slave deal-doctrine was fully recognised and established. In that case, a man had brought to England bis slave from Virginia, where slavery was audence for nearly three hours, showing up, in its true light, the position of those who like the full, just, and indisputable right to maintain and defend their persons and liberty. From that moment they possessed the full, just, and indisputable right to maintain and defend their persons and liberty with all the means and force within their power. Nor do I entertain the least doubt to maintain and defend their persons and liberty with all the means and force within their power. Nor do I entertain the least doubt to maintain and defend their persons and liberty with all the means and force within their power. Nor do I entertain the least doubt to maintain and defend their persons and liberty with all the means and liberty with all the means and force within their persons are provided to the power of the power and the power and the means and defend their persons and liberty. by the people of New York or Boston had they The that these rights would have been respected landed there instead of going to Nassau.— reduce them to slavery. They showed no They would have been received as freemen, and wish to injure any person who did not assault their rights to the enjoyment of liberty would them. No person will say there was any exhave been sustained in the United States the fibrition of malice, which is so necessary to court, or in the courts of either of the States. From the moment they left the jurisdiction of Virginia they were no longer slaves; their former masters had no more claim to them than they had to their masters who had previously held them in bondage. Musters and selves by taking his life. They were placed slaves then stood upon the same level, hable in the same situation precisely in which they to the same laws, and possessing the same | would have found themselves had they been legal right to liberty in every respect. It attacked by a pirate for the purpose of maktherefore follows most clearly that their for- ing them prisoners, to be sold as slaves in Afmer masters have no claim upon the British rica. Government, or any other person, for their defend themselves against one as against the loss. It is equally plain that we, as a nation, bave not the shadow of a claim upon England in law than the prates would have possessed. for slaves; for, if we demand those persons of Great Britain, we shall make a demand of the laws of England.

obtain possession of them for the purpose of It is true they took life, and this is the only punishing them. It will scarcety be expected semblance which the act bears to murder. have published their decisions, so far as they and become subject to the rules and regulations take his life to obtain his property would be a have been called to pass judgment on those of that service, would be guilty of mutiny if he murderer. But every man is aware that, in resisted the lawful commands of his officer .- order to constitute murder, there must be a The doctrine laid down by the English But, sir, if you or I were unlawfully taken by wanton act, a felonious intent: there must courts does not apply to cases in the United force and against our will to an encampment, have been malice in the mind of him who committed the act. Without these there is no state into a free state. In such case he does movement, or to inflict corporal chastisement. not gain his freedom. This distinction, how- upon us, our resistance would be lawful, and sons on board the Creole were auctuated by ever, arises from the provision of our federal constitution. The framers of that instrument were well acquainted with the law of slavery.

It is true they were the unfortunate sons of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution. The framers of that instrument sailor, having signed the ship's articles and submitted voluntarily to the laws and regulative they were the unfortunate sons of the constitution. The case of Somerset had been decided near- tions which govern those employed in that ca Africa. Nature and given them dark comtatives of the United States, June 3, 1942 ly twenty years prior to the convention that (Concluded.)

This brings me to my next proposition, to States were provinces of the mother country; and resistance on his part to the legal orders of ling chains of slavery; they had word the galthe doctrine contained in that case was ex-tremely interesting to the then colonies, in all of which, at that time, slavery existed. Pri-taken on board such ship against his will, no the territorial jurisdiction of the power creator to the formation of the Constitution, Mas- person could urge that he was bound to chey and their friends, they were doomed to the By this position, I would be understood as saying that the slave laws of a state cannot be made to extend into the territory of attack.

States were taking measures to abolish it.—

I have stated, and I think demonstrated to the erry, with all its blessings and charms, was Under the common law, as it then existed, if a satisfaction of those who heard me, that these presented to them provided they would exert slave should escape into a free State, he would thereby gain his freedom. In this way, it was foreseen that this species of self-emancipated from slavery. It is not nation to useful and maintain it. It was their pretended that they had signed the ship's arti-love of freedom which impolled them to re ist escaping into another, should be discharged their legal consent. While in this situation, hibition and in internace of these continents, their legal consent. While in this situation, hibition and in internace of these continents, the capitain and former owners were taking they have been charged as guilty of "mutiny in confined to the capitain and former owners were taking they have been charged as guilty of "mutiny" is confined to cases of escape, and does not ap- them to New Orleans to re-en-slave them, and and murder" by men of legal intelligence, ply to cases where a slave is taken to a free States, or goes there with the consent of his master. Such has been the uniform course of decisions in both the slave and free States,—
I might cite a train of decisions in Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky Mississippi, and Louisiana. The many of the captain and slave dealers? Did resistance to such an act constitute mutiny? The act of the captain and slave dealers are the constitute of the constitut Virginia, Kentucky Mississippi, and Louisiana, dearest rights of man; and will it be urged the opinion of any jurist, in support of such as well as in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, that they were bound to submit to it? They charge. I would most respectfully request Ohio, and Indiana. I believe there is no con- had a clear and indisputable legal right to re- such gentlemen to stand forth boldly in suptrariety of decisions on the subject. I have sist all attempt to re-onlave them by just such port of their views before the country, and been unable to find a case in the reports of any State where these dectrines are denied.—

The doctrine appears never to have been the ship had preferred the loss of his own the ship had preferred doubted in the United States until lately .- life to the liberty of those blacks, they would ple to go quietly to the slave market to be sold; authorizing and empowering persons ceming from slave States, and bringing their those who think they incurred moral guilt by those who think they incurred moral guilt by slaves with them, to hold such slaves with in that State for a certain period. This was done for the express ourpose of preventing the condition of the express ourpose of preventing the condition of the express ourpose of preventing the condition of the same situation as those persons were of whom you now speak as "murderers," would be condition on the condition of the conditio you have tamely submitted to the orders of a slave traders? Would you, with a craven purchase, he lowered his price gradually to 1000—\$50. This girl was not black, but of a brown hue; her features regular, her eyes of sparking brightness, and there seemed about her an air of patient piety which forced tears

public peace? Did they exhibit malice?
When one of the slave tra ers attempted to fending their persons, and the liberty with reduce them to slavery. They showed no assuil him, but they defended themselves -They did not to go the cabin and attack him while asleep, but, when he came on deck and attempted to kill them, they defended them-They had precisely the same right to Their duty to themselves and offspring was the same in one case as it would have been in freemen declared such by our own laws and the other. In either case they would have by the laws of England. But it is said that a numler of these per- upon them by God h mself, and which they

of your humanity and sold as brutes? Or would you now punish as murderers those who

refused thus to degrade the human character? But, Mr. Chairman, I entertain the opinion that few gentlemen will be found willing to stand forth in defence of the doctrines which I have attempted to combat. I apprehend that a long time will elapse before members of this House will attempt to establish by direct argument "that slavery exists upon the high as on board of American vessels," or that the slave laws of Virginia extend beyond the territorial limits of the States." Nay, sir, I do not expect to live so long as to see any American Statesman proclaim on this floor, in direct and plain language, that 'fit is our duty to protect and defend the slave dealer while he transports his cargo of human beings to different parts of the world;" or that "we pos-sess the constitutional power to involve the people of the free States in the crime, the disgrace, or the expense of supporting the slave trade." Yet this point is urged as a reason why we should retain the army in service!-We hear the subject alluded to in connexion with the terms "mutiny and murder." It is mentioned as a matter of negotiation, and re-ferred to as connected with "our national hon-But where is the member who comes forth and boldly avows himself to be the advocate of the slave trade? Who, in plain, direct, and unequivocal language, will that the Federal Government are to protect and defend those who raffic in human flesh upon the high seas?-Where is the member who, in the face of the nation, will declare it the duty of Northern freemen to spend their wealth and shed their blood to defend the exportation of Southern

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1842.

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

For Vice President, THOMAS MORRIS,

STATE LEGISLATURE.

JACKSON COUNTY. For Representatives, THOMAS M'GEE, of Concord, S. B. TREADWELL, of Jackson, R. B. REXFORD, of Napoleon.

CALHOUN COUNTY. For Representatives, THOMAS J. CHAMPION, of Homer, DUDLEY N. BUSHNELL, of Le Roy.

EFThe proceedings of the Lenawee County Liberty Convention shall appear next week.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The subscriptions to the first volume of the Signal which are now unpaid, belong principally to Mr. N. Sullivan, the former publisher of this paper, with whom those accounts will be adjusted. Payments for the present volume will be made

to the Editors of this paper, and their agent, Mr. Copeland. Subscribers are requested to notice the terms of the Signal, and forward their subscriptions accordingly. We would respectfully remind them that one half of the year is nearly expired, that the Signal has been punctually furnished every week, and that we are justly entitled to our dues. The great majority of our readers are farmers, and as they are about disposing of their crops, we think it is not too much to ask that the amount due us be reserved from the proceeds of the first load of wheat or produce that may be sold, and forwarded through their post masters, who are authorized to make remit-

MEETING AT PONTIAC.

We had the pleasure of attending the Convention of Anti-slavery men and women held at Pontiac, last week. The Baptist Church was kindly opened for their reception. On Tuesday evening Mr. Birney addressed the citizens of the place. On Wednesday the Church was well filled during the day, and some of the time crowded, by citizens from all parts of the county.

