ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1842.

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

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circulates in nearly every county in the State. In
Advertisements inserted at the usual prices in this

cinity.
All remittances and all commucations designed for publication, or in any manner relating to this paper, will be hereafter addressed, post paul LF Signal of Liberty: Ann Arbor, Mich.

PORTRY.

For the Signal of Liberty. OUR COUNTRY.

Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is reproach to any people -Pnov. 11: 34.

When the righteous are in authority, the per ple rejoice; but when the wicked beareth rule the people mourn-Prov. 29: 2.

O nation most most favor'd! not slumbering lie Lest th' day of thy glory flit suddenly by; Awaken to dangers to duty awake, And th' rod of oppression will speedily break.

Think not thou art safe in thy bower of repos While th' bond-man is languishing under his

Your fates are involv'd by a solemn decree, And th' power that confines him, must prostrate

The laurels and wreaths thou so proudly hast worn

Guard well, or they wil! soon be faded and torn; Ah! sure thou wilt never ingleriously yield What heroes have bought with blood on the field. Where now are thy worthies who gave thee thy laws.

And where are thy martys in liberty's cause? Should they enter the halls of thy statesmen

And silent spectators unnoticed remain, Where ouths sacrilegious oft brenk on the ear, And th' impious man may unblushing appear, Where th' cold hearted champion of slavery stands.

And Heaven during felon, with blood on his hands.

Say, would they not speedily wish to retire From a scene where had perished their fondest desirel

Return to the path where thy fathers have trod,

Be true to thy country and true to thy God; While Providence places a trust in thy hands, The honest discharge of that trust he demands His counsel should guide thy deliberate choice, The righteous exalt, and the land shall rejoice, But if thou wilt pass his authority by, Canst thou on his favor and blessing rely?

Consistency bids thee forever forbear To offer for ruler, or country, a prayer. Shall those sit in power who would blacken thy

And bind on thy fair brow America's shame? Shall virtue he bleeding, and truth yield to might, While Freedom expands her fair pinions for

flight?

Deem not the allusion unworthy a thought, We boast of our country, nor more than we

ought; Our land with the fairest on earth may compare But th' curse of Jehovah is lingering there, For bold infidelity stalketh abroad,

Oppression unblushingly wieldeth th' rod. Impiety spreadeth a blight o'er the land,

The Lord is dishonor'd and wrath is at hand. Down low in the dust, ye that fear Him and

That th' signs of his wrath may pass harmlessly by, Ye servants of God, on your censers lay hold,

And stand in the breach as did Anron of old, Unceasingly offer the incense of prayer, And Mercy may look on our country and spare. But ah! stand aloof from the tents of his foce

Lest vengeance descend, and ye share in their

When wickedness triumphs, know danger is nigh. If Korah must perish, let Israel fly.

Salem 4th Oct 1842.

SONG OF "THE BROTHERHOOD." 'The steady subsidence of the agitation."-Correspondence of the National Intelligencer. "Abolitionism is rapidly dying away."-Pro-

Slavery Papers. Dying away - day after day-This is the burden of our lay! And louder yet shall the chorus ring-For southern votes we'll strain our throats Till the air shall thrill with our servile notes, For the "sunny South" hath bidden us sing.

What care we that the press be free? Freedom and slavery cannot agree! Muzzle the press!-for the South hath spoken-Down with petition-kill abolition

With addled-egg-logic and club-ammunition! Discussion must cease or the compact is broken. Dying away-day after day-

True, we oppose, as every one knows, The "abstract' system of kicks and blows, But-slaves are contented and masters are kind-True, we believe to plunder and thieve Is not the best thing that a man can achieve, But-the system has flourished for-time out of

We know 'tis an evil, a child of the devil; But to tell the South so would be thought hardly civil:

Besides it was sanctioned by Peter and Paul-All good men abhor't-but the Bible is for't, And our hearts are at case under pleas of this

And Colonization's the "cure" a ier all! Dying away-day after day-This is the burden of our lay.

Tae "fanatics" are few-they are gaining 'tis true, And the time may be near when our course we

shall rue-But still we'll protest they are 'dying away:" Our consciences bought, we will lie, as we

ought, Nor give to the future a serious thoughtsufficient the evil thereof to the day! With the many we'll shout, and in time turn

about,_ For 'tis easy to wear our coats either side out. October, 1839 or '40. [Philanthropist.

MISCELLANY

COLTS' SUBMARINE BATTERY. This terrible engine of destruction seems to us one of the most marked and important inventions of the present day—and destined to do much towards the prevention of the horrible calamities of war, for just in proportion as national conflicts become more surely sanguinary and exterminating, will they become of rare occurrence. By the agency of electricity is will be represented. Mr. Colt is able from any distance to explode his instru-ment under a vessel and thus send the highest ship careering through the upper element, certainly not after the most approved style of seamanship. How he proposes to deposit the battery under the vessel, with the requisite security and secrecy, is the unexplain-ed marvel; we find in a communication to the Journal of Commerce the following suggestion of two ways in which it may be

Narrows, or any other narrow channel through which a vessel must pass in entering the harbor; if the channel be sufficiently narrow, one battery will suffice; but if wider, the number must be increased to the number of times the width of the channel exceeds that of the vessel; the wires from them, properly numbered or placed, communicate with the shore, where a watch is to be stationed ready to make the connexion necessary for the explosion the instant the vessel has placed herelf in the situation to receive it.

The other method that we shall mention, is more certain in its operation—is susceptible erally proposed, and discussed, were also unanof a wider application, and has the additional recommendation of being more novel in its nature; properly attended to, it cannot fail of principle of the diving-bell or otherwise, with the machinery for its propulsion beneath the surface of the water, in any direction. Till very lately, the want of air fit for respiration, would have effectually prevented the use of such a boat—the great degree of secrecy ne cessary in all its evolutions forbidding the employment of the usual appropriate converted.

Resolved, That we reason the product of the usual appropriate converted. ployment of the usual apparatus connected don. Two chemical substances are taken down into the boat-the one to absorb by the lungs—the other, to give out oxygen same opposition, which attributed to the antiof potrssa which, when heated, give out a very large proportion of pure oxygen. With these two simple bodies, Colonel Payerne lately descended in a diving bell to the bed of the Payerne lately descended in a diving bell to the bed of the payerne the Thames, where he remained for a long them, instead of venting assertions, which and hitherto quattained period of seven hours, carry with them their own ridicule, because cut off from all communication with the upper founded on error. air, without experiencing any of the unpleasant effects usually attendant upon such experiments, to the great surprise of a number either whigs or democrats. Our principles are of distinguished men of science, who witnes- not antagonist to either; but the whig pressed his performance without the knowledge of his novel application of a couple of well known facts in Chemistry. A boat could sues, as reasons why the Liberty party should thus be constructed for submarine maxigation fall in their ranks. We invite the attention to remain under water for any desirable within the limits of twenty four hours-to carry the batteries to their several points of destination—there to sink them or attach them to the vessel's keel, as the case may be. - N. political supremacy of this very party, and one

HORRORS OF WAR.

Col. Seruzier was one of the most able and efficient artillery officers in the French service, under Napoleon, and from his military Memoirs a correspondent of the N. Y. Evening Post translates the following from chap-

ter IV., Battle of Austerlitz: "At the moment in which the Russian army was making its retreat, painfully but in good order, on the ice of the lake, the Emperor Napoleon come riding at full speed towards the artillery. "You are loosing time," cried he; "fire upon those masses; they must be engulped! fire upon the ice." The order given remained unexecuted for ten minutes; in say Liberty men are hopeless visionaries) vain several officers, and myself were placed and if attainable, useless and inadequate to on the slope of a hill to produce the greater the present wants-5th, That the whigs conofficer; their balls and mine rolled upon the ice trolling so decisively as they have done conwithout breaking it up. Seeing that, I tried a simple method of elevating eight howitzers; the almost perpendicular fall of those projectiles produced the desired effect, my method was followed immediately by the adjoining batteries, and in less than no time we buried fifteen thousand Russians and Austrians under the waters of the lake.

FUTURE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

In no extensive portion of the old world is the soil so productive, or the facilities for its cultivation so numerous, as in the United States. Within our borders every thing needful for the sustenance of man may be produced, which, with the open commerce at present enjoyed, renders the country capable of sustaining a much greater population than now occupies the continent of Europe, exclusive of Russin, to which it is about equality in extent. That population is now 169 millions. Inhabited as densely as England, our population would be 384 millions; as densely as France, 225 millions; as densely even as mountainous Switzerland, 200 millions. We his anti-slavery principles, adds, as all others cannot set up any limit to the capabilities of may do, his old politics: and he deems a third this country to support human beings. Suppose, then, that our population continues to increase, at the some ratio that it has done, puring the last sixty years, (and there is no reason why it should not) what prospects have we before us? The Recorder, in a recent article on home missions, has given us

the mathematical results of such a calculation, and they are as follows:

1840, 17,000,000; a fraction over.

1865, 64,000,000; 25 years hence.

1890, 63,000,000; 48 years hence;

1915; 136,000,000; 78 years hence: 1940; 272,000,000; 98 years hence; 1975, 544,000,000; 158 years hence;

1980, 1.083,000,000; 148 years hence. So we may live to see 60 millions enrolled to us one of the most marked and important on the census of these United States-our as great at this time, had there been no wars during the last two hundred years.

COMMUNICATIONS.

WAYNE COUNTY LIBERTY CON. VENTION.

This Convention having assembled at Dearborn on the 8th inst, pursuant to call, and the delegates having presented their credentials, The first is similar to that employed by Fulton for his submarine Tornado. One or more of these batteries are to be sunk at the Detroit, appointed Scenetary. Detroit, appointed Secretary.

The chair stated that the Convention was called to nominate candidates for the several county offices, to be filled at the ensuing elections, and also delegates to meet the counties of Macomb and St. Clair in convention, for nominating candidates for Senators.

After some informal nominations and canvassing, the nominations after mentioned were unanimously agreed on.

The following resolutions having been sevimously adopted.

