SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

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

T. Foster, } Editors. G. Beckley.

ANNARBOR, MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1842.

Volume 2, No. 24 Whole Number, 76

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY While this is going on it is like the struggle

T. N. CAULKINS, PRINTER.

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POETRY.

From the London Athenæum. THE LAND OF LIBERTY. Where may that glorious land be found Which countless bards have sung; The chosen of the nations, crowned With fame forever young; A fame that filled the Grecian sea, And rang'd through Roman skies; O! ever bright that land must be, But tell me where it lies!

The rose crowned Summer ceaseless shines On orient realms of gold, The holy place of early shrines, The fair, the famed of old;-But ages on their flood have borne Away the loftiest fane, Yet left upon the lands of Morn A still unbroken chain.

The West, OI wide its forests wave, Bat long the setting sun Hath blushed to see the toiling slave On fields for treedom won: Still nightly in their steward path Roll on the ancient floods That mass the brethren of their youth, The dwellers of the woods.

The North, with misty mantle lours On nations wise and brave, Who gather from a thousand shores The wealth of land and wave; But stains are on their boasted store--Though Freedom's shrine be fair, 'Tis empty,-or they bow before A gilded idol there!

The South,-the cloudless South,-expands Her deserts to the day, Where rose the yet unconquered bands, Who own no sceptre's sway; But wherefore is the iron with Our golden image blent, For see, the Harem bars reach forth Into the Arab's tent.

O! Earth hath many a region bright, And ocean many an isle, But where on mortals shines the light Of freedom's cloudless smile? The search is vain-from human skies The angel early fled-Our only land of freedom is The country of the dead,

Will be published every Monday morning in Ann Arbor, Washtenaw County, Michigan, by the Executive Committee, for the Michigan State Anti-Slavery Society. stiffly seated on the throne-trying not to smile at the ludicrous scene passing under her very nose. William the Fourth used sometimes to laugh out most heartily. George the Fourth often said it was "as good as a play" to see "the fun" when the Commons scram bled into the House, with Manners Sutton at them.

their head looking as solid as an owl.-George the Third would say to the peer next him, "What! what! the Commons pushing for places? Eh! Eh! Place-hunting even in this House?"

When Shaw Lefevre and his awkward squads had at length got places at the bar, he (the speaker) addressed the Queen in a set speech recapitulating the business of the session, and bringing up their last money bill, for raising upwards of nine million pounds sterling by exchequer bills, for the year 1842 and also an act for appropriating all this money, "to which," quoth he, "in all humility we pray your majesty will be pleased to give your royal assent.

Accordingly she was pleased to give the royal assent to these and other bills, the chief form being to touch them with her sceptre while a clerk exclaims in barbarous Norman French that the Queen consents to such and such laws. On this occasion 18 bills were thus duly "accepted" by her majesty. This done—and tiresome enough it is, as

the formalities are unmeaning and tedious-lord chancellor Lyndhurst knelt on one knee,

Queen she read it in a clear, loud tone, and with due emphasis Indeed, the Queen reads very well. For my own part, I fancy that women always do read better than men because their voices are more distinct. When the Queen had ended, the lord chancellar, in her name, declared the prorogation of Parliament until Thursday, Oct. 6. this the Queen returned to the palace, loudly cheered by the populace in the streets, and af-terwards to Windsor, where she continues. The Lords separated, and on the Commons returning to their House, the Speaker told them, (what they all knew before,) that Parliament was prorougued, whereupon they all republics. They began with the elements went about their business. So ended the sess of destruction in their system, they forter

CAUSE OF THE PITS FROM SMALL POX.

When the small pox prevailed in one of the prisons in New Orleans, a few years ago, it vas observed that, although those confined in the lower and comparatively dark cells, had the disease much more virulently than those confined in the upper, light cells, yet that if any, pits were to be seen on the the former, on their recovery, while on the latter they were very large and numerous.-This discovery caused considered inquiry among the physicians, and resulted in the promulgation of a theory that the pits from small pox are produced by the action of light curse of slavery—the volcanic matter of reon the skin.

A few years ago I had the small pox in Philadelphia, and the shutters of my chamber were closed by order of my physician, he assigning as a reason therefor to prevent my being pitted by the disease. I was quite sick at that time, my face and hands being literal ly covered with pustules, but now (as you have evidence, Mr. Editor) but three or four pits, and those very indistinctly, are seen on my face and hands. I need not say, therefore, that I advise all who have, or may have patients afflicted with the small pox, to bear these facts in mind. - N. Y. Union.

Dr. Franklin, in carrying these principles which has been or is to be drawn from northout in detail, advances the common sense doc- ern pockets. She has declared his intention rine that true liberty cannot be enjoyed with- to extend the law of slavery all over the land, out the privilege to vote, by the exercise of and predicted that in a quarter of a century, which men become participators in the gov- northern laborers will be vassals to their rich ernment. Then, and then only, are they in a neighbors, and that then they will be as hap condition peaceably to defend their innlienable py as the slaves of the south. rights with which their Creator has endowed

We remark that principles which are an- compromised it to death on the altar of nulliagonist to these are dangerous to liberty .- | fication-threatened, for some 20 years past

other. Hence aristocratic or despotic institu- sure J. Q. Adams, and to fix on him the oditions, in a country which embraces free insti- um of treason, for presenting a petition to tutions, must mevitably destroy them, or be Congress for the same thing, at the same time destroyed by them. Is this great Common- knowing himto be opposed to the measurewealth-the United States of America-of with bowie knives in hand has menaced the which the county of Oakland is a part, and lives of northern members in their seats, if small as it is compared to the whole, is affec- they refused to succumb to her dictationted by all the influences that pervade, elevate, choked down and passed a vote of censure depress, or disgrace the Commonwealth-Is this C ommonwealth free from aristocracy? and his constituents' sentiments, in his place, -nay, sheer despotism?

That Government in which the will of the the passage of state laws for the toleration of rovernor is the law of the governed is a rank slavery, from three to nine months in the despotism. We need not labor to convince year in northern states-instigated and led on you that the 250,000 slave communities in our mobs for the destruction of private property country are so many despotisms, comprehend- of public edifices dedicated to free discussion; ing persons of all shades of color-many as of a free press, taking the life of the propriewhite as he who pens, and those who read this tor-and finally, when indignant freemen mur-

aggressors, both in law and in fact, for it is a up like dogs." Thus southern despotism has truth too palpable to be denied. Are then the broken down the barriers of the constitution free institutions of the country safe while and pushed her successes against liberty until these depolisms exist?

cy cannot always subsist together in the same icy is ever prostrating the north, crippling our government, for the reason that their relations energies, and despoiling us of our hard earnto each other are necessarily belligerent, and the final extermination of one is a necessary consequence. Admit this position and you have a clue to the secret overthrow of former of destruction in their system, they fostered slavery, slavery engendered a spirit of despotic sway, oppression, idleness, luxury, dissipation,

and a general corruption of manners. They flung their banners to the breeze, beautifal, because of the republican features of their emblazoning; and after a period of exultation, oppression, and strife, they continued, or rather languished for a season, and disappeareddespotism prevailed, and they are no more. If slavery be an element of destruction in a republic why has it not destroyed ours? We answer, the destructive process is progressing, publics-be purged away. Unless this cancerous excrescence, which extends its ten thousand fibres through all parts of the system, can be removed from the body politic, it will ere long give up the ghost, and dash the cup

of joyous expectancy from the lips of a fevered and thirsting world. When the federal constitution was formed. the original states were not only permitted by it to continue slavery within their several jurisdictions without giving any pledge or guar-

anty for its future abolition, except what was

The slavocracy has got up a United States Bank, and destroyed it-a protective tariff, and They are necessarily at war the one with the to dissolve the union, and attempted to cenupon J. R. Giddings, for discussing his own and within the rules of the House, induced and handed the Queen the speech, fairly writ-ten on a sheet of paper in lettors fully half an inch long. The speech having been handed to the rights, even that of self-defence against white the tide of victory is turned in her favor .---We have said that despotism and democra- The danger is apparent. Her vascillating poled wealth to support her profligacy, and to retain in her own hands the balance of power. But what is the remedy? It is the abolition of slavery. How is slavery to be abolished? It is to be roted down. Gen. Washington prescribed this remedy many years since: He said that slavery was established

by law, and "can and ought to be abolished by law, and so far as my suffrage will go it shall never be wanting." Then he was not afraid of the remedy. If you adopt a measure of a public nature you do it by voting. If you-reject it you do it through the ballot box. Remember that to vote with a party, the language of whose operatious is, "let slavery alone," that is, let it continue, is to vote for its continuance, with all its relentless oppressions, and its encroachments upon and final victory over your own liberty-and to neglect to vote against it is to give over the contest by withdrawing your resistance to its progress, and to submit the great interests of liberty and posterity to its progress, and to its "tender mercies," which are as the scourgings of de-

mons in prisons of woe. Cease, then, to vote for the man who is not pledged to an eternal war with slavery; and vote for, and only for the pledged friends of equal liberty and exact justice to all men;

We present you with a list of candidates whom we believe to be such men. to be supported at the approaching election

led to order by S. D. Morse, and organized as a medicine, and that will array the amount by the appointment of David Pattee Presi- of our influence in favor of the great prindent, and Elljah R. Grout and A. L. Arm- ciples of temperances strong, Sec'ys.

are political abolitionists, be considered mem bers of this convention.

On motion, the chair appointed Messrs. V. Moeker, Morse, Barr, Armstrong and Mont- intemperance.

gomery a committee to prepare resolutions. After a formal ballot, it was unimously resolved that JOHNSON MONTGOMERY, of Eaton Rapids, be recommended to the freemen of this district, as worthy of their suffrages at the ORATION ON THE FOURTH OF JULY, ensuing election for their representative.

The committee on resolutions reported the following which were adopted unanimously, after an interesting discussion.

Resolved. That we are decidedly oppose to any thing like compromising with either duce a right view of the present situation of of the old political parties, and that our nominations be without reference to the former pecting slavery, as a specimen of its characpolitical creed of the nomince.

Resolved, That we recommend to all abohtionists to utterly refuse support from either of the present political parties.

Resolved, That free discussion and political

Resolved, That the lawless attempts to sup-Resolved, That the lawiess attempts to sup-press a free discussion of the slavery ques-tion in the North—the Southern violations of the public mails—and other southern outrages upon the rights and privileges of Northern citizens, are conclusive proofs that our strug-gles are not only for the emancipation of the made tyrants tremble, as well by the power of its truth, as the loftiness of its namly tone. "We hold these truth to be self evident that all mean are created free and equal and ordewood slave, but for the defence of our own freedom. Rescived. That every development of the characteristics of slavery furnishes additional characteristics of slavery furnishes additional proof of its dangerous moral, and political in-proved by its blood-stained deeds in numerous

ism and every virtuous motive of which the heart is susceptible, call on us to be true political abolitionists, and to sustain political action until slavery is forever abandoned.

Resolved, That we congratulate the friends farther proof of its anti-republican character of freedom generally in the rapidity with which the best men and patriots in our state which the best men and patriots in our state and in other states of the Union, are embracing settle the injured honor of its chivalric sons, day contend.

By P. Rolfe, Resolved, That Abolitionists By P. Rolfe, Resolved, That Abolitionists should stand by each other and in so doing given birth, lighted the fires of discord in the vote for abolition candidates and no other, and go without a good supper rather an anti-slavery periodical.

By Rev. Wm. Crane, Resolved, That all Christians should endeavor to establish a war upon the inalienable rights of three nulrighteous party and vote for men who will be just, roling in the fear of God and for no others -or withdraw from all political doings.

request publication in the "Signal of Liberty" and "Ingham Telegraph."

ids and Theodore T. Stebbins of Eaton coun-ty, Sanford D. Morse, and Robert G. Hay-ty Sanford D. Morse, and Robert G. Hay-

Resolved, That wherever and whenever a On motion, Resolved, That all present who suitable opportunity offers we will faithfully administer rebuke to all our Baptist brethren, (especially,) in any part of our country or world who are guilty of the sin of slavery or

E. R. GROUT, Pastor. Adopted, Leslie, Sept. 10th, 1842.

Selections.

Delivered at Pontiac, by Rev. MILES SAN-FORD, Pastor of the Baptist Church at Pontiac.

We have received a copy of this oration, which is well written and calculated to proour nation. We extract the following res-

Among the many giant evils which have been the source of deep grief to the phi-lanthropist and christian, and the cause of strife between several states of this confedera-Resolved, That free discussion and political action are inseparably connected, consequent-ly we carnestly commend the "Signal of Lib-erty" to a reading community. Resolved. That the lawless attempts to suply resident in the southern states. In proof all men are created free and equal, and endowed with certain inalianable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

proof of its dangerous moral, and political in-finence, and colls for renewed and persevering efforts to remove it from our republic. Resolved, That every principle of repulican-ism and every virtuous motive of which the buman rights; but as slavery affirms their Al-ienability, and practices accordingly, it must be at war with the genius and spirit of the fundamental doctrines of American freedom. And if were wanted, it is to be seen in the ever abiding wretchedness of the rice and cotton fields of the same great principles for which we this the crushed energies and quenched intellect of the hapless slave; and the leprosy with which it has smitten the national councils, and the church and state, sent the jeers of Europe thundering over the billows, and now *londly* calls for the 'exterminating thunders' of the

God of justice against us. A system, therefore, like this, which wages lions of human beings in our very midst, and is the cause of evils so wide-spread and dis-astrous, must be anti-republican in its every fenture, and, sooner or later, if persisted in, Resolved, That E. R. Grout prepare the doings of this Convention for the press and which shall break the Union into fragments, and commingle in one terrible rain its close and commingle in one terrible ruin its glory and grandeur.

