THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

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POETRY.

THE BIBLE.

BY WILLIAM LEGGETT ..

This little book I'd rather own, Than all the gold and gems That e'er in monarch's coffer shone, Than all their diadems. Nay, were the seas one chrysolite, The earth a golden ball, And diamonds all the stars of night, This book were worth them all.

How beautiful to ambition's eye His blood-wrung spoils must gleam, When death's uplifted hand is nigh, His life a vanished dream! Then hear him with his gasping breath For one poor moment crave!-Fool! wouldst thou stay the arm of death! Ask of the gold to save!

No, no! the soul ne'er found relief In glittering boards of wealth; Gems dazzle not the eye of grief, Gold cannot purchase health; But here a blessed balm appears, To heal the deepest woe; And he that seeks this book in tears: His tears shall cease to flow.

Here he who died on Calvary's tree, Hath made that promise blest; "Ye heavy-laden, come to me, And I will give you rest. A bruised reed I will not break, A contrite heart despise; My burden's light and all who take My yoke, shall win the skie s?"

Yes, yes, this little book is worth All else to mortals, given, For what are all the joys of earth Compared to joys of Heaven? This is the guide our Father gave To lead to realms of day-A star whose lustre gilds the grave-'The light-the life-the way.'

MISCELLANY.

TWO MONTHS ON A SUGAR PLAN-TATION IN CUBA. (Concluded.)

There are four buildings occupied by the mechanics, all of which have thatched roofs, and are boarded up on the sides with rough boards, or filled in with poles, with a window shutter on each side, and a door at the end, and are about thirty feet long and twenty wide, each, with simply the ground levelled off a little for floors. One of these is occupied by the master carpente and his family; this has a shed attached, which is used for a dining room for the workmen, with one end entirely open, and the ground scarcely levelled for a floor. The pigs and hens have free access to this, and are always ready to pick up the crumbs that fall from the table. ed for sleeping-rooms; each person finding hi own bed, which is customary here with mechanics and others. A bed consists of two blankets, two sheets and a cot bedstead. No one attempts to travel any distance without carrying his bedding-a cot can easily be obtained from the inn-

The house that I stopped at, on my way here was about forty feet long, and twenty wide, with thatched roof, ground floor, one story high and parted off into three apartments. The tamily consisted of half a dozen children, three young la-dies, and two young gentlemen, besides the host and hostess. The ladies were employed in making cigars, which they did with mnel dexterity and grace. In fact, the Spanish wo-men, however uneducated they may be, do all things with a natural grace and ease, that cannot be surpassed by any people. One of these ladies smoked at least half a dozen cigars in the course of the evening: nearly all smoke, even the young children. Our supper, which consisted of dried beef and pork, served up with garlic and onions, eggs and coffee, with a little dried baker's bread, which is the only kind I have ever seen, (no family makes its own bread, however far they may ing, by one of the young ladies; from thence it was brought in, and it was necessary to stop the cigar business, as the only table in the house was

used for that purpose.

With some difficulty, they succeeded in mustering plates, cups and saucers for our company of three. In knives and forks, including all bro-ken ones, they were not so successful. Our guide, however, made up the deficiency by taking a knife from his belt, which the Spaniards carry, not only to eat with, but for a weapon of

Supper being over, we intimated that we wished to retire. They could give us only two cots; these were placed in a shed attached to the kitchen, and entirely open on two sides. We took the bedding that we had the precaution to provide ourselves with, and put it upon the cots, and retired. First, however, I took my pistols from my holsters, and examined them to see if all was right, and placed them under my bead. This is the kind of living in Cuba, except in the large

towns, and on some of the larger plantations.

The other building is a kitchen; the cooking tensils are a few pots and kettles, set upon a few bricks, placed in the centre of the building, so as to put fire underneath, and without flues to conduct off the smoke. In this way cooking is generally done. Cooking stoyes and chimneys are

not known. A negro man, with coarse Russia trowsers coming down as far as the knee, and tastened about the hip, without suspenders or shirt, (sometimes he wears a frock of the same material,) and a woman, with a short-sleeved frock, coming down just below the knee, formed of the same material, neither of which had the appearance of having been washed or even inken off for months, do the cooking for the mechanics, and act as servants for the family, waiting upon

The building that the proprietor occupies is

estate about once a month.

The other three buildings are one story, with thatched roofs and ground floors; one is a kitchen for the negroes, one or the male and the other for the female negroes to live in. At night they are locked up separately in these, except Saturday nights, at which time the door that is made for a communication between the two buildings; opened, and the gentlemen allowed to pay eir respects to the ladies. The marriage ceremony is extremely simple, it only requiring the consent of the master to make man and wife.—
He is supreme amongst them—they know of no law but his, Inconstancy in the husband or wife is punished by whipping; and a reward of four dollars is given for every living child, and also a release from field labor of the mother, from the birth of the sixth living one, and the same reward to all the females. So prostitution is encouraged. It is seldom that any one receives the reward of release from field labor, from two causes: one is, that the females are so constantly exposed, and kept so constantly at work, that it is difficult to raise their children; they work in the field until a few days before they are confined.—The other is, that many of them will not allow their children to live and become slaves like themselves. There are but six children on this estate.

The labor of male and female is the same; both work in the field from four o'clock in the morning till eight at night every day, except Sundays, of which day they are allowed only two hours at noon for themselves. They have

two nours at noon for themselves. They have two meals a day, one at twelve o'clock, M., and the other at six o'clock, P. M.

The clothing of the male is a pair of Russia trowsers, fastened about the waist, a frock and cap: (the frock and cap they seldom use in the day time,) and that of the females is a short-sleeve day time,) and that of the females is a short-sleeve frock, coming down as far as the knee, and a cap. They are allowed two suits a year, and a blanket. The children wear no clothes until the age of four or five years. The blanket constitutes their bedding, and a few boards put up around the building, about two feet high and four wide, their bedstead. Their food is dried South American beef, cracked corn, rice, and plantains; this is served out to them in messes on boards, all sitting down on the ground, and eating off

from these with their fingers.

There were scarcely at any time less than three or four negroes in the woods, some run away for being overworked, and kept so long in the morning without food; others to get out of the way of flogging, &c. They however seldom succeed in remaining away long; the dogs of the estate are so well trained, that they scent the track of a negro equally as well as that of a fox or deer. Often after catching them, they bite them in a shocking manner, before those in pur-suit can prevent it. If they are bitten badly, they receive no other punishment; if not, they are put into the stocks, chains put upon their legs, or flogged, and sometimes all of them. The blood hound is a most powerful auxiliary to slaveholders, in keeping the negroes under subjection.— They are large, and extremely ferocious, and are always as ready to chose or bite a negro, as a wild animal. All estates have eight or ten of

When a negro is to be flogged, the whole are lrawn up in a line; the one to be flogged is called out by the mayoral, and four others, who throw the other two his legs, while the mayoral turns down his trowsers, and puts on the whip, making it crack nearly as loud as a pistol, and fetching blood at every blow—giving him from fifty to two hundred. If she is a female and she is far advanced in pregnancy, a hole is dug in the ground to receive her belly, to prevent injuring the child.

All the negroes except 16 of this estate are rom Africa; there is about the same proportion on all the estates that I am acquainted with, which to my mind is conclusive evidence, that from excessive labor and other causes there is no atural increase among them. One of the great dvantages growing out of the stopping of the

dition; otherwise, the slave population of Cuba will soon become extinct.

The oxen of Cuba are fully equal to any that I have ever seen; they are large, well formed, and docile. The horse is rather small, but beautifully formed, fieet and kind. There are forty yoke of oxen, and ten or twelve horses on this estate. The farming utensils are of the rudest kind: the oxen draw by ropes and poles, instead of chains. I believe there is but one shovel on the place, and but few hoes: the matchett is al-most the only kind of tool used by the negro.-Wheelbarrows and handcarts are not used; the negroes carry nearly every thing on their heads even a bottle they will carry there. There are nearly twenty carts, and not one of them made to

been delightful; the thermomer has seldom gone nigher than eighty degrees, at all times a fine refreshing breeze, with cool and comfortable nights. The assertion that a white man cannot withstand the sun of Cuba is for effect, and not true. The mechanics employed on this entate are from sev eral different nations; most of them worked in he sun without much apparent inconvenience -The natives appeared to have no choice; besides there are many people here who carry on their farms without slaves, and many planters who hire white men to cut their cane and do other

Cuba has advantages by nature that but few, if any other countries have. A fine climate, scarce ly at any time oppressive, and a soil rich and productive in the extreme, producing at all seasons of the year, and capable of sustaining fifteen millions of people. Notwithstanding, she does not prosper, either in wealth or refinement, or knowledge, as other places of far less advantages do.—Some of the laws and institutions are good.—The great difficulty, however, is not in the laws. but in their execution and the people. When the laws are trampled upon by the people, and officers from the highest to the lowest deviate from the duties of their station, and justice is defeated by bribery and corruption, the people can-not go onward with prosperity, for there is no security to property, nor protection to life itself.

REPUBLICANO.

Cause of Quarrel, - 'I wish I owned all the pasture land in the world,' said Bob. 'Well, I wish I owned all the cattle in the world,' said Ned. 'How could you feed them?' asked Bob. 'I'd turn them into your pasture,' said Ned.—
'No you wouldn't.' 'Yes I would.' 'No you wouldn't.' 'Yes I would.' 'You sha'nt!' 'I will! and then came the fistouffs; -and O how

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Signal of Liberty. LENAWEE COUNTY CONVENTION. Messrs. Editors:-Notwithstanding the difficulties and embarrassments under which we labored in getting up a Convention of the friends of liberty in this county. and the want of speak ers to arouse the people to a just sense of their small, only one story, with two apartments, a brick floor, and window-shutters. There is scarcely a house in the whole country that has a glass window in it. The proprietor comes to the wee coming together to declare to the world what they considered to be justice-what they considered to be their duty to their fellow man. Every thing appeared to move in a spirit of unity and in the bonds of love. The true spirit of freedom appeared to sparkle in every bosom .--Every eye seemed to be am forth with intelligence with regard to the cause which they had so heartily espoused. Some of them had but 'ecently declared off all allegiance with either of the old parties, but seemed perfectly willing to be actuated by principles which they considered would

> After the Convention was organized, the Hon. Asa B. Smith, of New York, was introduced and admitted as a member of the Convention. After some preliminary remarks by this worthy gentleman in congratulating the convention, we proceeded to make nominations. As soon as the business of the convention was through, it was moved that as many as could should stay to the discussion to be had that evening at the Baptist Church upon the expediency of political abolitionism. A goodly number of the friends from a distance tarried to hear the discussion. Among them was a colored man by the name of Fitzgerald from the township of Raisin. Hon. H. B. Smith led in debate, assumed the attitude that poitical action was the only alternative-that moral sussion had been tried for years and had not terminated in any thing like the abolition of slavery. Also he contended that Congress has an undoubted right to do away slavery in the District of

secure EQUAL rights to all men.