Resolved, That this Convention feels more complete and triumphant success. It is as imperatively than ever the duty as well as follows: A boat is to be constructed upon the policy of a separate organization to carry out its political objects, inasmuch as neither

Resolved, That we may call upon the whigs ployment of the usual apparatos connected with diving bells for the supply of fresh air or democrats to abandon their organization, from above; but thanks to the discoveries in with as much propriety and reason as they science that almost daily permit us to class call upon us to give up ours. Our object is Ye winds breathe it not, let not Europe be told
That the pilgrims' descendents their birthright have sold.

Deem not the allusion unworthy a thought.

The pilgrims' descendents their birthright have sold.

Deem not the allusion unworthy a thought. paramount to those of the other parties.

Resolved, That the allegation, that our obthe carbonic acid gas as fast as generated jects are not feasible, is a visionary tale of the gas to supply the place of that consumed. - slavery party obnoxious doctrines, that not onwhich readily absorbs half its own weight of ly never were theirs, but were even most carbonic acid gas-the other, is the sulphate loudly condemned by them and we invite

Resolved, That we desire not to war with ses and addresses having put forth certain istime of all to the view publicly avowed of those issues,by Mr. Webster, a staunch and old whig, invited to the national secretaryship, in the whose talents and experience command the respect of the nation. That he shews, 1st, That the late tariff, now claimed as a whig measure, had not a unjority of whigs in its favor, would have perished, had it depended on whig support alone; and, That the whigs have not made a wise, but a very nawise use of their decisive supremacy, during a 9 months session, having given way to passions, whose existence is faral to statesmanship-Sd, That it was their fault, the currency was not adjusted-4th, That a U. S. Bank is a hopeless vision, wholly unattainable-fyet they gressional power, are responsible, that they abused it, and did so little-6th, That the whigs should not have deserted the person now occupying the presidential chair by their suffrage-7th, That the old party distinctions

of well meaning men on all sides should take ! their place, and 8th, That the whig party are now rallying for a protective tariff to counteract the mischief of the compromise tariff, under the leadership of the very author himself of that mischief policy-Henry Clay.

Resolved, That the whig party, and especially the Detroit Advertiser of this day, in publishing garbled statements of the alleged opposition of Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, to the 3d party, mislead the community as to his real sentiments; that he is an abolitionist of party unnecessary, where to use his own language in a letter addressed to the Secretary of this meeting, and read by him to us, "the whigs march up in solid columns to the support of all the anti-slavery doctrines" and where "the whigs generally assume these positions' that is, of the A. S. party.

Resolved, That when the Whigs or Democrats of this State shall so sustain our principles, and in their support shall march 'their solid columns," and shall send to Congress a Giddings, as their representative, we will cheerfully coincide with that respected and talented gentleman in the inexpediency of a third party-but until then, never.

Resolved, That the third party may be inexpedient of unnecessary in one State, and et very necessary in another, that Mr. Gidding's abolition district, (to which alone his addresses were made,) has yet no parallel in this State, where the noble principles of liberty for which the revolutionists of '76 fought and died have ever been crushed beneath political ephemera, and the demagognism of interested politicians, & until these principles enduring as time, shall be supported in this State, as they are in Mr. Gidding's district, we will continue our organization.

Resolved, That this our determination has received additional impulse in the fact, that both political parties are rallying under slavehaveholding candidates for president, and we deem it a deep disgrace to republican America, to put forth to the gaze of the world in the very highest office she can fill-her servant who buys and sells man-thus to cover himself with the ignominy of sentiments avowed and practiced by her representative; for every contituency is known by its representative.

Resolved, That the call for abandonment of our party comes with ill-grace from those who refuse to pay our feelings the slight respect-our objects, the small concession, of electing the incumbent of our highest office, from others, than slaveholders.

Resolved, That the omission of either party to profess any one of our principles-even the defence of the liberty of speech-is decisive evidence, that whatever individual feeling may be, that of party is adverse to eve- address the meeting, and proceeded to do so. As ry liberty principle, and he who votes for democratic or whig men, and therefore casts his vote directly against our principles.

Resolved, That our political objects are these: To support the liberty of speech-to tution color as a qualification for franchiseto interfere by congressional law between him who claims man as his property, and the claimed; the same safeguard that is allowed on the claim of a horse, cow, or dog-trial by jury-to save the free states from the guilt, the expense, and disgrace of supporting the system of slavery-to protect free labor from being, as it ever has been, sacrificed by Federal action for the support of slave labor-to rescue the free states from the overwenning domination assumed by the South, and to banish slavery wherever Congress can legally do it-these our objects to be effected, peace- shewed the sin as well as impolicy of voting to ably, by law, and within the constitutionthat we do not, and never did seek to interfere with states, whose sovereignty we adrait, nor with their constitutional rights, nor do we hold those doctrines of violence, robbery-or amalgamation, our opponents attributed

And for support of these principles we offer to the electors of Wayne the following ticket. Representatives,

HORACE HALLOCK. of Detroit, ALONZO SHEELY, GLODE D. CHUB, of Nankin, HIRAM BETTS, of Redford, RUFUS THAYER, of Plymouth, ANTHONY PADDOCK, of Livonia. Sheriff, WILLIAM E. PETERS.

Treasurer, MATTHEW W. BIRCHARD. County Clerk, MARTIN WILSON. Register,

JOSEPH D. BALDWIN. Surveyor, Coroners.

WELLS HARTSOUGH, should be moderated, and a generous union to represent the county at the Senatorial Con-

NEWELL FRENCH.

vent ion, and gave power to the corresponding ommittee to fill any vacancy in the above

Resolved, That the thanks of the Convention be and are hereby given to the several newspaper editors in the city of Detroit for their courtesy in publishing the notice of this meeting, in the absence of an organ of our party in the county-a liberality and kindness we appreciate and freely acknowledge.

The Convention then adjourned. HIRAM BETTS, Ch'n. C. H. STEWART, Sec'y.

For the Signal of Liberty. SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

At a Convention of the Liberty party of the fourth Senatorial District, held at Albion, agree able to previous notice, on the 28th of September, Thomas M'Gee was called to the chair, and Valorus Mecker appointed Secretary.

The Convention being organized, proceeded by an informal ballot for a candidate to be supported by the Liberty party of this district for a Senator in the State Legislature for the regular term, in blace of Hon. T. E. Gidley, whose term of office expires on the 31st of December next.

The ballot resulted in the choice of Valorus Meeker, of Ingham, whereupon it was unanimously

Resolved, That Valorus Meeker, of Ingham County, be our candidate for Senator in the State Legislature for the regular term of two

On taking an informal ballot for a candidate to fill the vancancy occasioned by the death of Hon-Henry Hewitt, the result of the ballot was in favor of Erastus Hussey.

Resolved, That Erastus Hussey, of Calhoun County, be our candidate for Senator to fill the Resolved, That Jabez S. Fitch and G. L.

Prindle be a committee to draft an address to the electors of the district, and that the same be pub-

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meetng be published in the Signal of Liberty. THOMAS M'GEE, Ch'n. VALORUS MEERYR, Sec'y.

LENAWEE COUNTY LIBERTY CON-VENTION.

Pursaant to previous notice, this Convention seembled at the Court House in the village of Adrian, on the 12th of October, 1842, at 10 o' clock, A. M.

James B. Wells, of Franklin, was called to the chair, and L. P. Perkins appointed Secreta-

The meeting having been called as a mass necting, no delegates names were entered, but after some preliminary remarks by the chair. Charles II. Stewart, of Detroit, was invited to all present were deemed friends, the remarks were on the subject of their duties, and communicated information on the increasing influence of the cause; on the first subject, the duty and necessity of early providing tickets was urged, as half the rote of last very last very last very last very thing in relation to Texas." half the vote of last year was lost from want of tickets; notwithstending which, and that the pary was without general organization, and the election for the office of governor, which enisted old political feeling, the liberty vote was 1250. With due care this year it would be increased to the surprise of all. Lecturers were going through the State, and a great change had taken place in public to the surprise of stationary to be used by a public functionary there, but what does it all signify, when there is a leak wast does it all signify, when there is a leak support and of \$6,000 there, for the support and extension of slaveny in the nation? taken place in public feeling during the present

The Secretary, who with others had been previously appointed "ticket committee" undertook to attend to this branch of business. The meeting adjourned to the afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Convention assembled at 2 P. M., and was addressed by G. Beckley of Ann Arbor, who was followed by C. H. Siewart. The remarks made. support slavery or voting on other than moral principles. Those of the Liberty party were stated and explained, they were shewn to be leasible, and in remedy of existing evils-ovils the people of this state could abate, and thereby wipe out so much of slavery and its effects-that political action had not been resorted to, until whigh and democrate had been tried and failed to support of the liberty principles. These principles were mainly-to support liberty of speech-taxation and representation—the abolishment of slavery, where congress could legislate-the protection of free labor-and the saving the free States the disgrace and expense of supporting slavery, The meeting was full and attentive, and ad-

journed at 5 n'clock, to meet in the evening. EVENING SESSION.

Convention assembled at 7 o'clobk. The chairman having been obliged to leave town, his place was filled by Jesse Treadwell of Madison,

Mr. Stewart renewed his remarks, and from Congressional documents showed how the north. and the produce of free laker had been sacrificed to that of slave labor, by treaties, and uniform federal legislation; that the Florida war was commenced to catch runaway slaves, and after pence was made, because the Indians would not give up the alleged slaves-that the U.S. Army had been used as slave hunters, and had captured 103, which were held and sold by the United States as slaves. Secretary Upshur's proposal to increase the Navy to half the size of that of Great Britain, in order to avert the consequences of slavery, and thus tax the nation, was commented on. He was followed by Mr. Beckley, whoexposed

the utter want of conflicting principles between the whigs and democrats at the enaning election, and the casuistry of their proposal to the third perty to milte with them, while they professed no principle of that party. He showed the nature of the Liberty partp objects-how attainable, and how they operated on slavery, even by moral influance in the States, and concluded by an animating appeal to all, that when life was ending, they might look back, as he could, from a death bed, on some effort for freedom, to abate the miseries of slavery.