The continuance of slavery, therefore, Johnson Montgomery, Esq., of Eaton Rap- whether in the states or at the national caniwood, of Aurelius and Flavel J. Butler of fearfully endangers the existence of this great republic. The voice of history which speaks to us from the hoary past bids us beledre !--Domestic tyranny was the fatal rock upon which many empires of ancient times, were fiercely dashed. Rome and Greece, once the patrons of science and the arts, and the radia ting points of the world's wisdom, long since went down the political mælstrom sf destruction, and their splendid ruins now lie scattered along the shores of antiquity, as a warning of the sad doom which awaits the haugh-

MISCELANY

Correspondence of the N. Y. Union. PROROGUING OF PARLIAMENT-THE WAY THEY DO IT.

Liverpool, August 19, 1842. On Friday last, August 12, the Queen went in state, to prorogue parliament-that is to read a speech which Sir R. Peel had written, and then submitted to her majesty, pro forma. The House of Lords, [which alone has

been honored with the visits of royalty since the time of the Stuarts,] was very handsomely fitted up on the occasion.

About two, the Queen entered the House, preceded by the pursui ants, and handed in by prince Albert and escorted by the lord chancellor, the duke of Buccleugh, the earl of Shaftsbury, and the duke of Wellington, res-pectfully bearing the great seal, which, by the way, is a silver mould or box, into which a sort of white brown resinous wax is poured, taking two impressions on each side, the cap of maintenance, and the sword of state. It is I think as lord high constable of England, that the duke of Wellington carries the sword of state, which is a very cumbrous weapon, about five feet long, with a handle of carved solid gold, and in a sheath of wood covered with crimson velvet and gold hands.

When the Queen was seated she rose, bowed to all in the House, who all remained standing, and said "your lordships will be seated." On this, all sat down. The chan cellor, then, in his beautifully clear voice which time has spared as yet, called on Sir Augus-tus Clifford, usher of the Black Rod, to summon the Commons.

That is done in this manner. The usher, (whose place is worth as much as that of the President of the United States,) gives three knocks at the door of the commons, and with set formalities, announces that their attendance is required by the Queen in the Upper House. The summons puts an end to all bu-siness, and the Speaker, in monstrous wig and cumbrous robes, shuffles out of the House into the Lords, with a lot of Commons at his Commons, and therefore wear their hats at a conference, while the others are quite uncovered, and stand, the lords sitting.

There, too, when the Commons attend m the Upper Houses, no seats are prepared for ERTY AND THE PURSUIT OF HAPPIthem, but they must get what standing places they can at their lordship's bar. Hence arises shuffling, squeezing, pushing, scrambling, kicking, and cursing-for good places!- "self-evident truths."

COMMUNICATIONS. TO THE FRIENDS OF LIBERTY IN

OAKLAND COUNTY. At a covention of the friends of liberty, the approaching election.

We are aware that, with corrupt men, an country in these states.

election, though it involve the most sacred interests of a political community, is anticipa-"spirit of victory";-not so with the real patriot. He remembers that he is a man-that identity of those rights has been demonstrated of municipal law. -that their preservation is an object at once

tianity, and even consanguinity, to widely diffuse and transmit to posterity the blessings of

political, civil and religious liberty are imperative-and that a right use of the elective franchise by which the great object must ultimately be accomplished, tells upon human destiny, not only in this, but in a coming world. We invite you to reflect most seriously upconsideration.

We lay down the proposition that ours was originally intended to be essentially a demofor our definition-to the great Magna Charback. The Lords affect to look down on the ta, adopted by an illustrious Congress as em-

mate Government. The the rights to "LIB-NESS" are recognized as "INALIENABLE" with reference to "ALL men;" and as being

implied in the Declaration of their Independence, but were specially permitted to continue the foreign slave trade through the long period of twenty years from that time. Here is the date of that egregious not to say fatal held at Pontiac, Sept. 7th 1842, the under - error, which has lost us our national prospersigned were appointed a committee to address ity, and tarnished our honor in the view of you on behalf of the Convention, in view of civilized nations, and ought to bring the blush of shame upon the cheek of every lover of his

Here is a sanction afforded by the government, in the outset, to the most unjust, cruted as a trial of the strength of parties for the el and oppressive tyranny against an unoffending portion of the human family, in violation of the code of human rights which it had just he has rights, and that all others of the same adopted, setting forth that all men were encommunity too have rights to be preserved- dowed by their Creator with the right of libthat in the march of republican liberty, the erty, of which it now robbed them by force

From that time slavery has been gradually ennobling and immeasurably high above the encroaching upon the rights of the free, until low peculant operations and mercenary ambi- the U.S. Senate and House of Representation, which forgets principle to combat for tives are gagged upon the subjects of hupower-that the obligations imposed by con- man rights, the U. S. mail habitually desecrasiderations of patriotism philanthropy, chrise ted, and the people's money voted out of their pockets into the hands of a dissipated slavocracy for no other conceivable reason than that they tyrannize over and oppress their fellow men.

The insolence of the slavocracy is becoming proverbial. She not only monopolizes the greater share of the important offices of the government, but claims as constitutional, Gud, the people's cause will ultimately be vicon the propositions herein presented for your the right to prosecute the domestic slave torious. trade, out of her jurisdiction, upon the high

seas, in vessels of the United States; to increase the navy until it shall be half as large cratic government. The questions arises, as that of Great Britain, for the express pur-What is democracy? We go back to 1776 pose of protecting her iniquitous system, she has attempted to make war upon a neighboring monarchy for affording an asylum to a bracing all the foundation principles of all few self-emancipated victims of her cupidity. subsequent constitutions and forms of legiti- Nay, more: she has actually waged a seven

years war against the aboriginies of the ever-

For Senator. JAMES G. BIRNEY, of Sagindue.

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.

JOHN SOUTHARD, of Pontide. If the enemies of equal liberty laugh and oint at the anti-slavery enterprise with the nger of scorn, heed it not. We trust that the great majority of them will ere long e- tions. merge from their pro-slavery thraldom, and rally around the standard of their country. The enterprise is onward. Our numbers are increasing. Be kind, patient, united, vigilant, uncompromising, active, energetic, and under

JOSEPH MORRISON, WM. G. STONE, WM. G. PAGE, Committee. Pontiac, Sept. 15th, 1842.

DISTRICT CONVENTION.

Pursuant to public notice, the political abolutionists of Eaton and Ingham counties, assembled at the House of Johnson Montgomeglades of Florida to catch a few runaway ry in Eaton Rapids, on Wednesday the 7th slaves, and break up that poor retreat for the inst., for the purpose of nominating a candi-

Leslie, Ingham county were appointed a district corresponding committee.

On motion, adjourned sine die. DAVID PATTEE, President. A. L. ARMSTRONG, Secy's. E. R. GROUT, Leslie, Sept. 8th, 1842.

BAPTIST TESTIMONY.

The following resolutions were adopted by The following resolutions were adopted by ty oppressors. And Tyre-the queen city of the First Baptist Church of Leslie Sept 10. the sea-which "traded the persons of men" 1842.

Whereas, God having made of one blood all mations of men, to dwell on the face of the spreads his nets to dry. And upon Egypt, earth, and whereas the declaration of indepen- for her wicked oppression of Israel, dence sets forth the vital self evident truth, that liberty is the inalienable right of all men, and whereas, American slavery to which boast. more than two millions of our countrymen are subject, is contrary to natural justice, revealed religion, and common humanity, therefore, The First Baptist Church in Leslie, Ingham

County, Michigan, would expresss their entire disapprobation of this system of wrong and outrage upon the rights and privileges of our fellow citizens in the following resolu-

its mildest form, is a flagrant sin against God, and a very considerable barrier to the diffusio

Resolved, That our Moral and Religious influence shall be brought to bear against the sin of slavery until it shall have been abolish-

ed. Resolved, That knowingly we will not invite to our pulpits or communion, a professed Baptist who is a slaveholder or an upologist for slavery.

Resolved, That from our own experience i is beneficial wholly to abstain from all intoxicating drinks as a beverage, and that it is in cating drinks as a decided of and the plainest on the other. accordance with God's word and the plainest I cannot sufficiently express my gratitude

dictates of common sense. Resolved, That as a Church of Christ we feel bound to withhold fellowship from any oppressed African, at an expense of perhaps date for the office of Representative to the person who makes in this day of light, forty millions of dollars, some four-fifths of next Legislature. The Convention was cal- an habitual use of intoxicating drink except

in her markets, was long ago made desolate, by the fell judgments of heaven, and she is now a barren rock upon which the fisherman loose the storms of his wrath, whelming in ruin the cities of the Nile, and rolling the waves of his vengeance over the Delta of her

"Jegerson.

LETTER EROM WILLIAM SLADE.

Washington, July 25, 1842. To the Editor of the Voice of Freedom: Your paper of the 14th instant, which I have just opened, brings me an address of a Con-vention of Ministers and Delegates assembled nur fellow citizens in the following resolu-ions. Resolved, That American slavery even in "to the Ministers and Churches in the Uni-

ted States that tolerate slavery." I have read these addresses with unmingled satisfaction. It is to the Christian religion, living and breathing, and speaking, and acts-ing in and through the Church, that we must look, as the great agent for the destruction of slavery. Nothing but the religion of Jesus, burning in the bosoms of his professing disciples, and acting by its diffusive influence, up-on the world, will ever exterminate this monster of oppression and selfishness from the

earth. The addresses speak in right language, and breathe the true spirit. The force of the truths they utter is not weakened, either by harsh and wholesale denunciation on the one hand, or excuses for injustice and oppression

to the Christian ministers and laymen who have thus spoken out on this great subject. I hope the example will be followed by the General Convention of Vermont, by the Ecclesiastical Conventions of all the States in

of gospel truth.

Surveyory

New England, and by all the Presbyteries, Synods, Conferences, and every other form of church judicature or organization, throughout the free States; and that it will be anoually repeated by them all, until the abomination of elavery shall have no resting place within the churches of this land. I would give more for the prayers of the church for the slave, and its bold, unequivocal and steady rebuke of the great iniquity, than for all the political machinery which can be brought to bear upon it. I do not condemn political action. It will yet, I trust, find fitting ways and occasions for manifestation. But there is a power in The church which must be exerted, or slavety will never fall.

Politicians will labor in vain, and in vain will patriotism invoke the spirit of the fathers to come to the rescue of the bleeding slave, while the abomination is cherished in that church which calls itself by the name of Christ. Abolition never went in advance of Christianity. It never will. The foundations of sin-very are deeply laid in those passions of our nature which can be reached only by the power of religious truth-truth which shall bring home to the conscience and the heart a full conviction that of one blood God hath made all nations of men to dwell upon the earth; that the command to do unto others as we would they should do unto us, is utterly irreconcilable with the institution of slavery; and that for his violation of his great law of love God will hold every slaveholder accountab ie at the bar of final judgment. Before slavery shall be abolished, men must be made to feel, to some extent, at least, their true relation to the God of the slave; and that to his laws, they are under a responsibility from which there is no escape.

How is this law to be made to bear upon the conscience of the world, while the church disregards it? It is in vain to tell men that the law of Christian love forbids slavery, while the Christian church, which they will regard as the living exponent of that law, tolerates it within her bosom. Though the Bible is open to all in this land-except the slave!yet its pages are not as frequently consulted to determine what it forbids and enjoins, as are the lips and lives of those who call them-selves Christians. What a responsibility does this impose on those who profess the name of Christ! And in nothing, it seems to me, is this responsibility more featful than in regard to the oppression which is sanctioned by one half of the American church. Yes, and more than half; for how far does a refusal to rebuke the sin of slavery come short of the sanction of it? Can those churches be held entirely guiltless in this matter, who, with the iniquity before their eyes, in the churches of their own country and their own communion, refuse to reprove it? May not the Savior say, emphatically in this case "Ife that is not for me is against me?" Is He indifferent to these oppressed? And will He hold guiltless those who, "having freely received," shall sit down in cold indifference, and refuse 'freely to give' their prayers, their alms, their influence, admonitions, and their rebukes, in behalf of the oppressed?

But I am wandering from the purpose with which I commenced. It was to thank my Christian brethren in my own name, and in the name of the millions of my enslaved countrymen, for this timely movement in their behalf. I may say, indeed, in some sense in my own behalf, for I stand, as I have long stood, in a position to make me feel the value of such support as this. I need not say that I breathe freer, and feel stronger, after reading these excellent addresses. In reply to the taunting inquiry, why, if slavery be a sin, do not the Northern churches speak out in condemnation of it? I can now point to the doings of the Randolph Convention, and say,there it is; and this is an earnest of what may be excepted, in due time, from the whole North. And may I not say this? Is not the time rapidly approaching, when every church, of every denomination, in Vermont will thus speak out ?-- and not of Vermont only, but of all New England, and of all the other free portions of this Union?

O, sir, that time will come! It cannot be long delayed. The Northern church will be thoroughly aroused to a sense of the impor-tance of this great subject. Let those who would break away from the churches because they are not already so, wait patiently. Let them labor, & not faint. Let all bitterness and wrath, and clamor and evil speaking, be put away, and with the untiring love and patience of their divine Master, let them perservere in the good work, assured that the voice of the SIGNAL OF LIBERTY ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1842. THE LIBERTY TICKET. For President JAMES G. BIRNEY, OF MICHIGAN.

Vice Preside THOMAS MORRIS, OF OHIO.

STATE LEGISLATURE. WASHTENAW COUNTY.

For Representatives, ALVAII PRATT, of Fitsfield, 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 We'ser. FRANCIS M. LANSING, of Lodi.

LENAWEE COUNTY.

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

JACKSON COUNTY.

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

CALHOUN COUNTY.