The meeting was opened by prayer by Rev. Mr. Booth, after which Rev. Mr. Hamilton, of Mount Clemens, made some appropriate remarks on the nature of those principles for the consid eration of which they had assembled. He was followed by G. Beckley, of Ann Arbor, who took the ground that slavery is a moral and political evil, and as such, is to be opposed in the church, and by political legislation. Mr. Birney addressed the audience for several hours on a variety of topics with his usual candor and ability. We intend to give notes of a few of his remarks next week. At the close of the evening meeting, a gentleman arose (Mr. Hanscomb, we believe, Democratic member of the last legislature) and proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Birney for the gratification he and his fellow citizens had derived from listening to the arguments of Mr. B. in favor of his sentiments, and which he had presented with great candor and ability. He said that although he held to opinions in some respects directly adverse to those advanced by the speaker, he was willing to grant to an able and honorable opponent that respect which, in like circumstances, he might conceive to be due from others to himself. Mr. Birney requested the gentleman to withdraw his motion, as he thought such resolutions had better be dispensed with on all occasions of that kind, but it was notwithstanding unanimously adopted.

Oakland county is a rich and beautiful section of our state, and we were highly gratified with the prosperous appearance of the country. indicative of the industry and sobriety of the people. We have a large number of subscribers in that county and the natural consequence is that the liberty principles are steadily progressing, and their prevalence at the polls will soon tell upon the success of the other parties.

It appears that a project has been started in that County to break up the old party lines, and run a tariff and an anti tariff ticket. The candidates of the former party to be selected, if we rightly remember, equally from the Whigs and Democrats. A similar movement is anticipated in Genessee County. We shall see what the result | the House of Representatives upon Mr. Gid-

It seems to be generally conceded by all parties, that the only way in which a revenue sufficient for the wants of the country can be raised, is by the imposition of duties on imports. But it is questioned by many whether these duties can be laid in such a proportion as to replenish the treasury with a sum equal to our national expenses-being about 28 millions annually. If the duties on imports be low, the revenue will be small; if they be high, the imports will be few, and of course the duties paid will be small in amount .-Hence it is thought by many that a horizontal duty of 20 per cent. will bring more into the treasury than a higher or lower dety .-

The effect of high and low duties on the

price and consumption of different articles, of-

ten defeats all calculations, and can only be

learned by experience. The last Emancipa-

tor gives some facts on this subject worthy of

TARIFF CALCULATIONS.

attention. It is a maxim in political economy that a reduction of duties will produce an increase of consumption; but this is true only to a limited extent, and in regard to a few articles. Sir Robert Peel stated in the House of Commons, last March, that a reduction of the duty on Tobacco from 4s, to 3s, was followed for several years by a heavy reduction of revenue. -A reduction of one fourth of the duty was followed by a reduction of more than one fifth of the revenue. A reduction of 20 per cent on the price added less than 5 per cent. to the consumption. At the same rate the entire repeal of the duty would increase the consumption in England only one fifth, and our exports to that country would be augmented only 5,-251 hogsheads. Sir Robert showed that a reduction of the duties on wine, coffee, and su-

On the other hand, an increase of duty is almost invariably followed by a diminution of consumption, baffling all calculations upon a corresponding increase of revenue. In 1840, an addition of 5 per cent, was made to the Customs and Excise of England, which it was supposed would produce 5 per cent. additional revenue, equal to £1,895,595; whereas the revenue was actually augmented only £206,-715, or one half per cent. The result would doubtless be similar when tried on most articles in this country. The N. Y. Tribune, one of the oracles of the protective policy, says in an article, July 16,-"We may safely affirm that a duty of twenty per cent on woollen goods will yield more revenue than one of forty."

ger in England was followed by a considera-

ble reduction in the revenue.

That the Home Leaguers were apprehensive that a mere protective system would not, of itself, produce a sufficient revenue; is plain from the fact of their incorporating into the tariff bill a 20 per cent duty on tea and coffee This could not be for protection, as we have on tea or coffee growers to be benefitted by it. It is supposed is will produce two and a quarter millions annually. It is obvious that this, like most of our national legislation, will cause the North to pay by far the greater part of this amount, because only a small portion of the Southern people use tea and coffee while they are consumed daily in nearly every family in the free States.

The southern politicians seem to understand the workings of the tariff most admirably .-While an actual tax has thus been saddled on to the people, to be paid chiefly by the North as a tax, they have not been slow in claiming a bounty on Southern sugar and negroes .-The eagerness of the sugar planters for protection we have formerly noticed. In a late memorial they say:

"Efficient protection, so that 5 cents at least might be depended on for raw sugars, would enable the planter of Louisiana to increase the culture of the cane to the full annual demand of the country, (say about 250,000,000) which WOULD REQUIRE SIXTY THOUSAND MORE HANDS AT LEAST."-Memorial of Sugar Planters, 1842.

In 1830, Senator Johnson, of Louisiana, stated that the price of slaves is doubled by the duty on sugar-that a reduction of one cent a pound on sugar would take away half the profit, and diminish the value of slaves one half-that the profit on the capital chiefly goes back to Virginia and Maryland to buy more slaves-and that the present price of sugar (in 1850) at 51 cents is sustained by a duty of three cents per pound.

We will close these miscellaneous facts with four remarks.

1. It would be very difficult to frame a revenue bill which would suit all classes, or which would operate impartially & equitably upon all.

2. In whatever shape the revenue tax may be laid, the North will pay at least four fifths of it-for the North is a laborer, and therefore a consumer, while the South is an idler and a hankrupt.

S. While the North pays four fifths of the revenue into the treasury, the South manages to take more than one half out of it.

4. The only rational method by which the Government can obtain relief, is by pursuing the same course that individuals are obliged to adopt-contracting its expenses to its actual

Infernal .- We find the following going the ound of the papers. The perpetrators of this villainy will commit any crime which a human being, prompted by the spirit of hell, can possibly

The African Church in Broad street, New Haven, was wantonly set on fire to be destroyed on Monday evening, the vestibule or entrance was filled with shavings charged with turpentine which burnt so furiously that the inmates had to escape by the windows.

UTA motion has been made by Mr. Andrews, of Ohio, to rescind the vote of censure passed by dings. It has not vetbeen acted upon.

MANNERS OF THE SLAVOCRACY-CHARITY-INTELLIGENCE.

We are disposed to give the Southern slavebreeding community full credit for every good quality they exhibit, and for every good deed they do; but we contend that they have no valid title to be regarded as the exclusive or prime possessors of all the benevolence and generosity in the country. Their reputation for these qualities has arisen from their lavish expenditures on their persons and equipage of that of which they have robbed others, rather than from any large amounts judiciously expended to benefit the human race. Northerners are stigmatized by many Southerners as a picayune set, whose highest ambition is to pile up coppers. Now, let facts speak.

The receipts into the tressury of the American Foreign Baptist Mission for tour years ending May, 1841, were,

\$130,716.98 From the Free States 50,454,29 Slave "

Difference in favor of the free States,

The receipts into the treasury of the Amerian Baptist Bible Society, for last year, were, From the Free States. Slave States.

\$80,262, 60

Difference in favor of the free States \$6,997,34 New York alone gave almost as much as all

In the Presbyterian denomination the disparity s vastly greater. The general average of contributions to the American Board from the South is only a fificentle part of the whole.

The contributions to the Home Missionary Society for 1831, were,

\$700.00 From the Slave States, Free " 48,000,00 The contributions to the American Bible Soiety for twenty years were

From the Slave States, 44 Free 44

The Philanthropist says:

"A single item will show how the South com ares with the North, in its liberality to the cause "American and Foreign Missions." \$21,006 08, acknowledged in the April number of the Missionary Herald, only \$369 26 were received from the South! Of this, \$150 60 were received from Alexandria, (D. C.) and \$69 conibuted by six persons in Georgia, with New England names.

"In relation to the Bible cause, how is it? In the last annual report of the American Bible Society, is a statement, showing the number of copies of the scriptures sent to the several States. nd the moneys received from them respectively In examination we find that to the free States nave been sent during the year, 100,848 copies and from them have been received \$85.807; while to the slave states have been sent 25,484, one-fourth as many; and from them have been received, 18,859, about one-fifth as much, as from he free States. The single State of New York circulated more than twice as many copies, and contributed more than twice as much money, a he whole South. And the Young Men's Bible Society, of Cincinnati, contributed more than he seven States of South Carolina, Georgia Alabama, Louisiana, Missouri, Kentucky and Arkansas

Now, whether this amazing difference between the liberality of the free and the slave States be attributed to the extravagance, improvidence, and self-indulgence, or the absolute poverty of the latter, it matters not: on either supposition, slavery will at once be acknowledged to be the root of the evil. The next time a southern statesman ventures to expatiate on the blessed influence or clavery on the character of the individual and o ociety, we hope he will not forget these facts.

