

# SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

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

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, SEPT. 19, 1842.

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## THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

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All remittances and all communications designed for publication, or in any manner relating to this paper, will be hereafter addressed, post paid, to SIGNAL OF LIBERTY: Ann Arbor, Mich.

## POETRY.

[The following lines were composed by Mrs. Spence, and sung at the burial of a child of Enoch and Emma Hamilton, at Salem, Aug 1842.]

Rest, sweet babe, in softest slumber,  
On thy still and lowly bed,  
Thou hast joined the silent number  
In the dwelling of the dead.

Though the turf thy form must cover,  
And we leave thee here alone—  
Nought shall harm thee—angels hover  
O'er thy calm and peaceful home.

Yet thou art not here, 'tis only  
But thy dust we give the tomb;  
Though the mansion seems so lonely  
Thou wilt never heed its gloom.

When disease so ruthless tore thee  
From a tender parent's breast,  
Heaven-commissioned angels bore thee  
To thy everlasting rest.

Far away from pain and danger  
Far away from mortal woe,  
Short thy visit, little stranger,  
Nought could tempt thy stay below.

By the eye of faith we view thee  
Basking in the beams of bliss;  
Say, how chang'd since last we knew thee  
In thy weakness and distress.

Tears may flow in quick succession,  
Not alone of grief they tell—  
Heaven corrects, yet Heaven is blessing,  
While in hope we say, farewell.

## THE EARTH IS BEAUTIFUL.

BY CAROLINE GILMAN.  
The whole broad earth is beautiful,  
To minds attuned aright,  
And whoso'er my feet are turned,  
A smile has met my sight.  
The city, with its bustling walk,  
Its splendor, wealth and power;  
A ramble by the river side;  
A passing summer flower;  
The meadow green, the ocean swell,  
The forest waving free,  
Are gifts of God, and speak in tones  
Of kindness to my feet.  
And oh, where'er my footsteps roam,  
If those I love are near to me,  
That spot is still my home.

## MISCELLANY

The little that I have seen of the world and know of mankind, teaches me to look upon the errors of others in sorrow, not in anger. When I take the history of one poor heart that has sinned and suffered, and represent to myself the struggles and temptations it passed through, the brief pulsations of joy; the feverish inquietude of hope and fear; the tears of regret; the feebleness of purpose; the pressure of want; the desertion of friends; the scorn of the world that has little charity; the desolation of the soul's sanctuary and threatening vice within; health gone; happiness gone; even hope that remains the longest gone; I would fain leave the erring soul of my fellow man with Him, from whose hands it came.—*Long fellow.*

Luck.—"Some persons appear to be always lucky in whatever they undertake; but the secret of this is exposed in an excellent little book, called Hints to Merchants. The author says that, generally speaking, your 'lucky fellows,' when one searches closely into their history, turn out to be your fellows that know what they are doing, and how to do it in the right way. Their luck comes to them because they work for it; it is well earned.—They put themselves in the way of luck.—They keep themselves wide awake. They make the best of what opportunities they possess, and always stand ready for more; and when a mechanic does thus much, depend on it, it must be hard luck indeed, if he does not get, at least, employers, customers, and friends."

Uses of the Diamond.—The lapidaries employ a considerable quantity of diamond in powder, which they use with steel instruments to divide pebbles and precious stones. The small pieces of diamond of which the powder is made, are worth 25 shillings a carat. The use of the diamond in this way is very extensive. Had nature withheld the diamond—the pebble, the agate, and a variety of other stones, would have been of little value as no other substance is hard enough to operate upon them. In this way, rock crystal from Brazil is divided into leaves, and ground and polished with diamond dust for spectacles and other optical instruments.

A Tropical Climate.—The beauties and blessings of tropical climate are thus described by a writer who had experienced them:—"Insects are the curse of tropical climates"

## COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Signal of Liberty.  
ASCENDENCY OF THE SLAVE POWER.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

By 'slave power,' I don't mean the slaveholders only; but those also whom they have influenced in times past—those whom they now influence to do their bidding, wherever they may be in the country.

If the Declaration of Independence and the preamble to the Constitution be true exponents of American republicanism, slavery is its point blank antagonist. The republican believes that all men are created equal, so far as their relations to government are concerned—that they are endowed by their Creator with the right to liberty and the pursuit of happiness—that this right is inalienable even by the possessor, and is forfeitable only by crime—that our "more perfect union" is valuable only as it establishes justice, by punishing crime—only as it secures the blessings of liberty to all, by honest and successful endeavors to extinguish, in the most comprehensive sense, the evils of slavery. The slaveholder has no faith in any of these things.—If he has, it is a dead faith; for his daily practice is a standing denial of every one of them. The republican who has faith in his political creed—who lives by its articles, and the slaveholder who tramples on them jointly and severally, must from the nature of the case, be political adversaries. The republican strives to have the government administered wholly according to his principles of liberty and political equality; the slaveholder sets all his interests—thereby pledging all his efforts—in opposition. Nehemiah labors to build up the walls of Jerusalem—Sanballat to destroy them. Our republican course must not be a sham, but a real republicanism—one that, *ex animo velentes* in republicanism. The slaveholder may be "all right," under governments whose basis varies from republicanism. He may be a good-enough oligarch, or small despot, under political forms which procreate and nourish such vermin; but in a republic he has no part or lot in the thing; in a real republic and among believing republicans he would be as much out of place as would be the veriest chicken-stealer on the judges' bench, or as a certain nameless personage would be in Heaven, in the company of Gabriel and Michael and their angelic associates.

If this discrimination seem "ultra," it is because we have no faith, or a weak faith, or not a "lively" faith in the excellence of republicanism. But it will be considered as true—philosophical—important—just in proportion as the reader believes in truth, consistency and importance of Human Rights as the proper basis of government; and that all governments ought to be instituted in such way as best to secure the happiness of the people.

We have attempted to combine in our socio-political amalgam elements that are hostile—incapable of being united, we have bro't them together—in juxtaposition—but they refuse to coalesce. They repel one another violently. They will not cease to do so till one of them expel the other and be wholly predominant. Slavery, like the young of a certain bird, that is said to make no nest for itself but to deposit its eggs in the nests of other birds, never rests till all the natural progeny be thrown out of the nest. Slavery might with all ease have been exterminated long ago by republicans; it may still be; but compared with slaveholders, republicans are indolent, supine, asleep. Besides, the great mass of republicans—I mean the "mungrel puppy, whelp and hound"—republicans of the country—are to the free States what the orators of Athens were to that city—their native city too—when Philip of Macedon set his snares for the overthrow of its independence. Philip gave gold, and the orators soon converted that wily politician—in despite of all that Demosthenes could say to the contrary—into an exemplar of generosity, magnanimity, hospitality and kind heartedness. Our orators—all of them, of course, of the best republican breed of orators—don't get money for their treachery, but promises of office; and plenty of kicks and cuffs and ear-pullings if they demur at the dirtiest work our negro whipping Philips charge them with.

The slaveholder is like other bad men who have seized on what a corrupt public sentiment says they may retain, but what justice commands them to restore to its lawful owners. He acts more vigorously for its defence and security, than just men do for the defence and security of what they honestly possess.—The slaveholder feels, what is true, that all just men must be opposed to him, and that the justest men must be the most opposed to him. The justest men, then, are defamed—slandered—if "caught" within the limits of the flesh-monging oligarchy they are lynched and put to death. So would they serve Franklin, were he to re-appear in the Southern Aed-dam. He would be a fanatic, too, as things go now-a-days. Lamentable change in public sentiment does this disclose! In republican America, before the first century of her existence is much more than half gone, the

friend of human liberty is a fanatic! What would Franklin and Rush and Sherman and Wythe say to this? Would they be able to recognize their country in such a beggarly metamorphosis?

The republican is too apt to repose on the justice of his course; to think that his cause can take care of itself—can advance of itself. To think so, is to fall into a fatal delusion.—It is against the whole ordering and experience of human affairs. The good who are doing little or nothing—must bestir themselves, or the bad, who do exert themselves, will become possessed of every thing. There is—there always has been—always must be—warfare between men of just and men of unjust principles and practice. Victory is only for the aggressive. Try it; place two men, one religious, the other irreligious, together in a wilderness. If the religious man make up his mind to suppress his principles—to be silent—passive—he is already overcome; the very determination not to be aggressive is virtually capitulation without terms.

Thus has it fared with republicanism and slavery. Republicanism has been silent—apathetic—secure; she has resolved not to act on her enemy; the consequence has been that her enemy has acted on her; has dragged her—put her to sleep and bound her with chains, that seem—if they are not—infrangible.

Behold, then, in the distress of the country—in the distraction of its counsels—in the repudiation of solemn contracts by the States—in the loss of morals at home—of character abroad; and in the still darker growing prospect before us, the legitimate fruits of a want of faith on the part of republicans in their professed creed.

Reader, if there is any thing of truth and philosophy in the leading sentiment running through the foregoing remarks, it is for you. Think of it—digest it: and next week you shall have something more specific on the ascendancy of the slave power. PROOCION.

For the Signal of Liberty.  
ANTI-SLAVERY IN ST. JOSEPH COUNTY.

Messrs. Editors:—As one object of your paper is to give information of the Anti-slavery movements in different parts of the State, it may not be unacceptable to your readers to learn something concerning the Anti-Slavery movement in this place. The county society in this place met on Friday the 26th ult., Mr. Howard in the chair. After prayer by the Rev. C. Cary of Lima, Ind., Mr. C. Gurney, Esq., of Centerville, addressed the meeting. His remarks were chiefly directed to answering some objections, which pro-slavery men raise against abolitionists; in which he was completely successful. He was followed by the Rev. Mr. Cleveland, of Marshall, who occupied the remainder of the time till the adjournment for evening meeting. Mr. C. in the course of his remarks alluded to the duty devolving on the ministers of the Gospel in relation to this great question; and the disposition of some churches to do all they can to silence their minister on this subject. As if a man, because he preaches the gospel, was bound to sit quiet and hold his peace, and see this republic go to ruin by the wickedness and corruption of the people.

In the evening Mr. Cleveland addressed the audience eloquently about four hours. You may judge something of the interest manifested by the hearers, from the fact that they gave their undivided attention to a speech of such unusual length during these sleepy evenings. He went into an elaborate exposition of the constitution and exhibited its true relations to American slavery. He regarded its partial recognition of slavery as its grand defect, and compared it to a cancerous wart upon the human system, whose poison already began to give signs of its impeding the healthy action of the whole constitution. The argument has been pronounced by some who heard it, and pretend to be judges of sound reasoning, and who are not identified with abolitionists, as entirely conclusive and unanswerable. The second part of his address was occupied in presenting an argument to show that Congress had the power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. The effect of these meetings is salutary, and as far as I have been able to learn from those who attended, they have convinced them that abolitionists are not quite such a set of fanatics as they had supposed, and all begin to feel that we at the north have something to do with slavery. This series of meetings is the first of the kind that have ever been held in this county and the great mass of the community are uninformed on the subject.

I am fully persuaded from what I have witnessed that the subject needs only to be presented as it is, and the yeomanry of this county will not be behind their neighbors in remembering the poor slave at the ballot box.

JUSTICE.

White Pigeon, Sept. 3, 1842.

## Selections.

EXTRACT FROM A SPEECH OF DANIEL O'CONNEL.