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

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.

GENESSEE COUNTY. For Representation, JOHN PRATT.

DAKLAND COUNTY. For Senator,

JAMES G. BIRNEY, of Saginaw.

For Representatives, JESSE TENNEY, of Highland, WLLIAM G. PAGE, of Pontiac, HENRY WALDRON, of Avon, JOSIAH DEWEY, of Oakland, JOHN THAYER, of Farmington, WM. G. STONE, of Troy.

STATE CONVENTION.

A Convention of the Liberty party of Michigan will be held at Ann Arbar on WED-NESDAY, Oct. 19, at 10 o'clock A. M. Seven 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 o the friends of universal liberty from all parts o the State, Those coming from the West an the East can take the cars at Detroit at 6 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.

St

EC

CHAS. H. STEWART,
A. L. PORTER,
JNO. DIMOND,
NATHAN POWER;
S. P. MEAD,
te Corresponding Committee.
CLESIASTICAL.
eby given that the annual confer-

Notice is here nce of the Weslevan 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, Stationary

DESPOTISM AND SERVILITY. The number of persons who directly or indi- rit who will forego the free expression of his senrectly receive office from the President of the timents on the highest interests of his country for United States, including clerks and other sub- the sake of any office President Tyler can beordinates who are dependent on employ from the stow.

government for the means of subsistence has been Now, we contend that this system of despotism estimated at forty or fifty thousand. This number is constantly augmenting with the increase of wrong, and dangerous in its effects. Its tendenour population, and the settlement of the public cy is to make every man who holds office the lands. We have not now the means of presentmere tool or instrument of executive will. It is ing our readers with a list of the numbers occuan infringement of the rights of citizens. In accepting an office, a man does not cease to be a pied in each department of government. But the postmasters form no inconsiderable portion of the citizen. It is not only his right, but his duty, to whole body, being some twelve thousand in numexpose and withstand every measure of the adminber, distributed over eve y State and Territory. These forty or fifty thousand officials are deto injure his country. The President has no more pendent, either enitrely or in part, upon the Exright to order a Post Master to keep silence reecutive for their employment, and hold their sitnations more or less at his will. Such being the case, we can readily imagine, from our knowledge of human nature, that persons thus dependent on one map for their daily bread, would wish to please one who possessed so great an influence over their destiny. This disposition would naturally manifest itself in some by an utter servility of spirit, and boundless submission to executive dictation; while in others it would be restrained by principles of moral rectitude, and feelings of personal self respect But a disposithe opinious or acts of those holding office under tion to comply with the demands of government him, so long as their official duties are faithfully to some extent, would be found in every bosom. discharged. Besides, if he may enjoin silence on very large portion of these are men of educaone topic, why not on another? If he may com-

tion and character, and possess, from their personal abilities, as well as their official situation, much influence with their fellow cirizens. Nor does the Executive inflaence stop here.

There are constantly 40 or 50,000 asptrants for these very situations held by others. We may truly presume that they too will be desirous of being on good terms with the government, and if not actively subservient, they will yet refrain from making war on the mensures of that power on whose will their hopes depend. In addition to this, by the gift of government patronage, more or less of the influential presses can be subsidizied in every State in the Union. and thus this powerful engine can be directly enlisted in the support of Executive measures. and any desired impression p oduced simultaneously on the minds of hundreds of thou ands.

Such is a faint outline of the means of influence possessed by the Executive from the appointing power. It is obvious that the mere desire existing in the minds of the office holders to secure executive favor, independently of any direct effort on the Executive to control the action of his subordinates, would exert a potent influence ty party, in the beginning, take right ground on in favor of the government. But this latter element ofpo wer has not lain dormant. Since the it. accession of General Jackson, attempts have been c intinually made to control the actions and regulate the opinions of those holding office. Removals were then extensively made on the simple ground of holding political sentiments adverse to those of the President. This was loudly exclaimed against by the opposition as proscriptive nd uninst.

During the Presidential struggle of 1840, the ffice-holders were generally engaged with much activity in the warm political contests of that period; and doubtless in some instances, to the neglect of their official duties. When the whigs came into power, they felt indignant at the vigoous opposition they had experienced from the ncumbents of office, and one of their first measures was a prohibition to engage actively in polivical contests. An infraction of this rule should subject the offender to expulsion from office. At the same time, the whigs practiced extensively the very thing they had so loudly denounced in the democratic party-the ejectment of men from office on account of their policical faith. During some seven or eight months in which Francis Granger was postmaster general, seventeen hundred removals were made, and he has lately declared that had he continued in office; he would have removed three thousand persons more.-These removals, we suppose, were made in nearly every case, on the ground that the incumbent adhered to the Democrats, or that he had acted efficiently as a politician.

Since the split in the Whig by the vetoes of President Tyler, he is making havoc among his political enemies, the Clay whigs by continued removals from office. They com plain much of proscription, and the removal o faithful incumcents. But they have no reason to complain. They are but receiving that measure which they have meted out to others. Thus we see, that the removal of political enenies, and the appointment of political friends, merely because they are such, is a principle sancioned by the continued practice of Whigs, of Democrats, and of Mr. Tyler, and unless rebuked by the people, bigs fair to become a powerful instrument of executive dictation through all coming administrations. The doctrine of late seems to be officially promulgated as a part of an established system. Mr. Wickliffe, the P. M. General, is stated to have written to some one in New York substantially this :

Toud to walk in. He must have a mercenary sp | payl It is to be remembered the Whigs are emphatically 'the Reform Party.' and the value of ple of this village have been greatly interested in the profession is to be judged by its fruits.

TPOur whig friends have the advantage of us in one respect. They are great in prophecy .on one side, and servility on the other is all They seem to have an extraordinary talent in that line " It is a resource that never fails them. As the Liberty party makes its appearance at each election to their infinite annovance, they think to overcome it by prophesying evil against it, as Balaam attempted to do against the children of Israel; and hence we continually hear the malediction - "The next election will be the last of istration which is wroig; or which is calculated you." This argument has this advantage, that it loses nothing of its force by constant use, and is always ready and appropriate for the next elecspecting a Tariff or a National Bank, then he has tion.

Our neighbor of the Journal, in default of all o forbid his discussing the subject of religion, or other arguments, seems to put his trust in it any of the sciences. There is no more propriety greatly: for he says: "We consider this coming in debarring his subordinates from attending poelection the death struggle of political abolition, litical meetings, and taking a part in them, that from the effects of which we prophesy, it will in those of a religious character, and any attempt never recover." Supposing he does so prophesy. to do so is a degree of tyranny every noble-minwhat them? Are his predictions infallible? We ded man should resist. If the measures of Goshall not now enter the l ists with him in 'prophvernment are right and proper, they will receive esying large things,' but merely remind him of support ; if not, they ought to be put down. Tythe old adage, that we can best tell who is Goverrants only have reason to fear discussion. It is no part of a President's business to inquire into no alter the election.

IF Some o! the whig papers refer with much exultation, to the falling off of the Liberty vote in Vermont, and thence argue that the Liberty party has received its death blow, and will, theremand them not to wag their tongues against his fore, soon perish every where. The principle doings, why may he not require their use in here assumed is, that a diminution of votes. in one State, at one election, insures the destrucis no greater stretch of abit ary power than a tion of that party in every State. Admit the command to do the other. We are told that Prepremises, if you please, and see what will besident Jefferson made but three inquiries respectcome of the whig party. Their votes have been ing candidates for office-"Is he capable-Is he reduced at the late elections in some seven or faithful-Is he honest?" intending to appoint eight States, or one third part of the Union. We saw a statement the other day shewing that since ites, and remove none already appointed unless the Presidential election, in all the States, there deficient in capacity, fidelity, or integrity. It had been a democratic gain of 166,000, being 20,may well be doubted whether his successors can 0.0 more than President Harrison's majority, which which was 145,900. Does not that look We have introduced this subject to the notice more like a "death blow" than a diminution of 8 of our readers, because many people entertain or 900 Liberty votes? Or, if you please, we will erroneous views respecting it, and because it disstate the case 1 gically, thus: "Every diminution plays one proof of the growing corruption of of a party vote in one State insures the destructhe old political parties. We do not see that tion of that party in every State: The Liberty there is any hope of a eformation. A portion at party has suffered such diminution in Vermont, least of one party avow that the spoils belong to and the Whig party likewise in Maine; Therethe victors, while the other party, though not fore, the whig party and the Liberty have each received their death-blow, and will be extinct ih ward in carrying it into practice. Let the Liherevery State." How do you like this conclusion, which inevitably follows from your own premises?

DOur Wayne County friends will observe that the meeting at Dearborn for county nominations is to be held, on Saturday the 8th, and not portioned according to the amount of services to | the 10th as first advertised.

> TThe Baptist Church in New London recently adopted the following resolution:

> "Resolved, That we should not consider it a privilege to have a slaveholding minister of the gospel i wited to our pulpit-and that we would not consider it a privilege to commune with a

TRend the excellent letter of Hon. Wm. Slide, on the duty of Churches in reference to siaveholders. We commend it to the conscience of every Christian.

IFThe Richmond Enquirer says of the Taiiffi--

We must get back to the spirit and principles of the compromise-to which the public faith is pledged-and which was in '33 the "treaty of -or THE SOUTH Will never be amity and p sotisfied--NEVER!

Two Parties .- The following from the Bangor Gazette is quite as appropriate in Michigan se in Mainei

"Some of our readers a e disposed to com plain because Liberty men will not vote as they do. But they do not consider that Liberty men have as much reason to complain of them. The Pursers in the Navy receive receive from \$3.-5060 to \$1,50) per annum. The chiefs of cer-if Whigs or Democrats have any objection to it. tain bureaus \$3,500, or more than eleven dollars per day. The chiefs of the bureau of construction we do not see how that objection can be removed. If they think there should be but two parties, let one or the other of them fall into this, for only by

Mesmerism -- During the last week, the peothis subject, in consequence of the exhibitions of Dr. Bagg. of Detroit. Of the truth of the system there are many opinions, varying from entire skepticism, to full belief. A committee has been appointed who will doubtless give a full report of the experiments that have been submitted to them in confirmation of the claums of this new Science.

Anti Slavery Meetings -11 will be seen by he notices that Liberty meetings are to be held in Wayne and Lenawce Countres, and a State Convention, at Ann Arbor, on the 19th. All abolitionists who can should attend these meetings. and induce their neignbors to accompany them. But few meetings have been held of late, and they will find it for their encouragement to assemble and converse respecting the great onterprize in which they are engaged.

FOREION NEWS

LATEST FROM TEXAS. The terrific invesion of Mexico, which swelled so large a few months ago in the speech a of Wise and other members of congress, and in the paragraphs of the New York Courier and Express, has come to an end. And such an end! The latest intelligence is that the wretched loafers and gamlers and cut-throats who left the Valley of the Mississippi under the name of emigrants and wolf-hunters, and enrolled themselves as volunteers against Macico as soon as they reached Texas, have all been disbanded-turned adrift, unpaid and uprovided for. Those who had any and uprovided for. I nose who had any friends or resources left, or who could beg, or barrow, or steal the means, are returning to the States, and the rest are wandering and wasting away in the revolted province. In the mean time, the Mexicans, it is rumored, are segaciously prepar-ing to follow up this advantage, and strike a home blow, if possible, to recover their rightful domain, and expurgate their soil from the pollutions of slavery. News has been received at Galveston that the Mexican Gen. Reiss is advancing towards Texas with 4000 soldi . rs. It is difficult to see how Texas can now be defended. If Mexico is in earnest now, the drama of Texian land robbery will soon close. -- Emancipator.

General Intiligence.

A Good Minture.--The present Legislature of New Hampshire in its component parts, is, in our opinion, very fairly balanced. There are of farmers 141: professional men 54: merchanits and traders 53: manufacturers 8: mechanics 63; oth-er avocations 33: without any particular em-ployment 18: Total 376.-Albany Allas.

"By Authority."--By a law passed at the late session of Congress, the public acts, resolves, treaties, &c., are hereafter to be published only in the Washington papers. The Secretary of Stare is authorized to select not more than four nor less than two papers printed in that city, having the largest permanet circulation, for that purpose. So we Wolverines who wish to see what Congress is doing or what laws they have passed relating to our own State, must take a Washington paper-

A Fifth and Sixth Veto .- The President did not sign the bill for the distribution of the procceds of the public lands-in favor of which h pledged himself to the people of the West in his lectioneering tour, made in 1840. Nor did he sign the bill to regulate the taking of testimony in cases of contested elections.

White Q akers .- It is said that a new sect o religionists has arisen in England called White Quakers. They have a community of goods, and dress in coarse white cloths. Their shoes and carriages are also white. Says the account; "Wives are leaving their husbands, daughters their parents, sisters their brothers, to join this wild gathering; and those who do so have been mongst the most exemplary, the most kind-hearied and benevolent of the community to which they belonged. These are altogether strange proceedings, and have produced no small share of lomestic affliction.'

What species of religion shall we have next?-Lo. here! Lo. there! But little of the true coin.

A New York friend, in a private letter, says-This morning, as I passed down town, I was in-vited into a back cell ir to shake hunds with eleven men, women and children, all from Washington'--i. e. runaways from slavery. They have found their liberty under the banner of Queen Victoria, ere this. Cheers for the cause of emancipation! 'The work goes bravely on.'--Liber-

site in performing them. According to this principle, there should be a gradation, in the compensation of the officers of the government from President down to an ordinary messenger. This gradation is preserved, yet the pay of the inferior officers is probably considerably greater than the same persons could obtain in other situations Church, having a slaveholding member in it." in private life: The compensation of some of the higher clerks

at Washington amounts to eight dollars per day. or more. This amount may not be too much in s ome cases involving great care and responsibility -but it is obvious that far the greater number of lerks must be mere copyists, whose duties would equire only industry, care, and a legible hand writing.