Columbia and territories of the United States. After Friend Smith got through with his renarks, there was some time in which the house emained in profound silence. It seemed almost mpossible to find a pro-slavery man in the whole issembly who dared to follow this son of the Empire State; even those very gentlemen who had given the challenge at a previous meeting scarcely dared to follow. Finally, after some considera-ble urging and pulling, one of the leading loco oco lawyers of this town answered with a tone of lack guardism-undertook to refute some of the arguments adduced by friend Smith, but all in vain. Remarks were made by other gentlemen, among whom was Mr. Fitzgerald who in his deep and solemn appeals caused universal silence through the entire assembly. Said he, "I am a citizen of the township of Raisin-hold property the same as my neighbors-pay taxes for the support of government, use every effort in my power to build up every institution which pertains to the happiness of man, but after all because my skin is different from my neighbors, I cannot have the right of suffrage." Oh bleeding humanity! now much longer must men be deprived of those rights which the God of nature has bestowed upon them. Yours with respect,

L. P. P.

For the Signal of Liberty. A SERIOUS OBJECTION.

find a man, even in the most secluded retreats of our State, but what is bold to assert "I am opfood to them is a pound of bacon per day for send him to lead his troops over the description of the Czar, or send him to lead his troops over the description." posed to stavery." Very well, say I to them, adult men, and in that proportion for women Barca to storm the allied powers of the Swedes you are the man for me. I suppose you will lay and children-free access to the meal tub for and Tartars, entrenched on Bunker Hill; or hold and help me remove this terrible evil from from our country. "Why, yes, if I am only knew what to do." Well, I'll tell you one thing we them, they are very light, insomuch, that can do. You and I won't vote for men that will ing the season of breaking hemp, some of the either defend or connive at the system, but for men that are ready to exert themselves in every law-ful direction to pull it down. So here my friend has travelled with him through the greater to the United States and in both the s where we can Do. After a few shrugs of the bart of the United States and in both the shoulder be answers: "But-but I am opposed shoulder he answers: "But-but I am opposed three years ago, Mr. Clay was asked by a to carrying the thing into politics-hem-this uniting church and state and carrying religion that some abolitionists had been attempting to into our legislative halls-and trying to fix things seduce him from his service. Mr. Clay reso that part of our public men will be niggers. plied that they were welcome to get him off and a multitude of such results as you and I can't if they could. He might go if he pleased—he dream of now, Itell you, &c &c." Multitudes standing in just the position of this man, by an acquaintance with your paper, often quite limited, have been led to acknowledge what a Mormon priest did who was opposed to Sabbath schools.

A lady from New England, with her parents, settled in a Western State in the neighborhood of the priest, but unlike too many, she brought her religious principles with her. In the midst of ignorance and Sabbath profanation, she was not contented until a Sabbath school was in successful operation. As is always the case, it was soon observed that she wielded a tremendous power humanity in the United States. Charlotte is -having at her control the entire youth of the neighborhood. The Priest, soon becoming religious concerned, goes to the young lady, and auhoritively forbids the continuance of the school. every thing in the shape of temperance." Con't teach any thing of the kind in the Sab- Mr. Clay allowed to leave him, and gave him oath School." "Well, I am opposed to aboli tionism. "I have not taught that to the children." "Well, I am decidedly opposed to these moral reforms societies, and you must go out of the schoolhouse" "Sir, I have never taught the slave shall be free: provided, that if he fail to the principles of that society—I have taught simple persuade him, he, the Rev. Abel Brown, shall moral reforms societies, and you must go out of ple text of the English New Testament. "Well. go to work upon the farm and continue as long well—but—but I am opposed—I am opposed to

to—I don't know what!" Just so it is with
ten thousand who are opposed to "political aboliten thousand the political abolit tionism." They are opposed to, they "don't ried officer, as he proclaims himself to be, of

Selections.

From the N. Y. Tribune. MR. CLAY AND SLAVERY.

We find in the Lexington Intelligencer an article with reference to the statements that have frequently been published concerning Mr. Clay's character as a slaveholder, many of them denouncing h m in terms as coarse and vile as they are unwarranted and slanderous, and all of them founded in the grossest ignorance or the basest misrepresentation .-The Intelligencer notices especially the published account of a visit to Ashland by J. C. Fuller-who calls himself an English Quaker, and whose sole business since his first arrival here, was to act the part of a spy-picking up the wildest and most improbable stories from every negro he met, and giving them to the world as the results of his investigations.-This man went to Ashland under pretence of wishing to see Mr. Clay's cattle. He went prying about the back yards of the house and has filled his narrative with the most impertinent criticisms of the domestic arrangements of Mr. Clay's dwelling. He fell in with a ne gro woman, with whom he had the following convergation.

following conversation.
"He asked her how many children she had. She replied, "fifteen or sixteen." "Where are they?" "Colored folks don't know where their children is; they are sent all over thee "Washington." "Did Henry Clay buy the there?" "Yes." "How many children had thee there?" "Four." "Where are they?" "I don cknow; they tell me they are dead." The Editor of the Intelligencer has taken

the troule to inquire into the truth of this story, and gives the following as the facts of the

case:—
"Mr. Clay purchased the negro woman (Darkey is her name) many years ago, from Montgomery county, in Muryland, at her own earnest solicitation. He never bought a slave who did not desire to come to him. He never sold one without some serious faults .-He never separated families, but has frequent-to murchased, in order to unite them. When ty purchased, in order to unite them. When he purchased Darkey, she had no child whatever with her, or in her master's possession, but was married to a free man of color, who removed with her to Kentucky, and has re-mained with her ever since. They have had four children, all of whom are in Mr. Clay's family, except one of them, a grown young man who lives in Lexington, within a mile and a half of his mother. Mr. Clay built a very comfortable house for Darkey, with a brick chimney and a shingled roof. She is a seamstress, and does nothing else, except ocsasionally to cook in the family. When James Channing Fuller's story was heard of at Ashland, Darkey was asked how she came to tell him that she had fifteen or sixteen children. Why, she said, the man came sneaking about her house like a fool, and she thought she would make a bigger fool of him.

Rev. Abel Brown, Secretary of the Eastern N. Y. A. S. Society, has published several notices of Mr. Clay in the Tocsin of Liberty, of which the gross blasphemy and infamous indecency prevent us from copying them. In one of them he says he "can prove by two living witnesses that two young mulatto women were sold in New Orleans by a trader, who said that they were raised on Henry Clay's plantation." If any trader would make such a statement, the Intelligencer says that it would be false, for Mr. Clay never sold any such women in his life. The same paper cop ies from the County records articles of libera-tion by which Mr. Clay sets free five young and valuable slaves; and gives the following paragraphs, which we commend to the attention of every candid and honorable Abolitio-

"Mr. Clay owns about fifty slaves. Sev Messrs. Edito: s: - It is almost impossible to ral of them, from age and infirmity, are an bread, and plenty of vegetables. Most of them raise fowls. They are well clothed and housed, and in cases where tasks are given friend if he was sure of Charles' fidelity, for would only be amicipating his freedom a few years. In Canada he was again importuned and teased, until excessively vexed, he turned upon his tormentors and told them that would not leave his master, for both of the Queen's provinces. Charles' wife, a free woman, and her children, all live upon Mr. Clay's place and are chiefly supported by him, with-

out rendering any equivalent.
"Mr. Clay has emancipated five slaves, whose joint value, considered as lawful property, is probably greater than ninety-nine hu dredths of Abolitionists ever contributed to the mother and Mary Anne the sister of Charles. To these might be added his father, who is virtually although not formally free. He works only when he pleases, and does not earn his bread and salt. To these might al-"Why so?" she asks. "Why, I am opposed to so be added another, of a negro man whom, upon his arrival at the age of twenty-eight, thirty-five dollars and a suit of clothes. Although not authorized to make, we will conclude with a proposition to Rev. Abel Brown. He may go to Ashland, and if he can persuade know what." Let such as are emphatically "the fastern New York Anti-Slavery Society people" understand your principles and they are with you.

F. L. slanderer and calumniator."

the Intelligencer in order to pallinte the offence charged upon Mr. Clay of being a slave holder. There are some who will refuse him their votes for President on that simple ground a cause which we deem directly at war with the spirit and closest application of the Federal Constitution. That slavery exists in Kentucky, we regret; we do not doubt that Mr. Clay regrets it; we know that he did all that one man could do to prevent it, when the State framed her Constitution. He was over-ruled, and conformed to the institutions under which it is his lot to live. Those who will vote against him on that account will not be persuaded to do otherwise by us; but there certainly is no excuse in this circumstance for

> From the Voice of Freedom. OUR ENEMIES.

Among the enemies of abolition, there is one class which I have fallen in with, that I believe has never received a name, though it is by no means inconsiderable in point of num-bers. Its members are found often loafing in the shops, and hanging around places of public resort, where they are ready to discuss and settle all knotty points in law, politics, morals or theology. Though made up of sinners and saints, tradesmen, laborers, and every variety of occupation, and want of occupation, yet there is a oneness of character which speaks all of the same genus. I am not versed in the science of nomenclature, but were I to give them a name in my coarse and homely phrase, I should set them down, plainly, unequivocally, Numbskulls, whose lack of moral sensi-bility is only equalled by their lack of men-tal ability. Here we see the men, with the Bible in one hand, and the purse in the other, pilfer perpetually from the poor and filch away their sweat-earned pennies, and call it only a 'good bargain in a business way;" and a business way it is, for their business is to steal by overreaching the unwary in trade, and yet they deem their Bible a sure passport to heaven. Others too, of like occupation,

are here; men who, caring less for the daily show of righteousness, take their Ledger instead of Bible, and six days in the week per-petrate petty robberies upon their neigh-bors, but when Sunday comes, are as good, exemplary kind of christians, in appearance, as ever donned a dickey to 'go to meeting.'
These fear their interest will be harmed, should they seem friendly to abolition, or any unpopular truth, and consequently they are the enemies of onr enterprise. Then here are the lower orders of mechanics, and farmers, —lower on account not of their condition, but of their character-who need yet to learn the dignity of manhood, and the nobility of the honorable callings which they neglect, to herd with the professional loafers who have no honorable calling to follow. These care not what principles they hold, provided they be not good ones, and are ready to take second hand, their notions from their superior associates, the Judge of the court, or perhaps the pro-slavery minister, knowing full well that they will not be led into any important truth.

It is sometimes amusing to enter, a silent spectator, into their courts when they are gathered for a long evening session. may find them in their glory, all princes for their logic, and very kings for intelligence.-Such extent of information, such profundity of reason, one may look far in any other cir cles to find the like of. They can quote you from the fiftieth chapter of Job, or the sixth book of the Pentateuch; or refer to our national history with a promptitude, that proves

them at least to have a creative genius. How '----Undisturbed by conscientious qualms,

Pervert the Prophets, and purloin the Psalms,

at the flood before the birth of Noah; kill sagely discuss whether Cleopatra was the God of war or the Queen of England; or when the subject turns to the question of slavery, enquire, with the positiveness of assertion, if one Gallison or Garretson, or some such name, hasn't been hung in Baltimore for printing something in favor of slaveholding! [Facts prove that there are fools great enough for this who pretend to intelligence.] How wisely do they debate the momentous questions which they grapple—their blank stupid-ity only outshone by the earnest rivalry of their cool impudence and self-sufficiency. To attempt to reason with one of them, would be like trying to explain Euclid to a baboon, or metaphysics to a saw-horse. They know about as much of right, as a tabby-cat of abstruse theology. Their most nighty argument is 'nigger,'—their most logical conclusion is 'stinking nigger.' Their discourse begins with 'nigger,' and they end with nigger and they are stuffed with higger' through out, till one must confess they are most indis putably niggard of sense or wit. 'Thick skulls' and 'flat noses' and 'great lips,' and long heels,' and 'curly hair,' with certain delicate allusions to 'smell,' come in as orna-ments and flourishes of rhetoric, as thick as wasps in May: while the hurrah hoot of amalgamation like a straw man on a wooden horse, rides sublimely through the whole .-Tell them of the inalienable rights of man and they will reply, 'get a nigger President.'
Speak to them of the foul prejudice that weighs the soul of the black man to the dust, and they will exclaim with a horror most refiend, ah! marry a nigger.' Proclaim to them the infernal barbarity of that fiendish system which plucks the image of God from the soul of man, and they will mutter something about 'a nigger' having a 'darn'ed thick skull: —
thus modestly disclaiming any intentional monopoly on their own part. Preach to them of the perfect equality of man, up comes the thousand times repeated cry of amalgamation. Just as though they cared for smalagamation; defenders of a system, that annuls marriage and has made our southern land, morally, perfect hell, reeking in all the loathsome pol-lutions of the hot-beds of infamy and corruption, where the indelible shame and disgrace of the oppressor is written on the whitening brows of thousands of his own slaves, and where the law of custom has given a be on unbridled licentiousness and lust, by offer-

We have not condensed this statement from e Intelligencer in order to palliate the of nee charged upon Mr. Clay of being a slave lider. There are some who will refuse him eir votes for President on that simple ground eir votes for President on that simple ground have the statement from slave trader for his own half-bleached sons and daughters. When the advocates of such a system tell of their abhorrence of amalgation votes for President on that simple ground the statement from slave trader for his own half-bleached sons and daughters. When the advocates of such a system tell of their abhorrence of amalgation votes for President on that simple ground the statement from slave trader for his own half-bleached sons and daughters. hasn't already—and go out to preach right-eousness; or write 'Holiness to the Lord' on the back doors of the infernal pit, that he may not be outdone in brazen hypocrisy by his meanest servants.