Having examined the liberality of the slavehollers in a few particulars, we shall briefly remark concerning their

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Here we apprehend there is as great a misaporehension respecting them, as there is in reference to their benevolence. Northerners are ap to imagine a slaveholder must of course be gen tee!, refined, and well educated: which is far from being true of them generally. Theodore Weld says on this subject:

"The notion so common at the north that the najority of the slaveholders are persons of education, is entirely erroneous. A very fac slaveholders in each of the slave States have been men of ripe education, to whom our national lit-erature is much indebted. A larger number may the cities and large villages, but a majority of the slaveholders are ignorant men, thousands of them notoriously so, mere boors unable to write their

"No one of the slave States has probably so nuch general education as Virginia. It is the oldest of them—has furnished one half of the presidents of the United States-has expended Union has done during the same time upon its for her most learned professors, and in fine, as far surpassed every other Slave State in her efforts to disseminate education among her citizens, and yet, the Governor of Virginia in his message to the legislature (Jan, 7, 1839) says, that of four thousand and fourteen adult nales in that state, who applied to the county clerks for marriage liceuses in the year 1837, fone thousand and forty-swen were unable to write their names.' The governor adds, 'These statements, it will be remembered, are confined write their names.' o one sex: the education of females it is to be eared, is in a condition of much greater neg-

"The Editor of the Virginia Times, published at Wheeling, in his paper of January 23, 1839, says-

fourth of the people of the state cannot write their names, and they have not of course, any

"Kentucky is the child of Virginia: her first setlers were some of the most distinguished citizens of the mother state; in the general diffusion of inlligence amongst her citizens Kentucky is prooably in advance of all the slave States excep Virginia and South Carolina; and yet Governo Clark, in his last message to the Kentucky Lo-gislature, (Dec. 5, 1838) makes the following declaration: 'From the computation of those most one third of the adult population of the state are nable to write their names.' "

Our readers are familiar with the statistics of Mr. Wise's district in Virginia, where in a white population of 25,127 persons of all ages, 3,445 over 20 years of age cannot read or write. The number of slaves in the District is 22,250. So that there are probably a large number of slaveholders among the ignoramuses in that District. This profound ignorance in our masters has been reneatedly noticed by the Northern press, and rather tends to bring 'the chivalry' into contempt. We find the following in our exchanges:

The number of white persons in Massachusetts over 20 years of age, who cannot read or write according to the late census, is 4448, out of population of 728.932; in Virginia, 58,707, ou of a population of 745,842 white persons of the age above named. The Old Dominion holds a larger number of unlettered white people than any State in the Union, and it is proper that sh

ted by official documents, that the Indians on the Western line of that State are far in advance of the State itself in premoting a system of com-mon schools for the education of their children. Of course Arkansas is far behind the other States in this respect. It is stated, however, that the school fund of the State is larger in proportion to its population than that of any other State.

The North American (Philadelphia) suggests a public subscription to establish a newspaper in Mr. Wise's District, Virginia, where there is none t present, while not more than two-thirds of th hite inhabitants can read or write. This good idea; chalk us down a dollar.—Tribuno

newspaper will follow of itself.-Emuncipator.

Schoolmasters Abroad .- The Richmond Star gives the following as the copy of a sign in that city: "New peez and nise purtaters by the quart or two sens with for sale in this cellar-kuin in."

COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

It seems that the bill of Mr. Arnold of Tennessee, for reducing the pay of members of Congress was entirely prospective in its operation, and was not to take effect until-the next session. This will account for the tayor it received. Many members, not expecting a re-election, found they could evince their zeal for retrenchment and reform, without any personal sacrifice, by voting to cut down the pay of their successors in office. On the propriety of this reduction, people honestly differ in opinion. In order to arrive at a just conclusion, we must proceed on some general principles. Let it be remembered, that the members are pa'd out of the public treasurythat no funds ought to be taken from it except to defray the necessary expenses of the govern ment--and taking funds thence for any other purpose is a robbery of the people who contrib-\$70,000 ute them. When the people employ agents to 300,000 transact their ousiness, they should give then such compensation as will support them and their families respectably and honorably. To that they are entitled, and to no more. The compensation ought not to be so large that it wills be sought for merely as a means of accumulating wealth; nor ought a public servant to be so scrimped in his allowance, as to be under the fear of perpetual embarrassment because he can-

> any reasons why the compensation of a member of Congress ought greatly to exceed that of a member of the State Legislature. Under this view of the case, it appears to us that five dollars per day would be a sum sufficient to meet all necessary demands made upon the resources of a member of Congress. Can member claim any t ing beyond this? Will he say that eight dollars would be much more convenient than five, and that it might all be spenprofitably? Undoubtedly it might; but while he pends eight dollars in one day, it akes eight hard day's work of his constituents to earn the sum he daily expends. It is robbery to compel

not meet his necessary expenses. The compen-

sation of the members of the State Legislatures

is generally from one and a half to three dollars

a day. None contend that the latter sum is not

a sufficient remuneration. We are not aware of

In addition to the daily allowance of the memers, some of the expenses are defrayed by Congress. The most ample provision is made every ession for supplies of stationary of every kind including even a sufficient allowance of pen knives; and a year or two since in addition to this the House paid the sum of \$315 for mendng pens for the members.

them to laborious toil to procure him the means

The travelling expenses of the members are provided for by law at the rate of eight dollars or every twenty miles travel, in going to and .eurning from Washington. This allowance was established many years since, and however well proportioned it might have been in those times of slow and tedious travelling, it is now altogether disproportionate to the expenses of the members, or the ime consumed on their journies. The N. Y. Courier says the average expens s of a genleman who travels in the best style by packet coats or by steam conveyance does not usually exceed five dollars per hundred miles; whereas Congress allows its members forty dollars for travelling that distance. Members not unirequently travel by railroads and steamboats from two to three hundred miles in twenty four hours. nd receive therefor from the public treatury eighty or one hundred and twenty dollars. When ssions of Congress are short, the milenge of those members who live at a distance often exeeds the amount of their daily allowance. Look at the case practically among us. Suppose nember of Congress to be elected from Marshall. He can go through to Detroit on the railroad, 110 miles, in a day, with the utmost ease; and for his day's ride he receives at Washington fortyfour dollars. This sum we pay him; and it is too much. The laboring men of Michigan have ust reason of complaint that they should be compelled to pay so much out of their hard earnings or so small an amount of service. According o the principle we have laid down, a large porion of this mileage is sheer robbery of the prolucing classess. It is expending the public treaure unnecessarily, where no benefit is received

Another method by which exorbitant amounts are drawn from the public treasury, is by means of the long established custom of paying to the residing officers of the two Houses of Congress double compensation. The President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House receive for heir services each sixteen dollars per day. We are informed that it is customary to bestow doube wages on presiding officers in all legislative odies: but we know of no good reason for it .--It rather savors to us of aristocracy-of a disinction of rank, without a corresponding distincion in merit or services. Enough of the most nalented members could be found to fill those situations, if the pay were not increased; and here is no evidence that their ability or diligence s at at all augmented by their double compensa-Our conclusion is, that a reform in all these

articulars might be effected with advantage to he public, without cramping or embarrassing the public servants. An abolition of the double alowance of the Speaker of the House and of the President of the Senate-a reduction of more than one half in the travelling allowance of the members, and a diminution of their wages from

Education in Arkansas .- The Batesville (Ark- reform, well worthy of adoption, but one that we ansas) News states the curious fact, authent ca- shall not soon behold. Do you ask why? Because all the leading politicians of both parties ere interested in keeping up the old customs,-The present members of Congress will not re duce the emoluments of office while the people say nothing about it; and those who are expecting to step into their places, both whigs and dem ocrats, are interested in having the perquisite of office as large as possible. These control the press, and it says nothing, or perhaps is ready to sneer at all propositions for reform in this respec

It is unsafe for the people to depend on politi-What's the use of a newspaper? Send them clans or office-holders to originate reforms,—some schoolmasters to go from one old field. They have an interest directly antagonist to that hovel to another, and teach them to read. The lof the laboring people. The latter are results. of the laboring people. The latter carn money. and the former consume it, and it is for their interest to consume as much as they can lay hands on. They people must originate their own plans of retrenchment. They must ask themseives, who pays all these expenses? Who pays our M. C.'s from 40 to 100 dollars per day for travelling? Were the farmers and laboring men of this State to be assembled to decide on the ompensation of members, they could not be induced to continue all the present rates, even by a year's persuasion. And yet they will continue to pay those rates, probably for another generation, by mere sufferance, without grumbling, merely because their interests are intrusted to the safe-keeping of men who live chiefly on the products of other mens' labor.

Barbarism in Illinois .- The Western Citizen has copied our account of Agnes, the Baptist fugitive, and adds:

"She passed through the State of Illinois on her way to freedom. The Grand Jury of La £1100, regard being had to the manner in Salle County attempted to indict some of the citizens of that county for giving food to that poor and dependent aged woman. They failed through an iniquitous portion of our iniquitous slave code e admitted against white persons.

et down in the Geographies. No, we will take hat back: the Grand Jury are worse than savages: for when were they ever known to molest one of their own number for supplying an aged, starving stranger with food?

ITAn Anti-Slavery Convention has been noified to meet at Delevan, Wiskonsin Territory. Success to the cause. This is another evidence it s "going down."

WHIG TESTIMONY.