By the recent acts of Congress, we notice that provision is made for employing in the Treasury department six additional clerks, at \$1,000 each; one at \$1.200; two at \$1.250; one loan cle k at \$1,400. one haw clerk at \$1,500; one additional clerk at \$1,800. In the War department are to be three clerks at \$1,000 each: one at \$1,100; one at \$1,400. In the Navy department, two additional clerks at \$1.40); two at \$1,200.

this subject, and steadily and effectually maintain

NATIONAL SALARIES. The salary of every public officer should be ap-

be performed, and the knowledge and skill requi-

distinctly avowing the principle, are not back-

shouting his praise? A command to do the one

none to office who did not possess these requis-

find a safer rule of action

entire church of the free States, in decided condemnation of slavery, will not be long delayed; and that it will not long be heard, before the whole fabric of this mighty iniquity will be shaken, so that there shall not be left one stone upon another that shall not be thrown down.

Yankee Enterprize .- Some weeks ago we mentioned that a stage coach communication has been established across the desert, between Cairo and Suez, a d taverns opened along the route. A late exchange paper states that Yankee enterprise is the agent in accomplishmg this new improvement. "We should have considered it a burlesque," says the editor, "were it not that we have a letter before us written by one of these very houses in the Our informant writes that the own. desert. ers of these taverns are brothers, from Boston, one stationed at each tavern. He says they have not forgotten their old habits, not even that of knowing how to charge or to make money, and that they are amassing a fortune where not one drop of water has tun or blade of grass grown, since the morning stars sang together."-Voice of Freedom.

The various religious functionaries in France are maintained at an expense to the state of \$21,800,000.

Molasses.—This, which is well known as a favorite among the Yankees, was probably never cheaper than at the present time. Distilling qualities sell in Boston by the cargo at a fraction over 11 cents per gallon, and retail at 14 or 15 cents. The last accounts from Havana state that it could be had there for nothing by paying 51 cents per gallon for the cash The sugar planters of the West Indies are suffering as severely as the cotton planters in the United States. The great increase of East India sugar has aided in depressing the price of the article .- Newbu ryport Herald.

There was an immense gathering at the camp of the Millerites yesterday. Cars ran all day to and fro from New Bedford, crowded with passen-gers. The Colonel says, from 10 000 to 15,000 persons were present. Two thousand hor-ses in vehicles were on the ground. No achorcident occurred, and every thing was conducted decently and in order. It is understood that a celebrated Elder, from Philadelphia, will preach at the same place on Sunday next, in opposition to the doctrines of Elder Miller.—Boston Trans-

"Our Country .- May she always be successful, but whether successful or not, may she always be in the right."-J. Q. Adams.

SAMUEL BEBENS. | Committee. Sept. 19th 1842.

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 purnose of nominating candidates for county officer

and for the state legislature to be supported at the general election in November next. WM. D. MOORE, Chairman of Hillsdale county Corresponding

Committe Adams, Sept. 10th, 1842.

LIBERTY MEETINGS FOR THE COUN-TY OF WAYNE.

On the 8th of October, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at Dearborn, to nominate county officers. On the 18th October, at 7 o'clock, P. M., at Detroit, office of Charles H. Stewart to meet delegates rom St. Clair and Macomb, and nominate Sen-

On the evening of 20th October, a meeting will be held at NORTAVILLE, in the town of Plymouth, at 61 o'clock, to be addressed by Charles II Stewart of Detroit, and some other riend-possibly Mr. Birney. On the afternoon of the 21st October, a like

meeting will be held in the town of Livosia, at the centre, at one o'clock, addressed by the same. On the evening of same day, 21st, a like meeting will be held in the town of REDFORD, at its centre, at 7 o'clock precisely-addressed by the same.

CHARLES H. STEWART. Ch'n of Cor. Com.

Detroit Sept. 23. 1842.

LIBERTY CONVENTION FOR THE COUNTY OF LENAWEE.

A Convention of all who are opposed to slavery, and friendly to universal freedom, will be held at Adrian, on Wednesday, the 12th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at such place as will be announced, and will be continued during the afternoon and evening, and longer, if expedient. It will be addressed by several, among whom will be G. Beckley of Ann Arbor, and Chas. H. Stewart, of Detroit, Rev. J. P. Cleaveland, of Marshall, has been invited, and will probably be also present; a cordial invitation given to our opponents to attend, and discuss the principles of the Liberty party. It is hoped that every triend in the county will be present. L. P. PERKINS, J. L. PETERS, C. PHILBROOK,

Committee. Adrian, September 29th, 1842.

"WASHINGTON, ----, 1842.

Sir-Il your postmaster. (or any of his clorks,) DARE TO WAG HIS TONGUE against the administra tion, lot me know it, and the procedure will be corrected

The extent to which this system of servility is mrried can be surmised from an article lately published by Jonathan Roberts. It appears that Roberts was appointed Collector at the Custom House at Philadelphia, by President Tyler, and has been removed by him. Mr. Roberts says : "Since my acceptance of the office down to the present time, I had been studiously reserved with regard to party politics, had habkually suppressed the utterance of my own opinions, and had inculcated the same course on others." He wrote to the Secretary of the Treasury, respecting the removal of some of his subordinates : "I have no partiality for them which would induse me to hesitate a moment to comply with the wishes of the President in their removal. if any credi-Itabe evidence was given that they had opoken lightly of him !!" On another occasion, when asked by President Tyler how many of the persons employed in the Custom House were Clay men, the answer was, that "none to my knowledge had avowed themselves such, for I had tollowed his instructions in enjoining silence upon all political topics." Thus it appears that speaking lightly of the President, avowing himself a Clay man, and not keeping silence on ALL political topics are crimes which subjects the offender

per day. The chiefs of the bureau of construction and provisions, \$3,000 each: of medicine, \$2.-500 Certain clerks receive respectively \$2,000. \$1,400, \$1,000; one corresponding clerk, \$1,-500; two assistant, do. \$1,200 each; one warrant 500; two assistant. do. \$1,200 each: one warrant clerk, \$,1,200; odo miscellaneous, \$800. A large number of other clerks are specified, whose average compensation is about \$1,200 each. average compensation is about \$1,200 each .--The messengers of the mavy department receive

not exceeding \$700 each. It appears to us that most of these salaries, which are but a mere specimen of the whole. might be reduced one third or one half, without detriment to the public interest. They are high in comparison of those which are paid for the nost responsible stations under the State Governments. The members of the Legislatures of New England receive on an average not quite two dollars per day. In all the States, the average pay is a little less than three dollars per day-not equal to \$1,600 per annum, the compensation fixed for the lowest class of clerks at Washington. If he ever gets the fetures. The Governors of Indiana and Illinois receive

\$1,000 each: of Connecticut, \$1,100; of Vernont, \$700; of Rhode Island, \$400; of the great State of Ohio, \$1.200. The average compensa-

tion of the Governors of all the States is about \$2,300 each. Pursars in a ship of the line receive \$3,500. and si on to those of a loop of war or steamship, who receive \$1.500. It is the busiquired to perform that service more than is req ui- gave 458 votes. . site to attend to the affairs of a million of people.

as is done by the Governor of Ohio, we are it a oss to understand. Efforts are making in Michigan to reduce the pay of the Legislature from three to two dollars per day, while the undergrade of mere clerks at Washington, and paymasters in the navy, receive from four to eleven dollars per day for services beyond comparison less difficult and important. The gardener who oversees the capitol grounds at Washington receives 1200 dollars a year, while some whigs of our State propose to reduce our Governor's salary to one thousand.

Michigan pays her part of these salaries as truy as she does her own State officers, and it belongs to her Senators a nd Representative to use exertions to have them reduced. Have they done to expulsion from office. Truly this is 110 iii Have they tried even to reduce their own pupils.

such a course can the existence of three parties. in this country, be prevented."

Maine .-- Returns from 106 towns give for the Biddeford, &c., and in nearly or quite every in-stance by Liberty votes, which could not be baought nor beat down.

"The Portland Advertiser says: "No Senators are elected it is thought, in Somerset, Franklin, Waldo, and perhaps in Kennebec. The county officers in these couties are in a like predication. Of the members of the House, not more then hal are supposed to be elected.

The Emancipator says: "The Bangor Daily Whig, which went to press on the bangoi Dany lection, exulted tremendously in the defeat of the Liberty Party by the "whig thunder" in Vermont. It had a show-bill, with a print of a news boy riding express to proclaim "THE LIBERTY PARTY VOTES FALLEN BELOW ZERO." His re-marks on the Main election we shall like to see, The same paper, as its last kick against the Lib-

erty Party before the election, published a lorg, lugubrious article, complaining bitterly that these Liberty men were trying to make right voting a matter of religious duty. No wonder the old set of politicians howl at this idea their trade will soon be done if people come to vote in the fear of God and under the influence of benevoience to man

Later .- More towns have been heard from, ness of a purser to deal out the provisions and and the Liberty votes thus far amount to 2998. other articles to the hands on board of a ship; and Twenty three towns in Kennebec county gave 559 what amount of skill and judgment may be re- Liberty votes--38 towns in Penobscot County

> IP The whig papers are loud in applauding John Quincy Adams, hoping doubtless that his powerful influence can be had towards securing the election of Mr. Clay. It is undoubtedly true that he can do more to accomplish that result than any man living. But will he use the hold he has gained on the affections and respect of his countrymen for such an unworthy purpose? We doubt it.

Very Explicit .- Mr Clay has announced over his own signature, that he is for "an adequate revenue, with f. ir protection to American industry." How much is that?

Ohio has 10 Colleges and 80 Academies and Grammar Schools, with 500 students, and about 5200 primary and common schools, with 220,000

Blessings of Banking Privileges -- There are at the present in eighteen states of the Union up-wards of \$190,000,000 of banking capital wholly inconvertible int: specie: we stag debts to the amount of \$200,000,000; stagger under we have ank by the banking system according to the report of the Treasury, the trifling sum of \$305,-461,467.-Mobile paper.

Twe're dozen speech power. One hundred and orty speeches, varying from ten minutes to three hours in length, were made in the House of Rep-resentatives, on the Tariff question, prior to its inal passage by that body.

Cost of the last Congress .- The following 15 statement of the aggregate amount of four tems of expense attending the late session of Congress:

Since the assemblage of the extra session, each member has received, for his per diem pay, \$2,992; amount, for 240 members, \$718,080 00 Finvelling backwards and forwards 4 dimes, at \$8 per mile, 360,000 00 say \$1.500 each. A donation of books, voted to themselvcs, amounting, we learn, precisely to 36,658 80 Printing, (Gales & Seaton,) Stationery, Officers of Congress, Sec. 228,000 00

\$1,452,748 00 Total. We had the pleasure on Saturday last to know hat NINETEEN MEN and WOMEN, formerly goods and chattels at the South, were shipped at TROY for Victoria's dominions, all in good

health and good spirits. Our friends in our city are not a whit hehind the chiefest of us.-Albany Tocsin.

"Civ Uzed" Warfare. - The London Sun, in giving an account of the last battle between the English and Chinese, says: "The troops contrived to surround the Chinese, and quite bewildered them. The carnage was dreadful, being more of a butchery than a battle. Ignorant of the laws of civilized warfare, the poor creatures knew not how to surrender, and were massacred. Not less than a thousand of them, including a great number of mandarins, were killed, while only three of the British troops were slain."

Mr. Evans, in his final speech on the vetced Tariff' Bill, stated the following faces:

"It seems that each inhabitant of Prussia uses seven cents worth of British goods, each Russian seven cents worth of balance seventeen cents fifteen cents worth, each Dane seventeen cents worth, each Frenchman twenty cents and each inhabitant of the United States four dollars and two cents worth?" Description of the Apportionment.—Vermont, with Description of the Apportionment.—Vermont, with

lives in our present Congress; and South Carotina, with a free population of less than 260,00 . has nine.

IPSir Issac Newton, when he had any math ematical problems or solutions in his mind, would never quit the subject on any account; dinner was often known to be three hours ready for him be fore he could be brought to the table. His man often said, when he was getting up in the morning, and began to dress, he would, with one leg main there for hours before he came down to

are as sudden in quarrel as were their progenitors. Every mail almost, brings an account of a duel. Soda.—The keepers of Soda Fountains, com The last is thus chronicled by the Bulletin of the plain that the Temperance Reform. instead of 13th instant:

"An altercation which lately took place be tween two young creele gentlemen at the St Louis Exchange, was settled yesterday with small swords At the first pass both combatants were severely but not dangerously wounded, and they shook hands and returned to town. The duel took plase about two miles below the city .- Phil. North American.

Vermont. - The election in this State does not result so invorably for Liberty, as was anticpated There must have been some special cruses with which we are not acquainted. From the best acshould be borne in mind.

1. They have no Liberty Party paper. This alone explains the result.

2. Mr. Slade had great influence with the ab-quantity of other good things were subdued and 2. Mr. Slade had great influence with the ab-olitioness of that State, and that is all now ex-olitioness of that State, and that is all now ex-one control of Valparaiso. In the year 1841. There were at the port of Valparaiso 621 erted to keep the Liberty cause in subserviency to the Whig party. This is a warning to all not

about it is hard to tell. An occasional check will doubtless be highly

niseful .- Liberty Standard.

