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POETRY.

LINES WRITTEN UPON A SEA-GULL

BY LORD MORPETH.

Fly on, fly on, thou noble bird, What hand could aim against thy life, When you so nobly brave the storm, And gather pleasure in the strife; Fly on, fly on, and boundless roam Far, far o'er thine own lake and sea, Since their high waves thou mak'st thy home,

Since their fierce storms are bliss to thee.

But stop, oh stop! I pray thee tell, (If aught of good be in the tale,) What impulse makes thee kiss the swell, And why you court the rising gale-For oh I feel, when fate doth bring Its storms upon life's troubled sea, 'Twould be a glorious, happy thing. Could we but brave those storms like thee.

Then pry' thee tell, when storms o' cast, When hearts and hands begin to fail, When cares that first but blew a blast Have risen quite to blow a gale-Oh tell us how with hearts as light As seems thy will, thy wing, thy form, How we may live in such a night, How we may brave out such a storm.

When slander's tongue, its arts employ To blight a virtuous, honest name, When envy's hand would smite the boy Who seeks to gain a living fame-Oh tell them how such storms to brave, For much they need thy magic tale,-Already are they on the wave; Already yield they to the gale:

And when some poor and honest man Is struggling manful' against his fate, Or when some youth has formed a plan (And hard's his task!) to rise, be great; Or when some tender heart's exposed To vile temptation's gilded form; Oh teach them how such gale's opposed! And how to live out such a sterm!

Or should some noble, free-born band E'er say or hope that free they'll be; Or should some despot's iron hand E'er 'tempt to grasp or bind the free-Oh pry'the tell them then thy tale, How wide you roam, how far you range, How you oppose the fiercest gale. And yet you never, never change.

And 't seems to me that 'twould be sweet, When malice swells its hideous form, When all the perils deign to meet, Or envious critics raise a storm-

That 'twould be sweet to learn from thee, How unconcerned we then might sail, Or how to ride this troubled sea. And laugh at all the furious cales H ead of Lake Ontario, June, 1842.

MISCELLANY

COMMENCEMENT OF THE WASH-INGTONIAN MOVEMENT.

The following particulars of the commence-nent of the Washingtonian movement are ment of the Washingtonian movement are given in the Report of the Maryland State Temperance Society. They will be read with deep interest.

Six individuals who were in the habit of associating together, were seated as usual, on Friday evening, the 2d of April, 1840 in Case's tayern in Liberty street, Baltimore, where they used to meet almost every evening, for the purposes of enjoying mutually all the benefits which the conveniencies of the establishment and each other's society could afford.— These were Wm. Mitchell, tailor— John F. Hoss, carpenter-David Anderson, blacksmith -George Steers, wheelwright-James Mc-Curley, coachmaker, and Archibald Campbell, silver-plater. A clergyman, who was preaching in the city at that time, had published that, on that evening, he would deliver a discourse on the subject of temperance—upon his lec-ture the conversation of our six heroes presently turned- whereupon it was determined that four of them should go and hear it, and report accordingly. After the sermon they returned and discoursed upon its merits for some time; when one of the company remarked that 'after all, temperance was a good thing.' 'O,' said the host, 'they'er all a parcel of hypocrites' 'O yes,' replied McCurley 'Pil be bound for you, it's your interest to cry them down any how.' I'll tell you boys,'said Steers, 'let's form a society, and make Bill Mitchell president.' 'Agreed,' cried they.—
The idea seemed to take wouderfully, and the more they talked and laughed over it, the more they were pleased with it. After parting that night they did not meet until Sunday; when they took a general stroll, and be-tween walking and treating they managed to

following pledge:-

we will not drink any spirituous or malt liquors, wine or cider."

And went with it about 9 o'clock to Anderson's house. He found David still siek in bed from his Sunday adventure.

He arose, dressed himself, and after hearing the pledge read, went down to the shop with his friend for a pen and ink, and there did himself the honor of being the first man either directly or argumentatively. With that signed the Washingtonian Pledge. Aftheir number, and duly formed themselves in-

ing means to defray the expenses of their meeting—so it was agreed that should pay should bring a man, and every one should pay of the Washingtonian Temperance Society. At their second meeting they had two new members-after this they met for some time, of their company being no particular advan-tage to the house, the lady of the President kindly offered them one of her own rooms: bers had so far increased as to make it necessary for them to seek more extensive accommodations. Their next move was to a carpenter's shop in little Sharp street, where when they removed to their present quarters. At this time the society had enlarged so considerably that it became a question how they could employ their time so as to make meetings interesting—their worthy President, ever ready with expedients, suggested that each prehension. I must go still further into defail. member should rise in his place, and give in his experience; and, by way of commence-ment, he arose and told what he had passed increased very rapidly. It was proposed that they should hold a public meeting—and arand others gave in their experience with great effect; a number of signers were obtained, and the attention of the public was attracted to the

COMMUNICATIONS.

movements of the society.

For the Signal of Liberty. ASCENDENCY OF THE SLAVE

HYPOCRISY OF DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. birth. Had it not, we should haply, not have fallen into the hypocrisy of saying, that all this. And is a religious establishment more you may finally triumph in a majority of both Houses of Congress, and thus secure the entire to the constitution than slavery is?

Fathers of '76, who would have "suited the action to the word," but they suffered themof '87 and, as we do now, to be hoodwinked, risy persisted in has almost done its perfect thority to act (within the scope of its specifithe history of this subject for the last half cenwork upon us. Our morals are corruptedour notions of national honor, low; the restraints of religion-indeed, all reverence for it-are fast disappearing. Anarchy is preparing his throne, and the old fashioned notions of legal subordination are passing away from the minds of the people as rapidly as do the incumbents of office from their places on the coming in of a new administration.

All this is the legitimate consequence of he hypocritical act, by which as a people we signalized the 4th of July, 1776. Who that has any knowledge of his own moral and mental nature would expect any other from it? For do we look for honor, morality, truth, or rehgion, in the petty thief who, for 20 years, has the district was more than its modesty (!) or national legislature? Most assuredly not. been engaged in robbing your hen roosts-or for meanness, and lying and the grossest selfdisrepect? Taking the slave-power as the tion just adopted. It went no further than to when you may at no distant day hold the bal moral exponent of this nation and testing enact, that the laws of Maryland, and Virgin- ance every where throughout the northern crime by the degree of light against which it in heretofore existing in the respective poris committed, and we are the guiltiest people tions of the Districts—laws which recogniz- instinct with the purest principles of human libunder the sun. And we are becoming as dis- ed slavery, and authorized its atrocitieswhirlwind.

SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. The government of the United States possesses no original, but only delegated authority. Its "powers" are specifically enomerated in the Constitution, and the National Legislatire formally invested with them. To these powers and to the making of all such laws as laws could be substituted for them, no one Heaven (9). arrange the whole matter to their entire sat- may be necessary and proper for carrying doubts. But there was not an atom of constiisfaction. It was agreed that one of them them into execution, Congressional legisla-

should draw up a pledge, and that the whole tion was intended to be limited. To establor of those cases in which time can confer none you away, hoping thus to weaken us, and se-We whose names are annexed, desirous of tradicts the very objects the people professed the principles of the Constitution. forming a Society for our mutual benefit, and to have in view in making the Constitution .to guard against a pernicious practice which is injurious to our health, standing and families, do pledge ourselves as Gentlemen, that

These objects, set forth in the preamble to the constitution.—

The deceitful promise implied in the words in prostrating that system of selfishness, of the act that all inexpedient laws should be constitution, are 1st. To form a more perfect tepealed by Congress has, of course, never and happiness of all alike (12). union [than existed under the articles of Con- been complied with so far as slavery is conensure domestic tranquility. 4. To provide one step of legislative authority to another for the common defence. 5. To promote the till the atrocitics of the slave system, estabgeneral welfare. c. To secure the blessings lished by congressional authority at the Capi-

To each of these objects, slavery is opposed pirates. either directly or argumentatively. Without that signed the Washingtonian Fledge. Alter obtaining the names of the remaining four, going over all the ground, and showing the our worthy president finished his noble achiever particular points of opposition it will be enough ment by adding his own. On the evening of to say, -if the people of the United States inthat day they met at the residence of one of tended to "establish justice" as an element or to a society, by assigning to each the following office:—President, W. K. Mitchell—Vice slavery should not be established; for slavery President, Archibald Campbell, Secretary John R. Hoss—Treasurer, James McCurley—Standing Committee, George Steers and David Anderson.—Having thus summarily provided to secure the blessing of liberty to themselves themselves with offices, they next turned their and their posterity, they must have intended attention to obtaining members, and to devist that no one should, in virtue of their Constition be enslaved.

If, then, the power to establish slavery be should oring a man, and every one should pay the course which you complain, are every way as great as you represent that of the next debate was upon what the National Legislature; and if, slavery be as great as you represent them (1). And downright hostility to the elements of the having made this concession, we honestly ask. Are you wise in the course you are purposed. Jefferson; when it was agreed that the Presi- Constitution, it would be superfluous to atdent and secretary, Capt. Hoss, should be appointed to draw up a constitution and select statement does, that to establish it cannot be a name, which they did, and gave it the name increasing or proper." for correction into one of the particular as we know many of your analysis of the fact, that there

If there be no error in the foregoing posievery week, at their old rendezvous in Liberty tions, is it not true, that Congress have no there one of you who does not feel a deep interest; but the land-lord's wife complaining constitutional right, authority or power to established the constitutional right, and the constitutional right is constitutional right. tablish it in the District of Columbia-and question? Is there one of you who does not that, therefore, every one held as a slave in riff, or for 'Free Trade?' Is there one of you where they continued to meet until their num-United States, free?

The fact, however, that slavery has continued to exist in the District from the time it they remained until some weeks afterwards, came into the possession of the General Government, and the simplicity of the foregoing premises, may lead some to doubt the accuracy of the conclusion to which these premi-

The acts of cession of Maryland and Virginia contain no limitation, condition or qualthrough in the last 15 years, and the advantages which he had derived from signing the
tages which he had derived from signing the total abstinence pledge. This was the first of that most excellent plan which the Washingtonian Society and all her auxiliaries have the Virginia act, that nothing in it should be ingtonian Society and all her auxiliaries have adopted, for giving interest and effect to all their meetings. From this time the society their meetings. From this time the society and effect to all their meetings. From this time the society and all her auxiliaries have construed to vest in the United States. The republic; every alteration of our fundamental law, must be accomplished either by violence or by the same social and political consent, by encumbered with any condition, in however rangements were made for one to be held on small a degree incompatible with the "excluthe 19th November, in the Masonic Hall, in St. sive legislation" of Congress over the ceded Congress, or two thirds of all the States of the Paul's street. At this meeting Mr. Mitchell limits, or repugnant to any of the principles Union, and finally, the assent of three fourths

tion within the district, at variance with the this sore upon the body politic, acknowledged Had a religious establishment existed by law in Maryland and Virginia, at the time of the fifty years?—or before a period when the cession—extending, of course, to the ceded portions of these States respectively—would consider any interference of their interests, it will be repealed. There will The slave power presided at our national it not have fallen to the ground at once on tion? (4.) of justice, but none for the establishment of to come, those states cannot command a force its opposite, slavery. What it did for the continuance of slavery in the district was not an abuse of power—for this always implies

an abuse of power—for this always implies.

But to bring the subject nearer home. Adpower to be abused—but it was an assumption mit again, if you please, for the argument of power for which it can find not an atom of sake, that Mr. Clay will be one candidate, and ground in the charter under which it acts; it what is almost as certain, that John C. Calwas a nullity, which the judiciary of the United States within the district ought long since -ought now ex-officio-without waiting for with these two candidates in the field, in 1844, any suggestion aliunde, to declare such.

slave power. To pass a law in so many words who believes that, upon an independent ticket. for the direct establishment of slavery within one abolitionist can obtain a seat in our state would permit it to ask for. It seemed too the strength which you really posses, (7) in are aware of this; and hence they have opposed sudden, too abrupt a breach of the Constitu- an impossible and hopeless effort of patriotism, tracted and as wretched as we are guilty.—
We have sown the wind—we are reaping the repeal them. That Congress could continue but men of intelligence and political sagacity in force, and ought, for the time being, to always adapt their means to the end to be achave continued in force, all the laws by which complished; but if there be one proposition the ceded parts of the District had before more indubitably true than another, it is that been governed so far as the laws were not at under the present constitutional form of our petent itself to enact such laws-until better

party sign it the next day. Accordingly on lish slavery is not one of the enumerated pow—to give any support direct or indirect to a mentage of those cases in which time can content note. To establish the first baseline to be infined. The establish the establish the establish the first baseline to be infined. The establish the establish the es ers of Congress. It could not be, for it con- system, whose operation is direct hostility to

The deceitful promise implied in the words Constitution, are 1st. To form a more perfect repealed by Congress has, of course, never federation.] 2. To establish justice. 3. To cerned. But that body has proceeded from tol would disgrace a horde of Algerine land-

PHOCION.