Several new subscribers were obtained for the Signal of Liberty, and the meeting adjourned at

J. B. WELLS, J. TREADWELL, Chairman L. P. PERKINS, Sec'y.

Selections.

ANOTHER MANOEUVRE OF THE SLAVEHOLDERS,

SLAVEHOLDERS.

Every day developes the accomplishment of some new scheme by our slave rulers, that has for its object the support, directly or indirectly, of that rustitution, which has fettered our nation, and rendered subservient to their wishes as the very human beings they have reduced to the condition of beasts. We had supposed we had recorded about every measure of importance into which they had dragged the ration; through the toadyism of the two political parties in our Congress; for the benefit of their system during the session of Congress just closed, as the "Apportionment Bill," "the Gag," the Florida slave manufacturing law, the Army and Navy Degradation Law, the Capitol Yard Exclusion Law, the Armed Police Bill of the District of Columbia, etc. etc.

But the manufacture to which the session of columbia, etc. etc. bia, etc. etc.

But the manoeuvre to which we would call But the mandeuvre to which we would call the attention of our readers, is the exquisite piece of South Carolina jugglery mentioned in the subjoined extract from Mr. Adam's Weymouth speech, by which the United States—WE—are adended of \$6,000 to pay expenses occasioned by the Santa Fe expedition!

lished in the political papers.

On motion, Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed as a Central Senatorial Committee for this district.

Whereupon, Joseph E. Gilbert, E. T. Johnson and John White were appointed said committee to the district of the last session of Congress, a bill was introduced in the Senate, (which, by the way, had no right to originate such a bill,) to appropriate a sum of money, to defray the expenses of the treaty will the Wyandot Indians—and in that bill was two sections postaining to which the same of the last session of Congress, a bill was introduced in the Senatorial Committee to this district. with the Wyandot Indians—and in that bill were two sections pertaining to subjects somewhat different, which, therefore, upon Mr. Tyler's principle of not joining disconnected subjects in one bill, would have justified him in refusing it his signature. He signed it notwithstanding. The second section appropriated \$100,000 to defray the expenses of the Courts of the United States. The third section appropriated six thousand dollars, to pay the expenses incident to the capture of the Santa Fe prisoners. This section the House struck out. On the next day, within half an hour of the adjournment of Congress, a joint resolution was introduced in the Senate by W. C. Preston, of South Carolina, to pass this appropriation, and went without opposition, through the Senate and the House, and received the signature of the President.—And mark you, this was a joint resolution, in direct and pulpable violation. And mark you, this was a joint resolution, in direct and palpable violation of the Constitution of the United States, which provides that no money shall be taken from the Trea-sury of the United States, except according to

> tures and may reduce the salary of a clerk here, and limit the amount of stationary to

That this shaveny is a matter too serious to be trifled with, who can doubt? It is a fortunate omen that there are more than S500 of THE VOTERS in Maine, already, who do not doubt it and that this number is daily increasing .- Bangor Gazette

MAN-WORSHIP.

There appears to be an increasing disposition to man-worship in our country. In 1840 the nation went a whoring after Tip and Tyler, and from present indications, we fear the idolatrous spirit is going to be more obsequious in its devotions to "Harry of Ashland." ous in its devotions to "Harry of Ashiand."

If in 1840, the people "served Baal a little," it seems that now there is a disposition "to serve him more." When the children of Isserve him more." When the children of 16-rael ran into idolatry, they were frequently, sold to their enemies. So with this people. They have gone a whoring after gods of the slaveholders, and they are sold to the slaveholding power. So completely are they infat-uated with this idolatrons spirit, that they invite this prince of slaveholders the bold de-fender of the institution of slavery, to come here and give us lessons on the subject of liberty .- Free Labor, (la.) Advocate

CHRISTIANITY AND WAR. CHRISTIANITY AND WAR.

In all the differences between nations and in the final judgment upon them, a great new element has come into the constitution of the tribunal; I mean the tribunal of the public opinion of the world. A nation will not go to war now, eithor with the consent of her subjects or people, unless the ground and reasons are sufficient to justify her in the general judgment of the world. The influence of civilization, the influence of commerce, end above all, the influence of that heavenly light which shines over Corputendon, restrains menwhich shines over Corniendom, restrains men-restrains princes and people-from gratifying an inordinate love of ambition through the bloody an inordinate love of ambition through the bloody scenes of war; and as has been wisely and truly sud, every settlement of national differences between christian states, by reasonable aegointion, and on the principle of publicioustice, is a new tribute to, and a new proof of, the banigh influence of the christian creed.—Daniel Web-

SCENE IN THE SLAVE MARKET AT NEW ORLEANS.

The following sketch is by one of the popular writers of the day. Notwithstanding the heartless style in which it was written, it exhibits

some of the horrors and realities of those scenes where human beings are sold like brutes.

I could not help feeling deeply interested in the fate of one going woman, who, with a child about two years old in her arms, was placed upon the stand and offered to the highest bidder. She was sprucely dressed in a dark bombazine gown, which set off her waist and shoulder to great advantage, while the arron in front, whiter than the which set of her wast and salutes we take at vantage, while the spron in front, whiter than the new fallen snow, greatly heighthened her appear-ance: the abundance of face knots and gay ribance: the abundance of face knots and gay rib-bons, somewhat coquettishly displayed on a cap of similar whiteness, spoke volumes in favor of har late mistress' liberality; and as for her child, the very pieture of a thriving little vagabond, spoiled by coaxing and confitures, he looked as though he would snap his fingers at the whole white creation, the Great Mogul not excepted.— The auctioneer was profuse in his commendations of the woman's qualities; the list was as long of the woman's qualities; the list was as long as a welch pedigree, which is saying a great deal. He praised her character in general terms, and shadowed forth both the perfections of her mind and her body in a manner that would have reflected credit on the most accomplished inditer of novels that ever handled a goose-quill. After this preamble, no one being willing to bid, he put the lot up—mother, child, lace-cap, and all, at one hundred and fifty dollars! The tug of "Two hundred dollars!" screamed out

swarthy looking individual from the crowd, pro-bably an agent for some other establishment.

"Gentlemen" said the auctioneer, "I am of-fered two hundred dollars for this excellent lot: fered two hundred dollars for this excellent lots doux cents gourdes! Why, bless me! the mother alone is worth a thousand—not a picayune less; elle en cau ou moins mille. And then look at that boy! Dans quelque ans il sera fort somme un lion ce gamin la!" And so he went en with astonishing volubility of tongue, sometimes flowery, frequently witty, and every now and then interlarding his sentences with a due mixture of French and Spanish, as the case in his opinion seemed to require.

"Four hundred dollars!" at last bawled out another voice.

other voice.

"Thank you, sir," observed again the knight of the hammer. "That's what I call carving into the marrow of the subject at once. You show your good sense, sir; on voit que vous vous y connoisses. Four hundred dollars I am bid,

connoisses. Four hundred dollars I am bid, gentlemen; but that's a trifle not worth speaking of. It is like—"
"Four and fifty!"
"That's better; that shows a decided improvement; but still it is not like—A manda Mix. step forward a little more; there, set the child down, and let the gentlemen see how firm you stand on your corn-stalks! There is a beautiful picture! You need not blush, Amanda, (a shout of laughter, in which the beauty jo ned,) you deserve the compliment. Why, gentlemen, there has not compliment. Why, gentlemen, there has not been so splendid a lot as this in the market with-in my recollection, "she is— "Five hundred dollars!"

"Sir, I hope you will get the lot; you deserve it, sir; you have evinced a proper spirit of appreciation. But, as I was saying—Amanda Mix, where is your certificate?" (Here the lady pulled out a neatly folded slip of paper from her bosom, and good humoredly handed it to the auctioneer,) "Gentlemen, listen to this instructive document: 'This is to certify that Amanda Mix is a most excellent servant, always obedient, and never grumbles, is seldom sick, and is exceedingly fond of children.'

Here the auctioneer gently passed his hand behind the knowledge-box of both mother and son,

hind the knowledge-box of both mother and son, and having ascertained the fact to his own entire satisfaction, triumphantly exclaimed, "Philopro-genitiveness strongly developed in both!" then proceeded with a swelling catalogue of the fair

Amanda's virtues.

"She is, moreover a good christian and an accomplished cook; understands the art of baking and needle-work, and is generally useful in every thing. Gentlemen, you have now before you a sworn affidavit of this woman's extraordinary qualities: will no one bid more than—"

"Six hundred and fifty dollars!"

"Six hundred and fifty dollars!"

"Really, sir, you surpass yourself; indeed you do. I shall always have one eye on you when something really choice comes in the market.—
Gentlemen remember what a blessing it is to have a sober and well contented woman about your wives and daughters, on whose unblemished character you can so entirely rely! Gentlimen, it is not for the sake of—"

"Six hundred and many deller!"

not for the sake of—"
"Six hundred and seventy dollars!"
"Gentlemen, the matter is creeping to a close:
allons, courage encore une foil Six hundred
and seventy-five dollars for a woman that can supply the place of a cook, nursery maid, lady's maid, and maid of all work! A woman who

maid, and maid of all work! A woman who has never had—"
"Seven hundred dollars!"
"I see you are determined to have them. sir!
Providence smiles upon you! they are worth at least twice the money on a rainy day! A woman that—did I hear you say seven hundred and fifty! No? then I wish I had—that's all; for it goes against my conscience to let my friend here them on such easy terms; it is a terrible get them on such easy terms; it is a terrible sacrifice, sir; but it is getting late, and unless some one bids quick, I shall have to knock them down if they were to get up again. Seven hundred dollars only for this splendid lot! will no one bid more? Gentlemen, have you lost your voices? Once, twice, seven hundred dollars!—going! going! going! Must I knock them down for seven hundred and fitty? Go-o-o-ing—go—"

I was gone myself before he had time to accomplish his brutal threat; for, however reconciled I might have been to the mother's undergoing that heartless operation, I had no heart to see the helpless infant, albeit of a complexion exceedingly obnoxious to my sympathics, exposed to so cruel an ordeal. easy te

Mortality in London.—Nothing strikes my more in the London bille of mortality than the number—the prodigious number—of deaths by disease called infectious. There is a London disease called infectious. There is a London plague constantly raging or lurking in the poor- or quarters, which the classes above the indigent, and the mere sojourners, never see.—National

"What has the North to do with Slavery?"
-What has the North to do with the wrongs and sufferings of humanity in any quarter of

What have Northern Christiens to do with the Turks or Sandwich Islanders, or with the relics of the American Red men, now rapidly vanishing towards the setting sun?