Comparative Population .- The Cincinnui Chronicle has the following interesting exhibit of the population of the States, and the proportion to their respective Territory:

States.	Sq. Miles	: Pop.	Densit
Massachuscits,	7,800	737,690	941
Rhode Island,	1,360	108,820	80
Connecticut,	4.674	309,278	66
New York,	46.000	2,428,921	54
New Jersey,	6.900	373,306	54
Maryland.	10,80	439,232	431
Delaware,	2.068	78,035	874
Pennsylvania,	43 950	1,724,033	39
Ohio.	39,000	1,519 467	281
N. Hampshire,	9.82)	284,574	301
Vermont,	10,212	291.943	281
Teitiessee.	41,300	829,210	20
Kentucky,	39,000	779.828	20
Virginia,	64,000	1,239,708	193
South Carolina,	30,080	594,308	191
Indiana.	36.250	685.866	189
North Carolina,	43,800	753,419	171
Meine,	32,000	501.703	151
Alabama;	50,800	590,953	115
Georgia,	58 200	691,29:	101
Mississippi,	45,850	375 651	81
Illinois.	59,000	486,183	8
Louidiana,	48,220	352.411	71
Missouri.	60,390	383,702	6]
Michigan.	54.000	212.276	4
Atkansas,	60,000	97.574	2
Traha anomany	in of have	a miles	and name

and popula tion be taken in the above table, it will be found that the density of liabitation, or in other words the number of persons to a square taile in the 26 States is 269.

Lexington .-- The wreck of this ill-fated vesse has been raised to the surface of the water but one of the chains breaking, she again sunk in 120 feet water. The attempt is sgain in pro gress. The eight hundred dollars recovered from her were not bills, as he ore stated, but in lump of silver, weighing thurty pounds, melted by the fire-the box having been empried on the

There 1 is class in one see .- Sam Weles in requested to tell the slaveholders that we pas-sed 20 prime slaves to the band of treedom he Massaclusatts Legislature .--- The Concor week and several more this week thus far; don't know what the end of the week will foot up.-Farmers, Professional men.

Manufacturers,

Other avocations,

Mechanics,

Austin Scott, at Washington city, that he is we and is delighted with Northern scenery and soc ty, and hopes he may get along without his se cos in future. He wants him to send the edite of the Tocsin money enough to buy him a new cont, as the linen roundabout is nearly worn our and it is coming on cold soon This would only be a very small item in the amount of which Scott has roubed him of his services.—Albany

Tocsin Longarity of Married Men .- The mortality of bachelors, from the ages of 30 to 45, is 27 per cent. Of married men, of the same ages, 18 strong, dashing awnings, partitions, fences, and light chimneys about like playthings." in his small clothes, sit down on the bed and re-

main there for hours before he came down to breakfast. Life in New Orleans — The Creeles have lost none of the attributes of their ancestors. They there are 6 married men. — Dr Casper, of Bersee Farmer, says the largest tree that ever came under his observation is an oak in the meadow of Mr. Wadsworth, in Geneseo, being full eight feet in diameter, standing out in its majesty as the contemporary of other gen-

erations, and the mute historian of departed increasing their business greatly reduces it, was the drinking of ardents, that made people s

In the present condition of the white population his arm, its head protruding near his breast,

of the United States, the number of females born per annum are about twelve thousand less than the him. Both master and pet seemed on the best males. This determines of itsself that Polygam is a notural condition of man, and that the law o

gratified in such an associate. If the alligator It is estimated that from ten to fifteen thousand fancier is not already married, it would be in-2,000 votes for the Liberty ticket, while last year there were about 3 000. A few facts, how ver teresting to speculate upon the species of feminine beauty which would lead captive his susceptible nature .- Philadelphia North Ameriline. Three hundred and fifty bushels of baked can. clams, twelve barrels of chowder, and an endless

arrivals of vessels of all classes, and 615 clear-BBCPS.

to rely on any man who will not entirely abandon the other parties 3. A great excitement was got up. The vote in that state was re narkably large. What it was net—the tea of China, has, in the shape of duty, weight the state was renarkably large. paid into the British Exchequer 150,000.000L, or one fifth of the entire national debt. Devote the while Snain, which has the most natural allione fifth of the entire national debt. Det would ance with that port, lengovs out this statement tieth part. The substance of this statement we find in the "Mercurio," published at Val-

Sill in Jamaica .- Mr. Whitmarch, of North- paraiso .- Philadelphia North American. mpton, has returned home from Jamaica, on a

5th of January, 1841:

The Duke of Sussex

Gleucester

The Princess Sophin

The Dukr of Cambridge The Princess Mary, now Duchess of

The Princess Augusta The Princess Sophia, of Gloucester Her Majesty Adelaide the Queen Dow-

Her Royal Highness the Dutchess of

The trustees of Prince Leopold, now

paid] The Dake of Cumberland, now King

of Hanover The setvants of King George III. Queen Charlotte, and Queen Car-

Charge for the Royal Family, exclu-sive of the Queen and Prince Al-bert

Bution Business .- This is no small matter -

King of the Belgiuns, [a part re-

Bankrupts in Maine .- The number of visit. He has been appointed agent of a London cases on this popular docket for last Tuesday company with a capitol of £40,000, for the culwas 424, and the whole number of entries 1847. ture of silk in Jamaica. They are now construc- There are from one to two hundred petitions ting al Manchester an iron cocoonery 240 feet filed, on which notice has not yet been given. long, 24 feet high and 30 wide, which is to be N. Y. Express.

21,000

14.065

£313,107 U. C. British Colonist.

covered with sheet iron-the windows of gauge A Duel .- Captain Hickey, of the Natchez wire. Mr. W. says the black girls of the island wire. Mr. W. says the black girls of the island Volunteers, now in Texas, has been shot take hold of the business of reeling silk readily. through both thighs, fracturing the bones, by He has brought large samples of the silk, of very Cantain Stevens, of the St. Louis Volunteer in a duel. The situation of Capt. H. was ve fine texture, elasticity, and beautiful lusture. ry dangerous. The Royal Family -The following were the

possible terms; and the exhibition set our or-

gans of causality and wonder to work to ac

count for the taste in humanity which could be

Of the arrival 187 were English yes-

Valoaraiso, and the Umted States one-tenth;

annuities to the Royal Family in the year ending F VSHIONABLE HAIR DRESSING.-T.

£21.000 Freeman returns his sincere thanks to the eral patronage they have extended to him, and earn silv solicits further continuance of the same 27,000 He also wishes to purchase a quantity of false hair, for which he will pay a liberal price, for the 16 955 11.246

purpose of manufacturing ringlets. Mr Freeman nopes not to give offence to his old ensumers, when he informs them, that here-7.000 after his shon will be closed during the Sabbath day. He will be very anxious and happy to re-100.000 commodule them, by working a little later and more industriously on Saturday evenings. T. FREEMAN. 20:000

October 3, 1842. 50,000

DICKINSON & COGSWELL

HAVE now on hand an extensive and well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods, adapted to the fall and winter trade and the constantly receiving fresh supplies, which en-able them to offer great inducements to all who

wish to purchase Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Fall'd Cloths, Moleskins, Velvets, Flannels, Mireno, Alpaca Lustres, Saxonies, Muslin De Lains,

OOL, Whent, Flour, Grass Sced, Butter Cheese, Pork, &c. wanted; also, Black reeman contains a table showing the different its and Ashes rofessions of members of the Messachuset's Leg Sept. 24, 1842. alature. The following is the aggregate:---YOUNG LADIES SEMINARY. 147 The ensuing term of Miss Page's Seminary, 54 commences Sept. 20. Merc hants and Traders, 53 8 63 33 Without particular employment,

commences Sept. 20. Terms for unition in the English branches, from \$2 50 to 4 50 per quarter. Lessons on the Pia-no, with the use of the instrument, \$10 00--Drawing and Pointing, \$4 50-Latin, \$3 00-French, \$3 00-Francy work, \$3 00-Board, \$1 50-Wishing and Ironing, \$75 per doz. No pupil will be received for less than one quarter, and no deduction for absence will be made parter and no deduction for absence will be made parter. 18 The storm at New Orleans .- The Bulletin except in cases of protracted ill health In addition to a pleasant and health liss Page has taken the Academy, a few steps from her own door, for the greater accommoda-Calais f 22d remarks: "At half past 1 o'clock yesterday, there was a storm in the land-one of the most severe that we witnessed for a long time. The tain descended in heavy and enortion of her pupils. As the best and most decisive testimony in mous quantities; and our city was mostly deluged for a space of more than thirty minutes.

lavor of any institution, is to be obtained from those who are acquainted with the subjects upon There was little thunder, but the wind was which it operates, and who appreciate its uffu-ence, Miss Page refers for information, to the pa rents and guardians of her pupils; a catalogue of Cumbe whose names will soon be published. A noble Oak .- Mr. Colman, of the Gene

GREAT BARGAINS. -R. Banks respect-fully informs the farmers and others visit-ing Detroit, that he still continues at his old Ellswo Exchan siand on Woodbridge st., adjoining Wardell's Frankl block, and keeps on hand a general assortment of Freema

Corre

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Bango

Calais

Canal

Casco

Centin

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Easter

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Granit Kendu Lime Lincol

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Machi

Marine

Medor

Megu

Merch

North

People

Newbury

Binek

F. DENISON.

READY MADE CLOTHING, which he is determined to sell cheaper than the

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

R. BANKS. Detroit, Sept. 5, 1842 20-6m

UNI VERSITY BOOK-

STORE.

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

Books, Stationary, SCHOOL BOOKS,

and has already a large quantity of the Massa-chasetts School library, the best work of the kind over published

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

15-67

FALL AND WINTER GOODS!!

THE subscriber has just returned from New York with the largest and best selected has sortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, BOOTS & SHOES, AND YANKEE NOTIONS, ever brought into this market, purchased previous to the tariff which will enable him to sell for cash, as cheap as any establishment west of BUFALO. As we do bu-siness on the READY PAY SYSTEM we will not be undersold by any one in this market, which will be for the interest of the purchaser and deal-er. We would say to the farmers that we sell goods in proportion to the price of wheat—a goods in proportion to the farmers that we sen 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 want a buy them cheap. The assortment consist in att of the full more articlet: art of the following articles: BROAD CLOTHS, FILOT do. BEAVERdo

Straf Win Benn

BROAD CLOTHS, FILOT do. BEAVERdo SATINET and CASSIMERE, KENTUCKY JEANS, FULL'D CLOTHS, FLANNELL (of all kinds.) SHEEP'S GREYS, UMERELLAS, SILKS, MUSLIN DE LANES, ALAPINES, MERINO TAGLIONE, CASSIMERE SHAWLS, VICTORIA do. VICTORIA do. CARLISE do. ROB ROY and BROCHEA, do. BRASS CLOCK, SHEETINGS, HOSE, SHIRTINGS, TICKINGS, CRAVATS, TWILLED JEANS, COTTON YARN, CANTON FLANNELS, GINGHAMS, COTTON BATTING, HD&F'S,

COTTON BATTING, HDKF'S, DIAPER and Table Cloths, MITTENS, CALICOES, (of all kinds.) LADIES DRESS HD'KFS, GLOVES, (of all kinds.)

DANIZ	NOT	TTANT	1 1	M
DANA	TION	LE LABLI	200	M
Corrected week	y by J.	Thompson, Exchar treet New York.	nge	N
DIONET, J2	mans	areet ivew fork.	10	
All the good Ba	uksin	the States mentio	bog	NN
are to be found i	n this T	able. All other B	lills	P
of these States no	ot found	here may be com	sid-	
C	red wor	thless.	24	Q
	Cold Street		-	S
MAINE.		Housatome	do	S
Agricult'l B'k. n		Ipswick Lancaster	do do	TT
Audroscoggin Augusta	do	Leicester	do	T
Bangor Commer'	a service of	Lowell	do	Û
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Belfast	do	Lee	do	Ł
Branswick	do	Manufacturers and		1
Calais	12	Mechanics	do	N
Canal Canal Caseo Central (Vassalbo City Commercial	l ob	Manufacturers Marblehead	do	1
Central (Vassalbe	oblore	Market	do	AB
City	12	Marine	do	B
Commercial	8	Massachusetts	do	
Cumberland b'k o	of do	Mechanics New		B
Eastern	do	buryport	do	B
Ellsworth Exchange		do N. Bedford do S. Böston	do	C
Frankfort		Mercantile	do	CC
ranklin	8	Merchants Boston		č
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ronfier	do	" Salem	do	
Jardnier	do	and the second se		D
Grunite	do do	Merrimac	do	F
Kendukeag Lime Rock		Millbury Naum Keag	20 ão	G
Lincoln	do	Neponset	do	L
Manufacturers'		New England	db	N
do & Traders'	do	N. b'k of Boston	do	N
Maine (Cumberl'	d) do	Northhampton	do	
Machias		Ocean	do	3
Mariners'	do do	Old Colony	do	A
Medomac Megunticoo	db	Oxford Pacific	do	AB
Merchants	do	Pawtucket	do do	P
Mercantile	. 6	People's	do	ĩ
Neguemkeag	B	Phœnix Ch'rlst'n	do	
Northern	do	Plymouth	do	I
People's	do	Powow River	do	
Portland Sagadahock	do do	Quinsigamond	do	1
Skowhegan	do	Quincy Stone Railroad	do do	1 44
South Berwick	do	Randolph	do	1
St Croix	25	Salem	do	216
Thomaston	.8	Shoe & Lieather	0.57	
Ticonic	do	dealers	do	
Vassalborough	do do	Southbridge	do	
Waldo Westbrook	6	S, b'k Boston Shawmut	do do	
York	B	Springfield	do	
NEW HAMPS	HIRE.	State	do	
Ashuclot	1	Suffolk	do	12
Cheshire	do.		do	
Claremont	ob	Traders'	do	F
Commercial	do 5to10	Tremont	do	12
Concord Connecticut Riv		Union b'k of We mouth & Braintee		1
Dorry	da	Union, Boston	da	
Dover	do	Village	do	
Exeter	ao	Waltham	do	
Farmers	do	Warren Boston		
Gration Granite	do		do	
Granite Lancaster	do do			240
Lebanon	do		ob o5	6 B. B
Manufacturers'		Winthrop	do	
Mechanics	do	Worcester, Wren		
Merrimac	do	Wrentham	do	
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N. Hampshire		American bank	1	
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Brattleboro b'k			do do	
Burlington b'k		the state of the s		
Caledonia b'k o	f do	" Providence	do	
Commercial	no sale	Exchange	do	- 12
Farmers		Exeter	do	- 64
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do b'k new Middlebury b'k			do do	S 10
Manchester	do do		do	
and the second se	and the second s			