The Northern Indianian of April 22, a whig paper, has an article on the causes of the present hard times and the remedy. The causes are thus numerated:

The wild spirit of speculation, begotten by the ad policy of a ruinous administration; the exravagant expenditures of the General Govern nent; the excessive importations of foreign goods; the virtual prohibited exportations of free he surplus products of a northern free soil; the onaruptey of Slave States owing the free over woo han tred and fifty million dollars; these are in our honest opinion, the true, the only, and the ole causes of our past and present commercial

The remedies proposed are individual industry. to more Florida wars or slave hunts, living withon our means, a discriminating tariff, and the ab olition of slavery. This last item is spoken of as

5 h. Let Slavery be abolished. For slavery ngenders extravagance, profligacy and dissipa n. idleness, vice, arrogance, tyranuy, poverty ou deny it? Look to the south and deny the riminal and shameful amalgamation. vidence of your own senses if you can. bolition of slavery in America, will do what i has done in other places--sweep away this flood of vices, and plant in their stead economy, in fustry, wealth, bene olence, and all the virtues which cluster around man and exalt him in the scale of being. Besides, abolishment of slavery would enlarge our home market. The three mil-tims now half-starved, and half-clothed, if liberted and admitted to the rights and privileges of uman beings would want, buy and pay for, the nveniences of life: such as flour, po ef, butter, cheese, apples, potatoes, hats, caps, boots, shoes, socks, stockings, coats, pants, shirts, &c. &c. ad finem. These things are the roductions of domestic industry; but at present uite limited, because of no adequate market.— To be sure, the north has supplied the south with these things heretofore, (and is crippled by bad debts in consequence of it,) but while the masters have rolled in luxury and had the best of every thing, the slave has received but a mere tance, and that of the very coarsest and cheapest quality. Abolish slavery and it will be other-wise. The black man will be stimulated by healthy motives of industry and economy to pay or the necessaries and justifiable luxures of life, which northern farmers, mechanics, and merch nts are anxious to supply.

Will the Whigs of our State coincide with hese views, and pronounce them sound doctrine? Or will they repudiate them lest they interfere with the prospects of Henry Clay?

National Economy .-- In one of his speeches, Mr. Clay says:

"I am told that the stationary furnished during the 25th Congress averages more than \$100 per head to each member. Can any man believe that any such amount as this can be necessary?-Is it not an instance of profligate waste and pro-

This amount gives the round little sum of \$29,200 for Stationary for each Congress.

How the slaveholders do .- Our last exchanges ring the following items of information concerning the affairs of our masters. What a delightful state of society!

On the 27th ult., in an affray near Carthage, Mississippi, between James Cottingham and John Wilborn, the latter was shot by the former, and so horribly wounded that there was no hope of his recovery. On the second instant, there was his recovery. On the second instant, there was an affray at Carthage between A. C. Sharky and George Goff, in which the latter was shot. and. t was thought, mortally wounded. Sharky deivered himself up to the authorities, but changed nis mind and escaped.

Social diversions of Slavsholders .- A personal rencontre took place a: Demopolis, Ala, on the 7th inst, between James A. Lane, Esq. and Col. A. S. Waugh, the artist, in which the for ner was severely wounded by a pistol shot. which passed through his arm, and entered his body in the direction of his lungs, where the ball remained. It appears that several shots were exchanged, and the life of Col. Waugh was miraculously preser ed by the ball of his adversary striking the guard of his pistol.—Morning Post

Jackson County, Virginia, is in a state of open rebellion Last Monday [Court day] the people paraded the streets with gun, clubs, &c., an threatened to ride upon a rail any man who bid or p operty under two thirds of its value. Property was offered, but there were no bidders.

Another Atoful Murder. - The Columbia, (S. C.) Chronicle, of July 27, informs us of the horeight to five dollars per day, would be a practical rid murder of David McCaskill, late an overseer female virtue. He was introduced to the con-

in the employment of Col. Richard Singleton, of brown into the river. Suspicion rested upon he Colonel's negroes.

bad sign," says the doctor. Bad enough, in all

A Mobile paper mentions that at an assignee's

sale, paper of "Hamilton & Cole," to the amount of \$40,060, was sold for five dollars. "This is

General Entelligence.

RADICAL .- Mr. R. R. Davis, a Democratic Representative from New York, thus announced his sentiments in Congress, in a speech on the revenue, July 8.

"For myself, I am not a free trade loco foco, but, was I clothed with power to do it, and in a country whose state of affairs and public sentiment were prepared for it, I would establish three things as immutable as the laws of the Medes and Persians, and they are, that all indirect taxation should be abolished, and all the burdens of the government be taken from the labor and people, and be placed directly on the property of the country as far as practicable; all paper money should be excluded; and the credit system should be purified and ren-ovated by the abolition of every thing like suits for debt, making them debts of honesty and honor." Mr Davis declares that he does not think the country is prepared to adopt these principles at present, but that ultimately they will prevail.

Buildings of cast iron are daily increasing at a prodigions rate in England, and it appears that houses are about to be constructed of this material. A three story house containing ten or twelve rooms, will not cost more than description may be taken to pieces, and transported from one place to another, at an expense of not more than £25. It is said that They must be a set of barbarous or savage hu- a large number of cast iron houses ar: about nan beings in La Salle County, and should be so to be manufactured in Belgium and England for the citizens of Hamburgh, whose habitations have been burnt.

The Russian empire at the present day, equals more than three times the territory of the Roman empire in its greatest prosperity. It embraces one half of Europe, and one third of Asia, or about six million square miles; inhabited by at least forty different nations, speaking as many different languages.

Captain Stockton has had constructed a wrought iron cannon, that will throw a ball weighing one hundred and twelve pounds. It was tested on Wednesday at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. The largest charge used was fifty-five pounds.

A good joke .- The Millerites are prophesying that the end of the world is to be in April, 1848, and yet, at the same time in this month of August, 1842, they are taking subscriptions for a newspaper, for one year in advance. Not bad that.

MENTAL ALIENATION .- Mental alienation, ccording to the best authorities, appears to occur more frequently in Great Britain than in any other country except Norway, the pro-portion in England being one insane person to every 783 nhabitants, and Scotland one in 573, while in Norway the ratio is one maniac in 551 of the population. Mania seems to increase as man recedes from the warm or southern countries bordering the Mediterranean and approaches the colder regions of the north .-In Italy the scale descends so low as to give not more than one insane person in every 5,-785 inhabitants.—N. Y. Tribune.

The Farmers of Washtenaw county have ormed an association for the transportation of their own produce to the New York market. The cost for flour will be \$1,25 barrel, and wheat in barrels, the same. They have an agent in New York who will on the arrival of the flour, pay the transportation and inspection for a commission of 23 per cent, the agent is also to make a remittance in city drafts.— Detroit Adv.

The Thames Tunnel has cost two millions of dollars. It is 1200 feet long, and is built in the most durable manner, so that it will last for ages, unless an earthquake should interfere with it. It saves three miles travel through crowded thoroughfares. With the experience acquired in building this tunnel, it is supposed a second could be built for one half of the money. Waterloo bridge and London bridge, over the Thames, bridges) cost five million dollars each.

GLASS WAISTCOATS .- The very ingenious discovery of working glass into a substance resembling the richest silk, is now being brought into very general operation, and in various ways, such as gentleman's waistcoats and stocks, ladies' dresses and many other articles of decoration, in the most splendid patterns. It is superior even to silk in flexibility and softness, and the durability of it, a point, however, of no consideration with the haut ton among whomat present it exclusively is, is as a matter of course, vastly superior. In process of time, when the manufacture has arrived at a more perfect state, and all its defects are remedied, and all its wastings discovered, in all probability, it will come within the reach of most classes of society, but at present its cost is its only drawback. The magnificence of its appearance is quite remarkable, and when used in any quantity, such as window curtains, &c., it should be seen before a just appreciation of its richness and elegance can be obtained .- London paper.

American Board .- The next annual meeting of the American Board of Foreign Missions will be held at Norwich, Ct., on Tuesday, the 15th day of September next. The receipts of the Board's Treasury for the first eleven months of the year, or to July 1st, have reached the sum of \$300,000!-N. Y. Observer.

New remedy for Hydrophobia .- Dr. Heber, member of the Royal Academy of medi-cine, Paris, lately communicated to his society that in Greece it is a practice to observe the tengues of those persons who have been bitten by dogs, because at the end of eight or nine days there appears on each side of the tongue, and near the upper part, pustules, calcd lysses by the Greeks. These pustules contain the whole rabid matter, and immediately they are cut out and the wound causterized, which prevents hydrophobia.

Gen. Duff Green lately attended an anticorn law conference in London, at which he expatiated on the happy condition of our manufacturing villages compared with those of England; and talked about the virtuous and intelligent girls in the factories. At home, he used to condemn these factories as fatal to ference by the noted abolitionist, George Thompson, and yet he used to be the most furious assailant of abolitionism in the country .- Det. Adv.

A difference in Trade .- In 1839, the exports from Great Britain to the United States amounted to \$85,000,000. In 1840, they were only \$35,000,000 being a difference of \$52,000,000 in one year .- Phil. Inquirer.

The Senate now consists of 29 whigs, 20 loco focos, and Mr. Rives; but several of the whigs are perverse on the tariff and land dis-We co not see how the next Sentribution. ate can be turned rgainst us .- N. Y. Tri-

been brought at the present term of the court been the quotas of common pleas in the city of St. Louis, being an increase of fifty per cent, since the last term. The Missouri Republican says this is "the way the gold flows up the Mississippi."

Silk Business .- In 1840 Pennsylvania paid \$101,86 in the form of bounties on silk grown in the State last year. In 1841, the increased production of silk by her citizens was such that the bounties amounted to \$4,418,55. In Delaware county one person cleared upwards Repp, of Economy, raised nearly 400 pounds, and drew \$1700 from the State Treasury for

In Tennessee the business is making rapid strides. At the last session of the Legisla-ture of that State, a bounty law passed allowing a dollar and a half per pound on silk raised and reeled in that state, by the same nerson. Great crops were produced last season. The Rev. Frederick A. Ross, of Hawkinks county, made last season 200 of reeled silk, which sold promptly for five collars per pound. A number of persons have commenced the business this season, and a great product is

Whitmarsh's great establishment at Northampton, Mass., is in successful progress.— He had 18 hands employed in setting out mulberries a fortnight ago, and has received orders for five millions of trees!