At the meeting of the Irish Repeal Association, July, 1842, in reply to Mr. M'Garahan, of Mobile, Alabama.

The Lord Mayor said he felt it to be an imperative duty to arise, after the speech of the highly respectable and revered gentleman who had just concluded. He was sorry that it was his duty to comment in any terms, except of praise, in anything falling from that Rev. gentleman, but he would be untrue to the sacred cause of freedom, with which he was

identified, if he were to sit silent and hear any apology for slavery, even from the best of motives, offered in his presence. He was glad that the meeting had heard the Reverend gentleman with such attention and patience, for both as a stranger and as a clergyman, he was entitled to every possible indulgence at their hands (hear, hear.)

He came there as a friend of the cause in which they were engaged, to offer them the sympathy and support of his fellow-countrymen, and in doing so he had felt it his duty to offer some remarks in favor of the system of slavery as carried on in America. He had stated that the slaves were well fed, well taken care of, and sleek in their appearance, and there could be no doubt that such was the fact but if the Reverend gentleman went to the house of the greatest tyrant in the country he would find his horses plump and well taken care of, and for precisely the same reason as that which the Rev. gentleman had assigned for the good condition of the slaves, because it was the interest of the owner to have them so (loud cries of hear, hear.) But let passion burst forth—let violence disturb him, and the master of that horse, notwithstanding, that it is his own interest to use the animal gently and kindly, will treat it brutally and cruelly (hear, hear.) Although the general rule was in favor of the slave, yet he was liable to suffer from the caprice of his master; he was liable to suffer from the effects of intoxication and ill temper; he was liable to be separated from the wife of his bosom, and the children of his tender affection. They may be sold as slaves, and sent to one quarter of the globe, while he himself was sent to the other, and while that state of things existed, he would be its most determined enemy, whatever was its consequence—whether he got the sympathy or support of his American friends, or continued to be subjected to the gross guilt inflicted on his country by a continuance of the Union.—(cheers.) He could not hear slavery praised or palliated. Every nerve within him trembled at the idea of one man being the property of his fellow-man—of a human being treated as so much chattels, or that a being with an immortal soul should be bound to the will of any master, he he a tyrant or otherwise in the exercise of his authority (cheers.) He could not bring himself to the very idea of such a state of things, and as much as he valued the sympathy and support of America in the present constitutional struggle, if it be the slightest apology for slavery, he at once abandoned it (cheers.) The Rev. gentleman has eloquently expressed his fears for what the result of freedom to the slaves in America might be, and the danger which existed if it should take place, of what he (the Lord Mayor) abhorred, for he never would sanction the shedding of one drop of human blood. He talked of violence, of the vengeance which the slaves would take upon their masters if they were liberated, and of their incapacity to attend to their own affairs, or to take care of themselves. If he (the Lord Mayor) had heard that doctrine propounded for the first time, coming as it did from the reverend lips, and the sacred character of him who put it forward—if he had, he repeated, heard it for first time, it might, perhaps, have staggered his judgment; he might have thought that he knew more of the matter, and that his evidence was of that description which was derived by personal knowledge and actual judgment. But he had the pleasure to tell him that he heard that argument before—that it was brought forward in the English parliament previous to the passing of the bill for the emancipation of the slaves in the British Colonies, and blessed be God he raised his humble voice to turn eight hundred thousand slaves into eight hundred thousand freemen—to give the mother the happiness of blessing her little one in her arms, instead of trembling for its future state—to give her an assurance that, instead of its being separated from her pressing heart he was a little freeman, and that she could say to him; you will yet be my protector (loud cheers.) He heard it said before "beware of what you do, if you emancipate them it will create bloodshed; they are utterly unfit to take care of themselves, and there will be nothing but confusion throughout the length and breadth of our multitudinous islands. All this will end in blood." And though the parties did not openly say the abolitionists in parliament sought for blood, yet they insinuated that such was their intention. The experiment was, however, tried, and what was the consequence (hear, hear?) In Demerara alone the emancipated negroes purchased three estates for which they gave ninety thousand pounds, and in Jamaica they were buying up property from day to day.—"Take care of yourselves!" Let them only try the experiment, instead of having human nature degraded by the fact of a man being held in slavery. It was as old as the days of Homer, who said that when a man was a slave, half his worth was taken from him. It was then at least three-fourths, and the evil was not confined to that, for they had it on record that when the English and French Governments remonstrated with the Arabs on the coast of Africa, and called on them to give up the traffic, and discontinue the practice of seizing Europeans, their answer was, that these Europeans were so degraded as scarcely to resemble man, and that they were a kind of monkey race. There they are, exclaimed the Arabs, for the last eight or ten years, and did you ever see so stupid a race (a laugh.) A man named Adams, an American, was kept three years only among them in a state of slavery, and such was the dreadful effects of it that he lost the use of the English language altogether, and spoke a sort of jingering tongue, half English, half Arabic; nay, he was six months in England before he was restored to his full faculties or the possession of the English language. Such was the effect of slavery; and yet although 800,000 negroes were emancipated by England, not one of them was found applying for relief under a poor law, or for charity of any kind, but supported themselves by their own industry (hear, hear.) They were, he admitted, a little too fantastic in their dress, they were fond of gay and lively colors; but they bought their own cotton, with which they clothed themselves, and if there was found a glitter around them, it was the produce of their own industry (hear, hear, and a laugh.) Not one of them could be found who was not perfectly able to take care of himself (hear, hear.)

Then as to the question of blood, if a revolution took place among the negroes, produced by their emancipation, he would give up the case if it could be shown him that one drop had been shed by those who were already admitted to their freedom. Not one had been shed—not a single case of violence had occurred, or of retaliation on their masters. O yes, they refused to take off their hats for those who were cruel to them (a laugh); but he stood there the historian of verity, and the assessor of that fact in the presence of Europe and of America (cheers). He proclaimed that instance of peace and good order among the negro population who were set free, and he defied any one to contradict him, or to show the least particle of violence. No assault or outrage, had been committed, or a single drop of blood shed (cheers). Were not the negroes in America the same race—were they not of the same class, and what fears could be entertained of them? Let it be recollected that when the experiment of emancipating the slaves in the British Colonies was made, it was made under unfavorable auspices, because purchased by twenty millions of the public money, one farthing of which was not given to the negro but to his masters. They were insulted by the manner in which they received their freedom, because it was not given them as a right to which they were entitled, but purchased for them from their masters. Yet no crime was committed—no violence was resorted to—no blood was shed; and oh! may the happy day arrive when America shall be convinced of these truths, and be induced to follow the example of England (hear, hear, the loud cheers). She followed her "bitter bad" example in the introduction of slavery in the first instance (and England could not but blush at its continuance in that land)—nay, the Americans were almost coerced to introduce it; and that England should have to answer for it was just before man and Divine Providence. But Ireland was free from the foul stain—for no one slave-ship ever sailed from any port in Ireland except one which carried fishermen themselves (cheers and laughter.)

He [the Lord Mayor] sincerely hoped the Rev. gentleman was convinced he spoke to him with the utmost respect—that he was not the less grateful for his coming amongst them with the happy communication of which he had been the bearer—that he was not the less grateful for the support of the American friends of Ireland; but he should prove ungrateful indeed if he kept back the expression of his feelings on the subject (hear, hear).—He perceived that the Rev. gentleman had alluded to a circumstance which was also related in the American papers—that they, in their address for the abolition of slavery, called on the American people to join the abolitionists. Then the ill conduct of the abolitionists is set forth, and the enemies of slavery in this country were censured for the part they had thus taken. When he [the Lord Mayor] signed that address, he did not mean any particular party, much less one who would not act improperly or insultingly, for it was quite against the interests of those whom they called their clients to have recourse to so improper a proceeding. They did not mean to say by that phrase that the Americans ought to become what was termed "abolitionists" in their land—they did not mean to say that they should join in any combination that would injure the property of any man, but a combination which should have liberty for its object, and morality, truth, and purity of motives as its aim (loud cries of hear, hear).—*Man ought not to be a slave!* God had inflicted and implanted in his soul equality at his birth. All were born in the same nakedness and subject to the same infirmities—no distinction existed at that moment between the poor and the peasant, and both would descend with the same manition to the grave. He would struggle there against every description of tyranny and despotism wherever he found it to exist; he would struggle to bring men to a constitutional equality, not to that equality which did not recognize rank or station, but to that place and equity known to the law, and to which he was entitled (cheers)—that equity which entitled a servant to hire with a master, and to go away at the expiration of his period of service if he chose to do so—that equity which enabled the laborer to receive the wages he was justly entitled to for his labor, and to discharge himself if that were not paid, or if he could improve his condition. But the slave gave up his labor to others—he was the property of others; and come what would, he hated slavery in all its forms—he would never trundle to others, or yield up the detestation in which he held it (cheers). He would insult no man, but his heart was devoted to liberty, and so long as slavery existed in any quarter of the globe, he would be found among the ranks of its bitterest and most decided enemies (loud cheers).

## OUR LIBERTY CANDIDATES.

The candidates of the Liberty party are now before the American public, and challenge a scrutiny. We boldly invite inquiry into their qualifications. We claim and believe that as a body of men, they are justly entitled to the suffrages of the people on their personal qualifications alone, while their earnest devotion to the principles of Liberty, and the fact that every vote given for them is given in favor of human rights, embolden us to say that no ticket is before the people which has so many and so just claims upon the support of a free people. The only drawback upon our ticket, even in the estimation of our enemies, is that our men are not of those to whom the community are accustomed to look as by right entitled to hold all the offices of the government. "Your men are very good men, but you can't elect them, they are so little known." So little known! Well, how can you help that? It is evident that the exigencies of the country require a new set of men to administer the government. But if you are to have new men, they must be men who are not known to the public as candidates. Let a man be up as a candidate from year to year, and it will no longer be said that they are unknown. It has been said by a wise politician, that no party can prosper which does not stand by its candidates. It is due to the men who give us the use of their names when we are few, that we give them our support when we are many. It is a matter of wise policy to give to our movement the aspect of solidity and stability, which we

shall not accomplish if we keep shifting our candidates. Unless important circumstances require a change, it is undoubtedly our duty to select the best man who is truly qualified for the office, and then keep up the same names for the same offices, UNTIL WE ELECT THEM.—*Emancipator.*

## SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 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 Fitchfield,**  
**THOMAS G. DAVIS, of Sycamore,**  
**DANIEL POMEROY, of Salem,**  
**PRINCE BENNETT, of Augusta,**  
**DARIUS S. WOOD, of Lodi,**  
**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 WILFELY, of Blissfield,**  
**JOHN M. COE, of Roma.**  
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.**  
For Representatives,  
**ROSSELL RANSOM,**  
**DELAWARE DUNCAN.**  
For Senators,  
**JAMES L. BISHOP, of St. Joseph,**  
**JOHN P. MARSH, of Kalamazoo.**

### NOTICE.

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

CHAS. H. STEWART.

Detroit, Sept. 5, 1842.

### LIBERTY SENATORIAL CONVENTION—FOURTH DISTRICT.

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

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

### HILLSDALE COUNTY CONVENTION.

A Convention of the Liberty Party of Hillsdale county will be held at the house of S. L. Gay, in Jonesville, on Saturday, the tenth day of October next, at one o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of nominating candidates for county officers and for the state legislature to be supported at the general election in November next.