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	liddletown	do	Rochester city	do
	New Haven	do do	Rome, bank of Sackett's Harbor	do do
1	" county	do do	Salina bank of	do
	New London Norwich	do	Saratoga county Schenectady	do
1	heenix bank of Hartford	do	Seneca county . Silver Creek b'k of	do
	Quinnebaug	do	Staten Island	45
	Stamford Stonington	do do	State bank of New York Buffalo	75
	Themes Thompson	do do	St. Lawrence	70
	Folland company	do	Oswego Otsego county	đơ
	Union Whaling	do	Owego bank of Phoenix	de S0
	Windham " county	ob ob	Pine Planes	*
	NEW YORK CI		Poughkeepsie Steuben County	par
	America b'k of American Ex.	par do	Syracuse; bank of Tanhers	-
	I'k of commerce	do	Tompkins County	par I
	Bank of the state of New York	do	Tonawanda b'k of Troy, bank of	40
	3'k of U.S. in N.Y Butch. & Drov.	do	Troy City U S b'k Buffalo	60
1	Themical	do	Ulster county	27 par
	City Commercial	do	Union Utica Bank of	25
1	Clinton	50	Vernon bank of	do
	Canal company	par	Washington count Waterford b'k of	y I
1	Dry Dock Fulton b'k of N.Y	24	Waterville, B'k Watervliet	1
	Greenwich	do	Wayne county	25
	Lafayette Leather Manufac.	З	Weschester co. West'n N.Y b'k c	par 50
	Manhattan com.	do	Whitehall, b'k of	
1	Mechanics Bankin Association	gdo	Whitestown b'k of Yates county	do
	Mechancs b'k Merchants	do do	NEW JERSEY Belvedere Bank un	1
	Mech. & Traders	do	der \$10	1
	Merchants Ex. National b'k	do do	Burlington county	par
	N. York bank of	do	Commer under Si	10 🛔
	N. Y. State Stock	70 k	" \$10 & upw'd Cumberland of N.	par J 1
	Security b'k. North River	par do	Farmers of N.J. Farmers & Mech	do
	Phoema	do	ics under \$10	3
	Seventh ward Tenth ward	do 10	\$10 and upw'd Fars & Mechan	par 1
	Tradesmens	par	\$10 and upw'd Mechanics of Bu	par
,	Union b'k of N. J. Washington	40	lington	STATES IN
2	Wool growers N. YORK STA	Dar	Mechan. Newark Mechan & Manu	fac.
	Agricultural b'k	3	b'k of Trenton	i
	Albany City Albany	do	Morris co. bank " \$10 & upw'	d par
	Allegany county Atlantic, Brookiy	70	Newark banking	Contraction of
0	Albany b'k of	a par	#5 and under	
0	Albion America g	15a50		
0	Attica	-	Orange b'k	par
0	Auburn Commerce	de S(Princeton	1
0		210	Peoples	21762
0	Binghamp'on 1	250.50	Diale Camdon	1 4 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1
0	Buffalo bank of Brockport b'k of	da da	The supervised states of the second states and the	in par
0	Brooklyn		State b'k at Mor	ris do
0	Broome County Canal, Albany		\$10 and upw'd State, Newark	par do
0	" Lockport Cattarangus co	2	under \$5	THE ALL AND
-	Cattskill	2 pa	r under \$5	x par
0	Cayuga county Cen. Cherry Vall	lev de		1 Dar
0	" N Y b'k of	de	Trenton Big co	m. do
0	Chautauque co. Chenango b'k of	do	A CONTRACTOR OF A CONTRACTOR O	1
0	Chemung canal Clinton county	do	OHIO.	1110
0	Commercial, Tro	y i	ville	5
0	" Albany " Buffalo	do 25	Chillizothe bk of	15
0	" Rochester	1	Circleville bk of	5
0	" Oswego Corning b'R of	25	Clinton	75
0	Dansville	do	Columbiana of I	New
0	Delaware Dutchess county	de pa	Commercial	do do
0	Erie county Essex county	49	e " of Sciota	do
0	Ex. Rochester	10	Dayton .	
0	" of Genesee Farmers, of Tro		111 0. 84	ist.
0	" Amsterdam		Franklin	
0	Farmers & Mecl ics Rochester			
0	Farm. & Drov.	par	Grandville Alex	



o be u s a bucket for throwing water on the million four hundred thou and dollars are the flames .-- Tribune. invested in it, and one million five hundred thou-

IJohn McClester, who was one of the sec sand dollars worth of buttons are said to be sold onds of Lilly in the recent prize fight, and who annually. The manufacture of this one article stands charged with being one of the principals has given direct employment to 2.590 souls, there of the death of McCoy, has been committed to the being dependent upon it all about 10,000!

county prison. White Plains, Westchester, on the alleged charge. Bail was refused.

TThe Attica and Buffalo railroad has been CF The Attica and Buffalo railroad has been auction in Portland last week. It was a portlou completed to Darien, 25 miles, and the cars are of the wreck of the speculations in 1834 and 1835 to run regularly in a few days. The distance from Darien to Batavia is 14 miles, and this is the only link now wanting in the great rail and chain between Buffalo and Boston. At least we so understand it.

Adam Smith says--'Man is an animal that one dog does not change a bone with another.'

Diversity of Mind -There are now 800,000, 000 of human beings on the earth. There have been more than a million times that number in tude exactly alike.

cord of the mhabitants themselves. The de- will of course be retained here. cree is signed by the Governor of the Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca.

Among the latest inventions of this age of improvements, is a project broached by Mr. Lefevre of New York, to pave the streets with plates of cast iron. A petition to this effect has been pre a committee.

IF"I revolt against all metaphysical reading, in which class your "new pamphlet" must at operations of the mind is worth acquiring, but any schools, with 220,000 pupils. one of the writers suffices for that, Locke, Kames, Hartley, Reid, Stewart, Tracy, &c , and every thing useful in life, but, from metaphysical speculations, I have never seen one use fut result."-Jefferson

Land Sales in Maine-About 50,000 acres of land, (the property of bankrupts) situated in dif-terent parts of the State of Mane, were sold at The prices ranged from 5 cents an acre to 4 cents-the average was about 15 cents, for lands which cost the owners probably from one te two two bundred dollars per acto. The titles to the lands were undervalued, and the taxes paid to the Exchange Building by present year .- Emuncipator.

Gen Jackson has committed all his papers to makes bargains-no other animal does this- the hands of Amos Kerdall, who it is expected will prepare a biography of this distinguished man .- Eastern paper.

The new Tariff Law .-- A cargo of 260 cases of crushed sugar, each containing 1,200 lbs, is now Cambrics and Prints, in the world and as many more yet to exist; and landing at this port. This 310,000 lbs of sugar there never have been, are not now, nor will was imported from Amsterdam, and paid a duty there over be any two of that innumerable multi- of 30 per cent ad ralnem. or about 11c a pound Under the new law the duty is 6c. a pound, mak ing a difference of \$13,000 on the cargo. When

British Abolition .- Slavery is forever abol- this sugar was sent here it was intended to export ished in all the British settlements on the it to Italy, with the benefit of drawback, but Straits of Malacca, by the unanimous ac- baving blundered into so favorable a position, it

A cargo of brandy is also landing, which was admitted last week at a duty of 20 per cent .-Under the new tariff the duty is \$1 a gallon, or about five times the former duty.

The Mormons at Nauvoo say that Joe Smith has received a revelation from heaven to the effect sented to the Board of Aldermen, and referred to that he (Smith) is to be absent, bodily from his people, for ten years.

Ohio .-- This State has 10 Colleges and St Academies and Grammar Schools, with 5000 stuleast be placed. Some acquaintance with the cents: and about 5200 primary and common

Metallic Legs .- D. Miguel Munoz has petitioned the Mexican government for the exclusive these dreams of the day, like those of the night, right of making metallic legs, of his invention vanish in vapor, leaving not a wreck behind .- during the term of ten years He represent The business of life is with matter that gives us them as far superior to any other kind of artifitangible results; handling that, we arrive at the cisi legs hitherto invented. With one of these knowledge of the axe, the plough, the steamboat, legs, he says, a man can walk, or even dance without the aid of crutches.

The papers announce the death of Mrs. Tyler, wife of the President of the United States.

Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, Cotton Yarn and Batts &c. &c., in great variety, at prices lower than ever offered he ore in Michigan. Neighoring Merchants are particularly and examine their stock and prices, both of which annot fail to please. Ann Arbor, (Upper Town) Exchange Build-

ngs. Sept. 20, 1842.

yards Brown Sheeting and Shirtings, for sale low at

DICKINSON & COGSWELL. Ann Arbor, (Upper Town) Sept. 2), 1842-24

M TTON Yarn & Batts. Jaconett and Sarsenet, great variety, for sale low at the Ann Arbor Store, exchange building, by

DICKINSON & COGSWELL. Ann Arbor, (Upper Town) Sept 20 1842.

TIMOTHY SEED.

WHE highest price paid for Timothy seed at the Ann Arbor Store, by

DICKINSON & COGSWELL. Ann Arbor, (Upper Town) Sept. 20th, 1842.

NULL'D Cloth and satinetts, for sale by the yaid or piece at great bargains, at the Ann Arbor store Exchange building by DICKINSON & COGSWELL.

Ann Arbor (Upper Town) Sept. 20 1842.

NEW GOODS!!

F. DENISON, is now receiving as usually a well selected assortment of fall and winter GOODS, which will be sold cheep for cash or N. B. As cheap as any in town. September 24, 1819. tf23

	S. (of all kinds,)	March As 1	Newbury,	do	Hope	do	Farmers & Mechar
	IG GLASSES, &c.		Orleans Co	do	Kent	do	ics Rochester
	assortment of Grocer		Orange Co	do	Landholders	do	Farm. & Drov. 1
	irs, Molasses, &c. &c.	, an or which	Rutland	do	Manufacturrs	do	" of Geneva
	at wholesale or retail. an he supplied at this	astablishmont	St. Albans	11	Mechanics	do	" of Orleans
	astonish them.	cetaviteament	Vergennes	do	" & Manufac.	do	Farmers & Mechar
	riber deems it useless	to go into fur.	Windsor	do	Mer. Providence	do	ics of Genesee
	but asks them to call		Woodstock	dò	" Newport	do	Far's of Seneca co
for themsel		and parameters	MASSACHUSET	TS	Mount Hope	do	" of Penn Yan
or themsel	D. D. WA'	TERMAN.	Adams bank	1	Moun' Vernon	do	Farm. & Manufac.
Ann Arb	or, Sept. 29, 1842.	3m75	Agricultural	do	Narragansett	do	of Po'keepsie
Contraction of the loss			American	06	National	do	Farm. Hudson
CALARA	TUS-A prime article	e in boxes or	Amberst	do	N. Eng. Commer.		Fort Plain
D barrels,	for sale at the lowest p	orices by	Andover	do	" Pacific Prov.	do	Genesee bank of
Contral Pro		DENISON	Asiatic	do	" " Smithfield	do	Geneseé County
Sept. 24.	, 1842.	tf23	Atlantic	do	Newport	do	Geneva bank of
HALL NO.		Contra de la contra de la	Atlas	do	N. America b'k of		Hamilton
NEW Y	ORK WHOLESAI	LE PRICES	Attleborough	do			Herkimer connty
ar and all	CURRENT.		Barnstable	221	N. Kingston	do	(The state of the
	and the second se	00 1010	A REAL PROPERTY AND	do	Newport Ex.	do	Howard Trust and
A section of the	Parala too lha	26, 1842.	Bedford Commerc	and the second second	N Providence	do	
ASHES,		₩5,50 to -	Beverly	do	Pacific	do	Banking Com.
CONTRACTOR OF	Pots	5,25 10 -	Blackstone	do		121	Hudson River.
COFFEE,	St. Domingo, lb.	7 to 7	and the second se	do	Pawtuxet,	i	Ithaca bank of
200		8 to 111	Brighton	do	Phienix Westerly	do	James
COTION,		51 to 91	Bristol Co	do	" Providence	do	Jefferson county
4 4 3	New Orleans,	53 to 103	Bunker Hill	do	Providence	do	Kinderhook b'k of
	Texas,	7 to 81	Cambridge	do	Providence Co.	do	Kingston
Fisu,	Dry Cod, 100 lbs.	\$2,50 to 2,62	Centra!	do	R. I. Aricultural	do	Lansinghurgh b'k
an and the	Salmon, bbl.	\$14 to -	Charles River	do	" Central	8	Lewis county
	Mackerl No. 1 and	2 \$9 to 11,25		do	44 Union	då	Livingston county
FRUIT,	Raisins, bunch, pr		Chickoped	do	" Bank of	do	Lodi b'k of real es
	Figs, lb.	Si to -	Cit'ens Nantucke	10.000		do	# " Stock
FLOUR,	Genesee,		do Worcester	do	Sciluate	-	Lockport
r room,		4,56 to -	City Boston	do		-	" B'k & trust con
	Michigan;	4.62 10 -		do	" Lime Rock	du	Long Island
	Baltimore,	to	Month Under State State State	do	" Union	Part and the	Lowville b'k of
GRAIN;	Wheat Northern bo		Commercial Bosto			do	Lyons bank of
ORALN,	do Southern	75 to 80	do Salein		Traders, Newport		Madison county
	Rye,	58 to -		do	" Providence	do	and the second second second
			and the second se	do	Union	do	Mech. & Far's
	Oats,	SO to SS	Danvers	do	Village	do	Mechanics, Buff.
	Corn, Northern,	54 to -	Dedham	do	and the second se	do	Mer & Far's.
and the	do Southern;	50 to -	Dorch. & Milton		Warwick	do	Mer & Mechanics
MOLASSES,	Havanna, gal.	15 to 17	Doxbury	do	Washington	do	Mer. Exchange
	Porto Rico,	16 to 24	Engle	do	Weybosset	do	of Buffalo
Laure Contractory	New Orleans,	16 to -	E. Bridgewater	1	Woonsocket falls		
PROVISION	s, Beef, mess bar.	\$7,00 to 7,75	Essex N. Andove		Wekefield	do	Mercantile of
1993 - 1993 - 1993	Prime,	3,00 to -	Exchange	do	CONNECTICUT	ang 1	Schenectady
	Pork, mess,	7,50 to 8.50	Fair Haven	do		8	Middletown
	do Prime,	5,25 to 6,00	Falmorth	do.	City b'k N. Haven	do	Millers of N. Y. 3a
	Lard, lb.,	6 to 7	Fall River	do	Connecticut	do	Mohawk
	Smoked Hams,	41 10 7	Fitchburgh	do	Conn. River Bank-	100	Mohawk Valley
ALL STORES	Butter,	12 to 17	Framingham	do	ng Company	do	Monroe, b'k of
	Cheese,	63 to 7		do	mast Haddam	do	Montgomery co.
SUGARS,	New Orleans, lb.	S to 43		do	Fxchange	do	New York State
and the second second	St. Croix,	6 to 81		do	Fairfield company	do	Newburgh b'k of]
	Havanna, brown,	5 10 6	Goucester	do	Far's & Mech.	do	Ogdensburgh
	do white,	(A to 8)	Grand		Hartford	do	Olean bank of
	Louf,	1º to 13	and the second s	do	Housatonic Rail		Oneida
TEAS,	Young Hyson, lb.,		The second se	do	Read company	25	The second s
1 DADy	le perial,t	51 to 90	Hamilton	do	Jewett city	100	Ontario
TALLOW,	Ib.,	61 to 71		do	Mechanics	-	Orange co. b'k of
					Merchants	do	Orleans
Wood,	Am. Sax. flc. 1b.	54 to 85				do	Demail
4 + T	Full blood Merino,	50 to 54		do	Meriden	do	10 CO
A Gotol al	Native and } blood	, 18 to 20	Higham	do	Middlesex com.	do	Rochesterb'k of
			and the second se				