Bathing .- In the baths at Rome, there were accommodations for 235,362 persons to bathe in warm water at the same time, and a quantity of water was kept constantly heated from day break till dusk. We can never, suys the Boston Post, hope to see baths on the magnificent scale, unless some plan be hit upon for heating Boston harbor to the boiling

Mr. Norvell has brought a libel suit against the editor, publishers and printers of the Free Press, for some recent articles in that paper. Able counsel have been retained on both sides. In the present state of public opinion, in regard to the enforcement of the laws, libel suits are generally very inadequate remedies. - Det.

It has been ascertained that a person in plowing an acre of land, on a common furrow, walks over eight miles.

What it cost .- The expenses of the recent extra session of the Penns Ivania Legislature are estimated at about \$200,000.

Emigration is certainly taking a new direction. Fifty German families have gone into Virginia, and more are to follow. They buy land at 23 cents an acre. This is better than

Capt. Wilkes, of the Exploring Expedition, has brought home, among other valuable things, 2000 charts, 1000 maps, 21.000 specimens of plants, 4000 specimens of fishes, 50,-000 of shells, 2000 landscapes, 2800 specimen of reptiles, 4000 specimens of marine plants, 1500 drawings of South Sea Islands, 26 large boxes of journals &c.

According to all accounts, the morals of New York city are in a more deplorable condition than its business affairs—and daily growing worse.—
Fithy, hecraious papers are constantly hawked about the streets, day and evening; and a Brothel Directory is sold in the same manner. And, what is worse, the former are regularly on file at some of the so called respectable hotels. If something effectual is not done to stop the circulation of these vile publications, it will not be long before defeat. New York will be as wicked and corrupt as ever

Mr. Sprigg, of Kentucky, a member of the present Congress, is somewhat addicted to intemperance, and may be seen frequently in Pennsyl vania Avenue, so entirely disguised as to appear very little as a Congressmen should. He was elected by a union of a portion of the whigs with the loco focos. During the electioneering can-vass, he made a speech in the city of Louisville, which is in his district, after the following man-

"Fellow-citizens-I shall certainly be elected. You see I am a whig, for I've been to college, and studied law—so the whigs will vote for me; and I shall get the loco focos, for I get drunk, and stay in the bar-rooms. So I shall certainly be elected and no mistake."—Troy Whig.

A runaway Slave .- On Friday or Saturday of week before last, three slaves arrived at Boston on the Worcester Railroad. They had deserted from their master, who belonged in Georgia, but s kept track of them, and was waiting at the depot when they arrived. Two of them were secured, and while the irons were being fixed upon them, a powe ful man prostrated his master by a blow, and rushed through the crowd of spectators.— He was secreted in Salem during the Sabbath, and on Monday came to this town, where he was secreted until the latter part of the week, the master of an eastern coaster having declined to of the whole question—that there will be no ta-take him on board, he was finally taken to Portsmouth and put on board the steambos for St. John.—Newburyport Herald. mboat Huntres

Silk in Olio - "Mr. John W. Gill, of Mount Pleasant, Hamilton County," says an Ohio pa-per, "manufactured during last year \$9,000 worth of silk goods. His clear profit on the cap-ital invested was ten per cent."

Just Rebuke .- The Washingtonian Societies that had appended the name of Marshall, are dropping the same since his disgraceful duel.

We understand that five dark colored gentle man from the South and South-West, passed over the river yesterday, with a view of taking up their abode on the other side, preferring monarchy to republicanism, strange as it may seem. Two of them are said to have belonged to a gambler who won them coming up the Mississipp They had changed hands in the same way seve same way seve ral times, so many times, that at last they scarce ly knew to whom they belonged.—Times.

Watson, the manufacturer of steam biscuit, in Front above Arch street, whose establishment was destroyed by fire last winter, has already re-built his bakery on a more extended and com-plete plan. The building is five stories high, abuilt his basely on plete plan. The building is five stories uight, bout eighty feet long, and contains twelve ovens, heated by steam. The building is admirably fitted for the purpose, and when all the ovens are in full blast, one hundred barrels of flour can be in full blast, one hundred barrels of flour can be in full blast, one hundred barrels of flour can be in the bard every twelve hours! converted into bread every twelve hours! The flour is kneaded, cut, stamped and placed in the oven, and in less then fitteen minutes the raw flour is converted into most excellent bread. Sea bis-cuit is the principal article made at this estab-halment, but the enterprise and the high reputation of the manufacturer produces the greatest

Joreign News.

TEXAS vs. MEXICO.

By the mail last night from New Orleans we have the decisive information that after the harvest Texas intends to try her fortunes in Mexico. The supposed wealth of the Mexican capital, and the love of gold and glory seem to stimulate Texan ambition so as to make the passion for conquest irresistible. But there must be some hard fighting before the city of Mexico is reached, if not with men, with the elements, and the localities of the intermediate country.

In the mean time, the South and South THE TIMES.—Seven hundred suits have East are contributing pretty liberally in men and money. The following, it is said, have

	*
	Emigrants
	1000
14,000	500
4,000	100
6,000	925
9,000	85
885	
	6,000 9,000

And many other places in proportion, too numerous to mention These men who thus "emigrate," must ex-

of \$200 by a single crop of worms. Miss patriate themselves. Santa Anna has publicly stated that he shall consider them all as Texians, and if they are taken, deal with them acbounty, a sum which must have more than cordingly. We hope, then, if thus taken, they will not whine for the protection of the United States .- N. Y. Express.

The last arrival from England brings nothing of importance. The operatives in some places were maddened almost to desperation by starva-

General Sale has not been able to follow up his victory over Akbar Khan owing to the defiiency of supplies in his army. Akbar demands 10,000 rapees for the remains of Elphinstone.

Akhar also claims that Dost Mahamed he sent back, and that the British evacuate the country, leaving an agent at Cabool in exchange for the English captives.

The Khyber Pass was being re-occupied by the natives, and the whole road to Cabool stockaded and defended so as to render it unpassable for a British army. On the whole, the news from India is gloomy

enough for the British. Instructions had been given on the 14th of May to withdraw the British troops serving west of the Indus within the British provinces.

CONGRESSIONAL.

the report of the committee of thirteen on the veto message. Mr. Ingersoll, of Pa., presented a minority report, and Mr. Gilmer, of Va. an individual report. The last two concluded with no special recommendation of action to the House.

The first report, signed by ten Whigs, reviews the course of the President in reference to the ve toes at length, and concludes with proposing a joint resolution of the two houses, recommending an amendment of the Constitution by the action of the Legislatures of the several States so as to require but a majority to pass a bill after its return by the President. This amendment can become a part of the Constitution, only when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the States-a result not likely to take place soon.

Aug. 17, the bill returned by the President was aken up, and the previous question having been called, the result was yeas 91-nays 87-so the tariff bill was not passed, two-thirds not voting in the affirmative.

Mr. McKennan, of Pa., proposed a resolution that the committee on Ways and Means be instructed to report a bill similar to that just vetoed by the President, but with the distribution clause, and the tax on tea and coffee struck out. The resolution was not taken up-aves 122, pays 72, two thirds being necessary to suspend the rules. Adams, Botts, Arnold, and some twenty other ultra whigs voted against it, and thus secured its

August 18, Mr. Adam's report on the veto was adopted, ayes 100, nays 80. The vote on then taken and lost-ayes 98-noes 90-two thirds not voting therefor.

Mr. Fillmore, from the committee of Ways and Means, offered a resolution, instruction them immediately to bring in the tariff bill just vetoed, with the land section and the 20 per cent du ty on tea and coffee stricken out. He moved the yeas and nays, and asked the previous ques-

tion. The following is the

VOT	E BY	SECTIONS.	
	For	resolution.	Against.
New England	Etates,*	24	7
Middle	do	40	18
Southern,	do	1	42
South-western,	do	3	20
Western,	do	17	26
		95	112

*Adams was the only whig member from New

England who voted against the resolution. The letter writers say that this vote is decisive would probably adjourn on the 22d just

COMMERCIAL.

Price of Wheat in Ann Arbot 621 cents per ushel. Flour do. \$3,75 per barrel.

NEW YORK MARKET-Aug. 20.

Our flour market for two or three days past rallied a little from its lowest point, and Genessee b, ands were h-ld pretty firmly yesterday at \$5,27½, with some moderate sales. Ohio and Michigan, \$5,18¾ to \$5,25, but to-day we are all aback, and no sales of consequence can be made; in fact, parcels are offering at a decline of of 121 cents without finding buyers.

It appears. that the farmers West mean to have a price for their wheat. At Chicago, says the captain of the Clinton, some few lots had been bought at 70a72 cts. there had arrived on the Prairie outside the city, 187 Prairie schooners, drawn by three yoke of oxen each, which made a most imposing sight. Sixty-four cts. had been offered for their loads, but they were holding

back for higher prices-At Michigan City and St. Joseph, the farmer had been offered 46 cents for their wheat, but none was obtained. The answer invariably given by the farmers was that they did not grow wheat to be sold at that price. In many cases they had returned home with their loads. - Det.