> From the N. Y. Evangelist. PROFANE SWEARING-THE PRESI-DENT.

Messas. Epiroas:—You call on your Washington Correspondent to cantradict, if he could, his remark that Mr. Tyler was a profane swearer. I am sorry that it is not in my power even to qualify the averment a of fact so notonous, and so painful to good men. That I did not refer to it from any special hostility to the President, your readers must be aware, from the fact I have always commended his administrative relations. always commended his administrative policy it was possible for a friend of Northern rights and free labor to do so. I do not belong to his party, nor to the party, of his oppo-

Allow me to add a few other statements

Allow ms to add a few other statements respecting this vice, profanity.

I have had, I think I may say, some peculiar opportunities of associating with educated men, and statesmen, in various parts of our country, and noticing their habits in this respect. And I must say, that, with one exception, I never heard so much profane swearing in my whole life, in any body of gentlemen, as I hear among the members of Congress. There are some men, of high stand gress. There are some men, of high standing, who are peculiarly notorious for this vulgar, as well as wicked practice. I have frequently been shocked by oaths used in the debates, in the course of this session. I think such conduct in our public then is a fair subsuch conduct, in our public then, is a fair sub-ject of public adimadversion. The exception I refer to was the great SLAVEHOLDER'S CONvention, at Annapolis, in January last. I never heard such horrible profanity, in my life, save from the members of that body. I remarked it to a distinguished citizen of Maryland, himself a member of that body, and a

man of pure lips, at least,
"O," said he, "you must remember that
you are not in New England, or New York."
"No," thought I, "nor among those who
can claim, as a body, to mingle in the society of civilized, not to say refined and Christian people." I think that, perhaps with the exception of Charleston, S. C., the farther one goes southward, the more frequently is the ear saluted with profanity, in what is termed good society." At least, my observation, and information, so far as they go, prove it.

Yours with respect,

Price of land North and South .- A striking illustration of the effect of slavery on the in the comparative prices of land in the two sections. Around Washington, land is begging for a market from three to ten dollars per acre. Capital farms may be bought at these cheap rates in the immediate neighborhood of the capitol. Now compare this with the country in the vicinity of Rochester, where farms command fair prices, notwithstanding the pressure of the times and the great scarcity of money. The Rochester Democrates says Messrs. Sibley and Scranton sold at auc-

tion last Wednesday,
1. Farm lot 3 1-2 miles from the city, on the Lyel road, containing 81 acres (all wood but 12 acres,) sold at \$53 per acre.

2. Forty acres on cross road, 31 unles from the city, between Lyel road and Ridge (all

wood) \$40 per acre.

3. Seventeen lots outside the city line, in lots containing from one-half to an acre, at are George Washington at the battle of the Nile; average of \$103 per acre each. The whole

Important from Florida.—The following is an extract from a letter of Brig. Gen. Worth, dated Cedar Keys, Aug. 12 1842.

dated Cedar Keys, Aug. 12 1842.

4I have now to report the thorough pacification of this Territory. Holacta Emathlachee, (Bowlegs,) accompanied by two noted sub Chiefs, representing the Southern Indians, met me at Tampa on the 5th inst., and, in their behalf, gladly accepted the concession reported in my despach on the 24th ultimo. Coming with me to this place, they proceeded in search of the Creeks, and returned on the 10th with Octiarti, Tigertail, and others representing those people. The former are to pass within the designated limits immediately; the latter as soon as they can be collected. Some have already crossed the Suwannee, and the whole will have done so in terror twelve days. Many have already signifyed a wish to be sent to their friends in the West; Tigertail, and others represented the tree of the collected. or twelve days. Many have already signified a wish to be sent to their friends in the West; Tigertail particularly, is urgent to go immediately, but I have represented the inportance to himself to take a respectable band with him."

Horrible details - The barque Chieftain, from St. Helena, came to anchor on Sanday afternoon, with 233 liberated Africans on board, the renains of the cargo of a slaver which had been arried into that island while the Chicftain wan ying there. When taken these unfortunate beings were

we understand, in the most horrible and disugs-ting state. The cruelty of the middle passage, the dead, the dying and the healthy chained together indiscriminately, had been augmented by an effort to enlarge the profit in proportion to the increased risk now incurred in the trade. The vessel was made to carry an additional row of the victims, by packing them squat over the legs of another tier sented closely side by side, a position from which they could not move. The details of their condition would be too disgusting for our readers.

for our readers,
Out of the number taken from her, we hear Out of the number taken from her, we hear that thirty have since died, notwithstanding excellent commodation, and every care and attention their cases required. Of those who arrived here, three only required medical aid, and these were conveyed to the public hospital as soon landed. The others were distributed to different planters by the Government agent for immigration, under the form of indenture required by Government, and were all delivered within 36 hours after their arrival. To satisfy the applications made, would have required more than 4000 laborers.—Trinilad Standard.

Progress of Civilization.—Governor Porter has signed the act abolishing the imprisment for debt in Pennsylvania, so this relic of barbarism is expunged from the statutes of another member of the confederacy.—Cleve-land Herald

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:— Flannels and baixes square yard 14
Carpeting brussels, &c. 55
do. Venetian, &c. 30
do. floor cloth pattern 35 Oilcloth furniture Cotton bagging gallon. Beer in bottles Oil, fish, &c. Oil, olive 15 20 25 Sugar, brown and clayed Sugar, white clayed Sugar, lump and other refined

Sugar, syrup Chocolate

Tallow candles

Baef and pork

Salpetre, refined

Dry ochre Ochre in oil Red and white lead

Sugar of lead Lead, pig, &c.

lage, tarred lage, untarted wine, pack thread, &c.

Copper rods and bolts

Wire, cap or bonnet do, iron and steel nov adv 14

do. anchors do. anvils

do, all other

do. in pigs do. old scrap do. bar rolled

Hemp Alum

Wheat

Poratoes

Copperas Wheat flour

n 8-16 diameter

do. sheep or hoop do, band, &c.

do. bur hammered

Paper, folio and qr p'rt

do. printing cop'pt, &c. do. sheathing, &c.

Books, prior to 1775
do. other than English
do. Greek and Latin, bound

do. do. do. unbound do. all other, bound

do. 6 to 16 ozs

Playing cards Window glass not over 8 by 10

per 100 Window glass over 8 by 10, and

Window glass over 10 by 12

Fish, dried or smoked

Shoes and slippers, silk

Cloths and cassimeres

Clothes, ready made

Watches and diamonds

Other woollen manufactures

Glass, cut lb. Glass, plain and other Silk goods—Pongees and plain

All other

car, and Canary

Gems, pearls, &c. Wines—Maderia, Sherry, San Lu-

Portugal, in casks Do. in bottles

Red, of do., in casks

Champagne Port, Burgundy and claret in

White, not enumerated, of France

do. do. in bottles
White and red, of Spain, Germany, and the Meditterranean,
not enumerated in casks

Wines of Sicily—Madeira and Marsala 25 Other wines of Sicily 15 All other wines, and other than those

of France, Austria, Prussia, Sardina and Portugal, in bottles

articles to be admitted duty free:-

ted States dying abroad.

do, in bottles

in casks

The following list comprises all the important

1. All articles imported for the use of the Uni-

2. All goods the product of the United States, exported and brought back, and books and per-sonal and household effects of citizens of the Uni-

3. Paintings and statuary, the production of American artists residing abroad.

Wearing apparel in actual use, and other personal effects, and tools of trade, of persons arriving in the United States.

5. Philosophical apparatus, instruments, books,

maps and charts, statutes, statutary, busts and

6. Anatomical preparations, models of ma-chinery, and of other inventions and improve-ments in the arts; specimens in natural history,

mineralogy and botany; trees, shrubs, plants, bulbs or roots, and garden seeds, not otherwise

Austria, Prussia, Sardinia and

bottles do. in casks Teneriffe and claret in casks

Shoes, prunella Shoes, leather, &c.

Boots and bootees

Wool, over 8 cts

Woollen yarn Merino shawls

Fish, salmon Fish, mackerel

Fish, all other

Shoes, children

not over 10 by 12, 100 square

do. all other, unbound Apoth's vials under 6 oze.

Glass bottles to 1 quart Glass bottles over 1 quart

do, foolscap, &c.

Paper, all other

Demijohns

do. nail or spike rods

do. do. do. above No. 14

lron spikes do. cables, chains and parts

do. castings, vessels, &c.

do. blacksmith's hammers, &c.

do. round and braizers' rods 3-16

9 00

17 00

1 50

70

101

15

13

1 74 2 25

3 00

4 00

2 50

3 50

1 00

1 00

25

30 pr c & 3 cts 30 pr c

40

40 30

10

9½ 20

per gal. 60

15 a 20

gr.

No.

pair.

pr ct.

ton

ton

ewt.

bushel

Oil of vitriol

Litharge

Cheese

Lard

woods in stick; whale and other fish oils of Anerican fisheries, and all other articles the produc ish, tresh caught, imported for daily comsump in bulk; tea and coffee, when imported in Amer

on vessels from the place of their growth.
7. Adhesive felt for sheathing vessels, aloes antimony, crude argol, asafestida, ava root, bard-la, bark of cork tree unmanufactured; bells of bell metal, and chimes of bells; brass in pigs or bars, and old brass; Brazit wood, crude brimsione bars, and old brass; Brazil wood, crude brimsone and flour of sulphur, bullion, burr stones un wrought, 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 rubbe, oakum, lac dye, leeches, madder, mother of pearl, nickle, nux vomice, palm leaf manufactured nalm oil Peruvina bark, plating, ivory, pluster of Paris, rattens and reeds, sultpetre when crude, sarsaparilla, shellac, silver epulettes and wings, stones, stones called rotten.

ressents 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.

he infringed thereby.

Section 12. All duties shall be paid in cash—o

all goods paying advalorem duties, enacting that all costs, charges and commissions except insuonce shall be added to the market value.

veight-at I12 lbs each.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

IANN ARBOR, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1842.

THE LIBERTY TICKET.

For President, JAMES G. BIRNEY,

OF MICHIGAN. For Vice President,

THOMAS MORRIS,

OF OHIO.

STATE LEGISLATURE. WASHTENAW COUNTY.

For Representatives, ALVAH PRATT, of Pit sfield, THOMAS G. DAVIS, of Sylvan, DANIEL POMEROY, of Salem, PRINCE BENNETT, of Augusta, DARIUS S. WOOD, of Loti, SAMUEL B. NOBLE, of Ann Arbor. For Senators,

MUNNIS KENNY, of Webster, 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.

which shall appear as soon .as we can find room orr," alluding to the slaves." 50 25 a 42

> To-day we publish an abstract of the duties imposed by the new Tariff Act. Besides its pres-

State has done that before.

of any member of the county corresponding com- clares to be property is property." mittees, and are designed to loan, and thus circution of the committees. Should more be needed, they will be furnished at moderate prices. CHAS. H. STEWART.

Detroit, Sept. 5, 1842.

-FOURTH DISTRICT.

