

THE TARIFF BILL

Has received the signature of the President, and is now the law, as it takes effect from its passage. We copy from the New York Tribune a synopsis of the bill, showing the rates of duty imposed on all the principal articles of importation:—

Table listing various goods and their duties. Includes items like Flannels and buxins, Carpeting Brussels, Oilcloth furniture, Cotton bagging, Vinegar, Beer in casks, Beer in bottles, Oil, fish, &c., Oil, olive, Oil, castor, Oil, linseed, Oil, rapeseed, Sugar, brown and clayed, Sugar, white clayed, Sugar, leaf, Sugar, lump and other refined, Sugar, candy, Sugar, syrup, Chocolate, Cheese, Tallow candles, Lard, Beef and pork, Bacon, Butter, Suet, refined, Oil of vitriol, Dry ochre, Ochre in oil, Red and white lead, Whiting, Litharge, Sugar of lead, Lead, pig, &c., Lead, pipes, Lead, old scrap, Cordage, untarred, Cordage, tarred, Twine, pack thread, &c., Corks, Copper rods and bolts, Copper nails and spikes, Wire, cap or bonnet, do. iron and steel now adv 14, do. do. do. above No. 14, Iron nails, Iron spikes, do. cables, chains and parts, do. anchors, do. do. do., do. blacksmith's hammers, &c., do. castings, vessels, &c., do. all other, do. round and braziers' rods 3-16, do. 8-16 diameter, do. nail or spike rods, do. sheep or hoop, do. band, &c., do. in pigs, do. old scrap, do. bar rolled, do. bar hammered, Hemp, Alum, Copperas, Wheat flour, Salt, Coal, What, Oats, Potatoes, Paper, folio and gr p't, do. foolscap, &c., do. printing cop't, &c., do. sheathing, &c., Paper, all other, Books, prior to 1775, do. other than English, do. Greek and Latin, bound, do. do. do. unbound, do. all other, bound, do. all other, unbound, Apoth's vials under 6 oza, do. do. 6 to 16 oza, Demijohns, Glass bottles to 1 quart, Glass bottles over 1 quart, Playing cards, Window glass not over 8 by 10 per 100, Window glass over 8 by 10, and not over 10 by 12, 100 square feet, Window glass over 10 by 12, Fish, dried or smoked, Fish, salmon, Fish, mackerel, Fish, all other, Shoes and slippers, silk, Shoes, punella, Shoes, leather, &c., Shoes, children, Boots and booties, Wool, over 8 cts, Woolen yarn, Merino shawls, Cloths and cassimeres, Other woollen manufactures, Clothes, ready made, Glass, cut, Glass, plain and other, Silk goods—Pongees and plain white, All other, Watches and diamonds, Gems, pearls, &c., Wines—Madera, Sherry, San Luis, and Canary, Champagne, Port, Burgundy and claret in bottles, do. in casks, Teneffs and claret in casks, White, not enumerated, of France, Austria, Prussia, Sardinia and Portugal, in casks, do. in bottles, Red, do., in casks, do. do. in bottles, White and red, of Spain, Germany, and the Mediterranean, not enumerated in casks, do. do. in bottles, Wines of Sicily—Madera and Marsala, Other wines of Sicily, All other wines, and other than those of France, Austria, Prussia, Sardinia and Portugal, in bottles, do. do. in casks

woods in sticks; whale and other fish oils of American fisheries; and all other articles the produce of said fisheries; animals imported for breeding; fish, fresh caught, imported for daily consumption; fruit, green or ripe, from the West Indies, in bulk; tea and coffee, when imported in American vessels from the place of their growth. 7. Adhesive felt for sheathing vessels, aloes, antimony, crude argol, asphaltum, lava rock, barrel metal, and chimneys of bell; brass in pigs or bars, and old brass; Brazil wood, crude bromine and flour of sulphur, bullion, burr stones, unwrought, cochineal, coins and gold and silver, copper imported in any shape for the use of the mint, copper in pigs or bars, and copper ore, old copper, cream of tartar, flints, ground flint, gold bullion, gold epulettes, grindstones, gum Arabic, gum Senegal, gum tragacanth, India rubber, oakum, lac dye, leeches, madder, mother of pearl, nickel, wax vomicia, palm leaf manufactured, palm oil, Peruvian bark, platina, ivory, plaster of Paris, rattans and reeds, saltpetre when crude, sarsaparilla, shellac, silver epulettes and wings, stones, stines called rotten. Section 10 enacts that on all unenumerated articles shall be imposed a duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem. Section 11. An additional 10 per cent shall be levied on all goods which shall be imported in vessels not of the United States—when no specific discrimination is made by the bill; and 10 per cent. additional on all goods, except those brought from beyond the Cape of Good Hope in foreign vessels—provided no treaty stipulations be infringed thereby. Section 12. All duties shall be paid in cash—or the goods will be sold after 60 days detention. Section 14 allows a drawback on foreign sugar refined in and exported from the United States, equal in amount to the duty paid on foreign sugar; of 6 cents per barrel on spirits distilled from molasses till 1843, when it shall be only 4, and annually reduced 1 cent. Section 15 enacts that no drawback shall be allowed to goods entitled to drawback, unless exported within three years after their import. Section 16 provides the mode of valuation of all goods paying ad valorem duties, enacting that all costs, charges and commissions except insurance, shall be added to the market value. Section 22 prohibits the importation of indecent prints and books. Section 23 establishes a ton at 20 hundred weight—at 112 lbs each. The other sections relate to matters of detail concerning the manner of making appraisements; the duties of collectors, &c., &c. The bill takes effect immediately.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

JANN ARBOR, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1842.