4 do Hamilton 75 Lancaster Lafayette Marietta do 50 Massillon bank of 4 Mt Pleasant bk of do par Muskingum bk of do do Norwalk bank of do do Ohio R R com. 100 Ohio Life Insurance do and Trust com. 5 do Sanduský Bank of do Urbana bkg com 75 West'n Reserve bk do Wooster bk of Xenia, Bank of A Zanesville, bk of INDIANA. par State bk of Ind. and branch Notes on all other do Lanks in this state un par do certain ILLINOIS. of 1 10 Cairo, bk. of State bk of Illi. 60 do G F Illinois bk of IOWA. 20 All the banks in this 2 Territory uncertain MICHIGAN pa Z Bank of St Clair Far. & Mechan. do CANADA: 90 do' Bank of British N 57 America 4 1 Banque du Peuple do B'k U. C. Toronto 4 57 City bank do S7 Commer bk U. C Gore bank Fars. joint stock and banking com. Montreal bk of Niagara Suspension Bridge com. KENTUCKY. Kentucky bk of Louisville bk of MISS ISSIPPI. All uncertain MISSOURI, B'k of the State ARKANSAS. B'k of the State B Fe b'h of at do do R Es. b'k of Ark. 75 do Small notes of Penn-

do

sylvania banks

ANTI-SLAVER) IUILICATIONS The subscribe informs the members of An- Slave ti-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, automnting to about eight thousand dollars, at old prices, which he offers for sale by his agent in any quantity, at low prices for cash only. Samples will be kept at his office, corner of Hanover and Exchange streets, and orders will be promtly attended to. A catalogue of the principal publications is an-A catalogue of the principal publications is an-nexed, and the prices put against them are the present (reduced) retail prices. By the hun-dred or larger quantity, they will be sold lower —say for bound volumes 25 per cent. discount ; in pamphlets, tracts and pictures, 50 per cent. discount With respect to proce 6 there this 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.

War in Texas, by Benjamin Lundy Why work for the Slave Wilson's Address on West India Emanci-IFEditors 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. ndvertisement. LEWIS New York, March 1st, 1842. BOUND VOLUMES. American Slavery as it is, muslin Anti-Slavery Manual 50 20 Alton Riots, by Pres. Beecher, of Ill. Coll. 12mo 25 Alton Trials Anti-Slavery Record, vols. 1, 2 and 3 set 50 Appeal, by Mrs. Child 37 1-2 Anti-Slavery Examiner, bound vols. Beauties of Philanthropy 58 1 5 ourne's Picture of Slavery Buxton on the Slave trade Illustrations of the Anti-Slavery Almanac 50 Cabinet of Freedom (Clarkson's history of for 1840 the slave trade,) vols. 1, 2 and 3 The Emancipated Family set 1,00 Chloe Spear Slave Market of America 25 Correspondence between O'Connel and Ste-Channing on Slavery 05 venson Do, do. Clay and Calhoun 12 1-2 Duncan on Slavery 25 Eman. in the W. I. by Thome and Kimball muslin 50 Do by do in boards with map 25 Enemies of Constitution discovere 50 Printer's Picture Gallery Letter paper, stamped with print of Lovejoy Fountain, plain binding, 64mo. 19 1-9 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 Gustavus Vassa Grimke's Letters to Miss Beecher 87 1.9 Juy's Inquiry 37 1-2: Jay's View 50 Light and Truth Life of Granville Sharp Mott's Biographical Sketches 57 1-2 of the Amistad Africans Argument of Roger S. Balwin, Esq. Memoir of Rev. Lemuel Hanes Do of Lovejoy 75 do do Trial of the Captives of the Amistad North Star, gilt edges 55 1-5 75 Congressional Document relating to do. 1,00 Portrait of Clinquez Pennsylvania Hall Quarterly Anti-Slavery Magazine, 8vo. Rankin's Letters, 12mo, 100 pp. March 3d, 1842. 20 Right and wrong in Boston Threshing Machines. Star of Freedom, muslin 121-2 Slavery-containing Declaration of Sen-timents and Consultation of the Amer. THE undersigned would inform the public that L they continue to munufacture Honse Pow-ERS and THRESHING MACHINES, two and a half A. S. Society: Wesley's Thoughts on

Slavery: Does the Bible sanction Sla-very? Address to the Synod of Kentuc-Narative of Amos Dresser, and ky, Narative of Amos Dressel, and Why work for the Slave? bound in one Yol.

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Sets A. S. Almanacs, from 1856 to 1841 37

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Apology for Abolitionists American Slavery as It Is-the Testimony of a Thousand Witnesses

Address on Right of Petition Address to Senators and Representatives

of the free States Address on Slavery (German)

 shares, or for pay by the yard, on reasonable terms. They have employed experienced work men and feel confident that work will be welded one. They therefore respectfully ask a share of public patronage, especially from those who are in avor of flows inclustray. Wool may be left at 6
 Goundary and the state inclustration of the state in the state. 12-2 Rights of Colored Men 19 1-2 Right and Wrong in Boston 12 1-2 Scio village. Slade's Speech in Congress in 1858 Smith's Gerritt Letter to Jas, Smylie Do. Letter to Henry Clay Slaveholding Invariably Sinful, "malum S. W. FOSTER & Co. Scio, April 19, 1842.

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sheet 1

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12 1-2

1,00

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Southard's Manual

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Schmucker and Smith's Letters

Weslevan Anti-Slavery Review

No. 1. St. Domingo,

No. 5, What is Abolition?

No.7 Danger and Safety,

Do. with Kneeling Slave

No. 8, Pro-Slavery Bible,

No. 9, Prejudice against Color,

No. 2, Caste, No. 8, Colonization,

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

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

TRACTS.

No. 4, Moral Condition of the Slave,

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.

No. 6, The Ten Commandments,

Star of Freedom

Slavery Rhymes

in se,"

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

THE subscriber has on hand and offers for sale at low rates, a large and general as. Safe at low rates, a large and general 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, Jefferso Avenue, sign of the Gilt Mortar, Detroit.

DR. BANISTER'S CELEBRATED FF. VER AGUE PILLS.—Purely Vegetable. A safe, speedy. and sure remedy for fever and ague, dum ague, chill fever, and the bilious dis-cases peculiar to new countries. These wills are designed for the off-

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

country. The proprietor having tried them in a great variety of cases confidently believes that they are superior to any remedy that has ever been offer-ed 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 effect.

with perfect safety. The pills are prepared in two separate boxes, narked No. 1 and No. 2, and acccompanied with

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

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

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

AND FASHION. [The Casket and Gentleman's United.] A new volume under the above title, of the vell established and Fashonable Magazine. The Philadelphia Casket in conjunction with the Gen-ileman'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 Jan uary, 1842. with an array of contributors secured hary, 1842, with an array of contributions second by the union of talent, of fame, which no period-ical in the country can boast or pritend to rovile. The December number will however, be a speci-men 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 em-ellishments unsurpassed by any which have yet bellishments unsurpassed by any which have yet appeared in any Magazine. The style of elegance the beauty and finish of these illustrations, and the the beauty and mush of these invariances, and the evtensive improvements which will be made in its typoraphical appearance, and above all the tone of its literary department, by the brilliant array of contributors, whose articles have enriched the pa-ges of each number, will give it a character, sec-ond to no Magazine in the Union. The character mil as from the village of Ann Arbor, on the rail-road. The Horse Fower is a late invention by S. 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 for horses, as will appear from the recommenda-tions below. New patterns have been made for the cost fron, and additional weight and strength applied wherever it had appeared to be necessary from one year's use of the machine. The subscribers deem it proper to state, that a ave 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 pproved and commende, The list of Contributors embraces the name

number of horse powers were sold last year in the village of Ann Arbor which were believed by of most of the principal writers in America, with a respectable number of English authors. In addition, the distinguished services of a host of anonymous writers of no ordinary abilities have given worth and character to the pages of materially different. or altered before sold, so as have given worth and character to the pages of the Magazines. The series of well known nauti-cal papers entitled "Cruising in the Last War," have had a run, unequaled by any series published in any Magazine, for years. The author promi-ses to open the first of a new series of "Tales of the Sea," and from his known abilities as a deb be materially different from those inductions being decidedly detrimenta 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 wend from their shop, and was put increase they made it has been condemned or increase.

 Address on Slavery (German)
 1

 Address of Congregational Union of Scot-land
 any Power that went from their shop, and was put in use, as they made it, has been condemned or laid aside as a bad machine.
 the Sea," and from his known abilities as a de-pictor of sea scenes and life, much may be relied upon from him in maintaining the popularity of the sea," and from his known abilities as a de-pictor of sea scenes and life, much may be relied upon from him in maintaining the popularity of the Volume elso from the author of the well known articles entitled "The Log of Old Toronsides."— There will be one for examination at N. H. Witse's, Dester village; and one at Marris Witse's, Dester village; and one at Marris Witse's, Dester village; and one at future. The price will be \$120 for a four horse power, with a threshing machine, with a stave or woorden the selected one sceured—and we may expect some-thing still more thrilling from the spacious stores which a long life in the profession has enabled him
 has also been secured—and we may expect some-thing 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 under the new arrangement. With such an ar-ray of talent, a Magazine of unrivalled attractions, nay safely be promised the coming volume. FASHIONS AND ENGRAVINGS. In compliance with the almost unanimous wish of our lady subscribers, we shall, the ensuing volume, furnish them with a beautiful and correct plate of Fashions, Monthly, a feature, it is believfour horses will thrash as much with this Power as five will with any other power with which we are acquainted. H. CASE, S. G. IVES. Scio, January, 12, 1842. This is to inform the public that I have purchas-ed, and have now in use, one of the Horse Pow-ers recently invented by S. W. Foster, made by S. W. Foster, & Co., and believe it be construct ed upon better principles, and requires less strength of horses than any other power with which 1 am acquainted. Mount Clemens, Sept. 8, 1841. This is to inform the public that I have purchas-ed one of the Horse Power, recently invented by S. W. Foster, and used it for a number of months. Mount Clemens, Sept. 8, 1841. This is to inform the public that I have purchas-ed one of the Horse Power, recently invented by S. W. Foster, and used it for a number of months. S. W. Foster, and used it for a number of months.

and soon at every country store in the state. Remember and never get them unless they have the fac-simile signature of

Comstakestes 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 Comstochesles on it, or never try it. Remember this always.

RHEUMATISM, and LAMENESS

positively cured, and all shrivelled muscles and limbs are restored, in the old or young, by the INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR AND NERVE AND BONE LINIMENTbut never without the name of Comstock & Co. en 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 outward application. It acts like a charm. Use it.