A Convention of the Liberty party of the Fourth Senatorial District will be held at Albion on Wednesday, September 28, to nominate two candidates for the State Senate.

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

TP The Ohio Free Press, a bitter opponent of the Liberty organization, makes the following casts, paintings. drawings, engravings, etchings, specimens of sculpture, cabinets of coins, metals, gems, and all other collections of antiquities, provided the same be specially imported in good faith for the use (and by the order) of any society incorporated or established for philosophical or literary nursesses or for the weard by the order. 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, rary purposes, or for the use and by the order of any college, academy, school, or seminary of learning in the United States.

6. Anatomical preparations, models of machinery, and of other inventions and improvements in the purpose of the use and by the order of the desired that the area of the use and by the order of the chinery, and of other inventions and improvements in the area of the use of the purpose of the use of the purpose of the use of bers. To us it is a mystery, how such men can be induced to follow the ignis fatuus they are bulbs or roots, and garden seeds, not otherwise following. Their meeting at Columbus is said specified; herries, nuts and vegetables, used principally in dyeing or composing dyes; all dyedpersons."—Emancipator.

MR. CLAY AND SLAVERY. Under this title, on the first page, will be alted generosity! found an article from the N. Y. Tribune, setting the abolitionists right in reference to very-opposed to all emancipation, gradual or you please, and bestow all his leasure time upon ed slavebreeder. We have published some Congress in 1839, he said: statements respecting Mr. Clay's connection with 'the institution,' but we suppose them to be neither vile nor slanderous, but true .to say that the Tribune does J. C. Fuller great wrong in representing him as a mean oakum, lac dye, leeches, madder, mother of pearl, nickle, nux vomica, palm leaf manufacturad, palm oil, Peruvian bark, platina, ivory, plaster he called at Ashland to see Mr. Clay's imal inexpression—an exception—an exception and inexpression—an exception—an exception—an exception—an exception and inexpression—an exception—an exception and inexpression—an exception—an exception—an exception—an exception—an exception—an exception—an exception and inexpression and inexpression—and inexpression—an proved cattle, and when satisfied respecting them, immediately left. Why this great senon 10 enners that on all unenumerated ar- sitiveness? Americans visiting Europe think icles shall be imposed a duty of 20 per cent. ad it no crime to ask questions of the workmen slaves are well fed, and well clothed. But Section 11. An additional 10 per cent shall be and operators every where, respecting their that is only saying that he does not do them levied on all goods which shall be imported in condition and employments; nor is it a crime. all the wrong he might. The greatest wrong vessels not of the United States—when no spe-

say nothing whatever in reply to the observa- way, we are glad to find that old Darkey now 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 appropriate education and the discussion and that discussion will infallibly reduced the says of the same woman, "the but in which this source of wealth lives is neither as good this source of wealth lives is neither as good this source of wealth lives is neither as good the same woman, "the but it is source of wealth lives is neither as good this source of wealth lives is neither as good the same woman, "the but it is source of wealth lives is neither as good the same woman, "the but it is source of wealth lives is neither as good the same woman, "the but it is source of wealth lives is neither as good the same woman, "the but it is source of wealth lives is neither as good the same woman, "the but it is source of wealth lives is neither as good the same woman, "the but it is source of wealth lives in a house with "a brick chimney and a shingled roof"; for when Fuller was there are given to had that old Darkey now the says way, we are glad to had that old Darkey now the says way, we are glad to had that old Darkey now the says way, we are glad to had that old Darkey now the says way, we are glad to had the had to live in a house with "a brick chimney and a shingled roof"; for when Fuller was there are glad to had the had to live in a house with "a brick chimney and a shingled roof"; for when Fuller was there are glad to had the had to live in a house with "a brick chimney and the had to live in a house with "a brick chimney and the had to live in a house with "a brick chimney and the had to live in a house with "a brick chimney and the had the had to live in a house with "a brick chimney and the had bly result to his disadvantage. The best nor as well floored as my stable." section 15 enacts that no drawback shall be allowed to goods entitled to debenture, unless exported within three years after their import.

Section 16 provides the mode of valuation of Section 16 provi ourselves about these minor things: we know Section 32 prohibits the importation of indethat he is a patriot and a statesman, and that

"short handled but ponderous whip" which ent priuts and books.

Section 33 establishes a ton at 20 hundred is all we want." We think therefore the Tribune has greatly mistaken the road of policy eight—at 112 his each.

The other sections relate to matters of detail in introducing the topic to the consideration concerning the manner of making appraisements; the duties of collectors, &c., &c. The bill takes 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 for President on this "simple ground." We with slavery.

1. He owns (2) about fifty slaves .-He has held them many years. He keeps, respecting his moral character, of which we 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 they have refused it.

3. Mr. Clay has been shameless enough a large reward for seizing and returning to him road. two fugitives, whose title to liberty was as blames them for their choice?

any attachment to him, is evident from the of his own toil. fact stated by the Lexington Intelligencer that they have "tasks" allotted them, and from the narrative of J. C. Fuller. Speaking of the poor-"poor indeed"-for a slave can own keeper of the stock at Ashland he says: 'I nothing. The entire proceeds of their labor was satisfied, and only wanted to feel in my go into the hands of the tenth man, who is own hand the weight of a short handled their common treasurer. We need not argue but ponderous whip, which its possessor said the case to show that a freeman produces more was his riding whip, but had been broken- than a slave. It is universally conceded .and that it answered two purposes, that of a Then remember that the slaveholder produces We have several communications on hand, riding whip, and "occasionally To whip THEM nothing, or next to nothing. He does not

5. Mr. Clay robs the children of his slaves at the south for a white man to work! of their liberty while in their defenceless years. We see, then, that the values produced by We think this is very mean. These slave nine slaves, and one slaveholder must be less tor with an inalienable right to liberty," of holding community must inevitably be poorer The Liberty party in Maine have made which Mr. Clay robs them. What shall we than a free one, because less wealth is prorobs a free man of his children, and makes the economy practised in it is greater than in them slaves! The husband of Darkey is free, a free community. Let us examine this pos-The subscriber has a few anti-slavery books, yet Mr. Clay holds four of his children as slaves | ition. for gratuitous distribution on demand at his of- by that exalted standard of rectitude he has fice They will be delivered on the written order himself laid down, that "what the law de-

6. He has traded considerably in slaves .late in every county in the State under the direcington, and in Kentucky. The Intelligen- borhood. Select from among your best buscer says he has "FREQUENTLY PURCHASED" - iness men, that individual in whose skill, ca-"never bought a slave who did not desire to pacity, and energy you have the fullest concome to him"-"never sold one without seri- fidence. Give him any quantity of good land LIBERTY SENATORIAL CONVENTION ous faults." The son-in-law of Mr. Clay, to begin with. Let him purchase 500 prime Mr. Erwin, was formerly engaged extensively slaves at 700 dollars each, with which to in the domestic slave trade.

for him without giving them any education. Let him hire the necessary number of over-There is no school on the plantation, and seers at \$200 or a thousand dollars a year should they ever learn to read the Bible, it will each. Let his cellar be furnished with all not be through any assistance of their mas- kinds of wines and liquors, and his table be ter. Mr. Clay's favorite man Charles, who spread with all the luxuries that can be bad is so noted for his natural parts, cannot tell A in community. Let himself and family be from B! So much greater is the crime of clothed continually in the most fashionable and

property in their children who were born pre- Let the sons be educated at the best colleges, and grand children. Having compelled service their carriages, attended by servants in costly through the best part of her days, he bestows liveries, everywhere spending their money like on her the liberty of which he had so long princes, and exercising at home the most un - man.

"their coarse, vile, unwarrantable, and slande- immediate, unless the liberated persons shall the personal examination of his affairs; let him rous statements" respecting this distinguish- be sent to Africa. In his famous speech in be the very best business man in your commu

"Wherever it is safe and practicable, I desire to see every portion of the human family in the enjoyment of it [civil liberty.] When convinced they are not, we will cheerfully retract them. Here we will take occasion

when convinced they are not, we will cheerfully retract them. Here we will take occasion

or affine in the United States is in-COMPATIBLE with the safety and liberty of the European descendants. Their slavery forms an exception-an exception resulting from a 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 he can commit on a human being is to doom him and his posterity to slavery; this he does; The political friends of Mr. Clay may not and we are disposed to give him full credit for not wronging his victims still more. By the

President of this great nation? Would that 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 agree with the Tribune; and we believe that this 'ground,' in connection with some others 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 have it, after it has been offered to them, and is, get all you can honestly, and save what you get, necessary expenses excepted. Let us examine the tracks of the slaveholders, to insult his fellow citizens by offering them and ascertain whether they are travelling this

The foundation of all slaveholding is robgood as his own. Their crime was, that they bery. Each slaveholder, on an average, robs preferred freedom in Canada to "a pound of ten persons of all they carn. The question abacon per day, free access to the meal tub, and rises, whether a state of society, where nineplenty of vegetables" at Ashland. Who tenths of the people are robbed by the other tenth, is more favorable to the production of 4. That Mr. Clay's slaves are retained in wealth, than that condition of things in which his service by physical force, and not from each producer is the keeper of the proceeds

> It is evident, at first view, that by the former system, nine persons out of ten are made work at any thing useful. It is disgraceful

ent interest, it will be useful for future refer. children are born "equal" with those of in amount than they would be were the ten Mr. Clay, and are "endowed by their Crea - persons all freemen. It follows, that a slavenominations in every county in the State. No think of such an act? But he does more. He duced—unless, indeed, it can be shown that

> 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 stock his plantation, and all the necessary 7. Mr. Clay compels his slaves to work teams and implements for doing business .robbing a noble mind of its appropriate food. expensive apparel. Let it be an established 8. Mr. Clay holds fifty slaves, and has rule with each of them never to do any work emancipated five. But the Intelligencer, and of any kind, but let them spend all their time the Tribune too forget to add, that in the in amusement, in visiting, hunting; fishing. deeds of emancipation of two of these, who card-playing, boxing, gambling, cock-fighting, are women, he expressly reserves his right of horse-racing, and all similar employments .vious to the execution of the deed and to their and the daughters at the most expensive boarposterity, through all coming time. Quite a ding schools. Let the slaveholder and his drawback on his benevolence, we think! Be- family be absent from home six months in the

robbed her as a reward for her services! Ex- | bounded hospitality. Let the slaveholder, at | the same time, attend faithfully to his business; 9. He is a public defender of perpetual sla- let him write to his overseers every day, if nity; and yet could you believe he was gaining in his property from year to year?

Look at some items of expense we have not 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 diseased or accident, and their place must be made good by purchasing others .-Add to this, that slaves are said to be most exceedingly was teful, 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 sup port 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 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 shaubtery-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 paymentsand 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 un dertaken 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 \$6,000, while the party." Do you mean to say that the White 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 them-selves. 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

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, legis-lative and judicial. By calculation, we find that the total annual cost of the three departments in all the free States, is \$628, 962; in all the slave States, \$962,946; or one third greater, for a population of freemen only one half as numerous.

Thus it is, 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

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 29,450, for each territory. The appropriations for the objects for Florida, are \$40.975, 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 enor-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 sides, one of these was emancipated because year, visiting the Springs, or the Falls.or the a planter at the south to a friend, giving reashe had for many years nursed his children seat of geverament, rolling throug the land in sons 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

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. Iwo smaller sons at home, cost in the academy about \$100 a year for tuition alone. He is o-bliged to take a pleasure trip with his family in the summer which cost last year \$600, and named. The interest on the cost of each for the convenience of visiting neighbors, going to church, &c., he has been obliged to vest 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 come, 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

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 whole matter is that the existence of this third political party tends to destroy the salutary influ ence of the whigs on the country and leave it at the mercy of the locos, the bitter political enemies of the majority of the abolitionists. How an intelligent whig can conscientiously prefer the proba-ble reign of locofecoism to the rule of the whig party, by his adherence to the third party has al-ways seemed strange. Yet, this is the only ef-fect 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 counry"! 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 af fect you rather seriously, we will tell you how to prevent it for the future, and retrieve the misfor tunes 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 slavebreeder for the Presidency. Let equal and exact justice be done to all men, and you will no longer lament the "third party move-

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 ob cetions 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?

ment."