WM. D. MOORE,

Chairman of Hillsdale county Corresponding Committee.  
Adams, Sept. 10th, 1842.

### O'CONNEL AND SLAVERY.

On our first page will be found a speech of Daniel O'Connell, at a meeting of the Irish Repeal Association. It is well worth reading, as indicative of the state of feeling in Ireland, as well as on account of its intrinsic merit. It was spoken in answer to the remarks of Rev. Mr. M'Garahan, of Mobile, who was present, and who had undertaken to instruct his Irish countrymen on slavery. He assented them, from nine years personal knowledge, that the American slaves were better fed, better clothed, better housed, and more independent and happy than four-fifths of their population at home—that with a few exceptions, they were treated with the greatest indulgence and care—that blood would flow in rivers were they emancipated at the present time—that the Address to Irishmen had had scarcely any effect, and the Association had better keep silent on slavery, &c. Yet notwithstanding the slaves were so happy and independent, the Rev. gentleman afterwards said he deprecated slavery, and was sorry for the condition of the slaves!

Mr. O'Connell announced his intention of sending a letter to America as soon as he returned from Parliament, in which he would further discuss the subject.

### LEGISLATURES CAN ABOLISH SLAVERY.

When abolitionists speak of emancipation as practicable by the Legislative authority of the slave States, a thousand ignoramuses who, perhaps, never read the constitution through in their lives, stand ready to cry out that such an act would be unconstitutional and void—that the slave states have no right to give freedom to a slave without paying his value to the master. A little more knowledge on their part would render any discussion of the subject superfluous. Examine a few particulars.

1. Slavery, as a legal system, is the creature of legislation. Cannot legislators repeal their own laws? If they cannot, who can? Must laws, once established, be eternal?  
2. Almost every civilized nation has abol-

ished slavery by law. For instance: England, in 1381; Prussia in 1776; France set free 600,000 in her West India Colonies in 1794. It was abolished in Java in 1811; in Ceylon, 1815; in Buenos Ayres, 1816; in Colombia, 1821; Chili, 1821; Bolivia, 1826; Peru, 1825; the British West Indies, in 1834; in Tunis, in 1841. In our own country, Pennsylvania passed an abolition act in 1780; Connecticut in 1784; Rhode Island, 1784; New York in 1799; New Jersey, in 1804; Vermont abolished it by Constitution in 1777; Massachusetts, in 1780; and New Hampshire in 1784.

3. Congress abolished slavery in 1787 in the whole North Western Territory. Every slaveholding member of Congress from Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia voted for that ordinance. That slaves were emancipated by that act is shown from the fact that persons holding slaves in the Illinois country petitioned for its repeal, and for the passing of a law legalizing slavery there.

4. The U. S. Constitution recognizes the power of each State to abolish slavery within its limits by the strongest implication. "No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor." If these States had no power to emancipate, why this clause to prevent it?

5. The most eminent Statesmen, themselves slaveholders, have conceded that the Legislature have authority to abolish slavery. Washington, in a letter to Robert Morris, April 12, 1786, says: "There is not a man living, who wishes more sincerely than I do, to see a plan adopted for the abolition of slavery; but there is only one proper and effectual mode by which it can be accomplished, and that is by legislative authority." In a letter to La Fayette, May 10, 1786, he says: "It (the abolition of slavery) certainly might, and assuredly ought to be effected, and that too by legislative authority." In a letter to John Fenton Mercer, Sept. 9, 1786, he says: "It is among my first wishes to see some plan adopted by which slavery in this country may be abolished by law." In a letter to Sir John Sinclair, he says: "There are in Pennsylvania laws for the gradual abolition of slavery which neither Maryland nor Virginia have at present, but which nothing is more certain than that they must have, and at a period not remote."

Jefferson says of movements in the Virginia Legislature towards emancipation, in 1777: "The principles of the amendment were agreed on, that is to say, the freedom of all born after a certain day; but it was found that the public mind would not bear the proposition, yet the day is not far distant when it must bear and admit it."—Jefferson, Pendleton, Mason, Wythe and Lee, were a committee of the Virginia House of Delegates, and prepared a plan for the gradual emancipation of slaves by law.

John Jay, in 1780, wrote from Spain respecting slavery in New York: "Were I in your legislature, I would present a bill for the purpose (gradual abolition) and would not cease urging it till it became a law, or I ceased to be a member."—Governor Tompkins, of New York, in a message to the Legislature, said: "To devise means for the gradual extermination of slavery from among us, is a work worthy the representatives of a polished and enlightened nation."

We believe that a careful investigation would show that in nearly or quite every country where any considerable number of slaves has been liberated, it has been done by law—it has been done in different ages, in different climates, in the four quarters of the globe, by Mahometans, Catholics and Protestants—by despots as well as republicans. In no one case, so far as we recollect, has full compensation been made to the master, and in those cases where it has been given in part as in that of the British West Indies, (if indeed any other case can be cited,) it has been dispensed rather as a gratuity for the peaceable reception of the act of emancipation, than as implying any right of the master to demand recompense.

It is not singular that persons are now becoming so profoundly wise that they will contend the legislative power cannot emancipate, and that consequently the many millions disenfranchised by abolition acts are, either themselves or their posterity, still legally in bondage! They would do well to trace back their own pedigree with care; least inasmuch as slavery was very common among the ancient Saxons, it should be found that they are only proving that their ancestors were illegally emancipated, and that, after the lapse of many generations, they themselves are legally slaves as much as those whom they declare incapable of emancipation by law.

"A repeal of the Tariff is already threatened.—Many of the abolitionists are in favor of a Tariff. Is it their political duty as men, or as good citizens to stand by and not make an exertion to save that law from the destruction of free traders?"—*State Journal.*

We answer your question by asking if it is the political duty of abolitionists to stand by and let their most sacred rights be trampled under foot by the whig party, and then be such consummate fools as to uphold the very party which thus tramples on them? Have you forgotten what piles of petitions of *Legal Voters* of Michigan were thrown under the tables of Congress last winter, or denied a reception, and Howard, and Woodbridge, and Porter, like sacred kittens, were consenting to the deed in perfect silence, not daring to utter one syllable for the rights of their constituents? The whigs of Michigan approve their course. And now just before election, they come out whining for abolition votes, lest the looses should prove too strong for them. This policy is pursued by that party from year to year.—Let it receive the contempt it merits. Let them fight their own battles with the looses, and if they have the worst of the conflict, they may have the satisfaction of knowing the reason of it. We hope every abolitionist will have self respect enough to refuse his support to a set of men who sneer at his principles, denounce his integrity, invade his rights, and then come and beg his aid to uphold their corrupt machinations. If they want his vote, let them first repeal that Whig Gag, they passed last winter.

John Quincy Adams is to be greeted by his constituents on his return from Washington with a complimentary celebration for his faithful defence of the right of petition. No man can deserve it better.

When Lord Ashburton was in New York, he was waited on by a deputation of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, for the purpose of inquiring how far the tenth article of the treaty, by which fugitives from justice are to be mutually delivered up, would apply to fugitive slaves. They referred to the case of Nelson Hackett, who had been delivered up on a charge of stealing a horse, a watch, and a coat from his master, and expressed their apprehensions that similar charges might be habitually resorted to by the slaveholders under the treaty stipulation. Lord Ashburton, in reply, went into an explanation of the tenth article, and remarked that should it prove injurious, the British government would not doubt put an end to it immediately, agreeably to another article of the treaty: But he did not apprehend this would be the case. None could deliver up fugitives except the governor, and then not till after examination before a magistrate. In reference to the case of Nelson, Lord A. said he was not acquainted with all the particulars. The fact that the slave had taken his master's watch, was a circumstance against him. "Had he only taken the horse," said Lord A., looking at Gerrit Smith significantly, though he could not be supposed ever to have read the advice of that gentleman to fugitive slaves! "he would not probably have been surrendered, for you know the horse was necessary for his escape." Lord A. assured them that his Government would still carry out the great principles respecting human liberty they have so long avowed and maintained. The committee left him highly pleased with his courtesy, frankness, and intelligence.

Colored people of Washington City.—The number of free colored people in the District is 8,260. The number of slaves in 1840 was 4684, being about 12 per cent. of the whole population. There are no restraints on manumission in the District, and the number of slaves is diminishing by emancipation, emigration, and the sales to the traders. There are six colored churches in the city, and three or four others in the district. The discipline of the colored churches is tolerably strict. The standard of piety and morals, to say the least, will compare with that in the white churches. In some respects it is higher. None of the colored churches would admit a man-stealer to its communion; whereas all the white churches, except the Rev. R. W. Clark's [Presbyterian] have slaveholding members. That church will not admit them.

There are now eight schools for colored people attended by about 500 scholars. Some of the free colored men are quite wealthy owners of real estate, but most of them have but little property, and some are wretchedly poor. Their greatest disability results from the rejection of their testimony in courts of justice. A white man may kill, or commit any violence on a colored person with impunity, or defraud him of his wages, and unless the testimony of a white person can be had, the injured person has no legal remedy.

Congressional.—A Washington correspondent of a N. Y. paper, in discussing the fidelity of the Representatives to their duties, remarks: "Mr. — tells me to observe the deportment of members. There certainly is a gross inattention to the business before them, with the few present; and a terrible array of empty chairs.—He tells me he attended here some few weeks since for an hour or so during what he thought the discussion of a very important question, and he counted fifty-six empty seats, six fast asleep, several writing letters, and as many more walking about the house, making morning calls, while others were holding arguments with the tenants of a neighboring desk, or lying back in their chairs, with their heels canted up the Speaker's face, reading newspapers; and on his conscience he did not believe there were a dozen members who knew what was going on, though Arnold of Kentucky was haranguing at the top of his lungs, the loudest speaker I ever heard, unless it was some Methodist preacher at a Camp Meeting."

Our Minister to Spain.—We like to see our literary men, each of them, I mean, and such only, as make their literary excellence the ornament of a sound moral character—introduced into public stations of honor and trust.—When the appointment of Mr. Irving was first announced we were agreeably surprised at it. We thought it just the thing, that the biographer of Columbus should represent our country at a court under whose auspices America was discovered. We think it however, by no means certain that he would have been called to do so, had our slavebreeding President read the concluding chapter in the Life of Columbus. The author, after noticing the fact that Columbus fell into the sin of the age, in reducing many of his fellow-creatures, heathen though they were, to slavery, and advancing such apologies for his error as the truth would allow, proceeds thus—"These remarks, in palliation of the conduct of Columbus, are required by candor. It is proper to show him in connexion with the age in which he lived, lest the errors of the times should be considered his individual faults. It is not intended, however, to justify him on a point where it is inexorable to err. Let it remain a blot on his illustrious name, and let others derive a lesson from it."

The State Journal and its correspondents are for cutting down the salary of our Governor to \$1000 a year, and the pay of the Legislature to two dollars a day—the whig candidates for the latter office to give a pledge before their nomination that they will receive only that amount.—Why not extend the principle further, and curtail the pay of members of Congress, who now receive, including their mileage, from eight to twenty-four dollars per day? Why should the legislators at Washington have so much, while those at Detroit are to be stinted to so little?—Michigan in reality pays her members to the national, as well as to the State Legislature.

Rev. Warren Isham has relinquished the editorial charge of the Detroit Times for the present, on account of ill health. His successor is not announced.