Selections.

Extract from an Address of the Whig Convention of the Fourth Senatorial District. Presented by Hon. H. W. Taylor, and adopted by the

TO THE LIBERTY PARTY.

To the Third Party-to which we willing ly accord their own chosen name, 'the Liberty Party'—we offer a few remarks for consideration. To you we ascribe no selfish, no unworthy motives of action. For the purplain our position. The slaveholders govern their country. But they look beyond the success of a single measure of either party. Let us explain our position. The slaveholders govern pose of our present argument, we are willing to allow that the political, moral and social ask, Are you wise in the course you are pur-suing? It is surely not possible for you, intel-"inecessary or proper" for carrying into execution any of the enumerated powers.

If there he no error in the foregoing posiwhich you are unwearied in sustaining (2). Is whelming interest in the welfare of our own State? We assume that as men with us constituting the members of one great and glorious republic, your hearts are all moved and animated with a sincere desire to promote all the great policies which are indissolubly linked with the welfare of our common country

Can you do it by persevering in the sup-port of an independent ticket? Admit what is prehension, I must go still further into detail! probably correct, that you number more supporters than you did one year ago. Admit you please, a far more remote and improbable contingency, that you can, namely, at some

Let us see.
The 26 States of this Union constitute one which it was originally framed. No such alteration can ever be made without primarily the assent of two thirds of both Houses of of the constitution, Congress could not have been proposed. Of the States, one half ad-The cession being in its terms absolute, the ding feature of our social system. Is it, then, moment it was accepted every law or institu- within the reach of human probabilities that Constitution of the United States, ceased, to be of the most formidable and threatening

sixth of our native American population as slavery, then, in the district, on the slaver.

If not, slavery, then, in the district, on the eventuate in the final overthrow of slavery.—
But have you counted the cost? Do you an-Surely there were Republicans among the tinct. Congress could do no act for its sup-tisipate a revolution so complete and so asport or continuance any more than it could tounding in the political world, as that Slave action to the word," but they suffered themselves then, and afterward in the Convention
of 187 and as we do now to be boodwinked.

States will send anti-slavery senators to Congress?—and without this what can you do?—
In any controversy merely political, relating mg within the ceded limits by the laws of to slavery, you have to begin with the hostilibamboozled, befooled. Such an act of hypoc- Maryland and Virginia. Congress has au- ty of the 13 southern States in one solid, uncally delegated powers) for the establishment tury encourage you to hope that for fifty years of justice, but none for the establishment of to come, those States cannot command a force

> Mr. Birney, estimable as he is admitted to be Now for the frandulent influence of the college? Nay more; -is there a sane man States, and by casting your votes where every vote will count, you may give a character, erty to our legislation, both at home and at be "a degrading feature of our social system"

We call upon you then as patriots, not to tutional authority in Congress—and this is one few designing men, (10) who are set to decoy will all be pro-slavery, and the liberty party will the slave power over the nation is asserted in the

cure the supremacy of Locofocoism (12). We call upon you, as fellow members of this great confederacy, equally interested in

its prosperity and permanency, to go with us in prostrating that system of selfishness, and happiness of all alike (12).

(conclusion.)
We call upon all our fellow citizens, by whatsoever name they may hitherto have been designated, to shake off the trammels of party and in a rational exercise of their inestimable privilege of self-government, come forward to our aid, in placing the government of this our own commonwealth, in the hands of those who will exert their influence to restore us to the palmy days which preceded the iron reign sf Locofocoism, when the benign councils of wise and good men, shed the blessings of peace, prosperity and happiness, as wide as our country, and as impartial as the dews of Heaven.

1. Nothing more is here conceded than is true. 2. That they are of magnitude, we admit; that they are as "vitally important," we deny.

3. Liberty men are patriots, and feel an inerest in all the political measures in progress in the slave States. They have 25 votes in Congress on account of their slaves. A very few tatesmen wield the entire energies of the South, and by these 25 votes in Congress-by having slaveholder, or a devotee to slavery in the Presdential chair-by continual unanimity of action -and by throwing their influence, first for one party, then for the other, as may best promote backwards and forwards like a pendulum. Both parties submit to this domination, and neither can btain or retain power without yielding to it .--Now, what we hold to is this-and we appeal to every candid and sensible man to pronounce on its correctness-that the country suffers more from the perpetual change and instability in the leading measures of its administration, than it would do from any system of finance which has yet been proposed. Free labor can and will accommodate itself to any financial system, that shall be made permanent, and let alone. It can do well with or without a national bank, with or without a protective tariff. We do not say that one of these would not be better than the other: out we say that if made permanent, our laborers and capitalists would so arrange their affairs as to thrive under either.

Look at the present condition of affairs. We now have a protective tariff, passed by a majority of one in the Senate, and two in the House, and signed with hesitation by the President. But its effects are all important. Manufactures and commerce wear a new face. Prices are rising-business is brisk-factories are building and repairing. But the ink with which the President signed the act is scarcely dry, ere a hundred presses are sounding the cry of "Repeal-Repeal!"-thus calling into new life and activity the mergies of a party devoted to its overthrowparty well disciplined, unscrupulous, untiring .-Should that party succeed-an event not wholly mprobable-in two or three years the protective part of the tariff will be repealed, and then down will go the factories, and the capital invested in manufactures, and general distress and stagnation of the slave power!

Knowing these things, a large share of the Liberty Party have not thought it worth while to engage in conjunction with the pro-slavery parties in carrying out the extreme measures of either party, so long as the continuance of those measures depend on the caprice of half a dozen slaveholders. Abolit ionists, as a body, so tar as we knew, are unanimous in the support of such a tariff as will replenish the national treasury - of such protection as the duties necessary to accomplish that result, will afford. There are many who believe that free trade antong all nations is the order of nature, but few who believe the system practicable at present, attended as it must be ov direct taxation. Mr. Taylor's assumpt ion that we are interested in these matters of public policy, is correct; but it does not therefore follow that we must unite ourselves to the pro-slavery parties which advocate them, and become identified with them.

4. We have several things to say of this argument. First, it assumes that nothing can be done without an alteration of the national constitution. Such is not the fact. Many thousand slaves are now held by authority of Congress: their liberaion, and the express prohibition of the slave traffic on our coast, would exert a tremendous moral influence on the slave states. The slavebreeders all movements of the kind, at the threshhold .-Secondly, it assumes that we are already so completely subject to the slave power, that nothing can be done, by ourselves or our childr en, to remove slavery from the nation. It is confessed to -and "a sore upon the body politic of the most formidable and threatening character,"but any "interference" with it is a "work of supererrogation"-it must all be left to an "overaling Providence' -- it cannot be cured "by peaceable means in the next fifty years." Such is the doctrine of "the party most favorable to liberty," as officially announced. Remember it.

Thirdly, the argument derives all its force from assuming that all things will go on for the next fifty years as they now do-that slavery will permit yourselves to be made the dupes of a continue in every state-that the political parties

then have a few hundred voters, as at present, or it will be utterly extinct and forgotten. Taking these things for granted to begin with, it will be easy enough to prove that all our efforts will be fruitless. But is that the proper way of viewing the subject? Great changes take place in human affairs in fifty years. In the last half century, how has the face of nations altered! The governments of the most stable monarchies of Europe have been overturned, and a gradual alteration has taken place in the character of nations-in their arts, sciences, institutions, laws and customs. In America, a considerable number of independent nations have sprung up. In the last fifty years, millions of slaves have been liberated -probably more than are now in the United States-slavery has been abolished in the free States-and while all things else change-and change, on the whole for the better-shall southern barbarism alone remain? Shall moral midnight broad there while it is fleeing from every other portion of the earth? Of all the human race, will the slaveholders alone be blind to their own pecuniary and moral interests? We think not; and though we should esteem it miraculous that anti-slavery senators should represent slave States, yet we should think emancipation no more strange in Maryland, Delaware, and Kentucky, than in Pennsylvania and New York, where slavery has been abolished by law.

5. Here again the perpetuation of the present state of things is taken for granted. Our contest with slavery is not "merely political" -we have reason, conscience, the slaveholders' pecuniary interest and political advantage-the spirit of the age, and the influence of Christianity, all on our side. The writer leaves these entirely out of

6. Yes, and it seems the whigs have now joined them. They are for letting slavery alone for fifty years, to see if Providence will not interfere! Women and children ought to be sold at auction, by order of Congress for fifty years longer! This is telig doctrine!!

7. Abolitionists are too intelligent not to know their strength, and know, too, how to use it .-They know they can accomplish more by political concentration than in any other way. That it is not now "frittered away" is evident from this very address. Why did Henry W. Taylor prepare this elaborate address to the Liberty partywhy was it adopted by the Senatorial Convention, and ordered to be printed in all the whig papers in the District, in the Ingham Telegraph, and the Detroit Advertiser? Why, because the leaven of politic-labolitionism was diffusing itself among the people, and a general effort must be made to stay it. The whig leaders see that it already threatens the overthrow of their party in this state as well as elsewhere. Do you ask how? Because so many are leaving them that they will soon be in a continual minority; and when they become uniformly in the minority, year after year, how much better will be their prospects than those of the Liberty party?

8. If this means any thing, it says to abolitionists, "vote for the Whigs, and they will do all you want done." We are disposed to treat all men with candor and courtesy, but we cannot regard this hypoeritical, deceptive proposition in any other light than as an insult to us. The very persons who make the offer, know that it would never be fulfilled. More than that-there is no intention of fulfilling it. To prove this, suppose we take the whigs at their word. They promise of business will ensue. Whether that party will to carry out "the purest principles of human liberty at home and at Washington.' suppose we forsake our nominations, and bestow their interests, it will be repealed. There will our suffrages for whig candidates. H. B. Labe no help for it. A very few southern votes throp and J, Wright Gordon are the nominees in will turn the scale, and sink or exalt either par- the 4rth District. Will they go for the extenty. So completely are we subjected to the will sion of the elective franchise without distinction of color? Suppose we ask them. They will either give us a flat denial, or leave the question unanswered. Neither would they support the the principle in the Legislature. They will not -that dare not come out openly in favor of this "pure principle," Yet abolitionists are called on to vote for them as the advocates of their

> Again, we have Whig members to Congress. Have they ever advocated "the pure principles of human liberty" there? Have they ever said a word respecting the slave markets there? Nay, have they ever defended the rights of their constituents, when they have been trampled on in both Houses? But it may be thought they will do better in future. What guaranty have we for that? But to test this point thoroughly, let us apply to Mr. Taylor himself, the originator of this proposition. Suppose that he is a candidate for Congress, (an event not impossible) and we ask him if he will sustain "the pure princples of human liberty" as contended for by abolitionists, and advocated by Mr. Giddings. Should the case supposed occur, he would not defend those principles if elected: nor would be promise to do it before or after his election. How absurd, then, yea, how insulting is it for whigs to call on us for our votes, and endeavor to obtain them by insinuations of a support of principles, which when put to the test, they would not defend, and dare not openly avow!

> 9. This is mere assertion. Our energies are sor lost. If they were, this address would not have been written.

10. What designing men? Are the prominent men of the Liberty party here meant to be characterized as knaves and hypoctices? Is this the best way to get our votes, by vilifying our noblehearted friends? 11. Aye, there's the rub. Uniess the Liberty

party can be broken up, the Locos will succeed. So that we are called upon to disband for the express purpose of securing the supremacy of the whigs. A very philanthropic object, no doubt! 12. What system of selfishness is here meant,

we know not, but conclude it must mean nothing less than the overthrow of the locos.

The strong terms in which the supremacy of

to resist because the slavebreeders and their allies are so mighty, or shall we not rather use greater exertions for that very reason?

The whole of this Address may be summed up in two lines. Join the whigs, support a protective Tariff, break down the locos, and leave the anti-slavery cause to Providence.

From the N. Y. Evangelist. SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT.

THE ESCAPE. One of the reasons always adduced for not interfering with slavery in the District of Co-lumbia, is, that "Slavery exists there in a very modified form," that we there "behold its

I do not doubt this; and having myself wit-nessed Slavery in the District, I confess I am prepared to believe the truth of that vast colleclection horrid and astounding cruelties charged upon the system generally in Weld's 'Slavery as it is." The following advertisement graces the columns of the Daily National Intelligen-'ces from month to month:

NEGROES WANTED .- The subscriber wishes to purchase immediately, a number of negroes, for which he will pay the highest cash price. He can at all times be found at the corner of 7th street and Maryland avenue. All communications addressed through the post office will be promptly attended to. JOSHUA STAPLES.