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 heist THIS name as the glorious emitted to the shall heist THIS name as the glorious emitted." bodiment 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 party will fully carry out Mr. Clay's 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 saction such a 'princis ple"? Be frank, and let us know where you are. We are indebted to Hon. J. R. Giddings for a copy of Leavin'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 tootbache, 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 spaciou 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.

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 Elecution, on his return from Detroit, the latter part of this week

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Tariff bill passed the Senate ayes 24 nays 23. Had the Senate been full, the result would have been the same. Buchannan, Sturgeon, 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

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 the roots.

A bill has been passed authorising the issue of

Treasury notes to the amount of \$6,000,000.

The fortification bill authorizes an expenditure of \$2,000,000 on the coast for fortifications. he 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 resonant professors of Mathematics with Lieutenants and a joint resonant professors of Mathematics with Lieutenants and a joint resonant professors of Mathematics with Lieutenants and a joint resonant professors of Mathematics with Lieutenants and a joint resonant professors of Mathematics with Lieutenants and duties of pursers in the Navy, it is said, cuts off a host of a bankrupt owner.—Atbaay Tocsin. lation sets aparts \$20,000 to test the value of Colt'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 Semite's amendment, 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 Santa Fe prisoners, the Americans captured at

Santa Fe.

The bill to reorganize the Navy Departmen, 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 detence, &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 about 75 per cent." left Washington for the Rip Raps, and Mr. Webster for Massachusetts, to recruit.

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

Mr. Cushing now re-entered the Hall, and, in behalf of the joint committee appointed to wait on the President, reported that the committe had discharged their duty and that the President inform ed 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.

be in order to sing a song?

The Speaker that it was for the House to determine. But the Speaker supposed if the gendeman was desirous to show what he could do in that line, the House would listen to him with be in order to sing a song? much gratification. [Roars of Laughter.]
A voice. "Oh take your time. Miss Lucy."

Foreign News.

ONE MONTH LATER FROM CHINA. Advices one month later from China have been received at New York. Nothing very important had transpired since the last arrival. A boat from the American Frigate Constellation, had been fired upon by the Chinese; satisfaction was demanded and apologies made.

The Horatio which brought the intelligence, is said to have the shortest passage ever made, being only 103 days from Canton.

The Chinese are making preparations to attack Hong-Kong. The force is variously estimated at ten to fifteen thousand mer and is to be composed of the elite of the Tartar troops in the neighboring provinces.

The Chinese, under the command of a high Tartar General, have been considerably reinforced, have rallied, re-occupied Tsekee, and threatened an attack on Ningpo.

The British ship Ann had been lost on the Island of Formosa, and the whole of the crew made prisoners by the Chinese. The Ann contained treasure to a large amount.

Macao, April 26 .- Reports from Amoy say that the city of Ningpo has been burnt to the ground by the English troops; fired by shells; and tha rumor of the fall of Hangchowsoo, the provincial capital of Chekeang gains ground .- Times.

General Intelligence.

A report lately made to the Legislature of New York estimates the number of houses for prostitution in the State at more than fifteen hundred; and connected with them are more than 10,000 abandoned females. If so great an amount of licentiousness prevails in one State, in defiance both of law and public sentiment, how general must it be in the thirteen slave States, where more than a a million of females are placed under the absolute power of the other sex, who are unrestrained by any law, and encouraged by so great a degradation in the females that the prostitution

Messrs. Jackson and Chaplin, are now of this class is so habitual and general in all payment State Stock at par-this Stock ranges parts of the country that in a great measure it supercedes the necessity of houses of ill

> Iron Coffins .- They have begun to make them at Pittsburg. 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 assemb led in the Miller tent t 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 las t

Hard Times .- The U. S. Hotel, at Saratoga, s 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 \$14,000:00.

Cheap Transportation .- The fine New York built ship Audironbach, of 700 tons burden, sailed yesterday for Liverpool—took 4000 barrels of of turpentine and 1500 barrels of flour, at a freight of one shilling per barrel-253 bales of cotton at one 1-3 of a ny per pound, being less than a dollar a bale, and 200 odd passengess in the steerage, at an Wright and Williams, all democrais, voted for it. average of four dollars a head big and little! -New York Jour of Com.

> 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 twotin 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 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, cattele &c.) of

From the Mercantile Journal.

POWER OF CONSCIENCE. Mr. Spencer:-I received the following note, post-marked Charleston, 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 JAMES EUSTIS. while in business. South Reading, August 15, 1842.

Mr. Eustis:-I owed you this with inter-

est since you lived here—will you forgive me —and hope God will, Your friend, and hope God will, 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 esti-

mate 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

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

HAYANA, March 23 1842. The slave trade may now be considered as entirely at an end. Very strict orders have peen given by our Government to the different 'Capitanes de Parido' to report and seize every cargo which may be larded on the cost; and about three weeks ago a Portaguese 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 Mr. Weller inquired of the Speaker if it would to be twice as great as in England. The family of man. grand maxim on which the Flemish farmer cattle.

Indima. - 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 238 votes. In the township of New Garden, the Liberty vote run up to 98, while the highest vote for either of the other candidates was but 81.

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 70,060. And

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

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

COMMERCIAL.

Price of Wheat in Ann Arbor 59 cents per bushel. Flour do. \$3,75 per barrel.

The board of commerce, composed of the for-warding and commission merchants of our city, yesterday resolved to charge but one shilling per pairel, for storing and selling flour up to 1st December. Their former rates were for storage & cents a barrel, and 121 per cent, commissions on sales. The present low price of the staple of our state induced this change, so commendable to them .- Det. Adv.

Texas Cotton .- We learn that 5 bales new crop cotton were received in Houston on the 29th ult., and 5 more on the 31st. The lowest estimate of the crop in Texas the approaching sea-son is 60,000 bales, but it will be more probable 70,000, and many estimate it at 80,000 or 100, 000 .-- N. O. Bee.

Alabama. - Fears begin to be entertained that the interest of this State may not be met. Up to the present time it has been promptly paid by the banks of the State; but these banks have become greatly embarrassed, and their bills are selling at the counters sixty per cent. premium for specie. The stock of the State is selling in market at sixty cents on a dollar.

The State of Pennsylvan in has advertised all her public works for sale, agreeing to receive in

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 not ice 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 in the same time getting rid of the sources of inome, remains to be seen.

KALAMAZOO COUNTY CONNENTI ON. 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, ROSWELL RANSOM, DELAMORE DUNCAN. For Sheriff, ISAAC PIERCE. For County Clerk, ALEXANDER H. DUNCAN. For Register of Deeds, JAMES W. COTHREN, For County Treasurer,

JESSE THOMAS. For Coroners, ALBERT G. TOWAR, DANIEL WILMARTH.

For Surveyor,

JOHN P. MARSH.

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 dis.

J. P. MARSH, Ch'n. R. P. STEVENS, Sec'y.

Kalamazoo, Aug. 26, 1842. SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

A Senatorial Conventien 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

Dr. N. M. Thomas, Chester Gurney, and Wilam Woodruff were appointed a senatorial com mittee, with power to call the next meeting. Resolved, That the proceedings of this conven-

tion be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published.

On motion, adjourned sine die. WM. WHEELER, Ch'n. R. P. STEVENS, Sec'y. Kalamazoo, August 26, 1842.

DIED.

In Ann Arbor, September 6th, 1842, James Jones formerly of Fairfax, Vermont, in the 50th year of his age, with inflammation upon the brain.

Thus, another mortal, has been swept from off he stage of action, and theatre of human exist. nce. His sickness was of short duration. But with much patience and christian resignation, he n the gospel of the "Prince of Peace," he fell sleep in the arm of death; looking forward through the rista of the future, when he by the power of the resurrection would participate, and enjoy that rest of immortal bliss, which is for the

May the precious promises of the gospel susacts, is 'without manure, no corn-without tain, comfort and uphold the afflicted family.cattle, no manure-and without root crops, no May the dispensations of divine grace be poured out upon their minds, is the sincere prayer and desire of all sympathising friends and neighbors. [Com.

> YOUNG LADIES SEMINARY. The ensuing term of Miss Page's Seminary mmences Sept. 20.

Terms for tuition in the English branches, from \$2 50 to 4 50 per quarter. Lessons on the Piano, with the use of the instrument, \$10 00—Drawing and Painting, \$4 50—Latin, \$3 00—French, \$3 00—Fancy work, \$3 00—Board, \$1 50—Washing and Ironing, \$73 per doz.

No pupil will be received for less than one quarter, and no deduction for absence will be made

xcept in cases of protracted ill health In addition to a pleasant and healthful residence, Miss Page has taken the Academy, a few steps from her own door, for the greater accommodation of her pupils.

GREAT BARGAINS. -R. Banks respectfully informs the farmers and others visit-ing Detroit, that he still continues at his old stand on Woodbridge st., adjoining Wordell's block, and keeps on hand a general assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING,

which he is determined to sell cheaper than the FRUIT which he is determined to self cheaper than the che ipest for Cash.

R. B. has just received from the East an assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts and Vestings, which will be made up to order in fashionable style at short notice.

R. BANKS. Detroit, Sept. 5, 1842.

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

Latest from New York. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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, S.c. S.c.,

all of which being purchased at the present low prices in New York—will be sold at prices to suit the times.

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

YPSILANTI ACADEMY

AND

TEACHERS' SEMINARY H. GRIFFEN, Principal, who formerly and charge of the Teachers' Seminary at

nn 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 g ven to those preparing to teach. The languages not being taught in this Seminary, the more exclusive and Androscoggin Augusta uninterrupted attention will be given to impart a practical knowledge of the English branches. Bangor Commer'l

Bangor b'k of Brunswick Canal

Apparatus.—The Institution is furnished with Chemical, Philosophical, and Astronomical apparatus, Surveying Instruments, Geometrical solids, &c. &c. to the amount of \$320.

Tuition.—From \$2,50 to \$3,50 for Reading, Orthography, Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, Writing, Book-Keeping, by single entry, Declamation, and Composition. From \$4,50 to \$5.00 for Natural, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, Astronomy, Rhetoric, Logic, Chemis. 0 to City Commercia Josophy, Astronomy, Rhetoric, Logic, Chemis-try, Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, Civil Engi-neering, Book-Keeping, (double entry,) &c. &c. Extra Branches.—Mezzotinto and Chinese or Cumberland b'k of Eastern Theorem painting \$3,00 each for 12 lessons, taught by Mrs. Griffen.

Frankfort Competent aid has been secured in teaching. The tuition is to be paid at the middle of the Franklin Freemen's 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 insther particulars inquire of the Principal. Granite Kendukeac Lincoln

For turther particulars inquire of the Principal. Ypsilanti, July 21, 1842. 15-3w

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-

Books, Stationary, SCHOOL BOOKS

and has already a large quantity of the Massa-chusetts School library, the best work of the kind n Arbor, July 30th, 1842. Ann Arbor, July 30th, 1942.

13 Please call at the University Book Store.

15.6w

NEW GOODS.

J. 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, \$2,5)—for common English branches \$3,00—for Latin, Greek, 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 on-

ly 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 had in good families at 1,25 to \$1,50, or rooms

hired and students board themselves at much less expense.

Patrons and friends are respectfully invited to visit the school at Rhetorical exercises, which occur on every Wednesday, P. M. A short lesson in vocal music forms a part of the daily exercises, "Juvenile Songs, by Thom-

as Hastings," has been recently introduced.
We are happy to be able to inform our friends, te school will be rer valuable than heretofore by the addition of the services of Mr. James S. Smedley, A. B., who will commence his labors as teacher of Hebrew

and Freach at the opening of the next term. as a teacher, together with his known character for promptness, energy, and industry as a schol we feel confident he will do much towards rendering the school what we wish it to be, 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.