Lard oil, vs. sperm.—At a large auction sale rump. Whoever will return said oxen, or give of groceries yesterday by Wright and Graff, several casks of Winter Strained Sperm Oil, of the liberally rewarded. Lodi, Avg. 17th, 1842. very best quality were bid in at 371 cts per gal-

lon-Lee's No. 1. Ler'l sells at 50 cts and as righter and longer then Sperm, o course the latter must give in. Our Nantucket friends may spout and blubber as much as they please, but we assure them the day for Sperm Oil and candles, west of the Mountains at least, has gone by. Any sane man might as soon send warming pans to Jamaica.as Sperm Oil and Candles to the West in expectation of a profit. -[Con.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY MEETING. At a meeting of the friends of Liberty in Liv ngston County, at Howell, on Friday, the 19th day of August, inst., the following gent lemen were appointed delegates to represent the county in a Senatorial Convention to be holden at Ann Ann Arbor on the 31st of August inst.

Green O.k .- Isaac Smith, James Barber, J. B. Farnsworth, Jonathan Burnett, Jason Clark, Andrew Clark, Asahel Hubbard, Chandler Carter, Garet Houghtalin, Hannibal Lee. Hamburgh .- Munson Wheeler, James Bur-

Putnam .- Daniel Cook, William Noble, Wil-

ism Colon. Tuscola .- Noah Ramadell, Alva Preston. Marion .- E. F. Gay, Samuel Hubbard. Occola .- Thomas Pinkney, Guy Earl, Phileson Jesup.

Howell .- George T. Sage, Jonathan Austin, N. G. Chase. Genoa .- Richard Sutton.

The meeting then adjourned to meet on the 5th day of September next at the school house near J. J. Bennetts in the town of Hamburgh, at one o'clock, P. M., to make out a representative

and county ticket. J. BURNENT, Ch'n. JOHN R. NEELY, Sec'y.

Howell, August 19th, 1842. INGHAM AND EATON COUNTY CON-VENTION.

The friends of liberty and human rights in the counties of Ingham and Eaton, will hold a Convention at the house of Johnson Montgomery, near the village of Eaton Rapids, on the firs Wednesday of September next, at 12 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of making a suitable nomination for the office of representative in place of the Hon. John M. French, whose term of office will expire on the first of January next; also such other business as may come before the Conven-

Friends of liberty and equal rights! Though our numbers are few, yet be assured that superiority of discipline, valor and the justice of our cause are more certain pledges of victory than countless undisciplined hosts. Remember that the Spartan band at Thermopyies, though about one to seven thousand, by valor, pariotism, and a devoted love of liberty, saved Greece from two millions of invaders. Liberty was the watchword which transformed the Roman soldiery from undisciplined barbarians into those invincible legions that gave laws to earth's remotest bounds. Let us come to the Convention, then, and cordially unite our hearts and hands in the glorious cause of liberty, and with a determination to do all in our power. Not only by moral sussion, but by political action, to erase this foul stain from our national escutcheon. And let us renember that our standard of liberty is ever to be unfurled in the political field for the accomplishment of our object, and for the defence of our cause and our country, and when thus unfurled, never to be surrendered but with that vital spark which animates the American bosom, to all that noble daring of which liberty is the appropriate motto. Let every friend of liberty and humanity be present.

By order of the District Corresponding Committee.

Leslie, August, 17, 1842.

WEAVING

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

FLOWERED COVERLETS,

of the latest fashions, and most splendid kinds, ever 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 Sraits Lake Post Office, Oakland county, Michigan.— For further information, write to the Post Mas-

ter at Straits Lake WILLIAM BEATY. June 6, 1842.

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

Ann Arbor, and also at Grass Lake.

The ninth term of this Insultation will commence on Monday, August 26, and continue II weeks. While this school is equally open to all of both sexes, who wish to acquire a good education, particular attention will be given to those 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 of \$300.

Tuition.—From \$2.50 to \$3,50 for Reading,

Orthography, Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, Writing, Book-Keeping, by single entry, De clamation, and Composition. From \$4,50 to \$5.00 for Natural, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, Astronomy, Rhetoric, Logic, Chemistry, Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, Civil Engitry, Argebra, Geometry, Surveying, Civit Engineering, Book-Keeping, (double entry.) &c. &c. Extra Brances.—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 tearn. No deduction for absence will be used.

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 turther particulars inquire of the Principal

Ypsilanti, July 21, 1842. STRAYED OR STOLEN. From the subscriber on the 9th day of July ult., a large yoke of oxen; one a light brindel with white on his flanks; the other a dark brown or black, with white face, and some white on the 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, CROCK-ERY HARD-WARE, PAINTS. DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c.,

all of which being purchased at the present low Bangor Commet prices in New York—will be sold at prices to suit Bangor b'k of Bangor Commer'l

The public are invited to an examination of Brunswick 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 in-tends to keep on hand a large assortment of the

Frontier Books, Stationary, SCHOOL BOOKS,

and has already a large quantity of the Massa-chusetts School library, the best work of the kind ever published.

Arbor, July 30th, 1842. Please call at the University Book Store.

NEW GOODS.

H. LUND s 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 com-mence 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, Gresk, French, Hebrew, Chemistry, Astronomy, Algebra, Geometry, Book-Keeping, Moral and Intellectual Philoso-phy, \$4,00.

phy, \$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 pleas

ant and retired location has been procured. Board, including room and washing, may be Gratton had in good families at 1,25 to \$1,50, or rooms may be hired and students board themselves at Granite 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 Thom-as Hastings," has been recently introduced. We are happy to be able to inform our friends, hat 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 who

will commence his labors as teacher of Hebrew and French at the opening of the next term. as a teacher, together with his known character for promptness, energy, and industry as a schol-ar, we feel confident he will do much towards rendering the school what we wish it to be, a piace 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 BANKRUPTCY. District court of the United States, for the dis-trict of Michigan. In the matter of the peti-tion of Johr R. Wilcoxson of Ann Arbor, in the county of Washtenaw, and state of Michigan. to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts.

O'TICE is hereby given that John R. Will-coxson, of Ann Arbor, Washtenaw county, L V coxson, of Ann Arbor. Washrenaw county, Michigan, has filed his petition in this court to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debis, under the act of Congress, in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this court, appointing the 20th day of September next at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the district court room, in the city of Berrott in this listrict court room in the city of Detroit, in this district, as the time and place of hearing said petition. All persons interested may then and here appear and show cause, if any they have why the prayer of said petition should not be granted Dated, August 29, 1842. By order of the court C. TOWNSEND Sol'r for Pet'r.

NEW YORK WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Pearls, 100 lbs.

St. Domingo, lb.

Other kinds,

Pots,

Aug. 20, 1842.

\$5,50- to -

5,25 to -

	COTION,	Upland, lb.	51 to 9
1		New Orleans,	59 to 10
		Texas,	7 to 8
	Fish,	Dry Cod, 100 lbs.	\$2,50 to 2,69
	CHANGE SAN	Salmon, bbl.	\$14 to -
1		Mackerl No. 1 and	
ij	FRUIT,	Raisins, bunch, pr	
9		Figs, lb.	3½ to -
š	FLOUR,	Genesee;	\$5,25 to-
9		Ohio,	5,18 to -
	7 7 1 1 2 7	Michigan,	5,18 to 5,2
		Baltimore,	10 -
	GRAIN,	Wheat Northern bu	ish. 1,10 to 1.1
	Design of the last	do Southern	Service Sun-
1		Rye,	64 to 6
d	5 - 5 - 5 - 5	Oats,	30 to 3
		Corn, Northern,	61 to -
6		do Southern,	50 to -
1	Molasses,	Havanna, gal.	15 to I
		Porto Rico,	16 to 2
	D	New Orleans,	16 to -
	PROVISIONS	, Beef, mess bar.	\$7,00 to 7,7
		Prime,	3,00 to -
		Pork, mess,	7,50 to 8.5
i		do Prime,	5,25 to 6,0
	THE STATE OF	Lard, lb.,	6 to
)	The Williams	Smoked Hums, Butter,	4½ to
7	Contract of the	Cheese,	12 to 1
	SUGARS,	New Orleans, lb.	61 to
	Budans	St. Croix,	5 to 4
	ET 630V	Havanna, brown,	5 to (
	TWE ST	do white,	€ to 8
	SO PER	Loaf, white,	12 to 1
-	TEAS,	Young Hyson, lb.	
n		Imperial,	51 to 9
e	21 67 miles - 1 1 5 miles	an herrmile	21 000

Am. Sax. flc. lb.

Full blood Merino,

Native and & blood,

BANK NOTE TABLE. Middletown 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 consid-

MAINE.

Androscoggin

Augusta

Canal

Casco

Commercial

Ellsworth

Exchange

Frankfort

Freemen's

Kendukens

Machias

Mariners'

Medomac

Merchants

Mercantile

People's

Portland

St Croix

Ticonic

Waldo

York

Thomaston

Westbrook

Ashuclot

Claremont

Concord

Dover

Exeter

Farmers

Lancaster

Mechanics

Merrimac

Nashua

Manufacturers

N. H. Union.

Pemigewasset

Piscataqua

Portsmouth

Rochester

Strafford

Rockingham

Winnipisioge

Bennington.

Farmers

Bellows Falls

Poultney b'k of

Brattleboro b'k of

Burlington b'k of

do & Mechanics

Middlebury b'k of

Manchester

Newbury

Orleans Co

Orange Co

St. Albans

Vergennes

Windsor

American

Andover

Atlantic

Cohannet

Globe

Grand

Granite

Goucester

Greenfield

84 to 88 | Hampshire Manf'rs do

Hamilton.