This shameless human flesh dealer has the use of a private slave prison, standing midway between the Capitol and the President's House, in the city of Washington, on the lowlands below Gadsby's, where he secures the poor heart-broken captives that he purchases. Could that old prison reveal all the agonizing scenes, and publish abroad all the cruelties, groans, and tears its gloomy walls have wit-nessed, I doubt not every freeman would ex-claim, that the system "in its mildest form," had in it enough of the elements of human misery and wretchedness, to provoke the ex-clamation—"Cursed be Slavery and let all the

people say, AMEN!" for a Southern plantation, may be, that he or she is suddenly drawn and locked into that private "PEN," as it is called, having been sent there, under pretence of carrying a letter, or doing an errand! Occasionally an incident occurs, which affords a glimpse at the deeds of darkness and infamy practised there, and of the keenness of the misery, and the desolation of hopes, experienced by the captives who are shut within it. For the truth of the following occurrence, I might refer to at least One member of Congress, as well as to many of the citizens of the District, who saw and should pass a law offering inducements to pershould pass a law offer heard of the transaction at the time.

A small and active female slave was placed in this prison, having been sold for the south-ern market, and the time of her departure was Her particular history I cannot give. Whether it was the dread of the cruelties and Etarvation of a Southern cotton plantation; the dread of the abuse and violence of some licentious purchaser; or the grief of being suddenly and forever separated from husband, city across the Potomac, to the extensive forests and woodlands of the celebrated Arling-ton Place, occupied by that distinguished relative and descendant of the immortal Washington, Mr. GEO. W. Custiss. Thither the poor pursued fugitive directed her flight.— So unexpected was her escape, that she had quite a number of rods the start before the keeper had secured the other prisoners, and rallied his assistant in pursuit. It was an hour when, and in a part of the city where horses could not readily be obtained for the chase; no bloodhounds were at hand to run down the flying woman; and for once it seemed as though there was like to be a fair trial tirely successful experiment of this kind, performed at the Western Graigs Quarry.

At the close of the description of this exforces raised the hue and cry on her pathway, close behind; but so rapid was the flight along the wide Avenue, that the astonished citizens, as they poured forth from their dwellings to learn the cause of alarm, were only enabled to comprehend the nature of the case, in season to fall in with the motley mass in pursuit, or, (as many a one did that night) to raise an anxious prayer to heaven, as they refused to join in pursuit, that the panting fugitive might escape, and the merciless soul-dealer for once be disappointed of his prey. And now, with the speed of an arrow—having safely passed the Avenue—with the distance between her and ther pursuers constantly increasing, the poor hunted female gained the "Long Barber," as it is called, where interruption seemed improbable, and already did her heart begin to beat high with the hope of success. She had only to pass three-fourths of a mile more across the bridge, and she could bury herself in a vast forest, just at the moment when the curtain of night would close around her, and protect her from the pursuit of her But God by his Providence had otherwise

determined. He had determined that an appalling tragedy should be enacted that night, within plain sight of the President's House and the Capitol of the Union, which should be known, of the unconquerable love of liberty the heart of the slave may inherit; as well as a fresh admonition to the slave dealer, of the cruelty and enormity of his crimes. Just as the pursuers crossed the high draw for the passage of sloops, soon after entering upon the bridge, they beheld in the distance, three men slowly advancing from the Virginia side. They immediately called to them to arrest the They immediately called to them to arrest the fugitive, whom they proclaimed a runaway slave. True to their Virginia instincts, as she came near, they formed in line across the narrow bridge, and prepared to seize her.—Seeing escape impossible in that quarter, she stopped suddenly and turned men because the stopped suddenly and the stopped suddenly and the stopped suddenly and turned men because the stopped suddenly and the stop Seeing escape impossible in that quarter, she stopped suddenly, and turned upon her pursuers. On came the profane and ribald crew, faster than ever, already exulting in her capture, and threatening puishment for her flight. For a moment she looked wildly and anxiously and moment she looked wildly and anxiously seemed to see if there was no other hope of the control of the contro around, to see if there was no other hope of led the deep loamy waters of Potomac, and before and behind the rapidly approaching step and fierce and noisy shout of pursuers, show-ed how vain would be any further effort for freedom. Her resolution was taken. She classed her hands convulsively, & raised them, Southward. '- Tocsin,

Address are worthy of notice. Shall we cease as she at the same time raised her eyes, towards heaven, and begged for that mercy and compassion there, which had been denied her on earth; and then, with a single bound, she vaulted over the railing of the bridge, and sunk forever beneath the waves of the river!!

Slave trader! "thy prey hath escaped thee," and if thou comest up to the judgment without deep repentance for thy damnable traffic, as thy deeds of wickedness shall one after another be passed in review before an assembled universe, and thou shalt be driven away from the presence of God and the Lamb, will not all created intelligences cry out, AMEN, to thy sentence, when they shall see that thou didst persist in buying and selling the bodies and souls of thy fellow-men, after being warned of the tendency and cruelty of thy villainous trade, by the self-destruction of the poor hunted fugitive upon the "Long Bridge?" A MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

Infatation.—The whigs, in spite of all we can say or do, are determined "to throw away their cotes." They know they cannot elect their candidate. It is possible, and they have put up a man only to be shot down. But that is not the worst of it. By voting for Mr. Robinsia, who cannot be elected, they will be very likely to let Mr. Fairfiel come in, and thus vote indirectly for a "loco." What say to this logic, gentlemen? -Liberty Standard.

SOUTHERN DICTATION AND NOR-THERN SUBMISSION.

Hardly a week pases but we learn of some new instance of souther dictation and northern subserviency in Congress. Legislation such as will satisfy the slaveholders appears to be conidered such as will satisfy the nation; and, by the sycophancy of Northern representatives, Northern self-respect is undergoing a contin-ual sacrifice. To illustrate this we will al-

uni sacrince. To illustrate this we will allude to a few of the many disgraceful transactions of which our present Congress has, within a few weeks, been guilty.

In the apportionment of representatives for the next ten years the slaveholders determined that the relative power which they possessed in congress should continue about the same. The house of Rep. at first, passed a bill, giv-An owner of a slave in the District, who ing to each period according to from losses at the gaming table or race course, from extravagance, improvidence, or other cause, determines upon the sale of his slave, will most assuredly, from motives of shame, will most assuredly, from motives of shame, by a secret sale to Mr. Joshua Staples.—

Chia sale and,instead of establishing a number by which 17,000 000 of people should be properly represented, fixed upon one which, in 1852, would not have been considered a proper number for

a population of 12,000,000!

The slaveholders insisted that none of that class of persons, who are indebted to their God and our God for a dark skin, should be admitted into the gard of the Capital: our representatives submitted to this contemptible dictation, and our Congress passed a law ex-

cluding colored people from that sacred spot! The slaveholders insisted that Congress sons to emigrate from the States into the swamps and marshes of Florids. Our Congress, as is usual when the slaveholders insist, yielded, and passed a law authorising government to hire men, with our property, in that Territory and thereby render its population sufficiently numerous to allow its admission into the Union, as a Slave State, at an early day!

The slaveholders, through Mr. Calhoun in children, and the friends of her youth, that sisted that American citizens who are obliged drove the unhappy woman to adopt, not only to wear a dark skin, should not be employed in theory, but in practice, the sentiment of in our army as sailors or soldiers. Altho' it Patrick Henry—"Give me liberty, or give me was proved that they made some of the best death," I know not. Whatever was the sailors and soldiers, our Senate submitted to the dictation, and passed a bill prohibiting of the evening previous to the day when she was to be sent off; as the old prison was be- other capacity in the army and navy, than as ing closed for the night, she suddenly darted past her keeper, and ran for her life. It is not a great distance from the prison to the long bridge, which passes from the lower part of the series of out rages upon humanity, of which series of out rages upon humanity, of which our nation, through its representatives, is guil-

> In view of this state of things, is it not the duty of all good citizens to see that their votes are given for men who have a proper regard for the interests of their constituents, and of the nation? who have not only capacity, but independence and honesty?-The subject is worthy of consideration .- Bangor Gaz.

Glasgow Courier gives an account of an en-

fomed at the Western Graigs Quarry.

At the close of the description of this experiment, the writer says .-

"The whole face of the rock was riven from top to bottom, and from three to four tons of stone were torn from the hill, and came thundering down like an avalacahe. It is impossible to im igine anything more grand or interesting than this triumph of science as applied to practical u-tility in rendering a hitherto most dangerous process perfectly safe and simple in its execution.

Wheat .- This useful grain is indigenous to the northernmost parts of Persia and India where it grows spontaneously.

A negro slave of Farnando Cortez, was the

first to cultivate it is Mexico. He found a few grains among some rice brought over from Spain, for the use of the army, and planted them. These few grains have covered our hills and valleys with the golden harvest.

Democracy-Last Edition .- A democratic paper called the Argus, in the State of Maine, disourses as follows:

"Lay aside all prejudices about moral ques-tions, and unite where alone you can unite, in the support of the glorious principles of the Rev-olution. Leave religion to the pulpit—leave emperance to the Washingtonians, and temperance societies—leave abolition to moral suasion— AND RALLY ONE AND ALL IN FAVOR OF DEMOCRACY AND EQUAL RIGHTS." Paraphrass.—Throw MOR ALITY to the winds—RELIGION into the sea.—TEMPER-

ANCE into the gatter. Abstract all these from politics and it leaves you true democracy ! principles of the Revolution!!--Liberty Standard.

A Prize Fighter Killed .- A prize fight took place in the vicinity of New York on the 13th, between Christopher Lilly and Thomas McCoy, On either hand, far down below, rol-

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY. ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1842.

THE LIBERTY TICKET.

For President,

JAMES G. BIRNEY, OF MICHIGAN. For Vice President, THOMAS MORRIS,

OF OHIO. STATE LEGISLATURE.

WASHTENAW COUNTY. For Representatives, ALVAH PRATT, of Pit'sfield, THOMAS G. DAVIS, of Sylvan, DANIEL POMEROY, of Salem, PRINCE BENNETT, of Augusta, DARIUS S. WOOD, of Loli,

SAMUEL B. NOBLE, of Ann Arbor. For Senators, MUNNIS KENNY, of Webster, FRANCIS M. LANSING, of Lodi.

LENAWER COUNTY. For Representatives, THOMAS TABOR, of Adrian, STEPHEN ALLEN, of Madison, HENRICK WILLEY, of Blissfield, JOHN M. COE, of Rome.

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

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

KALAMAZOO COUNTY. For Representatives, ROSWELL RANSOM. DELAMORE DUNCAN.

For Senators, JAMES L. BISHOP, of St. Joseph, JOHN P. MARSH, of Kalamazoo,

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

STATE CONVENTION.

Convention of the Liberty party Michigan will be held at Ann Arbor on WED-NESDAY, Oct. 19, at 10 o'clock A. M. Several prominent public speakers will address the Convention; and arrangements are making to secure the attendance of Hon. J. R. Giddings, of Ohio, and of our respected friend, James G. Birney .-One or both of these gentlemen may be expected to be present.

The committee anticipate a large attendance of the friends of universal liberty from all parts of the State, Those coming from the West and the East can take the cars at Detroit at 8 A. M., and they can return on the cars the next day .-Our fellow citizens of all parties and sentiments are respectfully invited to attend on the occasion. It is expected that the ladies will also cheer

and animate the meeting by their presence.

CHAS. H. STEWART,
A. L. PORTER,
JNO. DIMOND,
NATHAN POWER, S. P. MEAD, State Corresponding Committee. ECCLESIASTICAL.

Notice is hereby given that the annual confernce of the Wesleyan Methodists of the State of of Michigan, will hold its session commencing the 20th of Oct. next, at Lapham's corners, town of Salem Washtenaw Co.

MARCUS SWIFT, EB'R DOOLITTLE, SAMUEL BEBENS. Committee. Sept. 19th 1842.

NOTICE. of any member of the county corresponding com-mittees, and are designed to loan, and thus circu-late in every county in the State under the direc-

tion of the committees. Should more be needed, they will be furnished at moderate prices.

CHAS. H. STEWART.

Detroit, Sept. 5, 1842.

From the Marshall Statesman. THE THIRD PARTY.

In noticing Mr. Slade's letter to Mr. Town. send, on the question of third party organization, we took occasion to say, that the only ground which could be taken against it [the letter,] was to deny the utility of a taris, and go for one-sided free trade. The "Signal of Liberty," the organ of the party in this state, takes occasion to say, that they take ground against the letter, as it removes one effectual means of prosecuting the anti-slavery cause. The question, then, between us on this point, is simply this: Is a third party organization the best means of advancing the anti-slavery cause? "Yes," says the Signal, and No, say we. Now, we confess, that we approach this subject with no little deference, and shall, therefore, strive to conduct our side of the question with the utmost candor and fairness. stating nothing but what we feel is an argument, without any mystification or shunning of conclusions [1].

The third party organization is not the best

means, bocause
1. It does not unite ALL the friends of the slave. It of necessity shuts out those whose action is all important who reside in the slave states [2]. There the evil exists and is felt by many; and, if a scheme were entered up-on, which would derive help from those means which they could extend to it, they would heartily aid it forward. It is folly to ask them to assist in third party organizations, or to call on them to flee their states, and possessions. However strong their feelings may be for the slave, the hopelessness of a third party would prevent all action. And there are many strong anti-slavery men at the north, who have been and still are active in the cause of the slave, who believe it a political question, who make it such under all suitable circumstances, yet who cannot unite with the third party organization [s.] Of this class are Giddings, Slade, Adams and thou-sands of the rank and file of the Whig party. It may be so of the other party, but with them we are not as familiar [4.]