THE LIBERTY TICKET.

For President, JAMES G. BIRNEY, OF MICHIGAN. For Vice President, THOMAS MORRIS, OF OHIO. STATE LEGISLATURE. WASHINGTON COUNTY. For Representatives, ALVAH PRATT, of Pittsfield, THOMAS G. DAVIS, of Sylvan, DANIEL POMEROY, of Salem, PRINCE BENNETT, of Augusta, DARIUS S. WOOD, of Lodi, SAMUEL B. NOBLE, of Ann Arbor. For Senators, MUNNIS KENNY, of Walster, FRANCIS M. LANSING, of Lodi. LENAWEE COUNTY. For Representatives, THOMAS TABOR, of Adrian, STEPHEN ALLEN, of Madison, HENRICK WILLEY, of Blissfield, JOHN M. COE, of Rome. 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.

We have several communications on hand, which shall appear as soon as we can find room for them.

To-day we publish an abstract of the duties imposed by the new Tariff Act. Besides its present interest, it will be useful for future reference.

The Liberty party in Maine have made nominations in every county in the State. No State has done that before.

NOTICE.

The subscriber has a few anti-slavery books, for gratuitous distribution on demand at his office. They will be delivered on the written order of any member of the county corresponding committees, and are designed to loan, and thus circulate in every county in the State under the direction of the committees. Should more be needed, they will be furnished at moderate prices.

CHAS. H. STEWART. Detroit, Sept. 5, 1842.

LIBERTY SENATORIAL CONVENTION—FOURTH DISTRICT.

A Convention of the Liberty party of the Fourth Senatorial District will be held at Albion on Wednesday, September 25, to nominate two candidates for the State Senate.

- C. M. Bordwell, J. S. Fitch, S. B. Treadwell, E. Hussey, Thos. M'Gee, G. Fields, R. B. Rexford, N. Durfee, V. Meeker, G. G. Lay, John White, John White, D. N. Bushnell, E. N. Johnson

The Ohio Free Press, a bitter opponent of the Liberty organization, makes the following estimate, which shows his conscience and his modesty—first, in his estimate of the character of the Liberty men, and then in blaming them because they will not bow to his superior wisdom.

"The third party men have started their team, and a strong team it is—a real Connecticut—King, Morris, Lewis and Chase. In intelligence, in talents, and in moral worth, we doubt whether its equal can be found in either of the other parties, far as they are superior to it in numbers. To it it is a mystery, how such men can be induced to follow the ignis fatuus they are following. Their meeting at Columbus is said to have been attended by from five to eight hundred persons."—Emancipator.

MR. CLAY AND SLAVERY.

Under this title, on the first page, will be found an article from the N. Y. Tribune, setting the abolitionists right in reference to "their coarse, vile, unwarrantable, and slanderous statements" respecting this distinguished slaveholder. We have published some statements respecting Mr. Clay's connection with "the institution," but we suppose them to be neither vile nor slanderous, but true.—When convinced they are not, we will cheerfully retract them. Here we will take occasion to say that the Tribune does J. C. Fuller great wrong in representing him as a mean and contemptible spy. On his journey south, he called at Ashland to see Mr. Clay's improved cattle, and when satisfied respecting them, immediately left. Why this great sensitiveness? Americans visiting Europe think it no crime to ask questions of the workmen and operators every where, respecting their condition and employments; nor is it a crime. None will object to it, but those who fear the answers will be unfavorable to themselves.

The political friends of Mr. Clay may not be aware of it, but it is for their interest to say nothing whatever in reply to the observations of abolitionists or others respecting his slaveholding. All the defenses they can set up will but arrest public attention, and wake up discussion; and that discussion will infallibly result to his disadvantage. The best course they can take will be to say, as we are informed some of his friends do say, "We do not care whether Mr. Clay is a slaveholder, or a duellist, or not; we do not trouble ourselves about these minor things; we know that he is a patriot and a statesman, and that is all we want." We think therefore the Tribune has greatly mistaken the road of policy in introducing the topic to the consideration of its thousands of readers, and its numerous exchanges; many of whom will copy the article, and thus induce a general discussion of the subject. We, however, shall rejoice to see it extend. In order to contribute our portion, let us inquire for a few moments, what is the actual connection of Mr. Clay with slavery.

1. He owns (?) about fifty slaves.—He has held them many years. He keeps, raises, buys and sells slaves. So far he is a component part of the slave power.