61 to 71 Hamden

50 to 34 Haverhill

18 to 10 Highera

Asiatic

Rutland

Caledonia b'k of

VERMONT

Lebanon

Commercial

Connecticut River

Sagadahock

South Berwick

Vassalborough

do

do

do

do

Neguemkeag

Megunticoo

Lime Rock

Manufacturers'

do & Traders

Maine (Cumberl'd)

Franklin

Cumberland b'k of Eastern

Phonix bank of Hartford ered worthless. Quinnebaug Stamford Housatonic Stonington Agricult'l B'k. no sale. Ipswick do Thomes Lancaster Leicester Tolland company Lowell Union Lynn Mechanics Whaling Windham do Manufacturers and Mechanics 12 do Manufacturers do America b'k of Marblehead American Ex. Central (Vassalboro)do Market Marine Bank of the state Massachusetts of New York Mechanics New buryport do N. Bedford Chemical do S. Boston do Chy do Mercantile Commercial Merchants Boston do Clinton " N Bedford Delaware & Hud. ** do Salem " Newburyport do Dry Dock do Merrimac do Millbury Greenwich do Naum Keag do Lafayette do do New England do N. b'k of Boston Northhampton Ocean do Old Colony Oxford do Pasific do Merchants Ex. Pawtucket do National b'k People's Phænix Ch'rlst'n do N. York bank of N. Y. State Stock do Plymouth do do Powow River Security b'k. do Quinsigamond do North River do Quincy Stone do Phoenix do Rajlroad Seventh ward do Randolph Tenth ward 25 Salem Tradesmens § Shoe & Leather Union b'k of N. Y Washington dealers do Southbridge do S. b'k Bos'on do N. YORK STATE. 12 Shawmut Agricultural b'k Springfield Albany City NEW HAMPSHIRE. State Suffolk

do Allegany county 55 Taunton Traders' Albany b'k of Tremont Albion 5to10 Union b'k of Wey-America mouth & Bramtee do Attica Union, Boston Auburn Village ommerce do Waltham Wa'ertown Warren Boston Ballston Spa. Warren Danvers Binghamp on 25a30 do Washington Buffalo bank of Wareham Brockport b'k of Winnisimmet Brooklyn Winthrop Broome County Worcester, Wrenthdo Canal, Albany Wrentham " Lockport RHODE ISLAND. Cattaraugus co American bank Cattskill Arcade Cayuga county Bristel bank of do Cen. Cherry Valley do Blackstone canal do " NYb'k of Bristol Union Chautauque co.

Burrilville Agricult'l Chenango b'k ot Chemung canal & Manufacturers' do Centerville Clinton county Commercial, Troy do Citizens' Umon do " Albany 25 Commer. Bristol do " Buffalo " Rochester do Providence do Cranston " Oswego Comberland Corning b'k of do Eagle b'k, Bristol Dansville. " Providence Delaware do do Exchange Commercial no sale Dutchess county Exeter Erie county Fall River Union Essex county Montpelier b'k old do do b'k new do Ex. Rochester Franklin Freeman's Globe High street Hope do

do Kent do Lardholders do Farm. & Drov. Manufact urrs Mechanics " & Manufac. do Mer. Providence do Newport MASSACHUSETTS Mount Hope Farm. & Manufac. Adams bank Mount Vernon Agricultural Narragansett do Farm. Hudson National Fort Plain N. Eng. Commer. do " Pacific Prov. do do do do Newport N. America b'k of do Hamilton

Attleborough N. Kings on Newport Ex. N Providence Highland par Howard Trust and Barnstable do Bedford Commerc'l do do Pacific Banking Com. Beverly Blackstone Pascoag Hudson River 7 to 73 Boston Pawtuxet Ithaca bank of 8 to 111 Brighton do Phæmx Westerly do James Jefferson county Bristo l Co " Providence Bunker Hill do Providence Cambridge do Providence Co. Kingston Lansingburgh b'k of & do R. I. Aricultural Centra! Charles River Lewis county 125 Livingston county 10 Central do " Union Charlestown Chickopee " Bank of do Cit'ens Nantucket do Roger Williams do do Worcester Scituate do Smithfield Ex. " B'k & trust com ? City Boston

Long Tsland Lowville b'k of Columbian-Union Lyons bank of Commercial Boston do Traders, Newport do " Providence Madison county do Salem do do Concord do Union Manufacturers' Mech. & For's Danvers Village do Mechanics, Buff. do Dedham Warren Dorch. & Milton Mer & Far's. Warwick do Mer & Mechanics Washington Duxbury Weybosset Mer. Exchange Eagle Woonsocket falls do of Buffalo Essex N. Andover do Wakefield Mercantile of do CONNECTICUT. Exchange do Bridgeport Stranger do City b'k N. Haven do Middletown Foir Haven do Millers of N. Y. 2a10 Mohawk Fall River Connecticut do Mohawk Valley Conn. River Bank-Fitchburgh do Eng Company do East Haddam do Monroe, b'k of Framingham do Montgomery co. do do New York State Freemans xchange General Intere Fairfield company do

Far's & Mech.

Housatonic Rail

Road company

Hartford

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York Buffalo do St. Lawrence Oswego do Otsego county do Owego b nk of Phoenix do Pine Planes NEW YORK CITY. Steuben County Syracuse, bank of do do Tanners Tompkins County B'k of commerce do Tonawanda b'k of 40 Troy, bank of Butch, & Droy, par U S b'k Buffalo do Ulster county Union Utica Bank of Vernon bank of 50 Washington county I canal company par Waterford b'k of Waterville, B'k Fulton b'k of N.Y par Watervliet Wayne county Leather Manufac, par West'n N.Y b'k of So Manhattan com.

Manhattan com.

Mechanics Banking Whites.

Mechanics Banking do Yates county

Association do NEW JERSEY.

do NEW JERSEY. Mech. & Traders do der \$10

New Haven

" county

New London

Whitestown b'k of do do \$10 and upward par do Burlington county do Commer under S10 1 " \$10 & npw'd par k Cumberland of N.J. 1 do Farmers & Mechanics under \$10 do \$10 and upw'd 10 Fars & Mechan \$10 and upw'd par do Mechanics of Bur-85 lington Mechan. Newark par Mechan & Manufacb'k of Trenton 1 Morris co. bank " \$10 & upw'd par Newark banking do Atlantic, Brookiyn par & Insurance com. par \$5 and under N Hope & Del. 25aS0 Bridge com Orange b'k under 85 Princeton Peoples Salem bk'g com. State Camden State Elizabeth'tn par under \$5 State b'k at Morris do \$10 and upw'd per Stree, Newark do 27 State N Brunsw'k par

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S. W. FOSTER & CO.
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One of the undersigned has owned and used eight

four horses will thrash as much with this Power

as fice will with any other power with which we

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March 3d, 1842.

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shares, or for pay by the yard, on reasonable terms. They have employed experienced work men and feel confident that work will be well lone. They have been accounted to the confident that work will be well been accounted to the confident to the lone. They therefore respectfully ask a share of of HOME INDUSTRY. Wool may be left at

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Wholesale and Retail Druggist 139, Jefferson Avenue, sign of the Gilt Mortar, Detroit. DR. BANISTER'S CELEBRATED FE-VER AGUE PILLS.—Parely Vegetable, A safe, speedy, and sure remedy for fever and ague, dum ague, chill fever, and the bilious dis-

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These pills are designed for the affections of the fiver and other internal organs which attend the diseases of the new and missinatic portions of our

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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

A great number of certificates might be procu red in favor of this medicine, but the propriete-has thought fit not to insert them, in as much as he depends upon the merits of the same for its

The above pill is kept constantly on hand by the proprieter and can be had at wholesale and to tail at the store of Beckley & Co. Orders from d at the store of Beckey to e country promptly attended to. Ann Arbor, (lower town) May 29th 1842. L. BECKLEY

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE, AND GEN. TLEMANS' WORLD OF LITERATURE

AND FASHION. [The Casket and Gentlemon's United.] A new volume under the above title, of the well established and Fashonable Magazine. The hiladelphia Casket in conjunction with the Gen leman's Magazine, which has been every wher pronounced to be the most readable and popula of the day, will be opened on the first day of Jan mary, 1812, with an array of contributors secured by the union of talent, of tame, which no paried ical in the country can boast or pr. tend to ravel. The December number will however, be a specthe Pecember number will however, sea spectmen of the new volume. The volume will be
opened with a new and beautiful type, the finestwhile 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 evtensive improvements which will be made in its typoraphical appearance, and above all the tone of is literary department; by the brilliant array of contributors, whose articles have enriched the pa-ges of each number, will give it a character, sec-ond to no Magazine in the Union. The character I they continue to menufacture Honse Powers and Thursenson Machines, two and a half miles from the village of Ann Arbor, on the railroad. The Horse Power is a late invention by S. of the articles which shall appear in its pages will be equally removed from a sickly senti W. Foster, and is decidedly superior to any other ever offered to the public, as will appeariby the statements of those who have used them during the last year. It is light in weight and small in compose, being carried together with the Thresher, in a common waggen her and the property of passion is aimed at, nothing shall be er, in a common waggen her and the property of passion is aimed at, nothing shall be er, in a common waggen her and the property of passion is aimed at.

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 pa-ges, and the tales and sketches published in them tions below. New patterns have been made for have been widely copied and read, and the firm the cast Iron, and additional weight and strength and independent tone of the criticisms, upon the applied wherever it had appeared to be necessary from one year's use of the machine.

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 detrimenta to the utility of the machine.

The list of Contributors embraces the name of most of the principal writers in America, with a respectable number of English authors.