Now, a question of such importance as the man destruction of slavery in the U. States, one to which abolitionists attach such magni. Speaker, impel us to make independent nomi- Burgee of the theft. Burgee and the sister- female housekeeper, the care of children, and one to which abolitionists attach such magni.

tude, should be made entirely free, if they desire it to succed, from all party influences and sectional bias, and resting on its own me-rits, it is sure to prevail. But it will never carry a party at the sacrifice of the other great interests of the country [5]. We all have our measures which require immediate attention, and if we love our country and are satisfied in those measures, we will not barter them away for uncertainties. Is it likely that we should throw them all away for one which does not advance them, but indirectly, if at all [6]? Can we not easier persuade men to add to the objects of pursuit a greater than all, though more remotely to be effected, than we can to leave everything for the one [7.]? In other words, can we, as whigs, renounce the questions of Protection, a National Currency, &c. &c., leaving the whole country open to farther misery, to dive for a season into that of slavery, where our success is problematical, to say the least of it, and where nothing can be done on the other great questions of the day. If we wish this cause (anti-slavery) to prosper, we must make it distinct [3]. One only thing should be required —Opposition to Slavery and Slave Power.

Let him be a whig, or a democrat, a churchman, or an infidel, it should matter not, he should be admitted to the ranks, and swell the tide of multi-centiments. the tide of public sentiment against the hel-lish power of slavery [9] No body can leg-islate down public opinion. Unconstitutional istate down public opinion. Unconstitutional interference with and stoppage of mails cannot interrupt its progress. It will advance and spread and like the subtile and mighty gases of nature, till, north and south, the oppressor folls, and the iron arm of despotism is broken. Organizations may be broken up; and party despotism is the control of the influences, party strifes, and party jealousies and corruptions coming into the cause may destroy it. Let it be put upon a surer basis. Thousands of men can be united easier on one idea than hundreds can on the same idea, when clothed with substances which do not necessarily belong to it. Increase your circumstantials and you lose strength in the material [10]. Minor matters are those on which men most dispute, and those which lead to broadest distinctions and enmities. Let go, then, of this party, and hold up the main principle, if you would speedily bow the nation to it [11.]
2. The formation of the third party forms

but a common receptacle forthe discontented office seekers of other parties, whose ends and aims are seen to be so selfish as to great-ly injure the cause of the slave. We will al-low, if you please, that a great majority of the third party are homest men, and enter upon the cause with the best of motives, yet it is plain that many of them are the disquieted of other parties; men, whose self conceit lead them to ask for office which they could not fill, till, by repeated refusals, their spleen has run over, and they have deserted to the abo-litionists. The Signal will not deny there are many such men in its party. It can even say to us that men will confess that they are opposed to slavery for the sake of votes, and certainly it will not quarrel with us for taking the ground in accordance with the spirit of its own remark, that some men will be abolitionists for the sake of a lean distinction—a nomination to office. To this charge they are open, and if we have not been misinformed, many good men, political abolitionists, have greatly regretted their course in the third party organization, as it has already brought into the ranks so many mere party men, whose interest in the slave is nothing whatever, and whose objects were only those

of personal ambition [12].

3. It is a manner of effecting the object, (supposing it capable to do it,) which greatly jeopardizes the permanent welfare of the colored race. If their emancipation were effected by it, such are the prejudices between the two races, the dissimilarity of behits and the two races, the dissimilarity of habits, and the fends incident to so extended and conflicting interests, that this change, being merely political, might soon be reversed, or mooted for years, to the greatest possible disadvantages to the colored people. Party questions are nev er settled. One revolution follows another, and the party triumphing this year is in the minority the next. Will the anti-slavery party be different from any other which the world has ever seen? Allowing it to triumph, will the work be accomplised? will opponents cease their efforts to effect a revolution? And may not an unhappy administration of one term lay the hopes of the race forever in the dust? Public sentiment alone permanently ded. When public sentiment becomes establish-The subscriber has a few anti-slavery books, or gratuitous distribution on demand at his ofwriting the delivered on the written order.

Will we hazard the welfare of nearly three become permanent. In proof of this, we might millions of our race on the throws of a party?

Never, if we are wise-never [13]. We will answer at another time the questions of the Signal, as to the position of the hibition of lotteries. Public sentiment is nothing Whig party on this question.

1. We reciprocate the feeling here expressed, and have therefore copied the entire article into our paper, that our readers may have both sides who has never thought of a complicated question, of the question. We are after the truth. If our like that of a national bank for instance, is poormode of action is not the best, show us a better, ly qualified to decide at once on its merits. But and we will adopt it.

2. We cannot perceive very much force in this objection. When discussed at all in a slave State, emancipation will be discussed as a political question: by political men-by those who have the power to act upon it definitely. The non-slaveholders far outnumber the slaveholders, and their interests, social, pecuniary, and political are decidedly anti-slavery. The system highly oppresses them, and when they oppose it, it will be politically-by invoking legislative action, and by endeavoring to send men to the legislature who will favor their views.

3, That all the sincere friends of the slave have not yet joined us, does not prove that they will not. Thousands of them have remained attached to their parties expecting they would do something for the cause; but they have waited in vain, and it is within bounds to say that thousands are now coming over to us. Indeed, they have reason for coming, when their own rights are openly invaded under a whig administration.

4. Mr. Giddings has given the best constitutional exposition of the principles of the Liberty party that has yet been published; and he was recently elected to Congress as the avowed champion of the principles he had before advanced. -Mr. Adams is not, and never has been, an abolitionist, in the common acceptation of the word. At any rate we have his word for it. We are not aware that Adams, Giddings, Mattocks, Borden, or any other Congressional abolitionists, except Slade, are now opposed to the Liberty party. On the contrary, when a Speaker of the House was last elected, they set us an example of third party nominations, by voting for Mr. Lawrence, of Pennsylvania. The slaveholders had had a Speaker for 27 out of 30 years, and these gentlemen would not vote for another from that

scatter their votes upon the other two parties?

so, of which? Let us know. 6. Do we propose throwing them away?-

Where is the evidence of it? 7. Do we propose "to leave every thing?"-

Where have we advocated any such thing? 8. Exactly so. That is our doctrine. 9. True again. The Liberty party admits 'Whige and Democrats, churchmen and infidels," and all who will unite with us in "Oppo

sition to Slavery and the Slave Power." 10. Very true. Therefore it is that we hold up one "main principle," leaving the others to oc cupy that space to which their magitude entitles

11. We hold up this main principle by means RIGHTS!" of the Liberty party as worthy of being sustained by arguments and votes. Without an organizaof "minor matters." Mr. Simonds here argues Revised Statutes of New York. The counsel our side of the question admirably.

12. This objection was brought against the formation of a Liberty party before it was organzed: but we do not find that it has yet practically much force. That in all large bodies, whether political, or ecclesiastical, there will be some turbulent, unprincipled, ambitious spirits, we know, for such is human nature: but these characteristics have not yet been developed among us. The the famous Maryland and Pennsylvania case. Statesman concedes that "the great majority of the third party are honest men, with the best of taining this last plea. motives;" but contends there are many, who from pure spleen and disappointment have deserted to us. We do not know of a single individual of that character. There may be such; but in our acquaintance, and that is somewhat extensive, we know of none. We cannot but think the Editor of the Statesman has been led, perhaps from some individual case, or some local circumstances unknown to us, to attribute too much weight to this plausible objection. We believe a closer acquaintance with the excellent and noble hearted men who compose the Liberty party, would tend to modify his opinion. Whatever force the objection may have in future, it is enti tled to none now. We have no offices to bestow and a nomination only is such a very "lean distinction" that he must be weak indeed who could be captivated by it. Mr. Taylor, in his Senatorial Address, flings it at us that we shall not elect a single candidate this year. Ought we then with so poor a prospect before us, to be stigmatized as ambitious office seekers?

13. This is a singular objection to proceed rom the advocate of a political party. Let his doctrine be applied to his own party. The Statesman will admit that in our country are nearly or quite three millions of people, whose interests are materially affected by a protective tariff. Whig legislation in favor of such a tariff will greatly promote their happiness and welfare, while Democratic legislation for very low duties or Free Trade would greatly distress or ruin them. Here, then, is the welfare of three millions of our race hazarded on party legislation. -The principle of the Statesman, applied to this case, will read like this: A protective tariff ought not to be passed, because "this change being merely political, might soon be reversed, or mooted for years, to the greatest possible disadvantages to those who need protection. Party questions are never settled. One revolution follows another, and the party triumphing this year is in the minority the next, Allowing the whig party to triumph, will the work be accomplished? Will opponents cease their efforts to effect a revolution? And may not an unhappy administration of one term lay the hopes of those who need the protection of a tariff forever in the dust? Public sentiment alone permanently settles questions -party organizations never. Will we hazard the welfare of three millions of our race on the throws of a party? Never -- if we are wi a-naver. ' Now the truth is, that the welfare of men in all

civilized countries is greatly dependent on legislabecome permanent. In proof of th's, we might mention the abolition of imprisonment for debt, the extension of universal suffrage, and the promore than the expressed opinions of the persons composing a community. It has a perpetual tendency towards stability and fixedness. A man after hearing its qualities discussed, and reflecting on the arguments adduced, he will have an opinion of its character, whether he wishes to or not. After being informed on a subject, an opinion in his own mind is unavoidable, and that opinion will be stable and unchanging, just in proportion to the weight of evidence adduced, and its clear comprehension by the mind. It would be impossible now to restore the system of imprisonment for debt, or to restrict the right of suf- heard from are reported as follows: frage to every twentieth man. Why? Because public opinion has set its irresistible veto upon those things.

Just so it is in relation to slavery. There is reason to believe the Liberty party will keep pace with public opinion, and, indeed, will be an index, as it is a result of it. It will grow with its growth, and strengthen with its strength; & when legislation follows, we apprehend that a public opinion, formed from an extensive knowledge of facts, thoroughly discussed for many years, will be ready to sanction and sustain just and equal laws for all our population, and render their decision irrevocable.

We hope the Editor of the Statesman will coninue his discussion of this subject, which he has commenced with candor and ability, and not forget, that by its terms, as stated by himself, he must not only show that political organization is not the best means of advancing our cause, but must also point out a more eligible method.

Slave Case in Albany .- The Tocsin states that a free colored man named Burger, his wife and two children, who were slaves, and a sister in law and two children, also slaves, arrived in Albany from Maryland. Just as he which impelled them to a separate nomination for Peyton, who made oath that he suspected this of the personal health and occupations of a

nations for other officers. Why did not THEY in-law were imprisoned during the night .-Next morning Peyton and an overseer he 5. Does the Liberty party require the sacrifice brought with him were arrested by the counof any of the great interests of the country? If sel of Burgee on an action for slander and defamation; and having been discharged on that account, they were again arrested on a charge of false imprisonment of Burgee, and not being able to give bail, were committed to jail, where, says the Tocsin, they yet remain .-That paper exclaims:

"Reader-dear Southern reader, in particular, I want to pause at this point and upon this very thing: only think of it! Southern KNIGHTS of the WHIP and the CHAIN, taken on a writ, and thrust into a comm jail for slandering the character of a NEGRO! Oh, 'tis a burning shame! Out upon such low-lived, home-spun notions of EQUAL

Burgee and his sister-in-law were released after examination, but the latter and her two ion, it would be lost sight of amid the confusion children were arrested as slaves, under the for the prisoners pleaded the invalidity of the warrant, the legal requisites not having been complied with, and he also demurred to the jurisdiction of the court, contending that a slave case can only be entertained in the U. S. Courts, under the act of 1793, all State laws having been annulled by the decision in The judge released the prisoners, thus sus-

> The whigs in Maine seem to have been considerably riled by the appeals of Alvan Stewart on the Christian duty of voting for righteous rulers. The Bangor Whig says:

> "With the religious appeal, the allusions to the Saviour and the soul, to acquire political power, those engaged in it seem to have the Bible in one hand and the sword in the other, and to call upon their followers to 'trust in the Lord, but to keep their powder dry.'

(FMr. Giddings was invited to attend the Liberty Convention at Bangor, Maine, Sept. 2. He declined on account of his private and professional engagements. After expressing the gratification he should receive from viewing the country, he says in his reply, "It would give me still greater pleasure to meet the friends of freedom in your State, and to contribute any aid in my power to the cause

The following noble sentiment was adopted by the Liberty Convention of Maine. Does it not express the sentiments of the friends of Liberty in Michigan?

of Northern rights and human liberty."