2. He holds these human beings against their will—by force—by violence. The case of Charles, who was peculiarly situated, having a wife and children at Ashland, is said to be an exception. But how is it with others? Will any one deny they are held by constraint? Has Mr. C. ever offered them their liberty? It will be time enough to say they would not have it, after it has been offered to them, and they have refused it.

3. Mr. Clay has been shameless enough to insult his fellow citizens by offering them a large reward for seizing and returning to him two fugitives, whose title to liberty was as good as his own. Their crime was, that they preferred freedom in Canada to "a pound of bacon per day, free access to the meal tub, and plenty of vegetables" at Ashland. Who blames them for their choice?

4. That Mr. Clay's slaves are retained in his service by physical force, and not from any attachment to him, is evident from the fact stated by the Lexington Intelligencer that they have "taken" allotted them, and from the narrative of J. C. Fuller. Speaking of the keeper of the stock at Ashland he says: "I was satisfied, and only wanted to feel in my own hand the weight of a short handled but ponderous whip, which its possessor said was his riding whip, but had been broken—and that it answered two purposes, that of a riding whip, and 'occasionally to whip them off,' alluding to the slaves."

5. Mr. Clay robs the children of his slaves of their liberty while in their defenceless years. We think this is very mean. These slave children are born "equal" with those of Mr. Clay, and are "endowed by their Creator with an inalienable right to liberty," of which Mr. Clay robs them. What shall we think of such an act? But he does more. He robs a free man of his children, and makes them slaves! The husband of Darkey is free, yet Mr. Clay holds four of his children as slaves by that exalted standard of rectitude he has himself laid down, that "what the law declares to be property is property."

6. He has traded considerably in slaves.—He has purchased in Maryland, and at Washington, and in Kentucky. The Intelligencer says he has "FREQUENTLY PURCHASED"—"never bought a slave who did not desire to come to him"—"never sold one without serious faults." The son-in-law of Mr. Clay, Mr. Erwin, was formerly engaged extensively in the domestic slave trade.

7. Mr. Clay compels his slaves to work for him without giving them any education. There is no school on the plantation, and should they ever learn to read the Bible, it will not be through any assistance of their master. Mr. Clay's favorite man Charles, who is so noted for his natural parts, cannot tell A from B! So much greater is the crime of robbing a noble mind of its appropriate food.

8. Mr. Clay holds fifty slaves, and has emancipated five. But the Intelligencer, and the Tribune too forget to add, that in the deeds of emancipation of two of these, who are women, he expressly reserves his right of property in their children who were born previous to the execution of the deed and to their posterity, through all coming time. Quite a drawback on his benevolence, we think! Besides, one of these was emancipated because she had for many years nursed his children and grand children. Having compelled service through the best part of her days, he bestows on her the liberty of which he had so long

trobbed her as a reward for her services! Exalted generosity!

9. He is a public defender of perpetual slavery—opposed to all emancipation, gradual or immediate, unless the liberated persons shall be sent to Africa. In his famous speech in Congress in 1839, he said:

"Wherever it is safe and practicable, I desire to see every portion of the human family in the enjoyment of [civil liberty.] But I prefer the liberty of my own race to that of any other race. The liberty of the descendants of Africa in the United States is incompatible with the safety and liberty of the European descendants. Their slavery forms an exception—an exception resulting from a stern and inexorable necessity—to the general liberty of the United States."

10. We know not why Mr. Clay may not be called a good master. It is said and is doubtless true, that in comparison with others, his slaves are well fed, and well clothed. But that is only saying that he does not do them all the wrong he might. The greatest wrong he can commit on a human being is to doom him and his posterity to slavery; this he does; and we are disposed to give him full credit for not wronging his victims still more. By the way, we are glad to find that old Darkey now lives in a house with "a brick chimney and a shingled roof"; for when Fuller was there he says of the same woman, "the hut in which this source of wealth lives, neither as good nor as well floored as my stable."

We suppose these ten specifications respecting "Mr. Clay and Slavery," will be denied by no one. And if they be true, is Mr. Clay just such a man as we should want for President of this great nation? Would that "short handled but ponderous whip" which answers such a double purpose at Ashland, be a fitting ornament to hang in the halls of the White House at Washington? Would it add any thing to our national credit to have its manifold uses explained to strangers and foreign ministers who might visit his Excellency?

The Tribune tacitly acknowledges that slaveholding is an offence in Mr. Clay, and says some will probably refuse to vote for him for President on this "simple ground." We agree with the Tribune; and we believe that this "ground," in connection with some others respecting his moral character, of which we shall treat at a future day, will hold back many thousands from voting for him, who would otherwise give to him their undivided support.

MANNERS OF THE SLAVOCRACY—ECONOMY.

Dr. Franklin says the road to wealth is as plain as the road to market. It is described in two words—Industry and Frugality—that is, get all you can honestly, and save what you get, necessary expenses excepted. Let us examine the tracks of the slaveholders, and ascertain whether they are travelling this road.

The foundation of all slaveholding is robbery. Each slaveholder, on an average, robs ten persons of all they earn. The question arises, whether a state of society, where nine-tenths of the people are robbed by the other tenth, is more favorable to the production of wealth, than that condition of things in which each producer is the keeper of the proceeds of his own toil.