"Regardless of consequences."—Some nine or ten years ago, the South Carolina nullifiers, in their notable revolutionary manifesto, proclaimed themselves, after due consideration of their undertaking, "regardless of consequences," in seeking its accomplishment. To be so was considered—and justly—as decisive proof of the high estimate they put on their cause, and their sincerity in it. When the Abolitionists, looking on their cause as it deserved to be looked on, declared themselves regardless of consequences, it began at once to be regarded as a most fanatical and traitorous saying. Let us call in Burns and hear what he has to say about it in his advice to a young friend just entering on the active business of life.

"The fear of hell's the hangman's whip,  
To hold the wretch in order,  
Where'er you feel your honor grip,  
Let that eye be your border.  
It's slightest touches—justent pause,  
Debar all side pretences  
And resolutely keep its laws,  
Uncaring consequences."

The New York Evangelist has proposed a national convention of Northern and Southern men to devise measures for the abolition of slavery, and provide for compensation to the owner. That paper says we are all slaveholders—the north as well as the south. The South holds them, and the North returns them when they fly, and puts them down when they resist. The Evangelist proposes that the North should bear such a proportion of the loss of emancipation as she has borne of the slaveholding responsibility.

There is no danger of such a scheme receiving any effectual support. We have but two things to say respecting it. First, if there is to be a general and equitable settlement of this tremendous robbery, let all the partners come in. They are the Northerner, the Southerner, and the Slave. Let the slave receive compensation for the wrongs done him. The Evangelist proposes to leave him, the greatest claimant, out of the account for all his demands hitherto, and to assess on the least active partner in the robbery, a large share of the loss which the principal partner sustains by discontinuing it! Very equitable and just, no doubt! The north has been slave catcher for the south for 50 years, and the business has been a curse to her in every department, and now she must pay the manstealers a bonus for quitting their trade!

Secondly, the whole argument proceeds on the assumption that the slaveholders, as a body, would lose in the value of their whole property by the general emancipation of their slaves.—This position we deny. There is no evidence of it whatever. In the West Indies, the general rise of lands, the increased exertions of the laborers, the rents received by the landholders, and the application of improved systems of cultivation, rendered the estates worth more after emancipation than before. Any person can satisfy himself of this, by reading Thome and Kimball.—The result would be similar in our country.—There would be no loss, of course no equitable claim for compensation.

Luther Bradish and Gabriel Furman have been nominated by the whigs of New York for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. The election in that State will be affected considerably by local matters—the whigs sustaining the present gigantic system of internal improvements, while the Democrats are in favor of a suspension of the further prosecution of the public works.

The State Journal says that the abolition party "neglect and disregard all the important questions of the day, save abolition alone." So it seems the Whigs concede that abolition is one "important question of the day." Stick a pin there! Well, gentlemen, you constitute the party that attends emphatically to "all the great interests," tell us what you purpose to do in reference to this one, which you have hitherto "neglected and disregarded." When will you abolish slavery in the Florida, in the National District, and break up the Slave Market there? As soon as Henry Clay shall be elected President?

ALARMING TO POLITICIANS.  
Mr. Leavitt has just visited the State of Maine, in its political aspects, much resembles Michigan. He describes the state of things as follows:

"I find here, as at Showhegan, the countenances of the old politicians, office-holders and office-seekers are a good deal lengthened by the movements of the Liberty party. The general conviction that we are right, only they are not quite ready to go with us, and the uncertainty of their ability to keep the body of the people much longer hoodwinked and caoletowed in subjection to the despicable dictation of a gang of negro breeders, makes them very anxious about the future. It is difficult to describe the extreme sensitiveness that exists here. The Rev. Dr. Hawes, of Hartford, Ct., preached a sermon in one of the churches here, on Sunday evening, on the "immortality of the soul;" and in one of his inferences very naturally but in a few words applied his doctrine as an illustration of the sinfulness of slavery—saying he would as soon think of holding an angel as property as an immortal man. Had an earthquake suddenly shaken the everlasting rocks on which the clay-banks of Bangor recline, the audience could not have been more startled—so rigidly has the pulpit been schooled to its propriety on these anniversary occasions. The Editor of the Bangor Daily Whig, of Tuesday, thought the matter such a flagrant breach of order, that he sternly rebuked it in his paper. It was an offence against the whig party. It was a prostitution of the pulpit to the dirty work of politics. It was an open admission to the Liberty Party, and a bold stride towards the long decided union of Church and State, and a "Sign of the Times" more appalling than any in Miller's catalogue. Speaking of the Liberty Party and the proposed convention, he says:

"The public are not aware of the organization and machinery that is brought to bear by this Association to carry into effect their purposes. Every thing is made to yield to their plans. Even the Church is not too sacred for them to use as a lever to hoist them into political power, and I fear with too much success."

The Slave Power.—On the first page will be found an article from a valued and able correspondent on the ascendancy of the slave power—being the first of a series which he has promised us. We anticipate his thoughts will be original, instructive and interesting.

### Foreign News.

#### ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA. FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

We receive by this arrival the most distressing accounts from the manufacturing and mining districts of England and Scotland, where a series of alarming riots have broken out. The workmen seem determined to resist all attempts that may be made to effect a further reduction in their wages, and are insisting upon a further restoration of the rates of 1839 and 1840. We have heretofore noticed the turn out of the colliers in Staffordshire, and that they had visited the pits in the adjoining counties, for the purpose of compelling the people employed therein to join them. Some of them readily acceded, but others resisted, and they then returned to their own homes. The turn-out weavers and spinners seem to have adopted a similar course, but in consequence of the crowded state of the population in the manufacturing districts, they were the more formidable in their irruptions. After numerous meetings at Staleybridge, Ashton, and Mottram, there was a general turn-out of the spinners and weavers at the former place, in compliance with the demands of an immense mob. A procession was then formed with banners, on which were inscribed their determination not to resume labor until their wages were raised to the same rate as in 1839 and 1840. They compelled colliers, calico printers, and other trades, to join them, and went to Duchinfield, Ashton, Oldham, Hyde, Fairfield, Droylsden, Denton, and other surrounding towns, stopping the mills in all these places.

At Manchester they were frequently dispersed by the military, but re-assembled, and succeeded in stopping all the works of Manchester and Salford. Thence they extended their incursions to Stockport, Macclesfield, Glossop, Thwaites, Heywood, Middleton, Oldham, Rochdale, Bury Bolton, Chorley, Blackburn, Clitheroe, Burnley, Preston, Wigan, and all the surrounding towns, where the population was great or manufactories existed, causing one universal and wide spread insurrection, whilst a similar course was pursued by the colliers in the Staffordshire potteries and at Glasgow. Since Tuesday, the 9th instant, Manchester has been in a complete state of disorganization—all business being at a stand still, and the military being constantly engaged in dispersing riotous assemblies. There has, however, been comparatively speaking, very little destruction of property, and not much plunder, though many of the mills have been attacked and the shop-keepers have been compelled to give up their stocks of provisions. At Halifax, Blackburn, and Preston, the military have fired upon the mobs, and several lives have been lost. The mill owners, having been compelled to close their establishments, have determined not to re-open them, until quiet shall have been perfectly restored. Hundreds of thousands of people are, therefore, without bread. The chariots, who have taken advantage of the disturbances, are rapidly extending their views, and the papers tell us that the people are divided—one section declaring for higher wages and the other for the charter.

The government have issued a proclamation offering a reward of £20 for the apprehension of the ringleaders in any of these outbreaks. Three or four of the leading characters in the vicinity of Manchester have been arrested, and warrants are out for the apprehension of others.

The Globe calls Mr. Adams, "a bald hornet." This is a new species, but we presume admitted to have a severe sting.—*Balt. Pat.*

lona.—Ten years ago, the first strip of its soil was ceded by the Indians; five years ago, its population was only twelve thousand; and now the number of its inhabitants is fifty thousand.

We learn by a private letter from Augusta Ga., that a man in Walton Co., whose name we have forgotten, went into the garden of his house and shot his wife and mother-in-law. His father-in-law, who was in his chamber and saw the act, immediately seized a gun and shot the murderer from the window. All three died immediately.—*Tribune*

The New York Observer some time since remarked, in substance, that no anti-slavery newspaper in the country had ever supported itself. Very true. How could they expect that papers established to effect a moral reform—and not to make money—would be sustained without continual sacrifices? Do they not know that a money-making paper will often succumb to popular prejudice—take an equivocal part in the leading topics of the day—and frequently take the side of evil doers, rather than lose subscribers, or forego the great object before them, viz., amassing money?—*Anti-Slavery Reporter.*

Congressional Mileage.—The Mileage is confessedly an enormous abuse. The Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas and Missouri members, and others from similar districts, receive at the beginning of every session, immediately on their arrival here, about \$2500 apiece, under the name of mileage, as a compensation for the expenses of the journey.—*N. Y. American.*

[On the other hand, Mr. Fillmore warned the Eastern members that if they reduced the mileage, it would not be two years before efforts would be commenced to remove the seat of government to the West.]

[The receipts from the Central Railroad for the month of August, were \$10,702.99 Am't rec'd from passengers, 5,726.22 " " for freight, 4,500.66 " " on acct' U. S. mail, 475.61 ————— \$10,702.99

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Detroit, Sept. 3, 1842.

Ohio.—This State is doing nobly. They turn out to their conventions a little better than we do in Maine. At a late convention at Columbus, 800 were present. At Belfountain 700. At Green Plain from 800 to 1000 at the lowest estimate. At Springfield "a large audience—court-house full." At Dayton "a court house full." At Troy "the house could not contain one half of those in attendance." Says the Philanthropist, "never did we see a greater willingness in the people to hear."

By a law of Pennsylvania, of March, 1841, the County must pay for the property lately destroyed in Philadelphia. This law should be in force in every State. It is a complete antidote to Mobs.

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In New York, during the year ending January 1, 1841, there were 159 fires, by which property to the amount of \$263,575, was destroyed, \$125,000 of which was lost at two fires that occurred on March last.

Down east, in the state of Maine, the whigs have been very apprehensive of losing the election, through the large number who are leaving them and joining the Liberty party. They have been well aware that a very few votes might turn the scale, and their anxiety has led them to oppose the Liberty movements in every possible way. In reply to their complaints about helping the Locos &c. the Bangor Gazette says:

"Are we to blame that our principles detract from your votes? Men are not so eager to be in a minority, as to leave their party, and join the few, while that party maintains sound principles. If you want our votes, sustain our principles. Maintain the interests of free labor—the rights of man—at least the rights, of the north, by your party, when, as now, in power, then blame us if we desert you.

This whining for votes is poor business.—Set up a drunkard, and ask a temperance man to vote for him! Set up a libertine, and ask a virtuous man to vote for him! Set up a duelist and ask a christian to vote for him! Set up a slaveholder, or one who does not feel bound to oppose slavery, by every lawful means in his power, and ask a Liberty-man to vote for him! How consistent!