Practical Pursuaders .- The Washingtonians of Hallowell, having tried noral sua-sion with their-rumselleis for more than a year without success, have at length applied the law, and every rum-shop in town is closed.

—Maine Tenn. Cazette.

A Grand Sight .- The country on the ouri, above L'Eau-bue-court, is nearly bare of timber. The river bottoms are narrow, and the ground, generally high bluff prairies .-This open, bare country is, at times, blacken-ed with buffalo. It has been estimated that fifteen or twenty thousand may sometimes be seen at a glance!

Never insult the humble, for one day they may be your superiors.—Gen. Washington acted up-on this just principle of rectitude. "Do you how said a gentlemen to this noble Vir ginian, as they were salluted by a servent whom Washington recognized. "Yes," said he, "for I never allow myself to be out-done in politeness, even by a colored man."

Gen. Bennett has gone to Boston to lecture

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1842. THE LIBERTY TICKET.

JAMES G. BIRNEY, OF MICHIGAN. THOMAS MORRIS,

OF OHIO. STATE LEGISLATURE.

WASHTENAW COUNTY. For Representatives,
ALVAII PRATT, of Pit'sfield,
THOMAS G. DAVIS, of Sylvan,
DANIEL POMEROY, of Salem,
PRINCE BENNETT, of Augusta,
DARIUS S. WOOD, of Loli,
SAMUEL, B. NOBLE, of Ann Arbor,

For Senators, MUNNIS KENNY, of Webster, FRANCIS M. LANSING, of Lodi.

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

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

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,

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

GENESSEE COUNTY. For Representative, JOHN PRATT.

INGHAM AND EATON COUNTY. For Representative.

JOHNSON MONTGOMERY.

For Senator, JAMES G. BIRNEY, of Saginaw. For Representatives, ESSE 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.

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY. For Representatives, EDWARD S. MOORE, Three Rivers, HARRISON KELLY, of Bur Oak.

STATE CONVENTION.

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

to be present.

The committee anticipate a large attendance of The committee anticipate a large attendance of the friends of universal liberty from all parts of the State, Those coming from the West and the East can take the cars at Detroitat 8 A. M., and they can return on the cars the next day.—

Our fellow citizens of all parties and sentiments are respectfully invited to attend on the occasion. It is expected that the ladies will also cheer and animate the meeting by their presence. Chas. H. Stewart,

JNO. DIMOND. NATHAN POWER, S. P. MEAD, State Corresponding Committee

G. BECKLEY, of Ann Arbor, will lecture or he Principles of the Liberty Party at the folowing places, lectures to commence at half

At Grass Lake, October 25. At Barry, . 26. At Albion, 27. At Homer, 28. At Battle Creek, At Union City, At Litchfield, " At Hillsdale Centre," Nov. 1.

The friends in the above mentioned places are requested to make all necessary arrangements for the meetings. Our subscribers in the vicinity of those places will confer a favor on us by paying to the lecturer the amount of their subscription for the present year.

THE MARSHALL STATESMAN AND THE LIBERTY PARTY

Our neighbor of the Statesman has advanced several positions in his discussion of the policy of a third party, which deserve attention .-Among other things, he says that all theories, all governments, all religion, all principles in morals, all literature, all science, is at wur with slavery. It is the curse of God, and the nation who inflicts it, even as his agent, has been cursed. How much more those who enslave the innocent. The Editor then asks, "Shall we make such a question a party question?" We answer yes; and chiefly because this 'curse of God' is upheld, defended, and perpetuated by the action of both our national parties. While other influences are pressing hard against it, these parties sustain it. The Statesman will not deny that the whig party, as such, as a whole, is decidedly proslavery,-That paper will not contend that the national whig party is either neutral, or anti-slavery, but must we think concede that it is in favor of sustaining this curse of God, as demonstrated by the following specifications:

1. While they have been in power, with whig President, and a majority in both Houses, they have continued the slave auctions at Washington nearly two years, and for anything that appears to the contrary, they intend to all coming time.

constitutionally free.

3. They hold 25,000 in Florida whom they might constitutionally set free by act of Con-

4. They have greatly endangered the peace of the country, by demanding a compensation or price for freemen, whom they termed siaves.

5. They have committed the interests of our country very largely into the hands of the slaveholders, by appointing about twelve out of fifteen foreign ministers from that class, while the population of the free States to that of the Slave States is as two to one.

6. They have refused to recieve the remonstrances of tens of thousands of legal votes against these outrages, thereby insulting them, and violating their sacred rights.

7. They have selected for their next President, as "the embodiment of whig principles," a man who holds slaves by physical force, and has avowed himself against all emancipation, gradual or immediate.

Thus slavery is upheld by the action of the political whig party; and hence it is that we are compelled to act politically to obtain the removal of this national curse of God which they uphold.

The Statesman quotes from us as follows: "Again, we have whig members of Congres. Have they ever advocated the pure principles of human liberty' there? Nay, have they even defended the rights of their constituents when they have been trampled on in both Houses?" We wrote these questions in reference only to our own members from this State. now repeat the question. Have Woodbridge and PORTER, and HOWARD even defended the and Porter, and Howard even defended the rights of the legal voters in this State? Have they not suffered a gag in each House to be in force continually without one word of remonstrance? Will the Statesman answer?—

speak unseemly of the virtues of Mr. Clay, in the course of a Senatorial harangue, and he was immediately challenged to fight by the latter.—

Randolph appeared on the ground in a huge morning gown, contrary to all the rules of the code, and this came near involving seconds and all concerned in another fight. But as the par-And if they have not done it, what reason have ties went on the ground to 'have a shot,' Mr Clay waived his objections to this breach of the we to think their whig successors will?

The Statesman thinks we did Mr. Taylor injustice in saying that if elected to Congress he would not defend and carry out the principles of human liberty as contended for by abolitionists, and enumerates his efforts in the Legislature of New York, in securing the passage of the jury trial law, defending the right of petition, &c. To this we need only say, that we had no intention of misstating the position or sentiments of that gentleman, (who is favorably known to us by reputation, although not personally,) and when we know that he defends the principles of the Liberty party as openly and fully as he now does a protective tariff, we will readily admit that he would defend them if elected to Congress, and will cheerfully retract whatever we may have said to the contrary.

We intended to say something of the following extraordinary positions: "We assert that the whigs of the north have, on ALL occasions done all that they could do for the cause of human liberty; and that an effort to do more than they have done, would, like every effort of injudicious zeal, have resulted n injury to the slave."

But we leave this to the consideration of our readers, merely asking them how long before the Gags will cease, or slavery be abolished, if their representatives and senators continue to do as they have done.

Our neighbor of the Statesman is very stitute any portion of the party. Now this at the idea of compassing or entertaining it is not a fair representation of the case. The we cast it from us as we would party is a national one—a unit—and is responsible for all its rational doings. He who votes a whig ticket, acts in unison with Clay and Mr. Clay's historial would turn from the massacre of our sons, and the violation of our daughters by the hands of wild and imbruted savages. Can civilized Christian society pass by such attractives as of little consequence? Stanley, and Preston, and many other womenhang up every abolitionist "like a dog."-Why then attempt to draw a distinction between NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN WHIGS? are they not all responsible for the acts they jointly produce?

American Board and Slavery .- The recent meeting of the Board at Norwich, Conn. was fully attended. Certain memorials on the relation of the Board to slavery were referred to a committee, who reported substanstantially that as a matter of abstract principle it is that of no relation to slavery that can im ply approbation-as a matter of practice, it has 'no connection or sympathy with it"-as a matter of general opinion and feeling it is to be considered as one of the obvious evils which exist in the community, and its removal is to be regarded as an object of fervent desire and prayer. As a matter of general policy, it is to be considered like intemperance, licentiousnesss, Indian oppression, and other hindrances to the progress of Christianity. If the board has at any time expressed opinions relative to immoralities or evils of any kind, prevailing in this country, not directly counteracting the labors of the missionaries, such is now declared to be "a departure from the great principles on which the board was organized, and by which its proceedings should always be governed." Consequently all such action is now recalled.

The committee reported that the secretaries of the board had written to Rev. Mr. Wilson, a missionary who holds slaves, to inquire into the circumstances, and the committee think he will emancipate them as soon as possible. It was not known to the committee that any other missionary held slaves. As to the methods the Prudential committee are pursuing ceptionable, and it may fairly be presumed that so dissatisfied that they deem it their duty to committed, until it becomes so palpable that the

2. They keep in slavery in the Federal promote the spread of the gospel through some | law can take hold of it? I do not hesitate to say | been alleged that many of them are not gene-District thousands of immortal beings who are other channels, the board do not wish to curtail their liberty.

MR. CLAY AND DUELLING. avowed advocate of the perpetuity of the system.

The first affair of this kind in which Mr. Clay participated, was in 1865, or thereabouts. He quarrelled with Col. Hamilton Daviess, a challenge ensued, and the parties were proceeding to a bloody gratification of their malignant passi ms, when their friends interfered and prevented the fight. But as far as the design was concerned, this was as much a duel—showing the same atrocious barbarism—see ough the parties had not.