It is evident, at first view, that by the former system, nine persons out of ten are made poor—"poor indeed"—for a slave can own nothing. The entire proceeds of their labor go into the hands of the tenth man, who is their common treasurer. We need not argue the case to show that a freeman produces more than a slave. It is universally conceded.—Then remember that the slaveholder produces nothing, or next to nothing. He does not work at any thing useful. It is disgraceful at the south for a white man to work!

We see, then, that the values produced by nine slaves, and one slaveholder must be less in amount than they would be were the ten persons all freemen. It follows, that a slaveholding community must inevitably be poorer than a free one, because less wealth is produced—unless, indeed, it can be shown that the economy practised in it is greater than in a free community. Let us examine this position.

That slaveholding in a course of years, will surely lead to poverty, any reflecting person can satisfy himself without travelling round the world to hunt up documents. Suppose the experiment to be tried in your own neighborhood. Select from among your best business men, that individual in whose skill, capacity, and energy you have the fullest confidence. Give him any quantity of good land to begin with. Let him purchase 500 prime slaves at 700 dollars each, with which to stock his plantation, and all the necessary teams and implements for doing business.—Let him hire the necessary number of overseers at \$300 or a thousand dollars a year each. Let his cellar be furnished with all kinds of wines and liquors, and his table spread with all the luxuries that can be had in community. Let himself and family be clothed continually in the most fashionable and expensive apparel. Let it be an established rule with each of them never to do any work of any kind, but let them spend all their time in amusement, in visiting, hunting; fishing; card-playing, boxing, gambling, cock-fighting, horse-racing, and all similar employments.—Let the sons be educated at the best colleges, and the daughters at the most expensive boarding schools. Let the slaveholder and his family be absent from home six months in the year, visiting the Springs, or the Falls, or the seat of government, rolling through the land in their carriages, attended by servants in costly liveries, everywhere spending their money like princes, and exercising at home the most un-

bounded hospitality. Let the slaveholder, at the same time, attend faithfully to his business; let him write to his overseers every day, if you please, and bestow all his leisure time upon the personal examination of his affairs; let him be the very best business man in your community; and yet could you believe he was gaining in his property from year to year?

Look at some items of expense we have not named. The interest on the cost of each slave at 10 per cent, would be \$70 per year; which is half enough to hire an able bodied freeman, who would perform much more work than a slave. Some of his slaves would run away. How common that is at the South! on each one would be \$700 lost at once.—Some would die of sickness, or become disabled by disease or accident, and their place must be made good by purchasing others.—Add to this, that slaves are said to be most exceedingly wasteful, improvident, careless and lazy. Recollect we are speaking of slaves not of what the same persons would be when free.

Now here is an experiment on the most favourable footing imaginable, with the land furnished to begin with, and the whole enterprise controlled by a man of sagacity and energy. Compare your manner of living with that of your opulent slave holding neighbor. You find, perhaps, that you cannot support yourself respectably, without constant attention to business, economising in every possible way, and causing every member of your family to earn something. Do you think this neighbor of yours can prosper in business by taking a course the very reverse of yours—by earning nothing—consuming much—wasting much, and spending much? It is utterly impossible. The laws of nature do not change to accommodate the notions of slaveholders. At the end of twenty five or thirty years, you would find his lands worn out, his crops poor, his buildings decayed, his laborers reduced in value, and his whole property worth less than what it cost. He and his children might indeed live upon the place for successive generations, but the process of years would find the proprietors impoverished rather than enriched.

We apprehend this is slaveholding in miniature. There will be undoubtedly many exceptions and variations, according to particular circumstances; and yet the general rule will hold good, that the tendency of slaveholding is perpetually towards poverty and bankruptcy. In evidence of this, if space would permit, we might cite the thousands and thousands of acres of the best lands in Virginia and S. Carolina, once cultivated, now thrown out to commons, and covered with shambury—the twenty millions lost by bad debts at the South—the repudiation of Mississippi—the bankruptcy of Alabama—the immense debts of the Louisiana planters—the general insolvency of Southern banks—their unwillingness to resume specie payments—and the bursting up of not a few of them.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Evangelist, residing at the South, wrote last year, that in his opinion, if all the property of every kind in Mississippi and Alabama should be sold at auction at a fair price, the proceeds would not pay the debts of the citizens, the Banks, and the bonds of the States.

It seems to cost much more to get a given amount of work done for the government in a slaveholding community than in a free one. Just think of the sums swallowed up in the Branch mints—in removing obstructions in the Mississippi with "port wine and oysters"—in the Florida war—and, in fine, in every thing undertaken by government. Public officers are paid more for their services in the slave States than in the free. For instance, the salary of the Mayor of New Orleans is \$8,000, while that of the Mayor of Hartford is \$40. The Philanthropist remarks on this subject:

"It will be seen that the public men of the slave States know how to provide for themselves. We may remark, that the interests for the protection of which the slave States must legislate, are not near so complex, and multifarious, as those in the North, so that less time is consumed both by the law-making and executive departments. One might infer from this, that the cost of government in the slave States would be less, but it is just the reverse.