Resolved, That the Liberty party is not indertaken as an experiment, but as a per maneut measure, not to be continued or la aside by the results of a single election, bu we have entered upon it as the great political object of our lives; an object, whatever present appearances may indicate, which we will not yield, or abandon, until success crown our efforts.

OF John Leeds Kerr, U. S. Senator from Maryland, has very politely requested Mr. Garrison to discontinue sending him the Liberator, because his servants are all slaves, and the constant appearance of the paper in his family, wherein all the newspapers he receives are open to free perusal, "might lead to unpleasant circumstances." 'Tis conscience makes cowards of them all."

The Elections .- The Whig vote in Vermont in 167 towns is reported at 20,581; Democratic 19,260; Liberty 1517-showing a decrease in the Liberty vote compared with last year of more than 900. The full returns may vary the sum total a little, but there has been a falling off in that State. It is attributed in part by the Emancipator to a change in the candidates, from last year. In 132 towns towns the whigs have 96 representatives, the Democrats 78, Liberty 1, no choice 7.

Illinois. - Eighteen counties gave 724 Libty votes: last year the same counties gave 456. The Western Citizen says:-

By this rate of increase, the whole number of votes cast in the State will exceed 1000 .-This is doubling the number at every election. which we consider a respectable increase. Last year 19 votes were cast in Canton-

this year 57. A correspondent says, 'this vote was more than the friends of the slave expected, and has astonished the whigs and emocrats. The increase was mainly from the ranks of the latter.'

The Democratic majority for Governor as far as heard from is upwards of 6000.

Maine .- Gov. Fairfield, Dem. has been reelected by increased majorities. The Liberty vote opens well. The returns as far as

	APPROXIMATION CONTRACTOR	Company of the Compan			
	A DE TOWN TO	LIBERTY.		WHIG.	DEM
Q	No. Property	1842	1841	1842	
	Hallowell,	83	41	278	165
į	Augusta,	38	16	474	546
Ž	Winthrop,	83	40		
	Gardiner,	93	27		
	China,	24	4	212	224
	Albion,	10	8	104	152
	Greene,	8	3	114	149
	Monmouth,	19	7	157	171
ì	Pittston,	9.0	5	162	116
ij	Readfield,	8	1	156	73
ì	N. Yarmout	h,33	61	260	106
į	Bangor,	167	66	543	449
į	Dixmont,	35	2	58	88
ì	Hampden,	45	22	89	183
ý		150	1	TO SHOW	
i	2. 其他 多	716	308		
8	100	1			Market Carl

No representative is elected in Bangor, Hallowell, nor Monmouth and Leeds.

A Treatise on Domestic Economy, for the use of Young Ladies at Home and at School. By Miss Catherine E. Beecher, late Principal of the Hartford Female Seminary. Boston: Marsh, Capen, Lyon and Webb, 1841.

This is a volume of more than 400 octavo pages, comprising a great amount of informawas leaving for the West, he was arrested on tion relative to domestic affairs, and particularclass. They were right; and the same reasons a charge of stealing \$400 in Virginia from one ly valuable to young house keepers. It treats

the construction of houses and gardens, down | peared encircled by a brilliant crown of light and to the setting of tables and the sweeping of suddenly from its darkened surface, there burst carpets. The observations on domestic manners and amusements, and on the formation of habits of systems and order, cannot be read without profit any intelligent person. The work can be had at Mr. Lamb's Book-store.

ORGANIZATION.

It will be seen by their proceedings that our friends in Genesee and Oakland Counties have made nominations. We hope to hear from several other counties soon. Union and perseverance will accomplish wonders. Our enterprise is one that needs steady and untiring exertions; and those who put them forth, will find they are not in vain. Already our influence begins to tell on the destinies of the other parties. The balance of power is now in our hands; and just as soon as it is known to all by the result of the elections that we have it, and shall continue to hold it, our enterprize will be placed on a different footing in this State from that which it has hitherto occupied. The present election is important, as it will de velope the actual strength of all parties. Last year some thousands of the whigs did not vote, and consequently no data can be drawn from the result of that election, and the pro-slavery partizans look forward to the coming one as indicative of their actual situation. Let us then not be backward in "defining our position" at that time. Let all the counties organize where there are a dozen Liberty voters. "Tall oaks from little acorns There must be a beginning in every thing; and what time can be better than the present? We beseech our friends to distribute plentiful supply of tickets. Let the County committees see to it that every town is scasonably supplied. Our nominations thus far have been made under the most favorable auspices, by the selection of excellent candidates, with great unanimi ty. Let the remaining essentials be well attended to and the result will equal our most sanguine

TOn our first page will be found a well written address to the Liberty party, from their Whire friends in Calhoun and Jackson, to which we have appended a few notes. We have thus presented it to the entire Liberty party of the State to whom it is addressed. If it does not have the effect which those who put it forth anticipated, it will not be because it has not been presented to them. When we publish an address to Whigs, it will be fair to ask whig papers to copy it, will it

For the Signal of Liberty.

MR. WHITNEY'S LECTURES. All mortals are imperfect. We must not look for absolute, but comparative paragons of perfection in any department of learning .-Mr. Whitney has some defects. He has too much action. His emphasis is too high-his cadence to low. When he assumes the pathetic, he seems to whimper. Some of his imitations are bad-specially those of Mr. Randolph. Here he overacts. True, Mr. Randolph's voice was a sort of falsetto. But it partook less of that character than Mr. W. would appear to indicate. Beside, Mr. Randolph had little or none of that thrusting of the arms which Mr. Whitney attributed to him so abundantly.

We are free, however, to accord to Mr. Whitney many excellencies in the line of his profession. Some of his recutations, and, indeed, imitations are very fine. His pronunciation and enunciation, are excellent. His highly disciplined voice, which has a great compass, he is a capable of modulating according to his pleasure. His numerous recitations, conveyed valuable facts and principles -while they awakened useful recollections and inspired interesting thoughts. The object of his four lectures, was a mere demonstration of the power of accomplishment by the organs of speech. To develope, discipline and invigorate these organs, by exploding the elements of sounds, reading, declaiming and gymnastic exercises, would require the faithful study and practice of many weeks. The lectures of Mr. W. were listened to by many with gratification. But their chief utility, will result from their having shown our young gentlemen, the improvement of which the human voice is susceptible, and thus inducing them, to address themselves to the laudable work of self-education in oratory .-This we judge, from the bursts of eloquence that occasionally fall on our ears in our evening rambles, they have already commenced.

Go on young gentlemen, until the renown of your public speaking shall eclipse the fame of all Grecian-all Roman eloquence.

O. C. C. Ann Arbor Sept. 1842.

General Intiligence.

The city of Hamburgh has contracted a loan of 32,000,000 crowns in England, at 31 per cent, for the purpose of rebuilding the portion destroyed by fire.

An exchange paper say of the Grand Jury who presented the Temperance Hall of the colored people of Philadelphia, as a nuisance, and which was torn down by authority to prevent the mob from tearing it down: "One of the Grand Jury is an 'inkeeper,' two are 'grocers,' one a 'tobacconist,' and 'the foreman is or has been a slaveholder.' So it appears that slavery, rum, and tobacco, were the worthies, which demolished the colored men's Temperance Hall.

The Army .- Under the new law for the reorganization of the Army, just passed by Congress. the Army has been reduced in the aggregate from 12,505 to 9,012. The reduction is, of officers 22, privates in infantry 3,155, in artillery 205, in dragoons 110-total 3,493. The law specifies to what officers double rations shall be allowed, and thus cuts off quite a number who have been heretofore in the reception of such ra-

A total eclipse of the sun took place on the 8th of July. It was seen to the best advantage in Pavia in Italy; its appearance at that place is described as unusually splendid. At the moment that the total darkness commenced, the moon apforth from three distinct points, purple or blue flames visible to every eye.

It is said that a great meeting of Kings and potentates will take place on the Rhine in autumn, and that the emperor of Russia will be present.

COMMERCIAL.

TPPrice of wheat in Ann Arbor 50 cents. LF Accounts from some parts of New York Illinois, and other places represent that the expectations of many farmers in regard to the amoun of their wheat crops have been disappointed-the wheat, after threshing, not yielding as well as was indicated by the luxuriant growth of straw. Notes of the Bank of England of the denomi-

nation of 10 and £20, circulate treely in Cincinnati, Louisville and New Orleans. We understand that that bank has established an agency in

to 51 cts. per lb. We have seen a letter from a ding committee. commercial house in Boston, which estimates the present stock of Lard in the market at 25,000 kegs, considerably less than last year, at this pe-This reduction has been occasioned partly by a large sale on the first of this month, of about 400,000 lbs. in bbls, & half bbls. for Marsilles, at 61 a 68 ets. in 16 days. The quality was not prime,

ries in this place are full of business, and have as nity. much as they can do, to answer orders. They rived by the cooper, tinman, &c. Since the pasage of the tariff bill, Mr. Lee has received an hours. order from one of the Northern woolen manufacturers for 6,000 gallons, to be delivered in Boston at the rate of 500 gallons per month .- Cincinnati Rep.

Rail road items .- The Nashville and New Orleans railroad was sold at auction on the 22nd ult., and purchased by the state of Louisiana, for \$500,000, at one, two, and three years, credit. The iron alone is worth double the amount exclusive of the land, twenty-three miles long, and one hundred feet wide, and the engines, cars, depots, and all the necessary utensil for carrying on the work, all of which were included in the bargain.

HILLSDALE COUNTY CONVENTION. A Convention of the Liberty Party of Hills-dale 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 new justime accellent. oose 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.

NOTICE. The friends of the River Raisin Institute are equested to meet at the school on Friday, 20'lock, P. M. the 31st inst for the purpose of taschool. It is desirable that the property already invested in the school should be placed under the ontrol of trustees. The individuals who now old it are desirous that it should be; and the subscriptions which have been made cannot 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 Raisia Institute.
Raisin, Sept. 7th, 1842.

LIBERTY PARTY WAYNE COUNTY CONVENTION.

The liberty party of the several towns in the county of Wayne and the city of Detroit, are requested to send two Delegates from each town, and ward in the city, to attend a Convention at Dearborn, on the TENTH OF OCTO-BER next, at 11 o'clock A. M., for nomination of Representatives, County officers and Dele- H. SLATFORD, both of this place. gates for the State and Senatorial Convention.

CHA'S H. STEWART, Detroit Sept. 23. Ch'n of Cor. Com.

SENATORIAL CONVENTION-FIRST DISTRICT.

The liberty party in the counties of Wayne, St. Clair and Macomb, are requested to assemble in Convention, at the office of C. H. Steward, Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, on the 18th day of October next at 7 o'clock, P. M. to nominate two candidates within the District establishment west of BUFFALO. As we do business on the READY PAY SYSTEM we will not for the State senate. Each County will send be undersold by any one in this market, which delegates equal to its representation in the will be for the interest of the purchaser and deal-State Legislature. Those from a distance will be provided with logdings, &c. CHARLES H. STUART.

Ch'n of Cor. Com.

Detroit Sept. 28. 1842.

SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

At a senatorial convention held in the Court House in Pontiac, Joseph Morrison Esq. was called to the chair, and A. P. Frost was appointed secretary.

After an informal Ballot, James G. Birney of Saginaw was Unanimously nominated as candidate for Senator.

Resolved, that the Secretary send the proceedings of the conventions to the Signal of Liberty for publication.

Convention then adjourned sine die.

A. P. FROST, Sec'y. Pontiac Sept, 7th, 1842.

OAKLAND COUNTY CONVENTION. At a meeting at the Court House in Pontiac, called for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Liberty Party at the ensuing Election, Joseph Morrison Esq. was called to

secretary. On motion, a committee was appointed to prepare an address to the people previous to the Election; committee to consist of Joseph Morrison, Wm. G. Page, and Wm. G. Stome. The above named committee were appointed

the chair, and A. P. Frost was appointed

The convention then proceeded to the nomination of candidates, and after an informal ballot, the following named gentlemen were unaminously nominated.

to fill vacancies if any should occur.

For Representatives. JESSE TENNEY, of Highland, WLLIAM G. PAGE, of Pontiac, HENRY WALDON, of Avon, JOSIAH DEWEY, of Oakland, JOHN THAYER, of Farmington, Wm. G. STONE, of Troy. For Sheriff, THORN DEUEL, of Commerce. County Clerk,

CHARLES HOWARD, of Troy. Register, ALONZO P. FROST, of Pontiac. Treasurer,

JOSEPH MORRISON. of Pontiac. Coroners, JOSEPH G. FARR, of Commerce, URI ADAMS, of Avon.

Surveyor, JOHN SOUTHARD, of Pontiac.

Joseph Morrison, Wm. G. Page, and Eli-Lard is now in fair demand in this city, at 4 jah S. Fish were appointed a County correpon-A. P. FROST, Sec v. Pontiac, Sept 7th, 1842

> GENESEE COUNTY LIBERTY CONVEN-TION.