In addition, the distinguished services of a host of anonymous writers of no ordinary abilities have given worth and character to the pages of the Magazine. The series of well known nautically different from those made and sold by the subscribers. Such alterations being decidedly detrimenta to the utility of the machine.

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In addition, the distinguished services of a host of anonymous writers of no ordinary abilities have given worth and character to the pages of the Magazine. The series of well known nautically and 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 trom him in maintaining the popularity of the Magazine. Papers may be expected during the volume also from the author of the well known in the village of Ann Arbor which were believed by a respectable number of English authors.

In addition, the distinguished services of a host of anonymous writers of no ordinary abilities have given worth and character to the pages of the Magazine. For years. Address of National Convention (German)

Ann. Rep. of N. Y. Committee of Vigilance 25

Do. of Mass. A. S. Society 12 1-2

Dexter village; and one at Markin Willson's powerful and graceful pen to sustain and increase Detroit—both these gentlemen the reputation of the work. The valuable aid of the sale of them. the author of Leaves from a Lawyers Pert Folio 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.

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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 late of Fashions, Monthly, a feature, it is believed, that will neither be unwelcome nor unpopular. These tashion plates shall be drawn from original signs from Paris and London, and may always need by the state of the month in which the depended upon as the prevailing style in Phila-lelphia and Now York for the month in which hey are issued. These however, shall in no wise nterfere with the regular and choice engravings music which accompany each number of the 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 engra vings in the best style of art from interestin scenes shall still enrich the Magazine. The cho est pieces of music for the Piano and Guitar shall ecompany each number of the work.

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be delivered to resident subscribers by the first of the month. This is an important arrangement to distant subscribers, who become tired, importa-

nate and eventually discontinue many works, in consequence of the great delay by publishers.

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a woollen manufactory for manufacturing woollen cloth by power looms, two and a half miles west from Ann Arbor village, on the railroad, where hey wish to manufacture wool into cloth on Store.

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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 facesimile signature of

Comstatestes 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.

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 Comstochistes on it, or never try it. Remember this always.

RHEUMATISM, and positively cured, and all shricelled muscles and limbs are restored, in the old or young, by the Indian VEGETABLE ELIXIR AND NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT-

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LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS. A better and more nice and useful article never was made. All should wear them regularly.

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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. Octor O Chin nature, thus:]

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

DR. SPOHN'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH, for the certain prevention of 15 15 15 or any general sickness; keeping the stomach in most perfect order, the bowels regular, and a determination to

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CORNS .- The French Plaster is a sure cure. 001 hair any shade you wish, but will not color the skin.

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

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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. Bartholemew's



KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUCE will

eradicate all 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.

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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.

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HOL MANS

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It discusses all tumours-renders stiff joints imber by producing a healthy muscular action.
It assunges pains in Boils and Addresses. othing equals it in swelled and inflamed Breasts in Females, if applied in early stage, prevents appearation or matter forming, and gives in all cases immediate ease from pain. Certificates of

not could be given if necessary This remedy is offered to the Public with the ill assurance that it far excels the Opodeldoe's ad Liniments of the present day, for the above seases. A trial is only wanted, to give it the acided preference to every thing else. Many hyseians of eminence have used this ointment extols its merits.

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

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100 oz Salph. Quinine, superior French and

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10 oz. Acet. do 50 oz. Carpenter's Witherill's Extract of

1 bbl. Powdered Rhubarb, I Chest Rhubarb Root, 1 bbl. Powdered Julapa

50 lbs. Calomel,

8 casks Epsom Salts, 15 casks Fall and Winter strained Sperm Oil.

40 boxes Sperm Candles,

2000 dis. White Lead, dry and ground, 4 casks Linseed Oil, Dentists Instruments and Stock Gold, Silver

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ments. Produce will be taken at the usual priees, for work done at his shop. These who have
cash to pay for services of this kind, are particularly invited to call.
Ann Arbor, April 27, 1842.

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THIS pill has not only been used by my-self, but by a number of Physicians of gh standing, both in this and other States, to

By the frequent and repeated solicitations of my riends, I have consented to offer them to the ablic as a most efficacious remedy for all those illious disersees originating in a new coun-

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

TO CLOTHIERS. FIGHE subscriber is just in receipt of a fur-

THE subscriber is just in receipt of a further supply of Clothier's stock, consisting of MACHINE CARDS of truly description; CLOTHIER'S JACKS. AT TINETWARP, CARD CLEANSERS and PICKERS, SUBJECT REEDS. KETTLES, SCREWS. PARSON'S SHEARING MACHINE. EMERY, (Gery size,) TENTER HOOKS, PRESS PAPER, together with a w U selected as o mint. 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 lowthan 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 pices before going east or purchasing else-

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

ESTATE OF JACOB LAWTON DE CEASED.—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 even bonds according to law. All persons innent without delay, and all persons having clai against said estate are requested to present the

GEORGE E. LAWTON, DAVID T. M'COLLUM, Executors of the lust will and Testament of Dated, Ann Arbor, May 7, 1842.

TEMPERANCE HOTEL, BY

HOBERT & 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 reoms are pleasant, the Beds and Bedding all new, and the Table will be supplied with the choicest of the market, nd the proprietors assure those who will favor here with their custom, that all pains shall be ta-

en to make their stay with them agreesble.

FARE, very lose, and accommodation goo Carriages to convey passengers to and from the lotel free of expense.

Detroit, April 97 1842.

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH." THE Subscribers will pay pay two cents per pound in Goods or Paper for an quantity of good clean SWINGLE TOW, delivered at the Aun Arbor Paper Mill. JONES & ORMSBY.

Ann Arbor, April 27, 1842. DR. J. B. BARNES, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.—House and Office, a few-doors south of the Lafayette House, where he can be found night and day.

Ann Arbor April 20th, 1842.

RSTATE OF ELLEN WILMOT DECEA-undersigned has been appointed by the Hon. George Sedgwick, Judge of Probate in aud for the County of Washtenaw, administrator on the estate of Ellen Wilmot, late of Saline in said are requested to present them for adjustment, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to nake payment without delay.
ISRAEL WILLIAMS.

Ann Arbor, June 3J, 1842.

R WALKER respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has recently commenced business, in the tailor, ng line, one door east of Bower's dry goods store, where he is prepared to execute orders in the nextest and most fashionable style.

Garments will be made to order, in strict con-formity with the present prevailing fashion and aste of the day, and warranted to fit or no

harge. Ladies' Riding Habits made in the latest New York or Philadephia fashions. Friends, or Quakers' garments will be made

Cutting done at shortest natice.
All kinds of Military Uniform and undress coats and pantaloons, made agreeable to the present military or regimental order.

Ann Arbor, July 25th, 1842. n14-3m

LUMBER constantly on hand and for sale F. DENISON.

PARSON'S SHEARING MACHINES."

THEE. H. EATON & Co. 138, Jefferson avenue, arethe sole agents of these very celebrated machines.

12-8w

SATTINETT WARPS ON BEAMS. Theo. H. Earon & 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

NEW GOODS!!

CHEAP FOR CASH, A T the Store of the Subscriber, a new and splendid assortment of NEW GOODS at prices so cheap as to astonish the purchasers, con-DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY

BOOTS, SHOES, AND LADIES' SLIP PERS, SHAKER AND LEGHORN BONNETS, &C. &C. Muslin De Lane at two shillings per yard; end-

icoes at six cents per yard, and other goods at prices to correspond. To be convinced, just call and see the goods and prices.

4900 pounds good butter wanted: 99399 bush-

els 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 r 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 for Lustioners, in the best style, and at the shortest no-tice. Having good machinery, experienced work-men, and long practice in the business, they have the utmost confidence that they shall give com-

J. BECKLEY & CO. Ann Arbor, April, 25, 1842.

"Be tays of brinking te ine forgot." JACKSON TEMPERANCE HOUSE,

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

River Raisin INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution is located in the town of Raisin, near the north bank of the beautiful iver whose name it bears, one mile east of the firect road from Tecumseh to Adrian.

This eligible site has been selected for its quiet seclusion, the fertility and elevation of its oil, its pure and healthful atmosphere, and pleas-Rooms.—There are now on the premises suit-

ble rooms for the accommodation of forty stu-dents; which are designed to be occupied for pri-vate study and lodging. Other necessary build-ing are provided for recitations and boarding. EXPENSES.

Tuition per Term of eleven weeks, Board " with 4 hours work each week, Room Rent, 50 12,95

wo dellars will be made. Scholars are expected o provide themselves with what furniture they will need in their rooms, also, with lights, fuel, and washing-none will bereafter board them Bills to be settled in advance.

The school is open to all applicants of suitable age and moral character irrespective of complex-

The second term of this summer will com-nence Wednesday July 20th.

It is very desirable that all who design to at end the school, should be on the ground—have heir bills settled, and their rooms prepared, betheir this 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. Dixox, Pirncipal, Raisin, Lenawee Co. Mich.

Raisin, May 19th, 1842. 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

Also, a large lot of Yankee Notions, whole-de and retail. D. D. WATERMAN. Ann Arbor, May 11, 1842.

WOOL CARDING.

THE Subscribers are prepared to card Woo 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 Ana Arbor on the Huron.

S. W. FOSTER, & Co.

Scio, May 11th, 1842.

NEW GOODS!! P 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.

There will be an additional charge of one doler for those pursuing the higher branches as Philosuphy, Algebra, Geometry, Astronomy, &c. For Chemistry, Latin, or Greek an addition of