NEW YORK WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Sept. 3, 1842.

	Pearls, 100 lbs.	\$5,50 to —
	Pots,	5,25 to -
E,	St. Domingo, lb.	7 to 7
	Other kinds,	8 to 111
N,	Upland, lb.	51 to 91
	New Orleans,	52 to 101
	Texas,	7 to 8]
	Dry Cod, 100 lbs.	\$2,50 to 2,62
	Salmon, bbl.	\$14 to -
	Mackerl No. 1 and	2 \$9 to 11,2:
1155	Raisins, bunch, pr	box -
	Figs, lb.	51 to -
,	Genesee,	\$4,87 to 3
3 - 12	Ohio,	4,87 to -
	Michigan,	4,87 to -
	Baltimore,	to -
	Wheat Northern b	ush. 10 to -
	do Southern	HUMBER STATE
	Rye,	64 to 66
	Oats,	60 to 58
	Corn, Northern,	54 10 -
BAS.	do Southern,	50 to -
SSES,	Havanna, gal.	15 to I
	Porto Rico,	16 to 2
	New Orleans,	16 to -
SIONS	Beef, mess bar.	\$7,00 to 7,7
- 35	Prime,	5,00 to -
	Pork, mess,	7,50 to 8,50
	do Prime,	5,25 to 6,00
	Lard, lb.,	6 to 7
	Smoked Hams,	41 to 7
	Butter,	12 to 17
	Cheese,	61 to 7
15,	New Orleans, lb.	5 to 4
	St. Croix,	6 to 8

GRAIN

Havanna, brown, 63 to 81 Grand 12 to 13 Granite do white, Loaf, 27 to 85 Greenfield Young Hyson, lb., 51 to 90 | Hamilton Imperial,

Am. Sax. flc. lb.

Full blood Merino,

Native and & blood,

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

New Haven All the good Banks in the States mentioned Norwich are to be found in this Table. All other Bills Phoenix bank of of these States not found here may be considered worthless. Quinnebaug

Agricult'l B'k. no sale.

Ellsworth

Manufacturers

Machine

Mariners'

Medomac

Megunticoo

Merchants

Mercantile

People's

Portland

Sagadahock

Skowhegan

St Croix

Ticonic.

Waldo

Derry

Dover

Exeter

Granite

Westbrook

South Berwick

Vassalborough

do & Traders'

Housatonic

Ipswick

Leicester Lowell Lynn Mechanics Manufacturers and do Mechanics Manufacturers Marblehead Central (Vassalboro)do Market Marine 12 Massachusetta Mechan cs New do buryport do do N. Bedford do S. Boston Mercantile Merchants Boston " N Bedford " Salem do " Newburyport Merrimac do Millbury Naum Keag Neponset do New England N. b'k of Boston do Northhampton Maine (Cumberl'd) Ocean do Old Colony Oxford Pacific do do Pawtucket People's Phœnix Ch'rlst'n Plymouth Powow River do Quinsigamond do Quincy Stone Railroad Randolph Salem Shoe & Leather dealers Southbridge S. b'k Boston Shawmut Springfield NEW HAMPSHIRE. State Suffolk Taunton do Traders' Tremont Union b'k of Weymouth & Braintee do

Ashuclot Cheshire Claremont Commercial 5to10 Concord Connecticut River Union, Boston do Village Waltham Warren Boston Farmers Warren Danvers Gratton do Washington Wareham Lancaster do Winnisimmet Winthrop do Manufacturers Worcester, Wrenthdo | Canal, Albany Mechanics Merrimac Wrentham RHODE ISLAND. N. Hampshire American bank N. H. Union. Arcade Pemigewasset Bristol bank of Blackstone canal Portsmouth Bristol Union Burrilville Agricult'l Rochester Rockingham & Manufacturers' do Strafford Centerville Citizens' Union VERMONT City 85 Commer. Bristol do Bennington Bellows Falls do Providence Brattleboro b'k of Comberland Eagle b'k, Bristol Burlington b'k of Providence Exchange Fall River Union Franklin Freeman's do High street do Hone Kent do Landholders do Manufacturrs Mechanics

Caledonia b'k of Commercial do & Mechanics Montpelier b'k old do b'k new Middlebury b'k of Manchester Newbury Orleans Co St. Albans & Manufac. Mer. Providence Woodstock " Newport MASSACHUSETTS Mount Hope Mount Vernon Adams bank Agricultural Narragansett American do N. Eng. Commer. do Amherst " Pacific Prov. Andover " " Smithfield Asiatic Atlantic Newport N. America b'k of do Hamilton Atlas Attleborough N. Kingston Newport Ex. Barnstable Bedford Commerc'l do N. Providence Beverly Blackstone Pascoag Boston Pawtuxet Phonix Westerly do Brighton Bristol Co do " Providence do Bunker Hill Providence Cambridge Providence Co. do R. I. Aricultural Charles River do Central " Union do Charlestown 66 Bank of Chickopee Cit'ens Nantucket do Roger Williams do Worcester City Boston Scituate Smithfield Ex. do do Lime Rock Cohannet " Union Columbian do Traders, Newport do Commercial Boston do do Salem " Providence do Concord Danvers Village Dedham Warren Dorch. & Milton Warwick Duxbury Washington Weybosset Woonsocket falls do

E. Bridgewater

Fair Haven

Falmouth

Fall River

Fitchburgh

Globe

61 to 71 Hamden

30 to 34 Haverhill

18 to 20 Higham

Goucester

34 to 85 | Hampshire Manfirs do

Framing ham

General Intere

Essex N. Andover do

Wakefield

Connecticut

Eng Company East Haddam

xchange

Hartford

Jewett eity

Mechanics

Merchants

do Middlesex com.

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CONNECTICUT.

Bridgeport City b'k N. Haven do

Conn. River Bank-

Fairfield company

Far's & Mech.

Housatonic Rail

Road company

B'k of commerce do Tompkins County of New York do Troy, bank of New York do Troy City
B'k of U.S. in N.Y do Troy City
Droy, par U.S. b'k Buffalo Tonawanda b'k of 40 Ulster county do Union Utica Bank of Vernoa bank of Washington county 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 do Manhattan com. Whitehall, b'k of Mechanics Banking Whitestown b'k of Yates county NEW JERSEY. Belvedere Bank un-Mechanes b'k do Mech. & Traders do der \$10 Merchants Ex. N. York bank of " B'kg. com. N. Y. State Stock 70 Security b'k. North River ics under \$10 Seventh ward Fars & Mechan Tradesmens par Union b'k of N. Y. do \$10 and upw'd Mechanics of Burlington Wool growers par N. YORK STATE. Mechan. Newark Agricultural b'k Morris co. bank Allegany county 70 Newark banking Atlantic, Brookiyn par Albany b'k of \$5 and under N Hope & Del. 25a50 Bridge com Orange b'k under &5 80 Princeton Peoples Ballston Spa. Salem bk'g com. Binghampton 25aS0 State Camden Buffalo bank of Brockport b'k of do under 85 Brooklyn Broome County \$10 and upw'd State, Newark " Lockport Cattaraugus co under 85 do Cayuga county 1
do Cen. Cherry Valley do
do N Y b'k of do \$10 & upwid Chautauque co. Chenango b'k of Union omo. Chemung canal Clinton county Commercial, Troy ville 25 Rochester " Oswego Cleveland " Corning b'k of Clinton do Lisbon Dutchess county Commercial " of Sciota Essex county Ex. Rochester Dayton of Genesce do Farmers, of Troy par Far & Mechan. " Amsterdam Franklin do Farmers & Mechan-" of Columbus

Rochester city

Sackett's Harbor

Saratoga county

Silver Creek b'k of do

State bank of New

Salina bank of

Rome, bank

Schenectady

Seneca county

Staten Island

York Buffalo

St. Lawrence

Otsego county

Pine Planes

Poughkeepsie

Steuben County

par Syracuse, bank of do do Tanners par

Owego b nk of

Oswego

Phoenix

Mystic

New London

Stamford

Thomes

Stonington

Thompson

Whaling

Windham

Chemical

Clinton

Dry Dock

Greenwich

Association

National b'k

Phoenix

Tenth ward

Tradesmens

Washington

Albany City

Albany

Albion

America

Attica

Auburn

Cattskill

Albany " Buffalo

Dansville

Delaware

Erie county

Fort Plain

Highland

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Kingston

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Olean bank of

do Rochesters'k of

Oneida

do Orleans

do Powell

Onondaga

Commerce

Watertown

Lafavette

Commercial

Tolland company

NEW YORK CITY.

America b'k of

American Ex.

ics Rochester do Genuga bank of Farm. & Drov. " of Geneva of Orleans Hamilton Farmers & Mechan-Lancaster ics of Genesee do Lafayette Far's of Seneca co 30 Marietta " of Penn Yan Farm. & Manufac. of Po'keepsie Farm. Hudson Genesee bank of Genesee County Gensva bank of do Herkimer county do Wooster bk of Howard Trust and Banking Com. Hudson River Ithaca bank of and branch do Jefferson county Kinderhook b'k of par certain Lansingburgh b'k of 1 Lewis county Livingston county Cairo, blt. of Lodi b'k of real es Illinois bk of IOWA America City bank 97

\$10 and upward po Burlington county 1 Commer under \$10 1 " \$10 & upw'd par Cumberland of N.J 1 Farmers of N.J. do Farmers & Mechan-\$10 and upw'd par par b'k of Trenton " pay at Philad. Circleville bk of Xenia, Bank of State bk of Ind. ILLINOIS. CANADA.

Mechan & Manufac-" \$10 & upw'd par & Insurance com. par State Elizabeth'tn par State b'k at Morris do State N Brunsw'k par Trenton Bk'g com. do
" small bills 1 Belmont St. Claurs-Chillicothe bk of 15 Columbiana of New " of Lake Erie 50 Ex. & Saving Inst .-15 Grandville Alexan-15 Massillon bank of Ohio R R com. and Trust com. Zanesville, bk of INDIANA. Notes on all other State bk of Illi.

Mt Pleasant bk of do Muskingum bk of do Norwalk bank of do Ohio Life Insurance Sandusky Bank of do do Urbana bkg com 75 West'n Reserve bk 5

Lanks in this state un All the banks in this

" Stock Lockport " B'k & trust com ? Territory uncertain MICHIGAN Long Island Lowville b'k of Bank of St Clair Lyons bank of Far. & Mechan. Madison county

Manufacturers' Mech. & Far's Bank of British N Mechanics, Buff. Banque du Peuple do B'k U. C. Toronto 4 Mer & Far's. Mer & Mechanics Mer, Exchange Commer bk U. C 5 of Buffalo Mercantile of Gore bank do Fars, joint stock and Schenectady banking com. Montreal bk of Millers of N. Y. 8a10 Niagara Suspension Bridge com. 7 Mohawk Mohawk Valley KENTUCKY. Monroe, b'k of Montgomery co. New York State

do Kentucky bk of Louisville bk of MISSISSIPPI. Newburgh b'k of par All uncertain MISSOURI. B'k of the State do B'k of the State 75 do R Es. b'k of Ark, 75 do Orange co. 5'k of

ARKANSAS. Small notes of Pennsylvania banks 1%

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

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

New York, March 1st, 1842. BOUND VOLUMES.