Agreeably to previous notice the friends of E qual Rights met at the Court House in the village of Flint, August 22nd, 1842; previous to but fair; and holders sold with a view to lighten business Mr. J. G. Birney, of Saginaw, gave a the stock for home consumption .- Cincinnati very able and spirited address to the citizens who had assembled from different parts of the County. Lard Oil Business .- On inquiry, we are glad The House was filled to overflowing with the o learn that all three of the Lard Oil manufacte- most virtuous and intelligent part of our commu-

The profound stillness which prevailed and the nanufacture now, in the aggregate, upwards of deep interest with which the audience listened to 1,000 gallons per day, and give employment to the speaker, betrayed the effect of Mr. B's just some thirty hands, besides the indirect benefit de- and very appropriate remarks, which riveted the attention of the assemblage for two and a half

The principles of Liberty though they burn less brilliant than those of log cabins, hard cider, and coon skins in 1840, yet they are more potent and formidable, and always prevail when combatted by investigation and honesty, and we believe are destined to overcome every obstacle with an enlightened and virtuous people.

Immediately after the address, the House organized by calling J. Wing to the chair, and apppointing Wm. Chamberlin, Sec'ry.

A committee to select the names of suitable ersons to be supported for office by the Liberty Party at the ensuing election, reported to the house the following, which were unanimously For Representative,

JOHN PRATT, For Sheriff. WALTER KITTRIDGE; For County Clerk, WM. CHAMBERLIN; For Register, EZRA N. CARRIER; For Treasurer, MILES GAZLEY: For Judge of Probute, SHUBEL ATHERTON; For Surreyor. ISAIAH MERRIMAN; For Coroners, J. W. KING,

ASAHEL TICKNER. Messrs, H. Andrews, J. C. Gallop, J. W King, Wm. Chamberlin and Perez Atherton were delegated to the anti-slavery Senatorial Convention of the 6th Senatorial District.

Resolved, That the proceedings of the meeting be sent to the office of the Signal of Liberty for publication.

J. W. KING, Ch'n.

WM. CHAMBERLIN, Sec'ry.

MARRIED. In Ann Arbor, on the I2th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Comstock, William Bullis, to Carolina

NEW FALL AND WINTER

GOODS!! N. Y. CHEAP STORE.

THE subscriber has just returned from New York with the largest and best selected as-sortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, er. We would say to the farmers that we sell goods in proportion to the price of wheat—a bushel of wheat will purchase as many goods at the present low prices as it did last fall. Now is the time for people to buy goods if they wan to buy them cheap. The assortment consist in part of the following articles:

to buy them cheap. The assortment consist in part of the following articles:

BROADCLOTHS, PILOT do. BEAVERdo SATINET and CASSIMERE,
KENTUCKY JEANS, FULL'D CLOTHS, FLANNELL, (of all kinds,)
SHEEP'S GREYS, UMBRELLAS,
SILKS, MUSLIN DE LANES,
ALAFINES, MERINO TAGLIONE,
CASSIMERE SHAWLS, VICTORIA do.
VICTORIA do. CARLISE do.
ROBROY and BROCHEA, do.
BRASS CLOCK, SHEETINGS, HOSE,
SHIRTINGS, TICKINGS, CRAVATS,
TWILLED JEANS, COTTON YARM,
CANTON FLANNELS, GINGHAMS,
COTTON BATTING, HDKF'S,
DIAPER and Table Cloths, MITTENS,
CALICOES, (of all kinds,)
LADIES DRESS HD'KFS,
GLOVES, (of all kinds,)
LOOKING GLASSES, &c. &c.
A choice assortment of Groceries, such as
Teas, Sugars, Molasses, &c. &c., all of which
will be sold at wholesale or retail.
Pedlars can be supplied at this establishment

Pedlars can be supplied at this establishme

so low as to astonish them.

The subscriber deems it useless to go into fur ther detail, but asks them to call and EXAMIN

D. D. WATERMAN. Ann Arbor, Sept. 29, 1842: 3m

SALARATUS—A prime article in boxes of barrels, for sale at the lowest prices by F. DENISON. Sept. 24, 1842.

NEW GOODS!! P. DENISON, is now receiving as usually a Well selected assortment of fall and winter GOODS, which will be sold cheep for cash or TALLO

barter.
N. B. As cheap as any in town. Sentember 24, 1812.

WOOL, Wheat, Flour, Grass Seed, Butter. wanted; also, Black F. DENISON. WW Cheese, Pork, &c. Sept. 24, 1842.

YOUNG LADIES SEMINARY. The ensuing term of Miss Page's Seminary,

Terms for tuition in the English branches, from Terms for futtion 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, \$7\frac{1}{2} per doz.

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

except in cases of protracted ill health In addition to a pleasant and healthful residence,
Miss Page has taken the Academy, a few steps
Berniswick er own door, for the greater accommoda-

ion of her pupils.

As the best and most decisive testimony in 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 nfluence, 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 visit-ing 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 R. B. has just received from the East an assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts and Vestings, which will be made up to order in ashionable style at short notice.

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

UNIVERSITY BOOK-STORE.

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

Books, Stationary, SCHOOL BOOKS

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

IF Please call at the University Book Store.

NEWGOODS.

H. LUND s now receiving direc from Boston and New York, a large and elected stock of Merchandize, consisting of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, & GLASS-WARE, DRUGS & MEDICINES, NAILS, CRADLE AND GRASS SCYTHES, BOOTS AND SHOES, &C &C.
which he offers for sale cheap for the ready.
Dated, Ann Arbor, May 9, 1842.

CLINTON SEMINARY.

THE fall term of this institution will commence on Monday, Aug. 15, and continue reeks. 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 ony from the time they come in to the close of the term. Tuition to be paid in advance. A convenient and commodious building in a pleas ant and retired location has been procured

Board, including room and washing, may be had in good families at 1,25 to \$1,50, or rooms may be hired and students board themselves at

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

A short lesson in vocal music forms a part of the daily exercises, "Juvenile Songs, by Thom-as Hastings," has been recently introduced. We are happy to be able to inform our friends, that we trust the school will be rendered more valuable than heretofore by the addition of the services of Mr. James S. Smedley, A. B., who will commence his labors as teacher of Hebrew and French at the opening of the next term.

The Mr. Services of Mr. James S. Alberts

From Mr. Smedley's experience and success as a teacher, together with his known character for promptness, energy, and industry as a echol-ar, we feel confident he will do much towards rendering the school what we wish it to be, a piace where the physical, intellectual and moral powers of the youth of both sexes shall be train-ed 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 18, 1842.

	Tonne,	1 caris, 100 lus.	@J,JU 10 -
nt		Pots,	5,25 to -
n	COFFEE,	St. Domingo, lb.	7 to 73
		Other kinds,	8 to 111
0	COTTON,	Upland, lb.	51 to 91
		New Orleans,	51 to 101
3,		Texas.	7 to 81
	Fish,	Dry Cod, 100 lbs.	82,50 to 2,62
		Salmon, bbl.	814 to —
		Mackerl No. 1 and	2 89 to 11,25
0.	FRUIT,	Raisins, bunch, pr	
		Figs, lb.	31 to -
2	FLOUR,	Genesee,	84,56 to-
100		Ohio,	4,50 to —
		Michigan,	4,58 to -
	anne it	Baltimore,	10-
14	GRAIN,	Wheat Northern b	
		do Southern	75 to 80
		Rye,	58 to —
		Oats,	80 to 88
		Corn, Northern,	54 to —
		do Southern,	50 to —
ns i	MOLASSES.	Havanna, gal.	15 to 17
h	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	Porto Rico,	16 to 24
	A HALLES	New Orleans,	16 to —
nt	PROVISIONS	Beef, mess bar.	\$7,00 to 7,75
		Prime,	3,00 to —
r-	**************************************	Pork, mess,	7,50 to 8,50
E		do Prime.	5,25 to 6,00
		do Prime, Lard, lb.,	6 to 7
5		Smoked Hams,	48 to 7
		Butter,	12 to 17
or		Cheese,	6) to 7
	SUGARS,	New Orleans, lb.	5 to 41
	Partition of the last of the l	St. Croix,	6 to 01
1		Havanna, brown,	5 to 6
100		do white,	(1 to 8)
	THE PETERS	T C White,	10 10 10

Young Hyson, lb.,

Am. Sax. flc. lb. Full blood Merino,

Native and blood,

Imperial,

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

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

Augusta

Calais

Canal

Casco

Eastern

Ellsworth

Exchange

Frankfort

Franklin

Frontier

Gardnier

Kendukea

Lime Rock

Mariners'

Medomac

Megunticoo

Mercantile

People's

Portland

Neguemkeag

Sagadahock

Skowhegan

homaston

Westbrook

Ashuclot

Cheshire

Concord

Derry

Dover

Exeter

Farmers

Gratton

Granite

Lancaster

Lebanon

Mechanics

Merrimac

Rochester

Strafford

Claremont

Commercial

St Croix

Waldo

Manufacturers

Lincoln

Housatome Agricult'l B'k. no sale. Ipswick Androscoggin Le icester Bangor Commer'l Lowell Lynn Mechanics Manufacturers and do Mechanics Manufacturers Marblehead Central (Vassalboro)do Market Marine Cumberland b'k of Mechanics New buryport do N. Bedford do do do S. Beston Mercantile Merchants Boston do " N Bedford " Salem do Newburyport do Merrimac Millbury Naum Keag Neponset New England do & Traders' N. b'k of Boston Maine (Cumberl'd) Northhampton do Ocean Old Colony do do Oxford do Pacific Pawtucket People's Phonix Ch'rlst'n Plymouth Powow River do do Quinsigamond do Quincy Stone Railroad South Berwick do Randolph 25 Salem Shoe & Leather dealers do Southbridge Vassalborough do S. b'k Boston Shawmut do York NEW HAMPSHIRE, Springfield State Suffolk do Taumton do Traders Tremont do 5to10 Union b'k of Weymouth & Braintee Union, Boston do Village Waltham do do. do Warren Boston do Warren Danvers

Connecticut River do Washington Wareham Winnisimmet Manufacturers do Winthrop do Worcester, Wrenthdo Wrentham RHODE ISLAND. N. Hampshire do American bank N. H. Union. Arcade do Pemigewasset Bristol bank of Blackstone canal-Portsmouth Bristol Union do Burrilville Agricult'l do Rockingham & Manufacturers' do Centerville Citizens' Union City

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Ithaca bank of

Lewis county

do Livingston county do Lodi b'k of real es

" " Stock

Jefferson county

James

Kingston

Lockport

Mohawk

Ogdensburgh

Olean bank of

Oneida

Ontario

Orleans

do Powell

25

Onondaga

do Rochesterb'k of

Long Island

Lowviile b'k of

Lyons bank of Madison county

66

"

66

VERMONT Bennington 85 Commer. Bristol Bellows Falls do Providence Cranston Poultney b'k of Brattleboro b'k of Comberland Eagle b'k, Bristol Burlington b'k of do Caledonia b'k of " Providence Exchange Commercial Farmers do & Mechanics Fall River Union Montpelier b'k old Franklin do b'k new Freeman's Middlebury b'k of Globe Manchester do High street do Hope Newbury Kent do Landholders do Manufacturrs

St. Albans Mechanics " & Manufac. Vergennes Mer. Providence Woodstock Newport MASSAC HUSETTS Mount Hope Adams bank Mount Vernon Agricultural Narragansett American do National do Amherst N. Eng. Commer. do do Andover " Pacific Prov. " Smithfield Asiatic Atlantic do Newport Atlas do Attleborough do N. Kingston Barnstable Newport Ex. Bedford Commerc'l do N. Providence Beverly do Pacific Blackstone Pascoag do Boston Pawtuxet Brighton do Phonix Westerly Bristol Co " Providence Providence Bunker Hill do Cambridge Providence Co. do do R. I. Aricultural do Central - 66 Union Bank of

Charles River Charlestown Chickopee Cit'ens Nantucket do Roger Williams do Worcester City Boston do Smithfield Ex. Cohannet do " Lime Rock Columbian do Union Commercial Boston do Traders, Newport do do Salem " Providence Concord do Union Danvers do Village Dedham Warren Dorch. & Milton Warwick Duxbury Washington Weybosset Woonsocket falls do E. Bridgewater Essex N. Andover do Exchange Fair Haven Falmouth Fall River

Wakefield CONNECTICUT. Bridgeport City b'k N. Haven do Connecticut Conn. River Bank-Fitchburgh Framing ham Freemans General Intere Goucester Grand Hartford 12 to 15 Granite 27 to 85 Greenfield

51 to 90 Hamilton

61 to 71 Hamden

90 to 94 Haverhill

18 to 20 Higham

ang Company
East Haddam
Exchange Fairfield company Far's & Mech. Housatonic Rail Road company Jewett city Mechanics 84 to 88 Hampshire Manf'rs do Merchants Meriden

Middlesex com.