Horrid Tragedy.—A correspondent of the Savannah Republican, writing from Monroe, in Walton County, Ga., under date of August 23d, gives the following account of an almost incredible atrocity:

"Mr. Jordan Harris murdered his wife and mother-in-law, by cutting the throat of the former in a most shocking manner, and beating to death the latter with a large stick or pole. Mr. Alfred Whaley, the son of the old lady, and the sister of Mrs. Harris, living within a quarter or half a mile of the place, soon heard of the murder of his mother and sister, and went over to arrest Harris. He found him in the house, and his sister lying dead in the yard, with her throat cut from ear to ear, and his mother lying near not quite dead.—Harris was armed with a rifle, and would not allow Whaley to approach, nor go to the bodies of his dead sister and dying mother.—Whaley being unarmed, went off and gathered some of the neighbors, three or four in number, and went back, armed with guns and pistols, to take Harris. Harris swore that he would not be taken, and was trying to get a chance to shoot those that had come to take him, when Whaley shot at but missed him.—Harris then came out of the house with his gun cocked, when Whaley again shot and killed him on the spot, one of the balls passing through near the heart. The family, on both sides, are very respectable, and possessed of considerable property."

Fatal Encounter.—On Saturday evening a difficulty occurred in Hamburg, between Mr. Joseph Wood and Mr. James Hooney, in which the latter received a wound from a pistol shot, of which he died in a few minutes. We learn that Mr. W. considers himself so fully justified, that he will deliver himself to the legal authorities.—*Augusta Chronicle, 22nd inst.*

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Animal Magnetism.—The report of the committee who have been investigating this subject in Detroit, has been published. The names of nine respectable gentlemen are attached to the report, among which are Ross Wilkins and J. Kearsley. The sum of the miracles performed by Mr. De Bonneville was as follows:

1. A tooth was extracted from a lady while in the mesmeric sleep, by a dentist of Detroit. Her mouth filled with blood—no person held her head, and she manifested no symptom of pain during the operation.

2. A young lad known to all the committee was put into a sound mesmeric sleep, and the operator left the room. The committee tried to wake him by running pins into his ears, hands and wrists—by putting feathers in his nose, ears, &c.—and by making loud noises in his ears; but all was in vain. The operator then came in and spoke to him, and he aroused. Two other boys were tried in the same way with the same result. Their fingers were mesmerised together so as to be inseparable. The right foot of each boy was mesmerised to the floor so that he could not move it, but when one of them was pushed, he fell down, but could not take up his right foot.

3. The three lads, and one of the committee placed their middle fingers in contact, and were all fastened together, and incapable of moving them. The committee man said his arm was deprived of all sensation. There was no feeling left in it, and no power to move it, and it was only by looking at it, or taking hold of it that he was conscious of its existence. He took hold of it with his other hand and tried to move it, but could not! He was physically unable to do it.

4. A gentleman well known in Detroit, upon being introduced, was transfixed by a look of the operator, and stood rigid and motionless, with his eyes open, fixed and glassy, and could neither see, hear nor feel so far as the committee could ascertain.

5. A young lad magnetised himself with a piece of money said to have been magnetised by the operator. He was said to be clairvoyant, but his answers were sometimes right, and sometimes wrong. Many experiments were tried at different times which were not successful. The committee considered the two following propositions to be established

1. That by manipulation and the exertion of the will of the operator, mesmeric sleep may be induced upon some individuals, during which sleep, the ordinary sensations of the subject are suspended, and the will rendered subordinate to that of the operator.

2. That this influence can be exerted upon a specified member, or part of the system; as an arm, finger, leg, &c., while the rest of the system is allowed to remain in its natural state, the part affected being made uncont

Penalty for Duelling.—In Russia, Prince Dolgorocki has been reduced to the rank of a common soldier, for killing Prince Jasehwill in a duel. This is as it should be.

Cost of War.—When Napoleon was asked the expense of his first campaign in Italy, he replied, 'I spent two thousand men every month.' A dear thing is military glory.

Fruit.—'Peaches,' says the St. Louis Gazette, 'are selling for 25 cents per bushel: apples 12 1/2, pears 50, and various other kinds of fruit in proportion.'

A Murder.—On the 5th inst. an affray occurred at Columbus, Mississippi, between Mr. R. Sparks and Colonel Thomas Williamson, in which the latter gentleman was killed by a pistol shot. Mr. Sparks surrendered himself to the civil authorities, and was committed for trial.

Prize fight.—The pugilists Sullivan and Bell left New York on Monday, for a place up the East river, where they were to fight for \$300.—Seven steamboats, carrying about 5000 persons, mostly 'fellows of the baser sort,' went up with them.

An old picture represents a king sitting in state with a label, 'I govern all;' a bishop with a legend, 'I pray for all;' a soldier with a motto, 'I fight for all;' and a farmer, drawing forth reluctantly, a purse, with a superscription, 'I pay for all.'

A Duel.—Captain Hickey, of the Natchez Volunteers, now in Texas, has been shot through both thighs, fracturing the bones, by Capt. Stevens, of the St. Louis Volunteers, in a duel.—The situation of Captain Hickey was very dangerous.

State Case.—A slave was brought before Dewey, of Northampton, on Tuesday, on habeas corpus, having been followed from Worcester by certain persons with that purpose. She was brought into the State by her owner, voluntarily. Having been directed by the court to decide whether she would go with her master or remain here, she preferred the latter course, and was discharged accordingly.

A Whopper.—A green turtle was exhibited at the foot of the market house yesterday morning, of the following dimensions: length from the tip of the tail to the beak, 5 feet and 6 inches, and width, 3 feet—weight, 265 pounds. It was caught in a seine, on the Pleasure house beach, Lynnhaven—12 miles from town. The monster is in excellent condition, and was bought on speculation, to feed the gourmands of Baltimore.—*Norfolk Beacon*, 3d inst.

Loco Foco Nominations.—The Loco Focos have nominated William C. Bouck, for governor, and Daniel S. Dickinson for Lt. Governor.—*Rochester Democrat*.

Colored Institution.—On the 12th ult., Mr. F. Foster, Jr. of Michigan, addressed the colored citizens of Pittsburgh, Pa., concerning a Manual Labor Institution to be established in Michigan for the benefit of colored people and others. Funds were raised to advance the object. The colored citizens of the United States are divided in opinion on this policy.—*Emancipator*.

An Irish Emigrating Society is forming in Ireland, under the auspices of Father Matthew to settle in Illinois. The number is said to be 10,000. A portion of them will sail shortly.

The Treaty.—It is probable [says the New York American,] in sixty days we shall receive information of the Treaty negotiated by Lord Ashburton. The first act of the British Government—when they have decided to ratify—will be the recall of a portion of the army—probably half the present force—and the first intimation we shall have that the Treaty is accepted is an order for the recall of the Guards and the Lanciers. The present force in Canada consists of over 16,000 men. All their forts can be safely garrisoned by 1000. The remainder will doubtless return where they are more wanted.

Contentment.—The captain of a whale ship, in allusion to the severe climate and various privations suffered by the inhabitants of Spitzbergen, told one of them that he sincerely pitied the miserable life to which he was condemned. 'Miserable!' exclaimed the philosophic savage, 'I have always had a fish-bone through my nose, and plenty of train oil to drink, what more could I possibly desire!'

By the contingent appropriation bill, passed at the last session, all the printing and stationery for every department of the government shall be furnished and performed by the lowest bidder.—The laws are to be published 'by authority' only at Washington. This will greatly circumscribe the President's power over the press of the country.

The business on the Central Rail Road is steadily increasing. Yesterday 87 passengers came in, and 70 went out.—*Det. Ad. Sept. 14.*

The New York Legislature have completed the apportionment of the State into Congressional districts.

Gen. Bennett is showing up the wickedness of Joe Smith in N. Y. city.

Methodists.—Nearly sixty-one thousand members have been added to the Methodist Episcopal church during the year ending 1st June.

The Roman Catholics, it is said are about erecting a convent at Nashville.

Mr. Rhodes of Ada, in this county, [says the Grand Rapids Enquirer,] purchased of Rathbone & Co., last season, nine sheep, from which he now has a flock of twenty-eight sheep, all in fine condition and doing well. Who now will say that we can't raise sheep in Michigan!

It was by slow degrees that Fox became the most brilliant and powerful debater that ever Parliament saw. He attributed his own success to the resolution which he formed when very young, of speaking, well or ill, once every night.

Returning Good for Evil.—A gentleman in Norwich, whose garden was entered and plundered on Sunday night, gives notice in the Courier of that city, that if the depredator will call on him any morning during the week 'he shall receive two day's supply of fresh vegetables and a copy of the Holy Scriptures, and no questions asked.'

Madame Canello, 'the seventh daughter of the seventh son,' of some fortune teller in Europe, has arrived in Cincinnati, and offers for sale, 'amulets for recalling the affections' of any wayward sweetheart—efficacy 'guaranteed'—price 'invariably five dollars.'

A Yankee mechanic has invented an umbrella with a gutter round the edges, which causes the water to run off at one particular point.

Camels on the Western Prairies.—A writer in the Genesee Farmer—a native of Russia, who has passed many years of his life in that portion of the empire bordering on the Ural and Volga rivers—suggests that the camel would prove a most valuable animal for burden in those prairies, and especially for traversing the country in the far west, where water is sometimes not found for days. He says that camels, in the unsettled country, would be found good to carry mails, and convey intelligence. Their speed is great—120 miles being a common day's travel for speedy animals; and that the breeding of camels would not be more expensive than horses. They may be obtained on the Black Sea; and the writer suggests, if agricultural societies would import a few pairs, they would confer a great advantage on this country.—From 600 to 1,000 pounds, with a rider, is a common load for the camel; and the common herbage, even weeds and twigs will suffice for their sustenance, while enduring the severest labors.

Mr. Colman, the editor of the Farmer, is disposed to think the foregoing statement is worthy of consideration. He says: 'The facts given in respect to the speed of the camel, their strength and capacity for burden, their endurance of fatigue, and the cheapness of their support, are well established.—They are as susceptible of training as the horse. They are of a mild and peaceable disposition, and live to a great age. We had supposed that they could not endure our climate; but the statement of the writer of this letter shows that it is otherwise. That they would be useful on the prairies, and in the long journeys now constantly undertaken in the Rocky Mountains, into Mexico, and other territories, now and likely to remain impenetrable by carriages, it would seem but reasonable to believe.'

Southern Financier.—The Exchange Bank at New Orleans, which was once used for performing miracles surpassing the wildest dreams of the alchemists of old, making wealth out of nothing, has been sold by the Sheriff for debt, it having, in its generous purpose of enriching the people, entirely overlooked its own necessities. The announcement of the public sale drew quite a crowd, and the building was quite animated until it reached \$2500, when the 'dead weight' principle was plainly visible—not another cent could be obtained on the institution, and down it went—nine years lease, vault, specie boxes, counter, drawers, furniture, and other 'fixings.' The purchaser, it is said, will put money in his pocket by the operation. The lease has nine years to run, and the building is a first rate stand for business of every description.

Home Industry—Challenge Accepted and Victory Won.—MARRA HICKLEY, an orphan girl in the flourishing township of Livonia, has recently performed in one day, the astonishing and industrious act of spinning 7 run or 140 knots of good woolen yarn.

Mr. Ames, of Cabotville Mass., who has a large contract with Government for supplying swords, has been notified that one half of the number only contracted for, will be required. War stock is on the decline.