The Tuscaloosa Monitor has compiled a very interesting table, showing the annual cost of the people of each State, of their several departments of government, executive, legislative and judicial. By calculation, we find that the total annual cost of the three departments in all the free States, is \$623,962; in all the slave States, \$902,946; or one third greater, for a population of freemen only one half as numerous.

This is it, that every comparison of the free and slave States, which can be made, turns to the disadvantage of the latter, showing the blighting influence of slavery in every way.

The Western Citizen has the following:

Tax for Slavery.—The appropriations of the present Congress for the expenses of the territorial governments of Wisconsin and Iowa, are \$9,450, for each territory. The appropriations for the objects for Florida, are \$40,075, making 11,524 more for the slave than for the free territories. The salary of the Governor of Florida, is \$2,500, that of the Governors of the other territories is \$1,000.—Slavery is the cause of this extra cost. Have the territories of the North-west nothing to do with slavery, while they lose one third of the government patronage for their freedom?

We conclude this article by inserting the following extract from the Newburyport Her.

"The expenses of maintaining the families of the southern planters in good times, is enormous. We have been told of one—a fair specimen of the class—who, when cotton commanded a high price, for a succession of years realized from his plantation a net annual profit from 10 to 15,000 dollars a year, and yet was continually in debt. In a recent letter from a planter at the south to a friend, giving reasons why he had not aided in some benevolent scheme for which his relative had asked his assistance we find an enumeration of family expenses would startle a northern \$50,000 man.

He says, my whole estate is worth I suppose, \$50,000, but I am compelled to pay my overseer a high salary. My physician's and lawyer's bill are very considerable items. Besides this, a son at college, he says, requires several hundred dollars yearly, and for a daughter at a boarding school he pays \$500. Two smaller sons at home, cost in the academy about \$100 a year for tuition alone. He is obliged to take a pleasure trip with his family in the summer which cost last year \$500, and for the convenience of visiting neighbors, going to church, &c., he has been obliged to invest in a carriage, horses and boy, \$2000.—In social parties, also, at which he entertains his friends, some hundreds of dollars are annually expended.

Now who can wonder that men with so many artificial wants, which are capable of indefinite extension and multiplication, cannot always be prosperous. They lay up nothing for reverses, and when the season of low prices comes, they find themselves, comparatively speaking, miserably poor.

How much more do such men as these enjoy life, than the prudent mechanic in a New England country village, who earns \$300 a year?

The State Journal says of the Liberty party: "But the worst effect of this organization is, that it draws most from the Whig party, and gives their enemies the ascendancy. The result of the whole matter is that the existence of this third political party tends to destroy the salutary influence of the Whigs on the country and leave it at the mercy of the loaves, the bitter political enemies of the majority of the abolitionists. How an intelligent Whig can conscientiously prefer the probable reign of locofocoism to the rule of the Whig party, by his adherence to the third party has always seemed strange. Yet, this is the only effect of the third party."

So it seems that the only objection, or at least, the greatest one, that the Whigs can urge against the Liberty party is, that it "tends to destroy the salutary (!) influence of the Whigs on the country!" Well, who is to blame for this result? If the people are leaving you, and joining another association, they doubtless have good reasons for it. But, gentlemen, as this defection seems to affect you rather seriously, we will tell you how to prevent it for the future, and retrieve the misfortune of the past. Abolish your odious Whig Gag in Congress. Do you expect that the tens of thousands of legal voters whose petitions you scornfully refused or threw under the table last winter, will support your "salutary" administration? Depend upon it, they will make you feel their just indignation. Then abolish the slave market at Washington, and let the Whig members who wish to buy slaves purchase in their own states. Nominate some person other than a slaveholder for the Presidency. Let equal and exact justice be done to all men, and you will no longer lament the "third party movement."

We are serious in what we say. We believe this is the only course by which the salvation of the Whig party can be effected. We see no objections to it. Have they not always claimed to be the party most favorable to liberty? The protective tariff bill is now passed; and "the other great interests" are adjusted for the present; and now is the favorable time to redeem the promises made the abolitionists in 1840. Why not do it?

READ THIS—AND THIS.

"For ourselves, we will support no other than men opposed to slavery, and in favor of Northern interests. So help us all good angels.—Marshall Statesman.

"HENRY CLAY is a host—his name is the guarantee of Liberty, and the watchword Victory." "When a Congressional election shall arrive, we shall hail this name as the glorious embodiment of the national principles of the party."—Marshall Statesman.

This is a pretty sudden Somerset to turn in one week. Is Mr. Clay opposed to slavery? If so, how is his opposition manifested? How has this sudden change come over the editor's vision in so short time? Our good opinion of him forbids us to harbor any suspicion of duplicity. As it is, his position is now plain enough. But please to tell us, sir, what you mean by Mr. Clay being "the glorious embodiment of the principles of the party." Do you mean to say that the Whig party will fully carry out Mr. Clay's principles respecting human liberty? Mr. C. maintains that a portion of the American people ought to be held as slaves, and he will go for keeping them in that condition.