American Slavery as it is, muslin Anti-Slavery Manual 20 Alton Riots, by Pres. Beecher, of Ill. Coll. Anti-Slavery Record, vols. 1, 2 and 3
Appeal, by Mrs. Child
Anti-Slavery Examiner, bound vols.
Beauties of Philanthropy

St 1 3

Sourne's Picture of Slavery Buxton on the Slave trade Cabinet of Freedom (Clarkson's history of the slave trade,) vols. 1, 2 and S set 1,00 Chine Spear

Channing on Slavery Duncan on Slavery Eman, in the W. I. by Thome and Kimball muslin

do in boards with map 25 Do by do in boards v Enemies of Constitution discovered Fountain, plain binding, 64mo. Gustavus Vassa Grimke's Letters to Miss Beecher Jay's Inquiry S7 1-2; Jay's View Light and Truth Life of Granville Sharp Mott's Biographical Sketches Memoir of Rev. Lemuel Hanes Do of Lovejoy North Star, gilt edges Pennsylvania Hall Quarterly Anti-Slavery Magazine, 8vo. Rankin's Letters, 18mo. 100 pp. Right and wrong in Boston

20

Slavery-containing Declaration of Sentiments and Constitution of the Amer. A. S. Society: Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery: Does the Bible sanction Slavery? Address to the Synod of Kentucky, Narative of Amos Dresser, and Why work for the Slave? bound in one

Star of Freedom, wuslin

Slave's Friend, 32mo. vols. 1, 2 and 3 set 50 Songs of the Free Thompsons Reception in Great Britain, 12mo.

Testimony of God against Slavery, 18mo. Wheatly, Phillis Memoir of West Indies, by Professor Hovey West Indies, by Harvey and Sturge Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery, in muslin, with portrait PAMPHLETS.

Sets A. S. Almanacs, from 1856 to 1841 inclusive Address to the Free People of Color Ancient Landmarks Apology for Abolitionists American Slavery as It Is—the Testimony of a Thousand Witnesses

Address on Right of Peticion Address to Senators and Representatives of the free States

Address on Slavery (German) Address of Congregational Union of Scot-

Address of National Convention (German) Ann. Rep. of N. Y. Committee of Vigilance 25 Ann. Rep. of N. I. Committee of Vigt.

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

Appeal to Women in the nominally free

Storehouse in Detroit—both these gentlemen

Authentic Anecdotes on American Slavery Address to the Church of Jesus Christ, by the Evangelical Union A. S. Society,

New York city.

Anti-Slavery Catechism, by Mrs. Child 6 1-4
Adams', J. Q. Letters to his Constituents 4
Adams', J. Q. Speech on the Texas Ques-

Annual Reports of Am. A. S. Society, Sd, - 4th, 5th and 6th Annual Reports of N. Y. city Ladies' A.

Appeal to the Christain Women of the South

Bible against Slavery Collection of Valuable Documents Birney's Letters to the Churches Birney on Colonization
Chattel Principle—a Summary of the
New Testament argument on Slavery,

by Beriah Green Chipman's Discourse Channing's Letters to Clay Condition of Free People of Color Crandall, Reuben, Trial of Dissertation on Servitude Dickinson's Sermon Does the Bible sanction Slavery? Dec. of Sent. and Constitution of the Am.

A. S. Society Discussion between Thompson and Breck-

inridge Dresser's Narrative Extinguisher Extinguished Elmore Correspondence 6: do in sheets 4to. Emancipation in West Indies Thome and Kimball

Emancipation in West Indies in 1838 Freedom's Defense Garrison's Address at Broadway Tabernacle Guardian Genius of the Federal Union

Generous Planter Gillett's Review of Bushnell's Discourse Immediate, not Gradual Abolition Jay's Thoughts on the Duty of the Epis-

Liberty, 8vo. 25; do; 12mo Morris's Speech in answer to Clay
Mahan's Rev. John B. Trial in Kentucky 12 1-2 Martyr Age in America, by Harriet Mar-

tineau Modern Expediency Considered Power of Congress over the District of Co-

Plea for the Slave, Nos. 1, 2 and 5 Proceedings of the Meeting to form Broadway Tabernacle Anti-Slavery Societs

Pro-Slavery

Rural Code of Haiti

Ruggles's Antidote Slavery Rhymes

Roper, Moses Narrative of a Fugitive, Rights of Colored Men Right and Wrong in Boston Slade's Speech in Congress in 1858 Smith's Gerritt Letter to Jas. Smylie

Letter to Henry Clay TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND THE Slaveholding Invariably Sinful, "malum PUBLIC GENERALLY.

Southard's Manual Star of Freedom Schmucker and Smith's Letters Slaveholder's Prayer Slaveholding Weighed Slavery in America (London); do. (Ger-

many) The Martyr, by Beriah Green
Things for Nor bern Men to do
Views of Colonization, by Rev. J. Nourse Views of Slavery and Emancipation, by Miss Martineau

Weslevan Anti-Slavery Review War in Texas, by Benjamin Lundy Why work for the Slave Wilson's Address on West India Emanci-

TRACTS. No. 1. St. Domingo, No. 2, Caste, No. 3, Colonization,

No. 4, Moral Condition of the Slave, No. 5, What is Abolition? No. 6, The Ten Commandments, No.7 Danger and Safety, No. 8, Pro-Slavery Bible, No. 9, Prejudice against Color, No. 10, Northern Dealers in Slaves, No. 11, Slavery and Missions No. 12, Dr. Nelson's Lecture on Slavery The above Tracts are sold at 1 cent each.

PRINTS, ETC. Illustrations of the Anti-Slavery Almanac for 1840 The Emancipated Family

Slave Market of America Correspondence between O'Connel and Stevenson do. Clay and Calhoun 12 1-2 Do.

Printer's Picture Gallery Letter paper, stamped with print of Lovejoy sheet Do. with Kneeling Slave

Prayer for Slaves, with Music, on cards 1-2 87 1 2 Potrait of Gerrit Smith In addition, are the following, the proceeds of which will go into the Mendian fund. Argument of Hon. J. Q. Adams in the case

of the Amistad Africans Argument of Roger S. Balwin, Esq. 75 do do 53 1-8 Trial of the Captives of the Amistad Congressional Document relating to do. Portrait of Clinquez

March 3d. 1842.

Threshing Machines.

THE undersigned would inform the public that they continue to menufacture Horse Pow-ERS and THRESHING MACHINES, two and a half miles from the village of Ann Arbor, on the railroad. The Horse Power is a late invention by S. W. Foster, and is decidedly superior to any other ever offered to the public, as will appear by the statements of those who have used them during the last year. It is light in weight and small in compass, being carried together with the Thresher, in a common waggon box, and drawn with ense by two horses. It is as little liable to break, or get out of repair, as any other Horse Power, and will work as easy and thrash as much with four horses attached to it as any other power with fire horses, as will appear from the recommenda-tions below. New patterns have been made for the cast Iron, and additional weight and strength

applied wherever it had appeared to be necessary from one year's use of the machine.

The subscribers deem it proper to state, that a number of horse powers were sold last year in the village of Ann Arbor which were believed by the purchasers to be those invented by S. W. Fos ter, 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 detriments to the utility of the machine. They have good reason to believe that every one of those returned by the purchasers as unsatis tory were of this class. They are not aware that any Power that went from their shop, and was put in use, as they made it, has been condemned or laid aside as a bad machine.

All who wish to buy are invited to examine them and to enquire of those who have used them.— There will be one for examination at N. H. Wing's,

peing agents for the sale of them.

The price will be \$120 for a four horse power with a threshing machine, with a stave or wooden bar cylinder; and \$130 for a horse power with a threshing machine with an iron bar cylinder.

The attention of the reader is invited to the following recommendations.

S. W. FOSTER & CO. Scio, April 20, 1842. RECOMMENDATIONS.

This is to certify that we have used one of S. W. Foster's newly invented Horse Powers for about five months, and threshed with it about 3000 bushels, and believe it is constructed on better principles than any other Horse Power.— One of the undersigned has owned and used eight different kinds of Horse Powers, and we believe that four horses will thrash as much with this Power as five will with any other power with which we

H. CASE, S. G. IVES.

Scio, January, 12, 1842. This is to inform the public that I have purchas ed, and have now in use, one of the Horse Powers recently invented by S. W. Foster, made by S. W. Foster, & Co., and believe it be construct ed upon better principles, and requires less strength of horses than any other power with which I am acquainted.

A. WEEKS. Mount Clemens, Sept. 8, 1841.

This is to inform the public that I have purchased one of the Horse Powers, recently invented by S. W. Foster, and used it for a number of months and believe it is the best power in use, working with less strength of horses than any other power with which I am acquainted, and being small nd in compass, is easily moved from one place to 12 1-2 another. I believe 4 horses will thresh as much with this power as 5 will with any other power. The plan and the working of this power have been universally approved of by furmers for whom I have thrashed.

E. S. SMITH.

Scio. April 11, 1842. SMUT MACHINES.

The subscribers make very good SMUT MA-CHINES which they will sell for \$60. This machine was invented by one of the subscribers, who has had many year's experience in the milling business. We invite those who wish to buy a good machine for a fair price to buy of us. It is worth as much as most of the machines that cost Scio, April, 18, 1842. from 150 to \$300.

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

shares, or for pay by the yard, on reasonable terms. They have employed experienced work men and feel confident that work will be well They therefore respectfully ask a share public patronage, especially from those who are i Scio village.

S. W. FOSTER & Co. Scio, April 18, 1842.

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

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

DR. BANISTER'S CELEBRATED FE-VER AGUE PILLS.—Pure'y Vezetable, A safe, speedy, and sure remedy for fever and ague, dum ague, chill fever, and the bilious dis-

eases peculiar to new countries.

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

The proprietor having tried them in a great variety of cases confidently believes that they are superior to any remedy that has ever been offer ed to the public for the above diseases. It is purely Vogotable 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 proprietes has thought fit not to insert them, in as much as he depends upon the merits of the same for its

eputation.

The above pill is kept constantly on hand b the proprieter and can be had at wholesale and re-tail at the store of Beckley & Co. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

Ann Arbor, (lower town) May 29th 1842.

L. BECKLEY

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

AND FASHION.
[The Casket and Gentleman's United.] A new volume under the above title, of the well established and Fashonable Magazine. The Philadelphia Casket in conjunction with the Gen-deman's Magazine, which has been every where pronounced to be the most readable and popular of the day, will be opened on the first day of January, 1842, with an array of contributors secured by the union of talent, of fame, which no period ical in the country can boast or pratend to revile. The December number will however, be a specimen of the new volume. The volume will be opened with a new and beautual type, the finest-white paper, and with the first of a series of embellishments unsurpassed by any which have yet appeared in any Magazine. The style of elegance the beauty and finish of these illustrations, and the evtensive improvements which will be made in its typoraphical appearance, and above all the tone of its literary department, by the brilliant array of contributors, whose arricles have enriched the pages of each number, will give it a character, second to no Magazine in the Union. The character of the articles which shall appear in its pages will be equally removed from a sickly senti entality, and from an effectation of morality, but while a true delineation of human nature in every variety of passion is aimed at, nothing shall be found in its pages to cause a blush upon the cheek

of the most pure.

The Literary Character will be sufficiently guaranteed by the reputation of both Magazines thus united, for years past. Writers of the first rank have been regular contributors to their pages, and the tales and sketches published in them have been widely copied and read, and the firm and independent tone of the criticisms, upon the

current literature of the day has been every where approved and commende,

The list of Contributors embraces the names

of most of the principal writers in America, with a respectable number of English authors. In addition, the distinguished services of a host of anonymous writers of no ordinary abilities have given worth and character to the pages of the Magazines. The series of well known nautithe Magazines. The series of well known naut cal papers entitled "Cruising in the Last War, have had a run, unequaled by any series published in any Magazine, for years. The author promises to open the first of a new series of "Tales of the Sea," and from his known abilities as a depicter of sea scenes and life, much may be relied upon from him in maintaining the popularity of the Magazine. Papers may be expected during the volume also from the author of the well known articles entitled "The Log of Old Ironsides."— The author of "Syrian Letters," will also lend his powerful and graceful pen to sustain and increase the reputation of the work. The valuable aid of the author of Leaves from a Lawyers Port Folio' has also been secured—and we may expect some thing still more thrilling from the spacious store which a long life in the profession has enabled him to amass. An occasional Chit-Chat with 'Jeremy Short' and 'Oliver Oldfellow' is also promised with a variety of choice articles in prose and verse, from various writers of celebrity, as contributors to the prominent Magazines of the country. The Editors of both Magazines continue their services under the new arrangement. With such an array of talent, a Magazine of unrivalled attractions may safely be promised the coming volume.