## COMMERCIAL.

Papers from all parts of the Northern States bring accounts of the increase of business and rise of prices in consequence of the passage of the Tariff Act. In some departments its influence has been felt more than in others. The iron manufactures have taken a new start. In Pittsburgh, pig-iron has risen from three to five dollars per ton, and business has revived. In the New England States the woolen machinery is all set in motion, and many capitalists are preparing to run an extra quantity. Thousands of persons, who were out of employ one month since, are now busily engaged in the different branches of manufacturing. It is thought by some from the activity with which contracts are making, and the impetus given to business, that the result will ultimately be the production of more goods than can readily be sold, thus causing a reduction of price to the consumer, and consequently affording but a small profit to the manufacturer.

The farmer's prospects for high prices, however, look dubious.

The price of Wheat in this place is 53 cts. per bushel; flour is retailed at \$3.50 per barrel. On Thursday, flour was selling in Detroit at \$3.40; in Pittsburgh on the 9th, at \$3, and wheat at 50 cents per bushel. In New York at the latest dates, Genesee flour sold at \$4.63. Prices had a downward tendency on account of the advices received from England of the prospect of a favorable crop.

Ten tons of fair yellow leaf tobacco has been sent from Ogle County, Illinois to Buffalo, 300 acres are said to be in cultivation for tobacco in that county.

The two following items illustrate the difference between the banking institutions of the free and slave states—between free labor and slave labor.

The New York American says, the aggregate amount of specie in the city banks exceeds six millions of dollars, and this amount is daily increasing. Dollars and Gold are pouring into the city in all directions. The banks were never more ready or able to lend on good notes than at present.

An agent of the Nashville Banks, in Mississippi, who has notes to the amount of \$60,000 to collect, has written home that he cannot even get money enough to pay his traveling expenses, and requesting that a small amount be forwarded him to pay his way.

Going down—Flour.—The best flour is now advertised in the Rochester Evening Post, for only \$3 75 per barrel at retail, by Henry Ely, one of the principal flour manufacturers of that city. The very lowest notch, says the Post, for many a long year at Rochester. For a 1,000 barrels of fancy flat hoop were sold in this city to-day at \$3 70.—*Buffalo Commercial*, 13th.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY CONVENTION. At the adjourned meeting of the friends of liberty in Livingston county, held at the school house in the town of Hamburg, the following names were presented by a committee, and received the nomination for the offices set opposite their names.

For Representatives, ISAAC SMITH, of Green Oak, DANIEL COOK, of Putnam.

For Sheriff, LEONARD NOBLE, of Putnam.

For County Clerk, PHILESTER JESSUP, of Oscoda.

For Register of Deeds, MUNSON WHEELER, of Hamburg.

For County Treasurer, EDWARD F. GAY, of Marion.

For Coroners, LEWIS, of Deerfield, GEORGE T. SAGE, of Howell.

For Surveyor, JOHN FARNSWORTH, of Green Oak.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to advance the cause of liberty in the several towns in the county:

Hannibal Lee, Green Oak; Mr. Colum. Putnam; Sam. Hub. Hubbard, Marion; Richard Sutton, Gano; Joseph A. Pinckney, Oscoda; John R. Neely, Howell; Alva Preston, Tuscola; Mr. Nottingham, Deerfield.

The Convention was opened by prayer by the Rev. N. G. Chase, of Howell; after completing the objects of the Convention, the meeting adjourned sine die.

ISAAC SMITH, Pres't. E. F. GAY, Sec'y.

## NOTICE.

The friends of the River Raisin Institute are requested to meet at the school on Friday, 2 o'clock, P. M. the 31st inst. for the purpose of taking measures for the future progress of the school. It is desirable that the property already invested in the school should be placed under the control of trustees. The individuals who now hold it are desirous that it should be; and the subscriptions which have been made not otherwise be collected. It is hoped that our friends in Detroit will be represented by as many as can conveniently come.

J. S. DIXON, Principal of River Raisin Institute. Raisin, Sept. 7th, 1842.

At Leslie, Ingham county, 16th August, Mr. BENJAMIN MEERER, aged 70 years; on the 20th, his wife, Mrs. POLLY MEERER, aged 63 years, formerly from Vermont; both were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Their sickness was short, and was supported with Christian hope, and with consolation derived from the holy religion they for many years professed to enjoy. They seemed entirely resigned to the will of Heaven. They have lived to see all of their children, eight in number, well settled; all are pious, and some are ministers of the Gospel.

'The memory of the just is blessed.'

The efforts which a pious mother makes for the improvement of her children in knowledge and virtue, are necessarily retired and unobtrusive. The world knows not of them, and the world has been slow to perceive how powerful and extensive, is this secret and silent influence. It has been ascertained that nine tenths of the ministers of the Gospel, have been born of pious mothers. The writer of this article has been acquainted with this mother in Israel for five years—has heard her prayers and her exhortations, and has seen the results of her influence. She was always devout and serious in her deportment, and exemplary in her life and conduct—courteous and amiable in her manners—devoted to the service of her Lord and Master, and ardently desirous for the salvation of souls. In her, not only the relatives, and the society to which she belonged, but the whole circle of her acquaintance, have lost a useful friend. All denunciations extend to her the hand of fellowship, and bear testimony to her worth; even the careless and the indifferent, listened with attention to her exhortations, for a moment captivated by the simplicity and kindness which characterized the good lady. Although connected with one denomination for the enjoyment of the church privileges, she had none of the narrowness of party feelings; and may truly be said to have belonged to the church universal.

[COMMUNICATED.]

YOUNG LADIES SEMINARY. The ensuing term of Miss Page's Seminary, commences 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, 37 1/2 per doz. No pupil will be received for less than one quarter, and no deduction for absence will be made except 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.

As the best and most decisive testimony in favor of any institution, is to be obtained from those who are acquainted with the subjects upon which it operates, and who appreciate its influence, Miss Page refers for information, to the parents and guardians of her pupils, a catalogue of whose names will soon be published.

GREAT BARGAINS.—R. Banks respectfully informs the farmers and others visiting Detroit, that he still continues at his old stand on Woodbridge st., adjoining Wardell's block, and keeps on hand a general assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING, which he is determined to sell cheaper than the cheapest for Cash.

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

R. BANKS, 20-Gm Detroit, Sept. 5, 1842.

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

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

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

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

## YPSILANTI ACADEMY AND TEACHERS' SEMINARY.

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

The ninth term of this Institution will commence on Monday, August 25, and continue 11 weeks. While this school is equally open to all of both sexes, who wish to acquire a good education, particular attention will be given to those preparing to teach. The languages not being taught in this Seminary, the more exclusive and uninterrupted attention will be given to impart a practical knowledge of the English branches.

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

Tuition.—From \$2.50 to \$3.50 for Reading, Orthography, Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, Writing, Book-Keeping, by single entry, Declamation, and Composition. From \$4.50 to \$5.00 for Natural, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, Astronomy, Rhetoric, Logic, Chemistry, Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, Civil Engineering, Book-Keeping, (double entry), &c. &c. Extra Branches.—Mezzotint and Chinese or Thorem painting, \$3.00 each for 12 lessons, taught by Mrs. Griffin.

Compensated aid has been secured in teaching. The tuition is to be paid at the middle of the term. No deduction for absence will be made, except for protracted sickness, and no one will be received for less than five and a half weeks. Board, including room and washing, for \$1.50 per week. Several ladies and gentlemen can pay for their board in good families by labor. For further particulars inquire of the Principal, Ypsilanti, July 21, 1842. 15-3w

## UNIVERSITY BOOK-STORE.

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

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

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

## NEW GOODS.

J. H. LUND a now receiving direct from Boston and New York, a large and well selected stock of Merchandise, consisting of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, & GLASS, WARE, DRUGS & MEDICINES, NAILS, CRADLE AND GRASS SCYTHES, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c. &c.

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

## CLINTON SEMINARY.

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

It is very much for the students advantage to enter at the beginning of the term, and yet those who enter afterwards will be charged tuition only from the time they come in to the close of the term. Tuition to be paid in advance. A convenient and commodious building in a pleasant and retired location has been procured.

Board, including room and washing, may be had in good families at 1.25 to 1.50, or rooms may be hired and students board themselves at much less expense.

Patrons and friends are respectfully invited to visit the school at Rhetorical exercises, which occur on every Wednesday, P. M.

A short lesson in vocal music forms a part of the daily exercises, 'Juvenile Songs,' by Thomas Hastings, has been recently introduced.

We are happy to be able to inform our friends, that we trust the school will be rendered more valuable than heretofore by the addition of the services of Mr. James S. Smalley, A. B., who will commence his labors as teacher of Hebrew and French at the opening of the next term.

From Mr. Smalley's experience and success as a teacher, together with his known character for promptness, energy, and industry as a scholar, we feel confident he will do much towards rendering the school what we wish it to be, a place where the physical, intellectual and moral powers of the youth of both sexes shall be trained for future usefulness and respectability, and happiness and heaven.

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

## NEW YORK WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Sept. 10, 1842.	
ASHES,	Pearls, 100 lbs. \$5.50 to —
	Pots, 5.25 to 7
COFFEE,	St. Domingo, lb. 7 to 7 1/2
	Other kinds, 8 to 11 1/2
COTTON,	Upland, lb. 5 1/2 to 6 1/2
	New Orleans, 5 1/2 to 7 1/2
	Texas, 7 to 8 1/2
FISH,	Dry Cod, 100 lbs. \$2.50 to 2.52
	Salmon, bbl. \$14 to —
	Mackerel No. 1 and 2 \$9 to 11.25
FRUIT,	Raisins, bunch, pr box —
	Figs, lb. 3 1/2 to —
FLOUR,	Genesee, \$4.62 to 5
	Ohio, 4.56 to —
	Michigan, 4.50 to —
	Baltimore, — to —
GRAIN,	Wheat Northern bush. 90 to —
	do Southern 75 to 80
	Rye, 50 to —
	Oats, 50 to 53
	Corn Northern, 50 to —
	do Southern, 50 to 17
MOLASSES,	Havanna, gal. 15 to 17
	Porto Rico, 16 to 24
	New Orleans, 16 to —
PROVISIONS,	Beef, mess bar. \$7.00 to 7.75
	Prime, 8.00 to —
	Pork, mess, 7.50 to 8.50
	do Prime, 5.25 to 6.00
	Lard, lb., 6 to 7
	Smoked Hams, 42 to 7
	Butter, 12 to 17
	Cheese, 6 1/2 to 7
SUGARS,	New Orleans, lb. 8 to 4 1/2
	St. Croix, 6 to 6 1/2
	Havanna, brown, 5 to 6
	do white, 6 1/2 to 8 1/2
	Loaf, 12 to 13
TEAS,	Young Hyson, lb., 27 to 35
	Imperial, 51 to 90
TALLOW,	lb., 6 1/2 to 7 1/2
WOOL,	Am. Sax. fle. lb. 34 to 63
	Full blood Merino, 30 to 34
	Native and b blood, 15 to 20