Will the Whig party sanction such a "principle"? Be frank, and let us know where you are. We are indebted to Hon. J. R. Giddings for a copy of Leavitt's Wheat Memorial. It is a document of 160 pages, containing an immense amount of information respecting the breadstuffs of this and foreign countries. 1500 copies were printed by order of the Senate.

The Magnet.—The second and third number of this periodical have been issued, and contain much interesting and curious matter. The science, as it is called, of mesmerism, or human magnetism, is now undergoing a severe public scrutiny, and will soon be fully established in public estimation as such, or will be exploded as a humbug of the day, and add one to the long catalogue of systems by which men have hitherto been bewildered and duped. Of course, we cannot judge of its merits, until sufficient evidence of its efficacy shall be produced. But its claims are large. By means of a few motions of the hand, its professors claim that they can and do cure the toothache, the rheumatism cholera morbus, paralysis, neuralgia, and many diseases closely connected with the nervous system; and Mr. Sunderland, the editor, advertises, that he believes he has made a discovery by which he can cure most cases of recent insanity, or Madness. He has opened a Phreno-Magnetic office in N. York, where he receives patients, and gives advice. All we can say respecting these things is, that every sensible person will believe just so far as the evidence adduced will justify, and no farther.

YOUNG LADIES SEMINARY.

We would invite attention to the arrangements made by Miss Page for the ensuing term of her Young Ladies Seminary. The School is to be transferred to the spacious and airy Academy, a few rods south of the residence of the principal. The Seminary is numerously attended by young ladies, well advanced in all the studies, and is not surpassed by any within our knowledge.—Ann Arbor Herald.

Messrs. Jackson and Chapin, are now lecturing on slavery in New York. At De Ruyter they had a scarcity of hearers at the places appointed, and concluded if the people would not come to them, they must go to the people. So they turned over a dry-goods box in the most public place in the village, and one mounted the box and read the song, "I am an abolitionist," while the other commenced singing it. In a short time the village was all agog to know what was going on, and they were surrounded by a crowd of politicians, lawyers, mechanics, and working men in their shirt sleeves, anxious to know what all this meant. When they were through with singing, they went to work in earnest to gratify the curiosity of the people, and took turns in indoctrinating them with the principles of abolition. At Homer they adopted the same with equal success.

Mr. Whitney's Lectures.—We understand that Mr. Whitney will give one or two more lectures on Eloquence, on his return from Detroit, the latter part of this week.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Tariff bill passed the Senate yesterday 24 yeas 23. Had the Senate been full, the result would have been the same. Buchanan, Sturgeon, Wright and Williams, all democrats, voted for it. Nine whigs voted against it. The amendments were agreed to in the House without a division, and the bill signed by the President, and is now a law.

The further action of Congress is thus summed up by the Detroit Times:

Among the important bills passed, is what is called the "remedial justice bill" or "the M'Leod bill." It relates to the relative powers of the National and State Governments, and cuts up the State Rights doctrine by its roots.

A bill has been passed authorizing the issue of Treasury notes to the amount of \$6,000,000. The formation bill authorizes an expenditure of \$2,000,000 on the coast fortifications.

The annual Post Office and Post Route bill, establishes a large number of offices and roads, chiefly in the west and south west.

The bill to regulate the pay and duties of pursers in the Navy, it is said, cuts off a host of abuses. Another bill ranks the Professors of Mathematics with Lieutenants, and a joint resolution sets apart \$20,000 to test the value of Col's submarine battery, the terrible effects of which in the utter annihilation of a vessel of 70 or 80 tons, leaving no piece 10 feet long, were witnessed in Washington recently.

The contested election bill has passed with the Senate's amendments, that it shall not apply to those States electing by general ticket till after the next regular Session of their Legislatures.

Six thousand dollars has been voted to the Santa Fe prisoners, the Americans captured at Santa Fe.

The bill to reorganize the Navy Department, has gone to the President.

In imitation of Gen. Jackson, we suppose, President Tyler sent to the house his protest against the adoption of the Report of Mr. Adams by the House, in which report he contends he was unjustly censured without an opportunity of being heard in his defence, &c. He requested that his protest might be entered on the journal, but the House refused.

The two Houses adjourned after a session of nine months, August 31st. The President has left Washington for the Rip Raps, and Mr. Webster for Massachusetts, to recruit.

The manner in which the House of Representatives concluded its session, may serve as an index to its character. The National Intelligencer says:—

Mr. Cushing now re-entered the Hall, and, in behalf of the joint committee appointed to wait on the President, reported that the committee had discharged their duty and that the President informed them that he had no further communication to make to Congress.

A voice, "Is that all?" "No good wishes!" Mr. Randolph moved that the House adjourn. But, by general consent, the usual resolution was adopted informing the Senate that the House had concluded its business and was ready to close the present session of Congress.

Mr. Welles inquired of the Speaker if it would be in order to sing a song?

of this class is so habitual and general in all parts of the country that in a great measure it supercedes the necessity of houses of ill fame.

Iron Coffins.—They have begun to make them at Pittsburgh. They are said to be very beautiful, and much better than any other kind, and at a much less price.