In 1808, Mr. Clay and Humphrey Marshall
met in mortal combat in Kentucky, both being
members of the legislature. Mr. Clay was this
time the challenger. They exchanged three
shots, and both were wounded slightly, when
the seconds interfered and the parties were 'satisfied.' His biographer, George Prentice, of
Louisville, in noticing this event, after some exculpatory remarks, proceeds thus:

'Of his personal courage no one entertains a
doubt. It is said of him that the eye with which
he meets an opnoment in debate, is not more unthis was as much a duel-showing the same atro

he meets an opponent in debate, is not more un-quailing than that which he gives back the glance of the foe in single combat His is a spirit that for the foe in single compart. Fit is a spirit that knows not to bow down or tromble in the presence of an enemy, whatever may be the character under which that enemy presents himself.'

The next affair of the kind of which any rec-

ord is given, is the famous fight between Mr. Clay and that ignis fatuus mono manuac, John Randolph. They met and gave vent to their mutual hate soon after Mr. Clay became Secre tary of State under Mr. Adams. Randelph was then a Senator from his famous and much vaunted 'Old Dominion.' He had taken occasion to speak unseemly of the virtues of Mr. Clay, in rules, and the parties were drawn up in battle array, and exchanged two shots; at the second of which Randolph fired in the air, as an evidence of his desire for a cessation of hostilities, and both retired from the field unharmed, although

antagonist's morning gown, without touching the 'thin and swarrhy Senator.'
These are all the personal fights in which Mr Clay has engaged of which we have any record.. His biographer is somewhat shy of particula.s in elation to this matter, and it is hoped that if here is any thing of this kind yet behand, which

there is nay thing of this kind yet behad, which the people ought to be informed of, that some of those gentlemen who are about writing another fistory of these events of Mr. Clay's hie, will be more full and explicit in their lubor, Let the people have the whole truth.

Of late years there have been several affairs of this character in which Mr. Clay has taken a part more or less conspicuous. The murder of Cilley will long be remembered as a most atrocious tragedy. Although concealed at the time, it now appears by the statement of H. A. Wise, one of the accessaries to that murder, that Mr. Clay was privy to it all, and actually penned the challenge finally sent from Graves to Cilley!— One's blood fairly curdles with horror at the recollection of that most diabolical piece of villainy offection of that most diabolical piece of villainy and violence. All the survivors ought now to be hammering stone in the penitentiary, if indeed their company would not be too great an indignity to cost upon the petty rascals usually employ ed in such a place.

I believe it is but a year ago last March, at the lose of the then session of Congress, that the public mind was for a long time in a state of anxious disgust at the prospect held out of a figh-between Mr. Clay and Senator King, of Alabam-If Two oid men, both near the close of a long each other's blood, to gratify those malignant passions which disgrace the worst states of savage society! And this too in a christian country, and Our neighbor of the Statesman is very by those men who for their superior intelligence prone to dwell on the acts of Northern whigs, just as though the southerners did not con-

whippers, not a few of whom are ready to lives of their fellew men, in such numberless inthat wherever the criminal secured the service of Mr. Clay-no matter how plain and direct th testimony, or how aggravated and atrocious the der. In such a case, his high intellectual endowments could prove nothing less than a curse to the society in which they were exercised; as laws against the lawless and cruel became a dead letter-and he who could raise the most means of feeing this lawyer, had the largest license to prey upon the defencelees, or be revenged

Now, in view of these facts, we contend that Mr. Clay is unfitted for the office of President of the United States, because he stands before the world an unrepenting MURDERER at heart-an actual criminal, of no ordinary guilt. Before you condemn us for such an assertion, be pleased to consider with candor the evidence upon which

A duel, in the ordinary acceptation of the word, is a premeditated combat of two persons, with deadly weapons, with intention of killing each other. 'Murder (says Blackstone) is committed when a person of memory and discretion killeth any reasonable creature in being, with malice aforethought, either express or implied. Express malice is, when one, with a sedate deliberate nind, and formed design, doth kill another .--This takes in the case of deliberate dwelling, where both parties meet avowedly with intent to murder.' And a greater than Blackstone has said: 'If a man smite his neighbor with an instrument of iron, so that he die, he is a murderer. And if he smite him with a hand weapon of wood, wherewith he may die, and he die, he is a murderer. And if do thrust him of hatred, or hurl at him by lying of wait that he die, or in enmity smite him with his hand that he die, he that smote him shall surely be put to death, for he is a murderer.' The laws of the several States have also spoken on this subject, and in perfect accordance with reason and the word of God, declare the taking of life in a duel to be murder.

But it may be said that Mr. Clay cannot truly to procure funds, they know of nothing ex- be called a murderer, because he has never yet succeeded in his attempts to kill any one. that the funds contributed to the treasury are answer to this, we may quote the words of Dr. obtained in a proper manner, and given from Beecher, who says: "The death of the victim is proper motives. These are declared to be the I know, necessary to justify the infliction of the give the traffic the national sanction through settled principles of the board, and if any are penalty in its full extent. But is a crime never

that every duellist is a murderer, for he has said so himself. He has avowed as his own, principles of murder; he tells you that, if occasion calls: and his skill be sufficient, he will murder. Some weeks since, we showed Mr. Clay's And, when insulted or challenged he has stood onnection with slavery, by which it appears that forth in the field of combat, and aimed the deadhe is not only a slaveholder, but an open and ly weapon, and through want of skill only, or through fear and trembling, has failed to prostrate We now proceed to shew, that he is a duellist, his victim, is he therefore not a murderer? Is and has practised and defended the crime more the professed robber who fails in his attempt or less through all his public life. The following therefore not a robber? Is the assassin because ummary of his duels is from the American Cit- his thrust was not deadly, therefore not an as-

But some who will not deny the facts alleged, may consider the offence as venial and trifling, and undeserving the severe censure we pass upon it. We will refer such to the Statute Books of the different States, where fighting a duel or challenging a person to fight is ranked among CRIMES. A crime, says Webster, is a violation of public law, of a deep and atrocious nature; public wrong; as treason, murder, robbery, theit arson, &c .- any great wickedness. Our own statute speaks of this crime and its punishment as follows:

with any deadly weapon, although no homicide ensues, or shall ensue, or shall challenge another to fig.t such a duel, or shall send or deliver any written or verbal message, purporting or intendshall be punished by imprisonment, in the state prison, not mere than twenty years, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment in the county jail not more than three years, and shall also be incapable of holding, or of being elected or appointed to any place of honor, profit or trust, under the constitution of the State of the State of the constitution of the state of the

place of honor, profit of trust, under the constitution or laws of this State.

SEC. 4. Every ters on who shall accept challer ge, or who shall know ingly carry or give any such challenge or message whether a duel ensue or not, and every person who shall be present at the fighting of a duel with deadly weapons, as an aid or second, or who shall advise, encourage or promote such duel, shall be punished by imrisonment in the county jail, not more than ne year, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and shall also be incapacitated as men-tioned in the preceding section, for the term of ive years after such conviction.

But while Mr. Clay's offence is thus 'rank and mells to Heaven'-while it is condemned by human and divine laws, some have urged in extennation, that he only followed the custom of the society with which he mingled, and though not justifiable he is therefore excusable. This apology, when analyzed, amounts only to this, hat many others have committed the same crime that Mr. Clay has. Shall we therefore assume the principle that the greater number of person engaged in committing a crime, the less is the guilt of each individual? We do admir, however, that a single offence of the kind, commitstrong provocation, might be overlooked, provided the practice of riper years manifested a disapproval of the violence of youth; but such s not the fact. In the duel in which Cilley was murdered, Mr. Clay and Mr. Crittenden were the managers of the affair, and Mr. Clay wrote the challenge which resulted in Cilley's murder. Was this a business befitting an aged statesman and patriot? Was this a proper example to be bequeathed to younger legislators and public nen, by one who stood so high in the honors of is countrymen?

This man, whose memory is thus stained with the records of unrepenting guilt, is now neld up as a candidate for the highest office in he gift of the people. The issue is already nade; those who vote the whig ticket at the oming election, will virtually vote for this disinguished despot, gambler and duellist. You will thereby fully commit yourself on his side .-Will you do it? We wish every voter who reads this article to ask himself this question.

Tam I willing to rote for a man to be gian by the election of your favorite candichief magistrate of this nation, whose crimis are dates to the Legislature, which you would not so great, that if arraigned before me as a Jaror gain were both Houses composed exclusively or Judge, I should be obliged on my silemn oath before Almighty God, to consign him to many years residence in the State Prison?

published in 1806. Speaking of a refusal io vote for duellists, he says:

not uphold despotism and murder, and the names Liberty party till it was in the ascendant, it of on pors and MURDERERS will no longer disgrace syour tickets of suffrage. The fighting of "And now let me ask you solemnly; with

"And now let me ask you solemnly: with these considerations in view, will you persist in your attachment to these guilty men? Will you to those friends of Liberty, who have now to any longer, either deliberately or thoughtlessly vote for them? Will you renounce allegisance to your Maker, and cast the Bible behind your back? Will you confide in men, void of the fear of God and destitute of moral principle?—Will you intrust life to marderers and hiberty to describe. Are you particular and will you considerations in the unfortunate condition of those friends of Liberty, who have now to endure the same misfortune that befals continually one half the voters in the Union—being in a political minority. ute those legislators, who despise you, and des pise equal laws, and wage war with the eterna principles of instice? Are you christians, and by upholding duellists, will you deluge the land with blood, and fill it with widows and orpans? Will you aid in the prostration of justice—in line escape of criminals—in the extinction of liberty? Will you place in the chair of state—in the senor on the bench of justice, men who, if able would murder you for speaking the truth? Shall your elections turn on expert shooting, and your deliberative bodies become a host of armed men? Will you destroy public morality by tolerating. yea, by rewarding the most infamous crimes! -Will you teach your children that there is no Will you teach your contares the guilt in MURDERT Will you instruct them to think lightly of duelling, and train them up to think lightly of duelling, and train them up to destroy or be destroyed in the bloody field? you bestow your suffrage, when you know that by withholding it you may arrest this deadly evil —when this too is the only way it can be done, and when the present is the only period in which resistance can avail-when the remedy is so easy, so entirely in your power; and when God, if you do not punish these guilty men, will most inevitably punish you?'

OUR CANDIDATES.