## BA N KNOTE TABLE.

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

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

MAINE.	
Agricult' Bk. no sale.	Housatonic do do
Androscoggin do	Ipswich do do
Augusta do	Lancaster do do
Bangor Comm'r'l do	Leicester do do
Bangor b'k of do	Lowell do do
Belfast do	Lynn Mechanics do do
Brunswick do	Lee do do
Calais do	Manufacturers and do do
Canal do	Mechanics do do
Casco do	Marblehead do do
Central (Vassalboro) do	Market do do
City do	Marine do do
Commercial do	Massachusetts do do
Cumberland b'k of do	Mechanics New do do
Eastern do	buryport do do
Ellsworth do	do N. Bedford do do
Exchange do	do S. Boston do do
Frankfort do	Merchants do do
Franklin do	Merchants Boston do do
Freeman's do	do " N Bedford do do
Frontier do	do " Salem do do
Gardner do	do " Newburyport do do
Granite do	do Merrimac do do
Kendukeag do	do Milbury do do
Lime Rock do	do Naum Keag do do
Lincoln do	do Neponset do do
Manufacturers' do	do New England do do
do & Traders' do	do N. b'k of Boston do do
Maine (Cumb'rd) do	do Northampton do do
Mariners do	do Ocean do do
Marine do	do Old Colony do do
Medomac do	do Oxford do do
Merrimac do	do Pacific do do
Merchants do	do Pawtucket do do
Merchandise do	do People's do do
Negunkeag do	do Phoenix Ch'rl's'n do do
Northern do	do Plymouth do do
People's do	do Powow River do do
Portland do	do Quinsigamond do do
Skowhegan do	do Quincy Stone do do
South Berwick do	do Randolph do do
St. Croix do	do Salem do do
Thomaston do	do Shoe & Leather do do
Ticonic do	do dealers do do
Vassalborough do	do Southbridge do do
Waldo do	do S. b'k Boston do do
Westbrook do	do Shawmut do do
York do	do Springfield do do
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
Ashuelot do	do Suffolk do do
Cheshire do	do Taunton do do
Clarendon do	do Traders' do do
Commercial do	do Tremont do do
Concord do	do Union b'k of Wey- do do
Connecticut River do	do mouth & Brantree do do
Derry do	do Union, Boston do do
Dover do	do Village do do
Exeter do	do Waltham do do
Farmers do	do Warren Boston do do
Gratton do	do Warren Danvers do do
Granite do	do Washington do do
Lancaster do	do Wareham do do
Lebanon do	do Winnisquamet do do
Manufacturers' do	do Winthrop do do
Mechanics do	do Worcester, Wrentham do do
Merrimac do	do Wrentham do do
RHODE ISLAND.	
N. Hampshire do	do American bank do do
N. H. Union do	do Arcade do do
Pemigewasset do	do Bristol bank of do do
Piscataqua do	do Blackstone canal do do
Portsmouth do	do Bristol Union do do
Rochester do	do Burrillville Agricult' do do
Rockingham do	do & Manufacturers' do do
Stratford do	do Centerville do do
Winnisquamet do	do Citizens' Union do do
VERMONT.	
Bennington do	do Comm'r. Bristol do do
Bellows Falls do	do do Providence do do
Poultney b'k of do	do Cranston do do
Bartlett b'k of do	do Cumberland do do
Burlington b'k of do	do Eagle b'k, Bristol do do
Caledonia b'k of do	do " Providence do do
Commercial no sale do	do Exchange do do
Farmers do	do Exeter do do
do & Mechanics do	do Fall River Union do do
Montpelier b'k old do	do Franklin do do
do b'k new do	do Freeman's do do
Middlebury b'k of do	do Globe do do
Manchester do	do High street do do
Newbury do	do Hope do do
Oleus Co do	do Kent do do
Orange Co do	do Lardholders do do
Rutland do	do Manufacturers do do
St. Albans do	do Mechanics do do
Vergennes do	do " & Manufac. do do
Windsor do	do Mer. Providence do do
Woodstock do	do " Newport do do
MASSACHUSETTS.	
Mount Hope do	do Mount Vernon do do
Adams bank do	do Narragansett do do
Agricultural do	do National do do
American do	do N. Eng. Commer. do do
Amherst do	do " Pacific Prov. do do
Andover do	do " Smithfield do do
Asiatie do	do Newport do do
Atlantic do	do N. America b'k of do do
Attleborough do	do N. Kingson do do
Barnstable do	do Newport Ex. do do
Bedford Comm'r'l do	do N. Providence do do
Beverly do	do Pacific do do
Blackstone do	do Pascong 12 1/2 do do
Boston do	do Pawtuxet do do
Brighton do	do Phoenix Western do do
Bristol Co do	do " Providence do do
Bunker Hill do	do Providence Co. do do
Cambridge do	do R. I. Agricultural do do
Central do	do " Central do do
Charles River do	do " Union do do
Charlestown do	do " Bank of do do
Chickopee do	do Roger Williams do do
Citizens Nantucket do	do Scituate do do
do Worcester do	do Smithfield Ex. do do
City Boston do	do " Lime Rock do do
Cohannet do	do " Union do do
Columbian do	do Commercial Boston do do
Concord do	do do Salem do do
Danvers do	do do Village do do
Dorham do	do do Warren do do
Dorch. & Milton do	do do Warwick do do
Duxbury do	do do Washington do do
Eagle do	do do Weybosset do do
E. Bridgewater do	do do Weybosset falls do do

ANTI-SLAVERY PUBLICATIONS.

The subscriber informs the members of Anti-Slavery Societies, and all persons who desire to read the Anti-Slavery publications that he has issued from the American press, that he has purchased all the books, pamphlets, tracts, prints, etc. lately belonging to the American Anti-Slavery Society, amounting to about eight thousand dollars, at old prices, which he offers for sale by his agent in any quantity, at low prices for cash only. Samples will be kept at his office, corner of Hanover and Exchange streets, and orders will be promptly attended to. A catalogue of the principal publications is annexed, and the prices put against them are the present (reduced) retail prices. By the hundred or larger quantity, they will be sold lower—say for bound volumes 25 per cent. discount, in pamphlets, tracts and pictures, 20 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 profit but to subserve the Anti-Slavery cause. Such an opportunity has not previously occurred to obtain Anti-Slavery publications at these reduced prices, and probably will not again. Editors of newspapers are requested to copy this advertisement at length for three months, and their bills will be paid in books, etc. Please send a copy of the paper containing the advertisement, LEWIS TAPPAN.

New York, March 1st, 1842.

BOUND VOLUMES.

- American Slavery as it is, muslin 50
Anti-Slavery Manual 20
Alton Riots, by Pres. Beecher, of Ill. Coll. 12mo. 25
Alton Trials 25
Anti-Slavery Record, vols. 1, 2 and 3 set 50
Appeal, by Mrs. Child 37 1-2
Anti-Slavery Examiner, bound vols. 50
Beauties of Philanthropy 33 1-3
Bourne's Picture of Slavery 50
Boxton on the Slave Trade 50
Cabinet of Freedom (Clarkson's history of the slave trade), vols. 1, 2 and 3 set 1,00
Chloe Spear 25
Channing on Slavery 25
Duncan on Slavery 25
Eman. in the W. I. by Thome and Kimball muslin 50
Do do do in boards with map 25
Enemies of Constitution discovered Fountain, plain binding, 64mo. 12 1-2
Gustavus Vassa 50
Grimké's Letters to Miss Beecher 37 1-2
Jay's Inquiry 37 1-2; Jay's View 20
Light and Truth 15
Life of Granville Sharp 37 1-2
Mott's Biographical Sketches 75
Memoir of Rev. Lemuel Hanes do do 62 1-2
North Star, gilt edges 33 1-8
Pennsylvania Hall 75
Quarterly Anti-Slavery Magazine, 8vo. 1,00
Rankin's Letters, 18mo. 100 pp. 20
Right and wrong in Boston 20
Star of Freedom, muslin 12 1-2
Slavery—containing Declaration of Sentiments and Constitution of the Amer. A. S. Society; Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery; Does the Bible sanction Slavery? Address to the Synod of Kentucky, Narrative of Amos Dresser, and Why work for the Slave? bound in one vol. 25
Slave's Friend, 32mo. vols. 1, 2 and 3 set 50
Songs of the Free 33 1-3
Thompson's Reception in Great Britain, 12mo. 20
Testimony of God against Slavery, 18mo. 20
Wheatly, Phillis Memoir of 25
West Indies, by Professor Hovey 25
West Indies, by Harvey and Sturge 75
Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery, in muslin, with portrait 12 1-2

PAMPHLETS.

- Sets A. S. Almanacs, from 1836 to 1841 inclusive 37 1-2
Address to the Free People of Color 1
Ancient Landmarks 3
Apology for Abolitionists 3
American Slavery as it is—the Testimony of a Thousand Witnesses 25
Address on Right of Petition 2
Address to Senators and Representatives of the free States 1
Address on Slavery (German) 1
Address of Congregational Union of Scotland 1
Address of National Convention (German) 1
Ann. Rep. of N. Y. Committee of Vigilance do. 12 1-2
Do. of Mass. A. S. Society 12 1-2
Appeal to Women in the nominally free States 6 1-4
Authentic Anecdotes on American Slavery Address to the Church of Jesus Christ, by the Evangelical Union A. S. Society, New York City. 4
Anti-Slavery Catechism, by Mrs. Child 6 1-4
Adams, J. Q. Letters to his Constituents 4
Adams, J. Q. Speech on the Texas Question 12 1-2
Annual Reports of Am. A. S. Society, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th 12 1-2
Annual Reports of N. Y. City Ladies' A. S. Society 3
Appeal to the Christian Women of the South 3
Bible against Slavery 6 1-4
Collection of Valuable Documents 6 1-4
Birney's Letters to the Churches 2
Birney on Colonization 2
Chattel Principle—a Summary of the New Testament argument on Slavery, by Beriah Green 6
Chipman's Discourse 3
Channing's Letters to Clay 6
Condition of Free People of Color 6
Crandall, Reuben, Trial of 12 1-2
Dissertation on Servitude 12 1-2
Dickinson's Sermon 3
Does the Bible sanction Slavery? 1
Dec. of Sent. and Constitution of the Am. A. S. Society 1
Discussion between Thompson and Breckinridge 25
Dresser's Narrative 5
Extinguisher Extinguished 3
Elmore Correspondence 6; do in sheets 40.
Emancipation in West Indies Thome and Kimball 12 1-2
Emancipation in West Indies in 1833 3
Freedom's Defense 6
Garrison's Address at Broadway Tabernacle 6
Guardian Genus of the Federal Union 6
Generous Planter 6
Gillett's Review of Bushnell's Discourse Immediate, not Gradual Abolition 12-2
Jay's Thoughts on the Duty of the Episcopal Church 3
Laberty, 3vo. 2d; do; 12mo 15
Morrison's Speech in answer to Clay 3
Mahan's Rev. John B. Trial in Kentucky 12 1-2
Martyr Age in America, by Harriet Martineau 6
Modern Expediency Considered Power of Congress over the District of Columbia 6 1-4
Plea for the Slave, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 3
Proceedings of the Meeting to form Broadway Tabernacle Anti-Slavery Society Pro-Slavery 6
Rural Code of Haiti 6

Roper, Moses Narrative of a Fugitive Slave 12-2

- Rights of Colored Men 12 1-2
Ruggles's Antidote 6
Right and Wrong in Boston 12 1-2
Slavery Rhymes 6
Slade's Speech in Congress in 1833 6
Smith's Gerrit Letter to Jas. Smylie Do. Letter to Henry Clay 6
Shaveholding Invariably Sinful, "malum in se." 6
Southard's Manual 1
Star of Freedom 1
Schmucker and Smith's Letters 1
Slaveholder's Prayer 1
Slaveholding Weighed 3
Slavery in America (London); do. (Germany) 3
The Martyr, by Beriah Green 6
Things for Northern Men to do 6
Views of Colonization, by Rev. J. Nourse 4
Views of Slavery and Emancipation, by Miss Martineau 25
Wesleyan Anti-Slavery Review 6
War in Texas, by Benjamin Lundy 1
Why work for the Slave 6
Wilson's Address on West India Emancipation 4

TRACTS.