Colland company Otsego county Owego bank of Whaling Phoenix Windham Pine Planes Pouglikeepsie Steuben County NEW YORK CITY. America,b'k of Syracuse, bank of do American Ex. B'k of commerce Tompkins County do do Bank of the state Tonawanda b'k of 40 of New York do B'k of U.S. in N.Y do Troy, bank of Butch. & Drov. U S b'k Buffalo do Chemical Ulster county City Union Commercial Utica Bank of Clinton Vernoa bank of Delaware & Hud. Washington county 1 canal company Waterford b'k of Waterville, B'k Fulton b'k of N.Y par Watervliet Greenwich Wayne county Lafayette Weschester co. par West'n N.Y b'k of 30 Whitehall, b'k of Leather Manufac. par Manhattan com. Mechanics Banking Whitestown b'k of do Association Mechanes b'k Yates county NEW JERSEY. Merchants Belvedere Bank un-Mech. & Traders der \$10 \$10 and upward par National b'k Burlington county N. York bank of Commer under \$10 & " B'kg. com. N. Y. State Stock " \$10 & upw'd Cumberland of N.J Security b'k. Farmers of N.J. do North River do Farmers & Mechan-Phoenix ics under \$10 \$10 and upw'd Seventh ward Tenth ward Fars & Mechan 10 \$10 and upw'd Mechanics of Bur-Union b'k of N. Y. do Washington lington Mechan. Newark 40 Wool growers N. YÖRK STATE. Mechan & Manufac Agricultural b'k Albany City b'k of Trenton Morris co. bank Albany " \$10 & upw'd par Allegany county 70 Atlantic, Brooklyn par Newark banking & Insurance com. par Albany b'k of \$5 and under N Hope & Del. Albion America Attica Auburn

Rochester city

Rome, bank of

Salina bank of

Schenectady

Seneca county

Staten Island

York Buffalo

St. Lawrence

Oswego

New London

Phoenix bank of

Hattford

Quinnebaug

Stonington

tamford

Themes

Norwich

Sackett's Harbor

Saratoga county

Silver Creek b'k of do

State bank of New

do

Bridge com Orange b'k under \$5 Commerce Princeton 50 Watertown Ballston Spa. Salem bk'g com. Binghampton 25a30 State Camden Buffalo bank of 2 State Elizabeth'tn par Brockport b'k of under \$5 Brooklyn Broome County State b'k at Morris do \$10 and upw'd Canal, Albany State, Newark " Lockport under 85 Cattaraugus co State N Brunsw'k par Cattskill under 85 Cayuga county Sussex Cen. Cherry Valley do \$10 & npw'd " N Y b'k of Trenton Bk'g com. do Chautauque co. " small bills Chenango b'k of Union Chemung canal оню. Clinton county Belmont St. Claurs-Commercial, Troy ville 5 Chillicothe bk of 15 Albany Buffalo " pay at Philad. Rochester Circleville bk of Oswego Cleveland " Corning b'k of Clinton Dansville Delaware do

Columbiana of New Lisbon Dutchesa county Commercial par Erie county " of Sciota " of Lake Erie 50 Essex county Ex. Rochester Dayton Ex. & Saving Inst .-" of Genesee Farmers, of Troy par Far & Mechan. Amsterdam Franklin Farmers & Mechando ics Rochester do Geauga bank of do Farm. & Drov. par Grandville Alexanof Geneva drian Soc " of Orleans Hamilton Farmers & Mechan-Lancaster ics of Genesee Lafayette Marietta Far's of Seneca co 30 " of Penn Yan Massillon bank of Farm. & Manufac. Mt Pleasant bk of do of Po'keepsie par Muskingum bk of do Farm. Hudson Norwalk bank of do Fort Plain Ohio R R com. Genesee bank of Ohio Life Insurance Genesee County Geneva bank of and Trust com. 5 Sandusky Bank of do do Urbana bkg com 75 West'n Reserve bk 5 Hamilton Herkimer county do Highland par Howard Trust and Wooster bk of Xenia, Bank of Banking Com. Hudson River

75

Zanesville, bk of 3 INDIANA. State bk of Ind. and branch Notes on all other Kinderhook b'k of par Lanks in this state un do certain Lansingburgh b'k of & Caire, bk. of State bk of Illi. Illinois bk of

IOWA. All the banks in this Territory uncertain MICHIGAN " B'k & trust com ? Bank of St Clair Far. & Mechan.

CANADA. Bank of British N Manufacturers' Mech. & Far's Mechanics, Buff. Mer & Far's. Banque du Peuple do
B'k U. C. Toronto 4
City bank do-America Mer & Mechanics Mer, Exchange Commer bk U. C of Buffalo Mercantile of Gore bank Fars, joint stock and banking com, do Montreal bk of 4 Schenectady Middletown Millers of N. Y. 8010 Niagara Suspension Mohawk Valley Bridge com. KENTUCKY. Monroe, b'k of Montgomery co. New York State

Kentucky bk of Louisville bk of MISS ISSIPPI. Newburgh b'k of par MISSOURI.
B'k of the State ARKANSAS. B'k of the State R Es. b'k of Ark,

Orange co. b'k of do do Small notes of Penusylvania banks

ANTI-SLAVERY PUBLIC ATIONS. The subscriber informs the members of An-The subscriber informs the members of Anti-Slavery Societies, and all persons who destre to read the Anti-Slavery publications that have issued from the American press, that he has purchased all the books, pamphlets, tracts, prints etc. lately belonging to the American Anti-Slavery Society, amounting to about eight thousand dollars, at old prices, which he offers for sale by his agent, in any quantity, at long thousand dollars, at old prices, which he oliers for sale by his agent in any quantity, at low prices for cash only. Samples will be kept at his office, corner of Hanover and Exchange streets, and orders will be promtly attended to. A catalogue of the principal publications is another them. nexed, 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 pumphlets, tracts and pictures, 50 per cent. discount. With respect to most of them this is below the actual cost to me in cash. They were not purchased with a view to sell at a porfit but to subserve the Anti-Slavery cause, Such an opportunity has not previously occur-red to obtain Anti-Slavery publications at these reduced prices, and probably will not again. (FEditors of newspapers are requested to copy this advertisement at length for three months, and their bills will be paid in books, etc. Please send a copy of the paper containing the advertisement, LEWIS TAPPAN. advertisement, New York, March 1st, 1842. BOUND VOLUMES. American Slavery as it is, muslin Anti-Slavery Manual Alton Riots, by Pres. Beecher, of Ill. Coll. Alton Trials Anti-Slavery Record, vols. 1, 2 and 3 set 50
Appeal, by Mrs. Child 57 1-2
Anti-Slavery Examiner, bound vols. 50
Beauties of Philanthropy 53 1 3
Bourne's Picture of Slavery 50 Buxton on the Slave trade Cabinet of Freedom (Clarkson's history of the slave trade,) vols. 1, 2 and 3 set Chloe Spear Channing on Slavery Duncan on Slavery Eman. in the W. I. by Thome and Kimball Do by do in boards with map 25 Letter paper, stamped with print of Lovejoy sheet Fountain, plain binding, 64mo. Gustavus Vassa Grimke's Letters to Miss Beecher Jay's Inquiry 87 1-2: Jay's View Light and Truth Life of Granville Sharp Mott's Biographical Sketches Memoir of Rev. Lemuel Hanes Do of Lovejoy North Star, gilt edges Pennsylvania Hall Quarterly Anti-Slavery Magazine, 8vo. 1,00 Rankin's Letters, 18mo. 100 pp. Right and wrong in Boston Star of Freedom, muslin Slavery-containing Declaration of Sentiments and Constitution of the Amer. A. S. Society: Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery: Does the Bible sanction Slavery? Address to the Synod of Kentucky, Narative of Amos Dresser, and Why work for the Slave? bound in one Slave's Friend, 32mo. vols. 1, 2 and 3 set 50 Songs of the Free Thompsons Reception in Great Britain, 12mo. Testimony of God against Slavery, 18mo. Wheatly, Phillis Memoir of
West Indies, by Professor Hovey
West Indies, by Harvey and Sturge
Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery, in muslin, with portrait PAMPHLETS. Sets A. S. Almanacs, from 1856 to 1841 inclusive Address to the Free People of Color Ancient Landmarks Apology for Abelitionists American Slavery as It Is—the Testimony of a Thousand Witnesses 25 Address on Right of Petinon Address to Senators and Representatives of the free States Address on Slavery (German) Address of Congregational Union of Scot-Address of National Convention (German)

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

Do. of Mass. A. S. Society 12 1.0

There will be one for examination at N. H. Wing's, of Mass. A. S. Society 12 1-2 Appeal to Women in the nominally free 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 Ques-Annual Reports of Am. A. S. Society, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th Annual Reports of N. Y. city Ladies' A. S. Society 3
Appeal to the Christain Women of the South 3
Bible against Slavery 6
Collection of Valuable Documents 3 1-4 Birney's Letters to the Churches Birney on Colonization Chattel Principle—a Summary of the New Testament argument on Slavery, by Beriah Green Chipman's Discourse Charning's Letters to Clay Condition of Free People of Color Crandall, Reuben, Trial of Dissertation on Servitude Dickinson's Sermon Does the Bible sanction Slavery?

Dec. of Sent. and Constitution of the Am. A. S. Society
Discussion between Thompson and Breckinridge Dresser's Narrative Extinguisher Extinguished
Elmore Correspondence 6; do in sheets 4to.
Emancipation in West Indies Thome and Emancipation in West Indies in 1233 Freedom's Defense Garrison's Address at Broadway Tabernacle Guardian Genius of the Federal Union Generous Planter Gillett's Review of Bushnell's Discourse Immediate, not Gradual Abolition Jay's Thoughts on the Duty of the Episcopal Church Laberty, 8vo. 25; do; 12mo Morris's Speech in answer to Clay 8 Mahan's Rev. John B. Trial in Kentucky 121-2 Martyr Age in America, by Harriet Mar-Modern Expediency Considered Power of Congress over the District of Co-Plea for the Slave, Nos. 1, 2 and 5
Proceedings of the Meeting to form Broadway Tabernacle Anti-Slavery Societs

Pro-Slavery Bural Code of Haiti

| Roper, Moses Narrative of a Fugitive Rights of Colored Men Ruggles's Antidote Right and Wrong in Boston Slavery Rhymes

Slade's Speech in Congress in 1833
Smith's Gerritt Letter to Jas. Smylie
Do. Letter to Henry Clay
Slaveholding Invariably Sinful, "malum in se,"
Southard's Manual

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

The Martyr, by Beriah Green
Things for Northern Men to do
Views of Colonization, by Rev. J. Nourse
Views of Slavery and Emancipation, by Miss Martineau Wesleyan Anti-Slavery Review War in Texas, by Benjamin Lundy

Why work for the Slave Wilson's Address on West India Emanci-

TRACTS. No. 1. St. Domingo, No. 2, Caste, No. 8, Colonization, No. 4, Moral Condition of the Slave, No. 5, What is Abolition? No. 6, The Ten Commandments,

No. 7 Danger and Safety, No. 8, Pro-Slavery Bible. No. 9, Prejudice against Color, No. 10, Northern Dealers in Slaves, No. 11, Slavery and Missions No. 12, Dr. Nelson's Lecture on Slavery. The above Tracts are sold at 1 cent each. PRINTS, ETC.

Illustrations of the Anti-Slavery Almanac The Emancipated Family

Slave Market of America Correspondence between O'Connel and Ste-

venson
Do. do. Clay and Calhoun 12 1-2

12 1-2

Do. with Kneeling Slave sheet 1

Prayer for Slaves, with Music, on cards 1-2

Potrait 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

Argument of Roger S. Balwin, Esq. 33 1-3 Trial of the Captives of the Amistad Congressional Document relating to do. Portrait of Clinquez March 3d, 1842.

Threshing Machines.

THE undersigned would inform the public that they continue to menulacture Horse Powers and Thursenson Machines, two and a half miles from the village of Ann Arbor, on the railroad. The Horse Power is a late invention by S. W. Foster, and is decidedly superior to any other ever offered to the public, as will appear by the statements of those who have used them during the last year. It is light in weight and small in compass, being carried together with the Thresher, in a common waggon box, and drawn with ease by two horses. It is as little liable to break, or not out of repair as any other Horse Power. 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 for horses, as will appear from the recommenda-tions below. New patterns have been made for the cast Iron, and additional weight and strength applied wherever it had appeared to be necessary

applied wherever it has appeared to be hecessary 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 the beautiful different from those made and 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 the action of the purchasers as a they made it has been condemned or in use, as they made it, has been condemned or laid aside as a bad machine.

There will be one for examination at N. H. Wing's, Dester village; and one at Marrin Wintson's storthouse in Detroit—both these gentlemen being agents for the sale of them.

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

threshing machine with an iron bar cylinder.

The attention of the reader is invited to the fol-

4 lowing recommendations.
S. W. FOSTER & CO.
Scio, April 20, 1842.

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

H. CASE, S. G. IVES.

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

which I am acquainted.