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

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

BURNS & SCALDS

and sores, and sore EYES It has delighted

thousands. It will take out all pain in ten minutes, and no failure. It will cure the PILES

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

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

LIN'S BLOOD PILLS, superior to all others for cleansing the system and the humors affect.

ing the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the general health. Coctor-O CLin

nature, thus :]

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

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

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

CORNS .- The French Plaster is a sure cure. COLOURS

PA

HOLMANS, **Bone** Ointment.

THIS OINTMENT stands at the head of all re-medies for the following diseases which na-ture is heir too, viz:-RHEUMATISM both Chronic and inflamitory-Gout-Sprains-Bru-uses and contracted TENDONS of long stand-

ng. It discusses all tumours—renders stiff joints imber by producing a healthy muscular action. It assuages pains in Boils and Abcesses.— Nubing equals it in swelled and inflamed Breasts Nubing equals it in swelled and inflamed Breasts It discusses all tumours—renders still joints limber by producing a healthy muscular action. It assuages pains in Boits and Arctsszs.— Nothing equals it in swelled and inflamed Breasts in Females, if applied in early stage, prevents supperation or matter forming, and gives in all cases immediate case from pain. Certificates of his for could be given if necessary.

his fact could be given if necessary. This remedy is affered to the Public with the full assurance that it far excels the Opodeldoc's ind Liniments of the present day, for the above lisenses. A trial is only wanted, to give it the lecided preference to every thing else. Many Physicians of eminence have used this ointment id extols its merits. n9

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

TO PHYSICIANS AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

THE subscriber invites the attention of Phy Leicians 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 is the merchants 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

English, 20 oz. Sulph. Morphia,

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

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

1 bbl. Powdered Jalap, 50 lbs. Calomel, 3 casks Epsom Salts,

15 casks Fall and Winter strained Sperm

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

Dentists Instruments and Stock Gold, Silver and Tin Foil Platina Ware, Porcelain Tech. A general assortment of Patent Medicines, all

terms. PIERRE TELLER. 139 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 te has opened a shop in the Lower Town, imme-iately over the late mercantile stand of Lund & ibson, and opposite the store of J. Beckley & o., what he is prepared at all times to do work a his line, with promptness, and in a neat and

urable manner. durable manner. Particular attention will be paid to cutting gar-ments. Produce will be taken at the usuai pri ees, for work done at his shop. These who have cash to pay for services of thts kind, are particularly invited to call.

Ann Arbor, April 27, 1842. DR BANISTER'S

CATHARTIC PILLS.

THIS pill has not only been used by my-self, but by a number of Physicians of high stauding, both in this and other States, to roat advantage. By the frequent and repeated solicitations of my

iends, I have consented to offer them to the ublic as a most efficacious remedy for all those billious diseasees originating in a new country. The above pill is for sale wholesale and retail

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

TO CLOTHIERS.

HE subscriber is just in receipt of a fur-ther supply of Clothier's stock, consist-I ther supply of Clother's stock, consist-ing of MACHINE CARDS of every descrip-ton; CLOTHIER'S JACKS, AT TINET-WARP, CARD CLEANSERS and PICK-ERS, SHUTTLES, REEDS, KETTLES, SCREWS, PARSON'S SHEARING MA-CHINE, EMERY, (crery size,) TENTER HOOKS, PRESS PAPER, together with a well selected assortment, of DYE WOODS, and DYE STUFFS of the very best growth and

menufacture. 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

ESTATE OF ELLEN WILM OT DECEA undersigned has been appointed by the Hap ESTATE OF ELLENWILM OT DECEA SED. Notice is hereby given that aquindersigned has been appointed by the Hon. George Sedgwick, Judge of Probate in and for the County of Washtenaw, administrator on the estate of Ellen Wilmot, late of Saline in said County, and has given bonds according to law.— All paragans having demands according to law.— All persons having demands against said estate are requested to present them for adjustment, and

J. R WALKER respectfully informs his has recently commenced business, in the tailor-ing 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 con-formity with the present prevailing fashion and taste of the day, and warranted to fit or no charge.

inste ol the day, and warranted to nt or no charge.
Ladics' 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 notuce.
All kinds of Mihtary Uniform and undress coats and pantaloons, made agreeable to the present military or regimental order.
Ann Arbor, July 25th. 1842. nl4-3m.

LUMBER constantly on hand and for sale by F. DENISON F. DENISON. June 10, 1842.

tf

PARSON'S SHEARING MACHINES." PARSON'S SHEARING Information -Theo. H. EATON & Co. 138, Jeffer-son avenue, are the sole agents of these very cel-in the machines. 12-Sw

SATTINETT WARPS ON BEAMS.-STHEO. H. EATON & Co., 138, Jefferson Avenue, offer for sale a large stock of Sattinett Warps, from the New York mills. These Warps are considered superior to any other in the country, and will be sold, for eash, at a small theorem 19.8w 12-8w

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, conof which will be sold on the most reasonable DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY

BOOTS, SHOES, AND LADIES' SLIP PERS, SHAKER AND LEGHORN

BONNETS, &C. &C. Muslin De Lane at two shillings per yard; cal-coes at six cents per yard, and other goods at rices to correspond. To be convinced, just call

and see the goods and prices. 4000 pounds good butter wanted; 99099 bush-

els of house ashes wanted, at 10 cents per bushel. Likewise field ashes, delivered at my ashery,

Ann Arbor. (upper town) June 2, 1842.

Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing. THE Subscribers respectfully announce to the

are prepared to card wool and dress cloth for cus

are prepared to card wool and uress cloin lo, 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 atmost confidence that they shall give com-

"Be bays of brinking CEine forgot."

JACKSON

TEMPERANCE HOUSE,

AND

BOTANIC MEDICAL STORE.

With Hot and Cold Baths

Dr. J. T WILSON,

Last end of Main Street, Jackson, Mich.

River Raisin

THIS Institution is located in the town of Raisin, near the north bank of the beaufill river whose name it bears, one mile east of the direct road from Tecumsch to Adrian. This eligible site has been selected for its

INSTITUTE.

J. BECKLEY & CO.

plete satisfaction.

Ann Arbor, April, 25, 1842.

New York city. Anti-Slavery Catechism, by Mrs. Child 6 1-4 Adams', J. Q. Letters to his Constituents 4

Adams', J. Q. Speech on the Texas Ques-12 1-2 Annual Reports of Am. A. S. Society, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th 12 1-2

Annual Reports of N. Y. city Ladies' A.

S. Society Appeal to the Christain Women of the South S Bible against Slavery Collection of Valuable Documents 6 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 Channing's Letters to Clay Condition of Free People of Color Crandall, Reuben, Trial of Dissertation on Servitude Dickinson's Sermon Does the Bible sanction Slavery? Dec. of Sent. and Constitution of the Am. A. S. Society Discussion between Thompson and Breckinridge Dresser's Narrative

Extinguisher Extinguished 5 Elmore Correspondence 6; do in sheets 4to. 2 Emancipation in West Indies Thome and 12 1-2 Kimball

Emancipation in West Indies in 1858 Freedom's Defense Garrison's Address at Broadway Tabernacle Guardian Genius of the Federal Union Generous Planter Gillett's Review of Bushnell's Discourse Immediate, not Gradual Abolition Jay's Thoughts on the Duty of the Epis-copal Church

12-2

Luberty, 8vo. 25; do; 12mo 15 Morris's Speech in answer to Clay 8 Mahan's Rev. John B. Trial in Kenfucky 12 1-2 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 3 Proceedings of the Meeting to form Broad-way Tabernacle Anti-Slavery SocietA Pro-Slavery Rural Code of Haiti

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

the last year. It is beint in weight ind small in compass, being carried together with the Thresh-er, in a common waggon box, and drawn with case by two horses. It is as hitle liable to break, or get out of repair, as any other Horse Power, and will work as easy and thrash as much with four horses a trached to it as any other power with four horses as tached to it as any other power with

the purchasers to be those invented by S. W. Fos

ter, and that most or all of them were either mad

to be materially different from those made

threshing machine with an iron bar cylinder. The attention of the reader is invited to the following recommendations. S. W. FOSTER & CO. Scio, April 20, 1842.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

This is to certify that we have used one of S. W. Foster's newly invented Horse Powers for about five months, and threshed with it about 3000 hushels, 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

12 1-2

Mount Clemens, Sept. 8, 1841. This is to inform the public that Lhave purchas-ed one of the Horse Powers, recently invented by S. W. Foster, and us d it for a number of months, 25 and believe it is the best power in use, working with less strength of horses than any other power

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

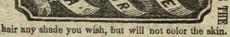
Woolen Manufactory

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 an Extreet Philadelphia. WOL.-F. Denison wil buy any quan tit of Wool, at fair pricesl, if deliverd a this June 10, 1842. Mich.

TIME OF PUBLICATION.

The work will be published on the first of the month in every quarter of the Union. The most distant subscriber will consequently raceive it on that day, as well as those who reside in Philadelwith 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 fermers for whom the delivered to resident subscribers by the first of the delivered to resident subscribers by the first of the delivered to resident autority for the first of the delivered to resident autority for the first of the delivered to resident autority for the first of the delivered to resident autority for the first of the delivered to resident autority for the first of the delivered to resident autority for the first of the delivered to resident autority for the first of the delivered to resident autority for the first of the delivered to resident autority for the first of the delivered to resident autority for the first of the delivered to resident autority for the first of the delivered to resident autority for the first of the delivered to resident autority for the first of the delivered to resident autority for the first of the delivered to resident autority for the first of the first E. S. SMITH. Scio, April 11, 1842. **EXECUTE IMAGENEINES.** The subscribers make very good SMUT MA-GHINES which they will sell for \$60. This machine was invented by one of the subscribers. TERMS—Three Dollars per annum, or two consequence of the great delay by publishers. TERMS—Three Dollars per annum, or two opies yearly for five dollars, invariably in ad-vanion the subscribers, who may may be the subscriber received involut the nume of a responsible agent. For the accommodation of those who may wish to subscribe for either of the following Phil-adelphia periodical, this ILIBERAL PROPOSAT

adelphia periodicals, this LIBERAL PROPOSAL is made. Five dollars current money free of post-age, we will forward Graham's Magazine, and Godey's Lady's Book for one year. Address post paid. GEO.R. GRAHAM, id. GEO.R. GRAHAM, South west corner of Chestaut and Third Street Philadelphia.



SARSAPARILLA. COMSTOCK'S COM.

POUND EXTRACT. There is no other prepara.

tion of Sarsaparilla that can exceed or equal this.

If you are sure to get Comstock's, you will find it

IDHE. HARNINGS

superior to all others. It does not require puffing.

EA

therefore solicits the attention of firms in the clothing business, to the examination of his stock and p ices before going east or purchasing elsewhere.

PIERRE TELLER,

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

ESTATE OF JACOB LAWTON DE CEASED .- Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned have proved the last will and testament of Jacob Lawton, deceased, and have taken letters Testamentary thereon, and have given bonds according to law. All persons in-debted to said estate are requested to make pay-

ment without delay, and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same to the subscribers, well authenticated, for payment.

GEORGE E. LAWTON, DAVID T. M'COLLUM, Executors of the last will and Testament of

Jacob Lawton. Dated, Ann Arbor, May 7, 1842: 3m



CORNER OF MICHIGAN AND WASHINGTON AVENUES, DETROIT.)

THE above House is pleasantly situated nea the Central Railroad Depot, and is now un dergoing thorough repairs. The rooms are pleas ant, the Beds and Bedding all new, and the Table will be supplied with the choicest of the market, and the proprietors assure those who will favor

with a certainty quite astonishing. It is the same as that made by Fahnestock, and sells with a rapidity almost incredible, by Comptete 1 of a state of a state proprietors assure those who will favor family almost incredible. by Comptete 1 of a state of a state proprietors assure those who will favor compare the proprietors assure those who will favor them with their custom, that all pains shall be ta-ken to make their stay with them agreeable. FARE, very low, and accommodation good.— FARE, very low, and accommodation good.-Carriages to convey passengers to and from the Hotel free of expense. Detroit, April 27 1842.

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

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

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

NEW GOODS !!

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

quiet seclusion. the fertility and elevation of its soil, its pure and healthful atmosphere, and pleasant scenery. Rooms.—There are now on the premises suit-

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

EXP NSES.

Tuition per Term of eleven wecks, Board ... with 4 hours work each week, \$4.00 7,57 Room Rent, 88 50 Incidental.

12,95

There will be an additional charge of one dollar for those pursuing the higher branches as Phi-losophy, Algebra, Geometry, Astronomy, &c. For Chemistry, Latin, or Greek an addition of two doilars 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

Total,

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

IF The second term of this summer will comnence Wednesday July 20th.

It is very desirable that all who design to at tend the school, should be on the ground-have tend the school, should be on the ground-nave their bills settled, and their rooms prepared, be-fore the first day of the Term. Any further in-formation can be obtained at the Instituțion, of by addressing, post paid, J. S. Dixox, Principal, Raisin, Lenawee Co. Mich. Raisin, May 19th, 1842. n5-2m

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

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

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

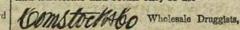
WOOL CARDING

THE Subscribers are prepared to card Wool for customers; having first rate machines, and aving employed an experienced workman, they feel confident of giving good satisfaction to who will favor them with their custom. manufactory is two and a half miles west of Ann Arbor on the Huron. S. W. FOSTER, & Co.

Scio, May 11th, 1842.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1842, by Comstock & Co., in the Clerk's office of the Southern District of New York. By applying to our agents in each town and village, papers may be had free, showing the most respectable names in the country for these facts, so that no one can fail to believe them. 03-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.



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

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 Balm applied on a flannel will relieve and cure at once .-Fresh wounds or old sores are rapidly cured by it.

Dr. Bartholemew's EXPECTORANT

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

almost incredible, by Comstack & Co., New York.

TOOTH DROPS. KLINE'S-cure effectually.