- No. 1. St. Domingo, 1
No. 2. Caste, 1
No. 3. Colonization, 1
No. 4. Moral Condition of the Slave, 1
No. 5. What is Abolition? 1
No. 6. The Ten Commandments, 1
No. 7. Danger and Safety, 1
No. 8. Pro-Slavery Bible, 1
No. 9. Prejudice against Color, 1
No. 10. Northern Dealers in Slaves, 1
No. 11. Slavery and Missions, 1
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 25
The Emancipated Family 3
Slave Market of America 3
Correspondence between O'Connell and Stevenson Do. do. Clay and Calhoun 12 1-2
Printer's Picture Gallery 2
Letter paper, stamped with print of Lovejoy sheet 1
Do. with kneeling Slave sheet 1
Prayer for Slaves, with Music, on cards 1-2
Portrait of Gerrit Smith 50
In addition, are the following, the proceeds of which will go into the Mendian fund.
Argument of Hon. J. Q. Adams in the case of the Amistad Africans 25
Argument of Roger S. Baldwin, Esq. do do 12 1-2
Trial of the Captives of the Amistad 6
Congressional Document relating to do 1,00
Portrait of Clinquey March 3d, 1842. 6

Thrashing Machines.

THE undersigned would inform the public that they continue to manufacture Horse Powers and Thrashing Machines, two and a half miles from the village of Ann Arbor, on the railroad. The Horse Power is a late invention by S. W. Foster, and is decidedly superior to any other 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 Thrasher, in a common wagon box, and drawn with ease by two horses. It is as little liable to break or get out of repair, as any other Horse Power, and will work as easy and thrash as much with four horses attached to it as any other power with five horses, as will appear from the recommendations below. New patterns have been made for the cast iron, and additional weight and strength applied wherever it had appeared to be necessary from one year's use of the machine.

The subscribers deem it proper to state, that a number of horse powers were sold last year in the village of Ann Arbor which were believed by the purchasers to be those invented by S. W. Foster, and that most or all of them were either made materially different, or altered before sold, so as to be materially different from those made and sold by the subscribers. Such alterations being decidedly detrimental to the utility of the machine. They have good reason to believe that every one of those returned by the purchasers as unsatisfactory were of this class. They are not aware that any Power that went from their shop, and was put in use, as they made it, has been condemned or laid aside as a bad machine. All who wish to buy are invited to examine them, and to enquire of those who have used them.—There will be one for examination at N. H. Wilson's, Dexter village; and one at MARTIN WILLSON'S storehouse in Detroit—both these gentlemen being agents for the sale of them. The price will be \$120 for a four horse power, with a thrashing machine, with a stove or wooden bar cylinder; and \$130 for a horse power with a thrashing machine with an iron bar cylinder. The attention of the reader is invited to the following recommendations.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

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

SMUT MACHINES.

The subscribers make very good SMUT MACHINES which they will sell for \$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 from 150 to \$300. S. W. FOSTER & CO. Scio, April 18, 1842.

Woolen Manufactory

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

shares, or for pay by the yard, on reasonable terms. They have employed experienced work men and feel confident that work will be well done. They therefore respectfully ask a share of public patronage, especially from those who are in favor of HOME INDUSTRY. Wool may be left at Scio village. S. W. FOSTER & CO. Scio, April 18, 1842.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TO FAMILIES & INVALIDS.

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

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

BALDNESS

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

ALL VERMIN that infest the heads of children in schools, are prevented or killed by it at once. Find the name of Comstock on it, or never try it. Remember this always.

RHEUMATISM, and LAMENESS

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

PILES &c.

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

HORSES that have Ring-Bone, Spavin

Wind-Galls, &c., are cured by ROOF'S Specific; and Foundered horses entirely cured by Roof's Founder Ointment. Mark this, all horsemen.

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor Salve.

The most extraordinary remedy ever invented for all new or old

BURNS & SCALDS

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

LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS.

A better and more nice and useful article never was made. All should wear them regularly.

LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS:

on the principle of substituting the tonic in place of the stimulant principle, which has reformed so many drunkards. To be used with

LIN'S BLOOD PILLS, superior to all

others for cleansing the system and the humors affecting the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the general health. See Dr. Lin's signature on the nature, thus:

HEADACHE

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

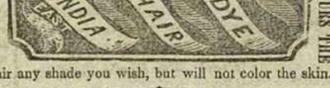
DR. SPOHN'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH,

for the certain prevention of FEVERS, or any general sickness; keeping the stomach in most perfect order, the bowels regular, and a determination to the surface. COLDS COUGHS

pains in the bones, hoarseness, and DROPSY

are quickly cured by it. Know this by trying.

CORNS.—The French Plaster is a sure cure.



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

SARSAPARILLA. COMSTOCK'S 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.

DR. LEWIS' CELESTIAL BALM

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

Dr. Bartholmew's EXPECTORANT

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

KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE will

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

TOOTH DROPS. KLINE'S—cure effectually.

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

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

Wholesale Druggists, 71 Maiden-Lane, New York, and of our agents, Wm. S. & J. W. Maynard, Agents, Ann Arbor, 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 inflammatory—Gout—Sprains—Bruises and contracted TENDONS of long standing.

It dissolves all tumours—renders stiff joints limber by producing a healthy muscular action. It assuages pains in Boils and Abscesses.—Nothing equals it in swelled and inflamed Breasts in Females, if applied in early stage, prevents suppuration or matter forming, and gives in all cases immediate ease from pain. Certificates of this fact could be given if necessary. This remedy is offered to the Public with the full assurance that it far exceeds the Ointment of the present day, for the above diseases. A trial is only wanted, to give it the preference to every thing else. Many physicians of eminence have used this ointment and extol its merits.

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

TO PHYSICIANS AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

THE subscriber invites the attention of Physicians and Country Merchants, to his present stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Varnish, Brushes, &c. &c. comprising one of the largest and fullest assortments brought to the country. In his present stock will be found: 100 oz Sulph. Quinine, superior French and English, 20 oz Sulph. Morphia, 10 oz Acet. do 50 oz Carpenter's Witherill's Extract of Bark, 1 bbl. Powdered Rhubarb, 1 Chest Rhubarb Root, 1 bbl. Powdered Jalap, 50 lbs. Calomel, 3 casks Epsom Salts, 15 casks Fall and Winter strained Sperm Oil, 40 boxes Sperm Candles, 2000 lbs. White Lead, dry and ground, 4 casks Linsed Oil, Dentists Instruments and Stock Gold, Silver and Tin Foil Platina Ware, Porcelain Teeth. A general assortment of Patent Medicines, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

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

TAILORING BUSINESS!

A. M. NOBLE, would respectfully inform the citizens of Ann Arbor and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the Lower Town, immediately over the late mercantile stand of Lund & Gibson, and opposite the store of J. Beckley & Co., where he is prepared at all times to do work in his line, with promptness, and in a neat and durable manner. Particular attention will be paid to cutting garments. Produce will be taken at the usual prices, for work done at his shop. Those who have cash to pay for services of this kind, are particularly invited to call. Ann Arbor, April 27, 1842. if

DR BANISTER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

THIS pill has not only been used by myself, but by a number of Physicians of high standing, both in this and other States, to great advantage. By the frequent and repeated solicitations of my Friends, I have consented to offer them to the public as a most efficacious remedy for all those bilious diseases originating in a new country. The above pill is for sale wholesale and retail by L. BECKLEY, Ann Arbor, (lower town) June 15th 1842. 9

TO CLOTHIERS.

THE subscriber is just in receipt of a further supply of Clothier's stock, consisting of MACHINE CARDS of every description; CLOTHIER JACKS, AT FINE WARP, CARD CLEANERS and PICKERS, SHUTTLES, REELS, KETTLES, SCREWS, PARSON'S SHEARING MACHINE, EMERY, (every size), TENTER HOOKS, PRESS PAPER, together with a well selected assortment of DYE WOODS, and DYE STUFFS of the very best growth and manufacture. These goods (coming as they do direct from first hands) the subscriber is enabled to sell lower than any other house west of New York, he therefore solicits the attention of firms in the clothing business, to the examination of his stock and to pieces before going east or purchasing elsewhere. PIERRE TELLER, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, 139 Jefferson Avenue, sign of the Gilt Mortar, Detroit.

ESTATE OF JACOB LAWTON DE CEASED.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have proved the last will and testament of Jacob Lawton, deceased, and have taken letters Testamentary thereon, and have given bonds according to law. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment without delay, and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same to the subscribers, well authenticated, for payment. GEORGE E. LAWTON, DAVID T. M'COLLUM, Executors of the last will and Testament of Jacob Lawton. Dated, Ann Arbor, May 7, 1842. 3m

TEMPERANCE HOTEL,

BY HOBERT & TERHUNE. CORNER OF MICHIGAN AND WASHINGTON AVENUES, DETROIT.

THE above House is pleasantly situated near the Central Railroad Depot, and is now undergoing thorough repairs. The rooms are pleasant, the Beds and Bedding all new, and the Table will be supplied with the choicest of the market, and the proprietors assure those who will favor them with their custom, that all pains shall be taken to make their stay with them agreeable. FARE, very low, and accommodation good.—Carriages to convey passengers to and from the Hotel free of expense. Detroit, April 27, 1842.

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH."

THE Subscribers will pay two cents per pound in Goods or Paper for an quantity of good clean SWINGLE TOW, delivered at the Ann Arbor Paper Mill. JONES & ORMSBY, Ann Arbor, April 27, 1842. tf

DR. J. B. BARNES, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.—House and Office, a few

doors south of the Lafayette House, where he can be found night and day. Ann Arbor April 20th, 1842.

NEW GOODS!!

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

ESTATE OF ELLENWILM OT DECEASED.

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

J. R. WALKER respectfully informs his

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

LUMBER constantly on hand and for sale

by F. DENISON, June 10, 1842. tf

PARSON'S SHEARING MACHINES.

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

SATTINETT WARPS ON BEAMS.

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

NEW GOODS!! CHEAP FOR CASH.

AT the Store of the Subscriber, a new and splendid assortment of NEW GOODS at prices so cheap as to astonish the purchasers, consisting of DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY BOOTS, SHOES, AND LADIES' SLIPPERS, SHAKER AND LEHORN BONNETS, &c. &c. Muslin De Lane at two shillings per yard; calicoes at six cents per yard, and other goods at prices to correspond. To be convinced, just call and see the goods and prices. 4000 pounds good butter wanted; 99999 bushels of house ashes wanted, at 10 cents per bushel. Likewise field ashes, delivered at my ashery, near Chapin's iron foundry. N. B.—All kinds of Furs taken in exchange for goods. H. BOWEN, 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 customers, in the best style, and at the shortest notice. Having good machinery, experienced workmen, and long practice in the business, they have the utmost confidence that they shall give complete satisfaction. J. BECKLEY & CO. Ann Arbor, April, 25, 1842.

"30 days of drinking Wine forgot."

JACKSON TEMPERANCE HOUSE,

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

River Raisin INSTITUTE.