This week we add to our list the nominaions made for Wayne county, and we take this occasion to call attention to the character and qualifications of the liberty candidates generally. They reside in many different ounties, and most of them are of necessity personally unknown to us, yet they all possess certain qualifications for office, without which they would be unworthy of support.

1. It may safely be affirmed of them that they are well qualified by knowledge and judgment for the situations they are selected for. In this respect we invite a comparison with those opposed to them. It has indeed

rally known. This may be true, and yet be no disparagement to the candidates. Political men usually become extensively known by being selected as candidates, or by being incumbents of office. The Liberty candidates will become known in the same way. Besides, it may be truly said of some candidates of the other parties, that they are too well known. Their cheracters would stand higher if less were known respecting them.

2. It may be safely said of them--what cannot be said of all the candidates of the other parties-that they are of fair moral character. Let no one think this an unimportant item in the character of a public man. Its importance can be appreciated by just supposing every office-holder in the Union to be unexceptionable in his morals : should we not have less swartwouting-fewer defalcations, and fewer escapes to Texas ? Or suppose every office-holder morally corrupt : would not our government be worse administered than it now is? The elevation of im-Szc. Every person who shall engage in a du el moral men to situations of public trust and honor, is, then, a public calamity. Look to it, then, and see that you do not vote for

S. They are friends of the Temperance cause. This consideration should have weight with every good citizen. We need not tell our readers how this noble enterprise is put back by the example of honorable Governors, Senators and Representatives who call for their wines and brandies at public houses, who furnish them for their friends, or perhaps, are themselves rumsellers. Does not the example of such dignitaries uphold the entire grogselling, system? Will temperance men vole for such legislators and public officers, when they have a ticket offered for their support unexceptionable in this, as well as every other particular ?

4. They are universally sound on the question of equal rights. This cannot be affirmed so far as we know, of any of the opposing candidates. A practical test will be presented to our Legislature at the next session. They will be asked to take measures to extend the right of suffrage to all classes of citizens irrespective of color. The candidates of both parties, as far as we know, are opposed to any action on the subject. The seventy-six doctrine, that taxation and representation are coextensive, finds little favor with them. Our ted by Mr. Clay in his younger days, under Democratic! Legislature demonstrated last winter that their democracy was but skin deep. We are inclined to think a Whig Legislature would be still more unanimous in oppotition to the measure. Why then should men who are in favor of oppressing a portion of the people, and are thus recreant to their own principles, and to justice, and political equality, receive the votes of those who desire to see the sacred rights of all regarded?

5. They are unanimously in favor of effectual reforms in the State and National affairs -for a reduction of expenditures-for an adequate revenue-for low salaries-for an equitable adjustment of our State pecuniary obligations. If elected, would they not be quite as efficient in carrying out all measures of reform as the other parties have proved themselves to be? We should like to put the question to each voter of the other parties :-What measures of public benefit will you of Liberty men?

But we seem to hear some of our readers To show that we are not alone in our esti- saying. "all you have said thus far is correct, mation of the guilt of duelling, we subjoin the and we would vote for your candidates were ollowing extract from a sermon of Dr. Beecher, we sure of electing them." To this we reply, that every party must have a beginning-that no party ever commenced with a majority-Let it be known that even one county will that if every one should delay voting for the would never receive a single vote. And lastly, a duelwill become a disgrace—a millstone about the neck of aspiring ambition. ascertain which party is the strongest, lest he

> Death of Dr. Channing .-- This distinguished writer, philanthropist and Christian died in Bennigton, Vt. on the second instant. He stood high in public estimation for his benignant spirit, and his fine literary attainments.

> Mr. Adams at Weymouth .- The Liberator speaks disparagingly of the speech of Mr. Adams at Weymouth. The fete was given him almost entirely on account of his defence of the right of petition, and after speaking nearly three hours without mentioning it, the chairman whispered to Mr. A. who then spoke on that topic about ten minutes, but with less animation and interest than he displayed respecting President Tyler's vetoes. Among other things he said he did not intend to move a repeal of the 21st rule at the next sesssion, for two reasons: the first was that such a motion would only make 'a blow up' m the Housel and the second was no betterbecause that session would be the short one; just as though the slaveholders might run over all the rest of the nation, for three months, because Congress would sit three instead of six or nine months. Should Mt. A. forsake the post he has so long occupied, there is no doubt others will be found ready to assume it, and withstand the tyranny of the Slave Power.

The Quarterly Meeting of the State Temperance Society takes place at Jonesville, on Tuesday, Nov. 1, 2 o'clock P. M. The sittings will be continued the next day.

President Tyler returned to Washing. ton on Friday, Oct. 7th, in good health and

TThe case of Nelson Hatckett, the refugee slave, bids fair to receive thorough investigation. A memorial from the colored inhabitants of Canada has been presented to the ministers in England, and Sir Allen MacNab assures the signers it will receive consideration from the imperial Parliament, and a full measure of justice. Sin Allen addresses these 178 pieces of runaway property as "my friends," and subscribes himself your obedient servant."

(13" A writer in the last State Journal offirms that 'THE WHIS PARTY' holds the following as one of its cardinal principles:

5. We assert the inalienable right of every human being in these United States, to petition the National Legislature for a redress of grievances in all matters to which the constitutional competency of the Congress extends: and that the rule of Congress respecting the reception of a certain class of petitions known as the 21st rule, is a violation of constitutional and natural right.

It might be well for this writer to define who "We" is meant to include. If we reremember rightly, W. C. Johnson, a whig, was the author of the last gag, and some fifty whige voted for it, and it has been established in both Houses by whig votes, and now, Just before election, the 21st rule is discovered to be a horrible thing, and WE, the Whig party, hold it to be "a violation of constitutional and matural right." Will abolitionists be caught with such chaff as this?

The following extract from the Liberator shows to what a degree of degradation the entire people of the North are reduced .-Only think of it, and then remember that a southern petition never yet was refused a courteous reception. Will the people never

At the Weymouth meeting Mr. Adams said that it was his practice, in order that he might get some of the numerous petitions which were entrusted to his care, on various important subjects, before Congress, to send to the Clerk's table all that might happen to be in his possession, leaving it for the Speaker of the House (a slaveholder) to say which of them should be received, and which rejected! So that northern merchants, manufacturers, farmers, mechanics, &c. &c. may be heard in regard to their rights or interests, on this degrading condition-that the object and shape of their petitions be agreeable to the views of one man AND HE A STAVE-DRIVER!!

Right .- The Presbytory of Medina, Ohio have resolved, "That while there may be extraordinary cases, resulting from peculiar circumstances; yet in all ordinary ones, we cannot admit a slaveholder to officiate in our pulpit, or to participate in our communion.

New York .- The Liberty friends in N. Y. are steadily at work from week to week holding conventions in different places. The whigs have nominated Bradish for Governor, hoping to draw off from the Liberty party a considerable portion; but the device will take with only a few. A great anti-slavery convention is appointed at Syracuse, Oct 5, and 6.

The address of the State Central Commit tee, which we published last week should be read attentively by every abolitionist. Send the paper to your neighbors, and ask them to

TIn a recent case tried in Ohio, to recover the sum of \$200 for employing a colored man from Louisiana who had not given bail according to law, the Supreme Court of the State decided that "the State Legislature have no power to make distinction among citizens of other States who may settle in this." The principle established in this case will do away with all the Black laws of that State so far as they apply to emigrants from other States.

Ohio .- The returns of the elections, as far as heard from, give Shafinon, Democratic, a majority of 2,944. Twenty-seven counties remain to be heard from. It is supposed that Shannon is elected. We have no returns of the Liberty Ticket of any moment.

ballot doubtful

General Intelligence.

Mr. Fox .- Dr. Lushington said of this orator. His thoughts came so thick and fast that they actually choked him. Such a multitude of images and expressions arose in his mind at the same time, that he hesitated in the choice; he boggled and stammered until utterance entirely f ailed, in some of his most animated flights; and then he would often, stop and whistle, till he could arrange his

Since the adjournment of Congress, the number of applicants for office at the President's house, has gone down to three hundred

Russian Steam Frigate.-The Kamtschatka, built in New York, has given much satisfaction. A letter from the Engineer states that they have beat all the steamboats in the Russian fleet.

Red Sea and the Mediterranean .- Mahemet All determined to execute a favorite project of uniting the Red Sea with the Mediter-ranean, and for that purpose has written to Mr. Burnel, the celebrated engineer, to undertake the work. This junction is of the same distance as the contemplated and equally im-portant project of uniting the Atlantic and the Pacific by a canal across the isthmus of Darien, with the exception that from Alexandria to the Red Sea, the whole country is level and sandy, consequently the excavations will have to be carefully made, and the banks finished and supported by stone work. The old canal could only have carried boats of light draughts, but we believe this is intended as a ship canal, and consequently will be one hun-dred feet in width, and twenty feet deep; which will allow steamships and pretty good

sized merchant vessels to pass through.

Gen. Murphy, of Ohio, is going through the State advocating Tyleri

The Constitutional says that not less than ghty thousand dogs are now trained and employed to scamper from Belgium into France, den with smuggled articles, in spite of the doaniers, who have a premium upon the death of each canine contrabandist. The homes of the animals are in France, where they are well fed and kindly treated, and their educatior consists in sending them from time to time into Belgium, where they are nearly starved, and severely flogged by men dresses as French Customhouse officers; so that they have the uniform in borror, and in their course homeward take a circuitous route as soon a they catch sight of it. They carry about 12 pounds of merchandise, and naturally enough make all speed home, where they are sure of good treatment on their arrival.

Justice.—A negro was lately knocked down and robbed, by three white ruffins, in one of the streets of Baltimore The negro knows the robbers but has no redress, because the oath of a negro, is not to be taken against a white man. So says the American Mechanic.

Tohacco,-It is said that Tobacco which does ch harm and no g ood, costs this nation \$50, 000,000; and yet, the churches are too poor to raise one million for the benevolent purpose of diffusing a knowledge of the true God throug-

The Notural Compass .- The New York Me chanic, in remarking upon the polar plant of the prairies, says—"all forest trees as a general rule, send out longer branches on the north than on the south side. From this circumstance, it is an easy matter for any person who is bewildered in a forest, to ascertain which is the northean direction and shape his course accordingly."