A. WEEKS.

Mount Clemens, Sept. 8, 1841.

This is to inform the public that I have purchased one of the Horse Powers, recently invented by S. W. Foster, and used it for a number of months, and believe it is the best power in use, working with less strength of horses than any other power with which I am acquainted, and being small in compass, is easily moved from one place to

The subscribers make very good SMUT MA-CHINES which they will sell for \$60. This machine was invented by one of the subscribers, who has had many year's experience in the milling business. We invite those who wish to buy a good machine for a fair price to buy of us. It is worth as much as most of the machines that cost from 150 to \$200 from 150 to \$300.

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

Woolen Wanufactory

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

shares, or fer pay by the yard, on reasonable terms. They have coployed 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 it

S. W. FOSTER & Co. Scio, April 19, 1842.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

THE subscriber has on hand and offers for assortment of Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils Varnish, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c., with every ar-ticle in the Drug and Paint line. Persons wish ing to purchase any articles in the above line are requested, before purchasing elsewhere, to call at PIERRE TELLER'S, Wholesale and Retail Druggist 139, Jefferson Avenue, sign of the Gilt Mortar, Detroit.

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

eases peculiar to new countries.

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

The proprietor having tried them in a great variety of cases confidently believes that they are superior to any remedy that has ever been officted 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 solory.

with perfect safety.

The pills are prepared in two separate boxes, marked No. 1 and No. 2, and accompanied with

A great number of certificates might be procu-red in favor of this medicine, but the proprieter has thought fit not to insert them, in as much as

he depends upon the merits of the same for its

The above pill is kept constantly on hand by the proprieter and can be had at wholesale and 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 GEN-

TLEMANS' WORLD OF LITERATURE

AND FASHION.

[The Casket and Gentleman's United.]

A new volume under the above title, of the well established and Fashonable Magazine. The Philadelphia Casket in conjunction with the Gen-Philadelphia Casket in conjunction with the Gentleman's Magazine, which has been every where pronounced to be the most readable and popula of the day, will be opened on the first day of January, 1842, with an array of contributors secured by the union of talent, of fame, which no periodical in the country can boast or pritend to revile. 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 evtensive improvements which will be made in its typoraphical appearance, and above all the tone of its literary department, by the brilliant array 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 effectation of morality, but while a true delineation of human nature in every variety of passion is aimed at, nothing shall be found in its pages to cause a blush upon the cheek

of the most pure.

The Literary Character will be sufficiently guaranteed by the reputation of both Magazines thus united, for years past. Writers of the first rank have been regular contributors to their pa-ges, and the tales and sketches published in them have been widely copied and read, and the firm and independent tone of the criticisms, upon the current literature of the day has been every where approved and commende,

The list of Contributors embraces the names

of most of the principal writers in America, with

a respectable number of English authors.
In addition, the distinguished services of a host of anonymous writers of no ordinary abilities 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, unequaled by any series published in any Magazine, for years. The author promises to open the first of a new series of "Tales of the Sea," and from his known abilities as a destage of sea seens and life, much may be relied picter of sea scenes and life, much may be relie upon from him in maintaining the popularity of the Magazine. Papers may be expected during the volume also from the author of the well known articles entitled "The Log of Old Ironsides."

The author of "Syrian Letters," will also lend him the author of "Syrian Letters," will also lend him The author of 'Syrian Letters,' will also lend his powerful and graceful pen to sustain and increase the reputation of the work. The valuable aid of the author of 'Leaves from a Lawyers Port Folio' has also been secured—and we may expect something still more thrilling from the spacious stores which a long life in the profession has enabled him to amass. An occasional Chit-Chat with 'Jeremy Short' and 'Oliver Oldfellow' is also promised with a variety of choice articles in prose and verse, from various writers of celebrity, as contributors to the prominent Magazines of the country. The Editors of both Magazines continue their services

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 Phila-delphia and New York for the month in which they are issued. These however, shall in no wise interfere with the regular and choice engraving 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 steepes shall still enrich the Magazine. The charge scenes shall still enrich the Magazine. The choi-est preces of music for the Piano and Guitar shall ecompany each number of the work.

TIME OF PUBLICATION.

The work will be published on the first of the onth in every quarter of the Union. The most with less strength of horses than any other power with which I am acquainted, and being small in compass, is easily moved from one place to another. I believe 4 horses will thresh as much with this power as 5 will with any other power. The plan and the working of this power have been universally approved of by farmers for whem I have thrashed.

E. S. SMITH.

Scio, April 11, 1842.

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

GEO.R. GRAHAM,
South west corner of Chestaut and Third

OL.—F. Denison wil buy any quantity of Wool, at fair pricest, if deliverd at his June 10, 1842. Mich.

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

Comstates 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 ComstocksCo on it, or never try it. Remember this always.

RHEUMATISM, and AMENESS positively cured, and all shrivelled muscles and limbs are restored, in the old or young, by the Indian VEGETABLE ELIXIR AND NERVE AND BONE LINIMENTbut never without the name of Comstock & Co. on it.

PILES &c are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has

come on, if you use the only true HAYS' LINIMENT, from Comstock & Co. ALLSORES and every thing relieved by it that admits of an out-

ward application. It acts like a charm. Use it. HORSES that have Ring-Bone, Spavin Wind-Galls, &c., are cured by Roofs' Specific; and Foundered horses entirely cured by Roofs'

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

Founder Ointment. Mark this, all horsemen.

3UKNS

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

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

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

LIN'S BLOOD PILLS, superior to all others for cleansing the system and the humors affecting the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the general health. Octor O CLinv 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 per-

fect order, the bowels regular, and a determination to the surface. COLDS COUGHS

pains in the bones, hourseness, and DROPSY are quickly cured by it. Know this by trying.



SARSAPARILLA, COMSTOCK'S COM-

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

DREE - I IN 955 CELESTIAL BALM OF CHINA. A positive cure for the piles, and all

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

Dr. Bartholemew's

will prevent or cure all incipient consumption

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

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

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

TOOTH DROPS. KLINE'S-cure offectually.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1842, by Comstock 4. 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.

Comstock460 Wholesale Druggists, 71 Maiden-Lane, New York, and of our agents. Wm. S. & J. W. Maynard, Agents, Ann Arbor,

HOLMANS. Bone dintment.

It discusses all tumours—renders stiff joints imber by producing a healthy muscular action. It assuages pains in Boits and Abcesses.— Nothing equals it in swelled and inflamed Dreasts as Females, if applied in early stage, prevents appearation or matter forming, and gives in all asses immediate ease from pain. Certificates of the feat could be given if necessary.

is fact could be given if necessary.

This remedy is offered to the Public with the all assurance that it far excels the Opodeldoe's and Liniments of the present day, for the above iseases. A trial is only wanted, to give it the lacided preference to every thing else. Many thyseians of eminence have used this ointment nd extols its merits.

The above cintment is for sale wholesale and

An n Arbor, (lower town) June 15th, 1842 9

TO PHYSICIANS AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

THE subscriber invites the attention of Phy Tribuns 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 assort-ments brought to the country. In his present stock will be found:

100 oz Sulph. Quinine, superior French and

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

Bark, 1 bbl. Powdered Rhubarb, 1 Chest Rhubarb Root, 1 bbl. Powdered Jalap,

50 lbs. Calomel, 8 casks Epsom Salts, 15 casks Fall and Winter strained Sperth Oil.

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

Dentists Instruments and Stock Gold, Silver and Tin Foil Platina Ware, Porcelain Teeth.
A general assortment of Patent Medicines, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY terms.

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

TAILORING BUSINESS! A. M. NOBLE, would respectfully inform the citizens of Ann Arbor and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the Lower Town, 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.

durable manner.

Particular attention will be paid to cutting garments. Produce will be taken at the usuai prices, for work done at his shop. These who have cash to pay for services of this kind, are particular. larly invited to call. Ann Arbor, April 27, 1842.

DR BANISTER'S

CATHARTIC PILLS.

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

reat advantage.

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

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

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

ther supply of Clothier's stock, consist-Later supply of Clother's stock, consisting of MACHINE CARDS of every description; CLOTHIER'S JACKS, AT TINETWARP, CARD CLEANSERS and PICKERS, SHUTTLES, REEDS, KETTLES, SCREWS, PARSON'S SHEARING MACHINE, EMERY, (every size,) TENTER HOOKS, PRESS PAPER, together with a well selected as estiment, of DYE WOODS, and DYE STUFFS of the very best growth and manufacture.

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 herefore solicits the attention of firms in the clothing business, to the examination of his stock and pices before going east or purchasing else-

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

PSTATE 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 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 against said estate are requested to present the GEORGE E. LAWTON,

DAVID T. M'COLLUM, Executors of the last will and Testament of Jacob Lawton.
Dated, Ann Arbor, May 7, 1842.

TEMPERANCE HOTEL,

HOBERT & TERHUNE. CORNER OF MICHIGAN AND WASHINGTON AVENUES,

THE above House is pleasantly situated near the Central Railroad Depot, and is now u n

lergoing thorough repairs. The rooms are plea s vill be supplied with the choicest of the market, nd the proprietors assure those who will favor hem with their custom, that all pains shall be taten to make their stay with them agreeable.

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

Detroit, April 27 1842.

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH."

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

DR. J. B. BARNES, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.—House and Office, a few doors south of the Lafayette House, where he can found night and day. Ann Arbor April 20th, 1842.

NEW GOODS!!

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

Ann Arbor, June 1, 1842.

ESTATE OF ELLENWILM OT DECEA. SEA. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Hon. George Sedgwick, Judge of Probate in aud for the County of Washtenaw, administrator on the estate of Ellen Wilmot, late of Seline in said County, and has given bonds according to law.— THIS OINTMENT stands at the head of all remains for the following diseases which nature is heir too, viz:—RHEUMATISM both Chronic and inflamitory—Gout—Sprains—Bruises and contracted TENDONS of long standing.

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. make payment without delay.

ISRAEL WILLIAMS.

Ann Arbor, June 30, 1842.

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.

charge.

Ladies' Riding Habits made in the latest New York or Philadephia fashions.

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

Cutting done at shortest notice.

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

Ann Arbor, July 25th, 1842. ul4-3m L UMBER constantly on hand and for sale F. DENISON.

June 10, 1842 DARSON'S SHEARING MACHINES."

PARSON'S SHEATING CO. 138, Jefferson avenue, arethe sole agents of these very celebrated machines. 12-8w SATTINETT WARPS ON BEAMS .-

Arthur Wattrs on BEAMS.—
Theo, H. Earon & Co., 138, Jefferson Avenue, offer for sale a large stock of Sattinett Warps, from the New York mills. These Warps are considered superior to any other in the country, and will be sold, for each, at a small

NEW GOODS!! CHEAP FOR CASH.

A T the Store of the Subscriber, a new and splendid assortment of NEW GOODS at prices so cheap as to astonish the purchasers, con-BOOTS, SHOES, AND LADIES' SLIP.

PERS, SHAKER AND LEGHORN BONNETS, &C. &C. Muslin De Lane at two shillings por yard; cal-

icoes at aix 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. BOWER. Ann Arbor, (upper town) June 2, 1842.

Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce to the citizens Ann Arbor and vicinity, that they are prepared to card wool and dress cloth for cus tomers, in the best style, and at the shortest no-tice. Having good machinery, experienced work-men, and long practice in the business, they have the utmost confidence that they shall give complete satisfaction.

J. BECKLEY & CO. Ann Arbor, April, 25, 1842. "Be bays of brinking Wine forgbii"

JACKSON TEMPERANCE HOUSE,

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

River Raisin INSTITUTE.

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

This eligible site has been selected for its quiet seclusion, the fertility and elevation of its soil, its pure and healthful atmosphere, and pleas-

ant scenery.

Rooms.—There are now on the premises suitble rooms for the accommodation of forty stu-ble rooms for the accommodation of forty stu-dents; which are designed to be occupied for pri-vate study and lodging. Other necessary build ing are provided for recitations and boarding.

EXPENSES.

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

Total,

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

Bills to be settled in advance. The school is open to all applicants of suitable age and moral character irrespective of complexon or condition.

IF The second term of this summer will commence Wednesday July 20th, It is very desirable that all who design to at

tend the school, should be on the ground—have their bills settled, and their rooms prepared, before the first day of the Term. Any further information can be obtained at the Institution, of by addressing, post paid, J. S. Dixon, Principal, Raisin, Lenawee Co. Mich.

Raisin, May 19th, 1842.

n5—2m

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

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

WOOL-CARDING

THE Subscribers are prepared to card Wool for customers; having first rate machines, and having employed an experienced workman, they feel confident of giving good satisfaction to all who will favor them with their custom. Their

manufactory is two and a half miles west of Anti-Arbor on the Huron.

S. W. FOSTER, & Co.
Scio, May 11th, 1842.

Also, a large lot of Yankee Notions, whole-ale and retnil. D. D. WATERMAN Ann Arbor, May 11, 1842. 8w