Population of London.—The census of 1841 shows the present population of the British metropolis to be 1,870,727.

Over 4000 people assembled in the Miller tent at Albany, a night or two ago, when Mr. Fitch spoke for two hours, and endeavored to prove that the 23d of April, 1843, would be the last day.

Hard Times.—The U. S. Hotel, at Saratoga, is estimated, at the present time to be in the receipt of \$1000 per day.

The Courier and Enquirer says the entire cost of the Croton Water Works, the greatest work of the kind in any country or any age of the world, is estimated at \$14,000,000.

Cheap Transportation.—The fine new York built ship Andromedoch, of 700 tons burden, sailed yesterday for Liverpool—took 4000 barrels of turpentine and 1500 barrels of flour, at a freight of one shilling per barrel—233 bales of cotton at one 1-8 of a penny per pound, being less than a dollar a bale, and 2-0 odd passengers in the steerage, at an average of four dollars a head big and little!

Grand Shipment of Humanity.—Not many days ago we had the comfort of assisting in shipping towards the north pole sixteen bales of colored humanity all in one lot, and two in another, the day before, well labeled by the hand of their maker, all impressed with his own image on their souls. Among them was a mother with four children—all girls; one grown up, and the others quite small. Where are those that should fill up the chasm—where her husband, torn from her by the peculiar institution, to be seen no more this side of eternity!! This woman (the Lord only knows how she did it) effected her escape, to avoid the fate of being put up with her little ones and her grown up daughter, and sold with the other property (such as hogs, cattle &c.) of a bankrupt owner.—*Albany Tocsin.*

From the Mercantile Journal.
POWER OF CONSCIENCE.
Mr. Spencer.—I received the following note, post-marked Charlestown, Mass. (in which town I lived seventeen years ago) August 12th, 1842, enclosing \$150. I do most truly and sincerely forgive the unknown writer, not having suspicion of any person defrauding me while in business. JAMES EUSTIS.

South Reading, August 15, 1842.
Mr. Eustis.—I owed you this with interest since you lived here—will you forgive me—and hope God will, Your friend,
It is said, that more than fifty Temperance meetings are held every week in the city of New York.

The New York Temperance Society in their late circular, made the following estimate of the effects of temperance in this country. "Licenses for liquor shops have decreased in the ratio of 63 per cent; the manufacture and importation of intoxicating drinks, 57 per cent; pauperism about 53 and crime about 75 per cent."

The Slave Trade in Cuba.—The Charleston (S. C.) Patriot gives the following extract from a letter, dated

HAVANA, March 23 1842.
The slave trade may now be considered as entirely at an end. Very strict orders have been given by our Government to the different 'Capitaines de Paro' to report and seize every cargo which may be larded on the coast; and about three weeks ago a Portuguese schooner was brought in by a Spanish brig-of-war.

Fact for farmers.—Rev. Mr. Choules in his lecture before the American Institution at New York, says: 'The revival of Agriculture commenced in Flanders about 700 years ago. There the soil was little better than white barren sand—now its increase is said to be twice as great as in England. The grand maxim on which the Flemish farmer acts, is 'without manure, no corn—without cattle, no manure—and without root crops, no cattle.'"

Indiana.—The Liberty party seems to be going ahead in the State of Indiana. The Western Freeman of August 15th says: 'At the recent election in Indiana, the Liberty ticket, in Wayne county, received from 199 to 233 votes. In the township of New Garden, the Liberty vote ran up to 95, while the highest vote for either of the other candidates was but 51.'"

Iowa.—The majority of the voters of the Territory of Iowa decide against the expediency of making application for admission into the Union, although they have a population of 70,000. And they are wise.

We saw an able bodied negro sold yesterday in the Arcade, for \$100 in specie, 'without a blemish, and with a good title.' In the palmy days of rogeroogy the same boy would have brought \$1000 at least. So we go.—*New Orleans Paper.*

It is stated in a handbill from Liverpool, that Sir Robert Peel's Mansion has been burned to the ground by the mob.

COMMERCIAL.
Price of Wheat in Ann Arbor 50 cents per bushel. Flour do. \$3.75 per barrel.

payment State Stock at par—this Stock ranges now, as it is a 5 or 6 per cent Stock, from 40 to 44—so that the temptation to buy is very great. No limitation or reservation to price is made in the notice inviting proposals, which are to be sealed and received up to—The works cost about thirty millions of dollars. What the result of this effort may be, to get rid of debt, and at the same time getting rid of the sources of income, remains to be seen.

KALAMAZOO COUNTY CONVENTION.
The Convention of the Liberty party met at the court house in the village of Kalamazoo, pursuant to the call of the county committee.

Organized by calling J. P. Marsh, Esq. to the chair, and appointing R. P. Stevens secretary.

Resolved, That all persons present friendly to the cause of human rights be requested to co-operate with the convention in the selection of candidates for county officers.

The convention then proceeded to the nomination of the following gentlemen for candidates for county officers.

For Representatives,
ROSSELL RANSOM,
DELA MORE DUNCAN.

For Sheriff,
ISAAC PIERCE.