D James Watson Webb, editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer. has been indiced for fighting a duel with Mr. Marshall, and held to buil in \$5,000. Thaddews Phelps, (Gov. Mason's father-in-law) was sentenced to ten day's imprisonment for refusing to give testimony in the case.

BT Godfrey Pope, editor of the Lottisville Sun. has been held to bail in the sum of \$10,000; for shooting Mr. Bliss, a sub-editor of the Louisville Journal. But faint hopes are entertained of the recovery of Mr. Bliss.

Importance of a Vote. - Joseph Sneeling, Pelham, a minister of the gospel in John Han-cock's day, and who is now, in his old age, an ndustrious and worthy farmer, stated that prior to his entering the ministry, he voted for John Hancock as Governor of Massichusetts, but after his entering he ceased to have any thing to do with political affairs, as it was then considered the people to be incompatible with the duties of a learned divine for him to meddle with poltites, as it would tend to suggest prejudice in the minds of the laity. He adhered to these then prevailing sentiments for a long time after he left the minisry to pursue agricultural pursus entil a few hours previous to the the election of Morton, when he resolved that he would give his vote, (the first vote he had given since he voted for Hamcock;) he did so, and Marcus Morcame Governor, by the majority .- Lowell

The Boston Transcript says, that "the garrison at Jellalabad played a trick upon the naives that would have reflected credit on a yankee noddle. When their stock of bullets was running short, they dressed up a figure resembling Gen. Sale, and stuck it on a parapet.— The enemy, taking it for the real Simon Pure, continued to fire at it for several days successively, and by this means, furnished the besieged with a beautiful supply of missiles, the balls having been found every night in the wall behind the figure!

The votes for Govenor in Portland were at the last election, for Appleton, 78, Fairfield, 960, Scattering, 991. The Liberty party elected their candidate for Representative. No others were chosen.

Points of Resemblance .- It is usually rather gratifying to our pride to be able to discover ome resemblance between ourselves and some eminent man. In a life of Henry Clay just published we find the following important. facts! "He has ploughed in cornfields, many a summer's day, without shoes, and with no other clothes on than a pair of osnaburg trousers and a coarse shirt. He has often gone to mill with grain to be ground into meal or flour." Now, many is the time we did these same things in our boyish days. Why should not we be president.

Military expense of the Nation .- In look ing over the expenditures of the general government the year preceeding the 4th of March last, as communicated to Congress by the Treasury Department, my attention was particularly attracted to the amount charged as military expenses. The total amount of Maryland .- The Senate is Whig-a small expenditures is \$55,266,403,47; viz; civil. Democratic majority in the House, and joint miscellaneous and foreign intercourse, \$5,-221,56; military, \$15,935,411 95; naval, \$6,-800,592 95; Treasury notes, and the old funded debt, \$7,058,187 01. Deducting the latter sum, which is not properly chargable as actual expenditures through the year, and I find that ten-thirteenths of the expenditures of the governmet of the Union are militaryi. e. made for war purposes-and this, too, in time of profound peace, (except the war with eighty Indians, in Florida) and while the country is laboring under great pecuniary embarrassment and stagnation of business.

As an evidence of the force exerted by temperance reformation, says the Pittsburg Sun, we may mention that on all the four tickets presented to the people of this county, all the candidates are strict temperance men. This could not have been said a few years ago.

Skating Floor .- The following recipe for the manufacture of artificial ice-made use of in London for the purpose of sketing, at all seasons, is from the London Repository of Arts: Melt 10 pounds of crystalized alum. crushed into powder, in a copper vessel: and, when in a liquid state, add, for color, three quarters of an ounce of sulphate of copper, and to render the composition more slippery, 1 lb. of Hog's lard. Pour the mixture, after it has slightly colored, upon a floor made air tight by being covered with lead or zinc, This substance is said to answer perfectly for skating and affords an opportunity for invigorating in door ausement.

At the New York Cattle Show, among the fat cattle, was one from Syracuse, owned by Mr. Rust. It weighed four thousand one hundred pounds! Such a mass of fat you nev er set your eyes upon.

There was also, a native hog that weighed fourteen hundred pounds!

COMMERCIAL.

(FPrice of wheat in Arm Arbor 50 cents per bushel: of flour, \$3,25 per barrel.

From the Rochester Evening Post. Trade with Canada-Important to Millers and Wheat Growers.—By a message which we find in the British Whig of Sept. 27, from Lord Stanley to Sir Chas. Bagot. it appears that the mother country is willing and anxious o approximate to flie principles of free trade, with her colomes, as fast as she consistently can. The duty on Canadian flour is about to be reduced and no means will be taken it is said to discriminate between that grown in from Canada, and that of the great west of our own country, if exported by the way of the may be detained by protracted sickness. St. Lawrence. This will be good news to the wheat growers of Ohio-Michigan, Wis-

Good News .- The Albany Argus states that the present condition of the Safety Fund promises something better than was anticipated and therefore that some of the bills of broken banks will be redeemed at an earlier

The Phænix Bank of Charlestown, Massachusetts has stopped payment.

A bill has been introduced into the Canadian Parliament, subjecting each bushel of American wheat that arrives in the Province, to a duty of 9 cents on a bushel. The Canadas are authorized to levy duties. This is bad news for the Wolvereens and the starving populace of England.

Rochester, New York, Oct. 9. Wheat has again receded to 75 cents per bushel, and grain comes in more freely .-Freight on flour from here to New York, 50 cents per barrel. Oats sell for 15 cents .-Potatoes 16.

NEW YORK MARKET-October 10. FLOUR-The market is firmer to day. A. bout 1,000 barrels Genesee sold at \$4 50, and Michigan at the same, and Ohio 6d less .-Many of the holders ask 6d more. Sales of New Orleans at \$4 44; Georgetown \$4 621 a \$4 75.

GRAIN-There is no wheat on sale; the last sale was a lot of Ohio at 90 a 91c. Corn is a little firmer; soles at 54, Jersey 58. Oats dull, sales at 26 a 27, for canal.

TARIFF TAXATION.

Amos KENDALL proposed to digest into two numbers of the Expositor, to be printed in one the arguments and facts, as well as those colleclate discussions; showing the practical effects of a protective tariff, (so called) on the industry of the country with appropriate illustrations.—
Taking the Tariff bill lately become a law, he will show, with all practicable accuracy, how much the farmers, planters, merchants, and tra-ders, mechanics, and other consumers, are to pay in taxes upon every yard of cloth, pound of sugar, bushel of salt, plough, axe, and every other ar-ticle of general use and consumption which they purchase for the comfort of their families, and the dyancement of their business; to the end that every man may be able to ascertain and bear mind precisely how much he pays from the products of his labor, or from his income, unde the system of taxation.

The utmost care will be taken to attain accura cy, both in fact and argument; so that this pro-duction shall be a Text-Book to be relied upon as well by those who seek information, as by who desire to enter the arena of discus. They will be turnished to subscribers a THREE DOLLARS for 100 copies, or Fifty cents

Tarke Dollars for 100 copies, or Phy cents the dozen, to be paid on delivery.

On Orders, postuge paid or free, enclosing the rash, they will be forwarded by mail at the same prices, or 12 1-2 cents for a single copy. The work will be ready for delivery by the 1st

". Half a dozen copies will be forwarded to every editor who promptly inserts this notice and sends his paper containing it.

NEW FALL AND WINTER

GOODS!! N. Y. CHEAP STORE.

THE subscriber has just returned from Nev York with the largest and best selected assortment 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 my carability and the selection of the se establishment west of Buffalo. 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 dealer. We would say to the farmers that we sell goods in proportion to the price of wheat-a bushel of wheat will purchase as many goods at the present low prices as it did last fall. Now s the time for people to buy goods if they want o buy them cheap. The assortment consist in art of the following articles:

SATINET and CASSIMERE. KENTUCKY JEANS, FULL'D CLOTHS, FLANNELL. (of all kinds,) SHEEP'S GREYS, UMBRELLAS, SILKS, MUSLIN DE LANES, SILKS, MUSLIN DE LANES,
ALAPINES, MERINO TAGLIONE,
CASSIMERE SHAWLS, VICTORIA do.
VICTORIA do. CARLISE do.
ROBROY and BROCHEA, do.
BRASS CLOCK, SHEETINGS, HOSE,
SHIRTINGS, TICKINGS, CRAVATS,
TWILLED JEANS, COTTON YARN,
CANTON FLANNELS, GINGHAMS,
COTTON BATTLING HUKE'S.

BRUADCLOTHS, PILOT do. BEAVERd

COTTON BATTING, HDKF'S, DIAPER and Table Cloths, MITTENS, CALICOES, (of all kinds,) LADIES DRESS HD'KFS, GLOVES, (of all kinds,) LOOKING GLASSES, &c. &c. A choice assortment of Groceries, such as

vill be sold at wholesals or retail.

Pedlars can be supplied at this establishment
to low as to astonish them. The subscriber deems it useless to go into fur-er detail, but asks them to call and EXAMINE

D. D. WATERMAN. Ann Arbor, Sept. 20, 1842. 3m

WOOL, Wheat, Flour, Grass Seed, Buttre Cheese, Pork, &c. wanted; also, Black Salts and Ashes. F. DENISON. Sept. 24, 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 Tallet

N. B. As cheap as any in town. September 24, 1842.

tf23

CLINTON SEMINARY. THE fifth term of this institution will com-

mence on Monday, Nov. 14, and continue Having procured the assistance of two experienced and successful Teachers, the principal is better prepared than heretofore, to meet the wants of the community by giving a thorough English and Classical education

Tuition, for studies pursued by small children in the Primary Department, \$2,00—for common English branches \$3,00—for the higher English branches, as Algebra, Geometry, Astronomy, Book-Keeping, Chemistry, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, Logic, Rhetoric &c. \$4,00, Latin, and Greek, \$5,00, French, and Hebrew, \$6,000.