FASHIONS AND ENGRAVINGS.

In compliance with the almost unanimous wish of our lady subscribers, we shall, the ensuing plate of Fashions, Monthly, a feature, it is believ plate of Fashions, Monthly, a leature, it is beneved, that will neither be unwelcome nor unpopular. These fashion plates shall be drawn from original designs from Paris and London, and may always be depended upon as the prevailing style in Philadelphia and New York for the month in which they are issued. These however, shall in no wise interfere with the regular and choice engravings and again which accompany each number of the and music which accompany each number of the work. The splendid Mezzotint engravings from the burin of Sartain, which have been so justly sdmired, will be followed during the volume by several from the same hand, while the steel engravings in the best style of art from interesting scenes shall still enrich the Magazine. The choi-est pieces of music for the Piano and Guitar shall ecompany each number of the work.

TIME OF PUBLICATION.

The work will be published on the first of the north in every quarter of the Union. The most distant subscriber will consequently raceive it or that day, as well as those who reside in Philadel phia. In all the principal cities, agents have been established, to whom the Magazine is forwarded prior to the time of issuing it, so that they may be delivered to resident subscribers by the first of be delivered to resident subscribers by the first of the month. This is an important arrangement to distant subscribers, who become tired, importunate and eventually discontinue many works, in consequence of the great delay by publishers.

TERMS—Three Dollars per annum, or two copies yearly for five dollars, invariably in advance, post paid. No new subsciber received without the money, or the name of a responsible execut. For the accommodation of these who may

agent. For the accommodation of those who may wish to subscribe for either of the following Phil-

wish to subscribe for ether of the following Philadelphia periodicals, this

LIBERAL PROPOSAL
is made. Five dollars current money free of postage, we will forward Graham's Magazine, and Godey's Lady's Book for one year. Address post paid.

GEO. R. GRAHAM,

WOOL.—F. Denison will buy any quantity of Wool, at fair prices, if delivered at his store.

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

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

BALDNESS

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

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

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

RHEUMATISM, and CAMENESS positively cured, and all shrivelled muscles and limbs are restored, in the old or young, by the Indian

VEGETABLE ELIXIE AND NERVE AND BONE LINIMENTbut never without the name of Comstock & Co. on it. PILES &c

are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the only true Hays' LINIMENT, from Comstock & Co. ALL SORES

and every thing relieved by it that admits of an out

ward application. It acts like a charm. Use it.

HORSES that have Ring-Bone, Spavin Wind-Galls, &c., are cured by Roofs' Specific; and Foundered horses entirely cured by Roofs' Founder Ointment. Mark this, all horsemen.

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor Salve .- The most extraordinary remedy ever invented for all new or old

BURNS & SCALDS

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

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

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

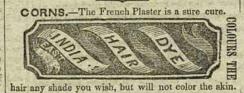
LIN'S BLOOD PILLS, superior to all others for cleansing the system and the humors affecting the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the general health. Octor-O CLinvis signature, thus:]

HEADACHE

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

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

the surface. COLDS COUCHS pains in the bones, hoarseness, and DROPSY are quickly cured by it. Know this by trying.



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 Comstock's, you will find it superior to all others. It does not require puffing.

DECO DINIS CELESTIAL BALM

OF CHINA. A positive cure for the piles, and all external ailines-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

will prevent or cure all incipient consumption

COUCHS & COLDS taken in time, and is a delightful remedy. ber the name, and get Comstock's.

KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE will eradicate all WORMS in children or adults

with a certainty quite astonishing. It is the same as that made by Fahnestock, and sells with a rapidity almost incredible, by Comstock & Co., New York.

TOOTH DROPS. KLINE'S-cure effectually.

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

3- 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. Comstock460 Wholesale Druggists,

71 Maiden-Lane, New York, and of our agents. Wm. S. & J. W. Maynure, Agents, Ann aroor, n15-1y.

HOLMANS

BONE OINTMENT.

THIS OINTMENT stands at the head of all remedies for the following diseases which nature is heir too, viz:—RHEUMATISM both Chronic and inflamitory—Gout—Sprains—Bruses and contracted TENDONS of long standing

It discusses all tumours-renders stiff joints It discusses all tumours—renders stin Johns limber by producing a healthy muscular action. It assuages pains in Bonls and Abelesses.—Nothing equals it in swelled and inflamed Breasts in Females, if applied in early stage, prevents supperation or matter forming, and gives in all cases immediate ease from pain. Certificates of

his fact could be given if necessary.

This remedy is offered to the Public with the full assurance that it far excels the Opoleldoc's and Liniments of the piesent day, for the above iseases. A trial is only wanted, to give it decided preference to every thing else. Many Physicians of eminence have used this ointmen nd extols its merits.

The above ointment is for sale wholesale and An n Arbor, (lower town) June 15th, 1842 9

TO PHYSICIANS AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

THE subscriber invites the attention of Phy sicians and Country Merchants, to his

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

100 oz Sulph. Quinine, superior French and

English, 20 oz. Sulph. Morphia, 10 oz. Acct. do 50 oz. Carpenter's Witherill's Extract of

Bark, 1 bbl. Powdered Rhubarb,

1 Chest Rhubarb Root, 1 bbl. Powdered Jalap, 50 lbs. Calomel,

3 casks Epsom Salts, 15 casks Fall and Winter strained Sperm Oil,

40 boxes Sperm Candles. 2000 ibs. White Lead, dry and ground, 4 casks Linseed Oil,

Dentists Instruments and Stock Gold, Silver and Tin Foil Platina Ware, Porcelain Teeth. A general assortment of Patent Medicines, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable PIERRE TELLER.

159 Jefferson Avenue, sign of the Gilt ch 13. Mortar, Detroit. March 13.

TAILORING BUSINESS! A. M. NOBLE, would respectfully inform the citizens of Ann Arbor and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the Lower Town, imme diately over the late mercantile stand of Lund & Gibson, and opposite the store of J. Beckley & Co., where he is prepared at all times to do work in his line, with promptness, and in a neat and

durable manner. Particular attention will be paid to cutting gar ments. Produce will be taken at the usuai pri ees, 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,

DR BANISTER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

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

By the frequent and repeated solicitations of my iends, I have consented to offer them to the villious diseasces originating in a new coun

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

TO CLOTHIERS.

THE subscriber is just in receipt of a fur-ther supply of Clothier's stock, consistng of MACHINE CARDS of every descrip-WARP, CARD CLEANSERS and PICK-ERS, SHUTTLES, REEDS, KETTLES, ERS. SHUTTLES, REEDS, RETILES, SCREWS, PARSON'S SHEARING MA-CHINE. EMERY, (every size,) TENTER HOOKS, PRESS PAPER, together with a well selected assortment. of DYE WOODS, and DYE STUFFS of the very best growth and recombening.

manufacture. These goods (coming as they do direct from first hands) the subscriber is enabled to sell lower than any other house west of New York, he therefore solicits the attention of firms in the clothing business, to the examination of his stock and p ices 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 Room Rent, the undersigned have proved the last will and testament of Jacob Lawton, deceased, and have taken letters Testamentary thereon, and have given bonds according to law. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment without delay, and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same to the subscribers, well authenticated, for For Chemis

GEORGE E. LAWTON, DAVID T. M'COLLUM, Executors of the last will and Testament of Jacob Lawton.
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 u r dergoing thorough repairs. The rooms are plea s ant, the B ds and Bedding all new, and the Table will be supplied with the choicest of the market, and the proprietors assure those who will favor them with their custom, that all pains shall be ta-

ken to make their stay with them agreeable. FARE, very low, and accommodation good .-Carriages to convey passengers to and from the Hotel free of expense. Detroit, April 27 1842.

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

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

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.

NEW GOODS!!

F DENISON has just eccived 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, 1849.

ESTATE OF ELLENWILM OT DECEA.

SED. Notice is hereby given that the 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 County, and has given bonds according to law.— All persons having demands against said estate are requested to present them for adjustment, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment without delay.

ISRAEL WILLIAMS.

Ann Arbor, June 30, 1842.

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

formity with the present prevailing fashion and taste of the day, and warranted to fit or no

Cutting done at shortest notice.

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

LUMBER constantly on hand and for sales June 10, 1842.

PARSON S STREAM & Co. 138, Jeffer-son avenue, arethe sole agents of these very cel-chrated machines. 12-8w

SATTINETT WARPS ON BEAMS.—
THEO. H. EATON & Co., 138, Jefferson Avenue, offer for sale a large stock of Sattinett Warps, from the New York mills. These Warps are considered superior to any other in the country, and will be sold, for cash, at a small advance. advance.

NEW GOODS!!

A T the Store of the Subscriber, a new sad splendid assortment of NEW GOODS at prices so cheap as to astonish the purchasers, con-

PERS, SHAKER AND LEGHORN BONNETS, &C. &C.

and see the goods and prices.

4000 pounds good butter wanted: 99999 bash-

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 cus

tomers, in the best style, and at the shortest notice. Having good machinery, experienced work-men, and long practice in the business, they have the utmost confidence that they shall give som-

"Be tans of brinking Elline forgot." JACKSON

BOTANIC MEDICAL STORE, With Hot and Cold Baths Dr. J. T WILSON,

River Raisin INSTITUTE.

Raisin, near the north bank of the benutiful river whose name it bears, one mile east of the direct road from Tecumseh to Adrian. This eligible site has been selected for its

quiet seclusion, the fertility and elevation of its soil, its pure and healthful atmosphere, and pleasant scenery.

Rooms.—There are now on the premises saitble 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.

Tuition per Term of eleven wecks, Board " with 4 hours work each week,

selves.
Bills to be settled in advance.

on or condition. If The second term of this summer will commence Wednesday July 20th.

It is very desirable that all who design to at tend the school, should be on the ground—have their bills settled, and their rooms prepared, beore the first day of the Term. Any further inormation can be obtained at the Instituttion, of

NW SPRING AND SUM MER GOODS.

Cheap Store, purchased at the present lew 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-salc and retail. D. D. WATERMAN Ann Arbor, May 11, 1842.

THE Subscribers are prepared to card Wool for customers; having first rate machines, and

having employed an experienced workman, they feel confident of giving good satisfaction to all who will favor them with their custom. Their manufactory is two and a half miles west of Ann

Scio, May 11th, 1842.

neatest and most fashionable style.

Garments will be made to order, in strict con-

harge. Ladies' Riding Habits made in the latest New

York or Philadephia fashions.
Friends, or Quakers' garments will be made in the neatest and plainest style.

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

J. R. WALKER.

PARSON'S SHEARING MACHINES."

CHEAP FOR CASH.

DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY

Muslin De Lane at two shillings per yard; eafcoes at six cents per yard, and other goods at prices to correspond. To be convinced, just call

4000 pounds good butter wanted, as 5500 below 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 exchanga for goods.

H. BOWER.

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

TEMPERANCE HOUSE,

East end of Main Street, Jackson, Mich.

THIS Institution is located in the town of

EXPENSE.

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

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

by addressing, post paid, J. S. Dixon, Principal, Raisin, Lenawee Co Mich. Raisin, May 19th, 1842. n5—2m

JUST received and receiving at the New York

WOOL-CARDING

Arbor on the Huron.
S. W. FOSTER, & Co.

BOOTS, SHOES, AND LADIES' SLI P-