For County Clerk,
ALEXANDER H. DUNCAN.

For Register of Deeds,
JAMES W. COTHREN.

For County Treasurer,
JOHN P. MARSH.

For Surveyor,
JESSE THOMAS.

For Coroners,
ALBERT G. TOWAR,
DANIEL WILMARTH.

Resolved, That Nathan M. Thomas, Stephen B. Thayer, and R. P. Stevens, be appointed a county committee, with power to fill vacancies, call the next meeting, and a mass meeting.

On motion, adjourned, sine die.
J. P. MARSH, Ch'n.
R. P. STEVENS, Sec'y.

SENATORIAL CONVENTION.
A Senatorial Convention of the Liberty Party met at the Court House in the village of Kalamazoo, pursuant to a call of the Senatorial committee.

William Wheeler, of St. Joseph County, was called to the Chair, and R. P. Stevens, of Kalamazoo, appointed Secretary.

On motion, resolved, that all persons present sympathizing with the party be requested to sit as members. After an informal ballot,

JAMES L. BISHOP, of St. Joseph,
JOHN P. MARSH, of Kalamazoo,
were unanimously nominated as candidates for Senators.

Dr. N. M. Thomas, Chester Gurney, and William Woodruff were appointed a senatorial committee, with power to call the next meeting.

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

The ninth term of this Institution will commence on Monday, August 26, and continue 11 weeks. While this school is equally open to all of both sexes, who wish to acquire a good education, particular attention will be given to those preparing to teach. The languages not being taught in this Seminary, the more exclusive and uninterrupted attention will be given to impart a practical knowledge of the English branches.

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

Tuition.—From \$2.50 to \$3.50 for Reading, Orthography, Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, Writing, Book-Keeping, by single copy. Declamation, and Composition. From \$4.50 to \$5.00 for Natural, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, Astronomy, Rhetoric, Logic, Chemistry, Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, Civil Engineering, Book-Keeping, (double entry), &c. &c.

Extra Branches.—Mozzotto and Chinese or Theorem painting \$3.00 each for 12 lessons, taught by Mrs. Griffen.

Competent aid has been secured in teaching. The tuition is to be paid at the middle of the term. No deduction for absence will be made, except for protracted sickness, and no one will be received for less than five and a half weeks.

Board, including room and washing, for \$1.50 per week. Several ladies and gentlemen can pay for their board in good families by labor.

For further particulars inquire of the Principal, Ypsilanti, July 21, 1842.

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

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

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

NEW GOODS.
J. H. LUND now receiving direct from J. Boston and New York, a large and well selected stock of Merchandize, consisting of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, & GLASS, WARE, DRUGS & MEDICINES, NAILS, CRADLE AND GRASS SCYTHES, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c. &c.

which he offers for sale cheap for the ready. Dated, Ann Arbor, May 9, 1842.

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

It is very much for the students advantage to enter at the beginning of the term, and yet those who enter afterwards will be charged tuition only from the time they come in to the close of the term. Tuition to be paid in advance.

A convenient and commodious building in a pleasant and retired location has been procured. Board, including room and washing, may be had in good families at 1-25 to \$1.50, or rooms may be hired and students board themselves at much less expense.

BANK NOTE TABLE.

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

All the good Banks in the States mentioned are to be found in this Table. All other Bills of these States not found here may be considered worthless.

MAINE.	Housatonic	do	
Androscoegin	do	do	
Augusta	do	do	
Bangor Commer'l	do	do	
Bellevue	do	do	
Brunswick	do	do	
Calais	do	do	
Canal	do	do	
Casco	do	do	
Central (Vassalloboro)	do	do	
City	do	do	
Commercial	do	do	
Cumberland b'k of	do	do	
Eastern	do	do	
Ellsworth	do	do	
Exchange	do	do	
Franklin	do	do	
Freeman's	do	do	
Frontier	do	do	
Gardner	do	do	
Granite	do	do	
Kenduskeag	do	do	
Lime Rock	do	do	
Lincoln	do	do	
Manufacturers'	do	do	
do & Traders'	do	do	
Maine (Cumberland)	do	do	
Marblehead	do	do	
Mariners'	do	do	
Medford	do	do	
Maguicoo	do	do	
Merrimac	do	do	
Mesquit	do	do	
Mechanics	do	do	
Merrimac	do	do	
Mesquit	do	do	
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Middletown	do	Rochester city	do
Mystic	do	Rome, bank of	do
New Haven	do	Sackett's Harbor	do
do county	do	Salina bank of	do
New London	do	Saratoga county	do
Norwich	do	Schenectady	do
Phoenix bank of	do	Seneca county	do
Hartford	do	Silver Creek b'k of	do
Quinebaug	do	State Island	45
Stamford	do	State bank of New	do
Stonington	do	York Buffalo	75
Thames	do	St. Lawrence	70
Thompson	do	Oswego	do
Tolland company	do	Otsego county	do
Union	do	Owego b'k of	do
Whaling	do	Phoenix	50
Windham	do	Pine Planes	do
do county	do	Poughkeepsie	par
NEW YORK CITY.	do	Steuens County	do
America b'k			