Students will be charged tuition in advance, may be detained by protracted sickness.

Board may be had in good families at a very

reasonable price. A few may obtain board with the teachers. A short lesson in the theory and practice of youal Music will continue to form a part of the daily exercises.

No pains will be spared to preserve the youth, who may be intrusted to our care, from immoral

influences, and to render them wiser and better.

Other information will be cheerfully given to such as address us by letter for that purp

such as address us by letter for that purpose.

We would express our gratitude to those Editors who have favorably noticed us. Those who will insert this advertisement shall be entitled to tuition to the amount of their bill.

GEO. W. BANCROFT, Principal.

JAS. S. EDLY, Teacher of French and Hebrew. Miss HARRIET DU BOIS, Assistant. Clinton, Oct. 4, 1842. 25 tf

ASHIONABLE HAIR DRESSING.-T. Freeman returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Ann Arbor and its vicinity for the lib eral paironage they have extended to him, and earn stly solicits further continuance of the same. He also wishes to purchase a quantity of false hair, for which he will pay a liberal price, for the

purpose of manufacturing ringlets.

Mr. Freeman nopes not to give offence to his old customers, when he informs them, that here-after his shop will be closed during the Sabbath day. He will be very anxions and happy to accommodate them, by working a little later and more industriously on Saturday evenings. T. FREEMAN.

October 3, 1842.

ew DICKINSON & COGSWELL

HAVE now on hand an extensive and well

Goods, adapted to the fall and winter trade. and are constantly receiving fresh supplies, which enable them to offer great inducements to all who Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Full'd

Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetis, Full of Cloths, Moleskins, Velvets, Flannels, Mireno, Alpaca Lustres, Saxonies, Muslin De Lains, Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, Cotton Yarn and Batts &c. &c., in great variety, at prices lower than ever offered be ore in Michigan. Neighboring Merchants are particularly invited to call and examine their stock and prices, both of which cannot fail to please.

Ann Arbor, (Upper Town) Exchange Buildings, Sept. 20, 1842.

yards Brown Sheeting and Shirtings, for sale low at the Ann Arbor Store, in the Exchange Building by

DICKINSON & COGSWELL Ann Arbor, (Upper Town) Sept. 20, 1842. 24

Carron Yarn & Batts, Jaconett and Sarsenet, Cambrics and Prints, in 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 Manchester the Ann Arbor Store, by DICKINSON & COGSWELL. Ann Arbor, (Upper Town) Sept. 20th, 1842.

RULL'D Cloth and satinetts, for sale by the yard or piece at great bargains, at the Ann Arborstore Exchange building by

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

NEW YORK WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Oct, 10, 1842. Pearls, 100 lbs. \$5,50 to -Pots, St. Domingo, lb. Other kinds, 5,25 to -Upland, lb. COTTON, New Orleans 57 to 101 Texas. 7 to 81 Dry Cod, 100 lbs. \$2,50 to 2,62 | Centra! FISH. Mackerl No. 1 and 2 FRUIT, Raisins, bunch, pr box Figs, lb. Genesee, FLOUR, Ohio. Michigan, Baltimore, to -Wheat Northern bush. 90 to-GRAIN do Southern to 80 Rye, Oats, 58 to -54 to — 50 to — Corn, Northern, do Southern Molasses, Havanna, gal.

Porto Rico, New Orleans, Provisions, Beef, mess bar. Prime, Pork, mess do Prime, Lard, lb., Smoked Hams, Butter, Cheese New Orleans, lb. SUGARS,

St. Croix, Havanna, brown, do white, Loaf, Young Hyson, Ib., In perial, TALLOW,

Am. Sax. flc. lb.4 Full blood Merino, Native and b blood,

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

All the good Banks in the States mentioned are to be found in this Puble. All other Bills of these States not found here may be consid-

ered worthless MAINE. Housatonic Agricult'l B'k. no sale. Ipswick Androscoggin Leicester Augusta Bengor Commer'l Lowell Lynn Mechanics Manufacturers and Branswick do Mechanics Canal Manufacturers Marblehead Central (Vassalboro)do Market City Marine Cumberland b'k of Mechanics New Eastern do N. Bedford do S. Boston Exchange do Frankfort Mercantile Franklin Merchants Boston do Freemen's N Bedford " Salem Prontier Newburyport do Gardnier Granite Merrimac Millbury Kenduken Naum Keag Lime Rock Neponset New England N. b'k of Boston Manufacturers' do & Traders Northhampton Maine (Cumberl'd) Marinets' do Old Colony Medomac Oxford do Pacific Megunticoo Merchants Mercantile Pawtucket People's Phœnix Ch'rlst'n Neguemkeag Plymouth Powow River Quinsignmond Portland Quincy Stone Sagadahock Skowhegan do Railroad Randolph South Berwick St Croix Salem Shoe & Leather Ticonic dealers Southbridge Vassalborough S. b'k Boston Waldo Westbrook Shawmut Springfield

NEW HAMPSHIRE. Suffolk Taunton Traders' Tremont Union b'k of Wey-5to10 mouth & Braintee do Connecticut River Union, Boston Waltham Warren Boston Warren Danvers Washington Wareham Winnisimmet Winthrop Worcester, Wrenthdo Wrentham RHODE ISLAND. American bank

Ashuclot

Cheshire

Claremont

Derry

Exeter

Farmers

Gratton

Granite

Lancaster

Lebanon

Mechanics

Merrimac

Nashua

Commercial

N. Hampshire N. H. Union. Arenda Bristol bank of Pemigewasset Blackstone canal Piscalaqua Bristol Union Burrilville Agricult'l Rochester & Manufacturers' Rockingham Centerville Strafford Citizens' Umon VERMONT City Commer, Bristol Bennington Bellows Falls do Providence Comberland Eagle b'k, Bristol Providence

do Manufacturrs

Mechanics

" & Manufac.

Mer. Providence

Mount Hope

Mount Vernon

Narragansett

National

Newport

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Providence

u Union

a Renk of

Smithfield Ex.

Roger Williams

" Lime Rock

Traders, Newport

Woonsocket falls

CONNECTICUT.

Conn. River Bank-

Fairfield company Far's & Mech.

Housatonic Rail

Road company

Bridgeport & City b'k N. Haven do

Union

" Providence

Union

Village

Warren

Warwick

Washington

Weybosset

Wakefield

Connecticut

ng Company wast Haddam

Fxchange

Hartford

Jewett city

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N. Kingston

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N. Providence

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Providence Co. R. I. Aricultural

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Newport

N. Eng. Commer.

" Pacific Prov.

" Smithfield

N. America b'k of do

Brattleboro b'k of Burlington b'k of Caledonia b'k of Exchange Commercial no sale Exeler Farmers do & Mechanics Fall River Union Montpelier b'k old Franklin Freeman's Middlebury b'k of do Globe High street Hope Kent Newbury Orleans Co Landholders

Orange Co Rutland St. Albans Vergennes Woodstock MASSACHUSETTS Adams bank Agricultural American Amherst Andover Asiatic

Atlantic Atlas Attleborough Barnstable Bedford Commerc'l do Beverly Blackstone 6 to 74 Boston 8 to 111 Brighton 51 to 91 Bristol Co Bunker Hill Cambridge Charles River 89 to 11,25 Charlestown

do do Chickopeo do Cit'ens Nantucket do 3½ to — Chickopeo Cit'ens Nar do Worces (4,44 to — City Boston 4,5 to — Cohannet do Worcester do Columbian Commercial Boston do do Salem Concord do Danvers Dedham Dorch, & Milton do

15 to 17 Duxbury 16 to 24 Eagle 16 to — E. Bridgewater \$ \$7,00 to 7,75 Essex N. Andover do 3,00 to - Exchange 7,50 to 8,50 Fair Haven 5,25 to 6,00 Falmouth 6 to 7 Fall River 4 to 7 Fitchburgh

12 to 17 Framingham 6½ to 7 Freemans S to 4½ General Intere 6 to 8½ Globe 5 to 6 Goucester fa to 81 Grand 12 to 18 Granite 27 to 85 Greenfield 51 to 90 Hamilton 64 to 74 Hamden do Mechanics 84 to 88 Hampshire Mant'rs do Merchants 30 to 84 Haverhill do Meriden

18 to 20 Higham

Thompson Tolland company Whaling Windham " county do NEW YORK CITY. America b'k of American Ex. B'k of commerce Bank of the state of New York B'k of U.S. in N.Y do Butch. & Drov. Chemical City Clinton Delaware & Hud. canal company par Dry Dock Fulton b'k of N.Y par Lafayette de Leather Manufac, par do do

New Haven

Norwich

Stamford

Stonington

Phoenix bank of

Hartford

Manhattan com-Mechanics Banking Wintestown do Yates county Manhattan com. Mechanes b'k Merchants Mech. & Traders do Merchants Ex. National b'k N. York bank of do " B'kg. com. N. Y. State Stock Security b'k. North River Seventh ward Tenth ward do Union b'k of N. Y Washington Albany

N. YORK STATE. Agricultural b'k Albany City Allegany county Atlantic, Brookiyn par Albany b'k of Albion America 25a30 Attica Auburn Watertown Ballston Spa. do Binghampton Buffalo bank of Brockport b'k of

do

Dansville

Delaware

do

Erie county

Kingston

Lockport

Long Island

do

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do

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25

Fdo

Orleans

do Rochestero'k of

Powell

Lewis county

Peoples Salem bk'g com. State Camden State Elizabeth'tn pa under \$5 Brooklyn State b'k at Morris do Broome County #10 and upw'd Canal, Albany State, Newark " Lockport Cattaraugus co State N Brunsw'k par Cattskill under \$5 Cayuga county 1 Cen. Cherry Valley do \$10 & upw'd par " N Y b'k of

Trenton Bk'g com. do Chautauque co. " small bills Chenango b'k ot Union OHIO. Chemung canal Belmont St. Claurs-Clinton county Commercial, Troy Chillicothe bk of 20 Albany Buffalo a Rochester " Oswego

" pay at Philad. Circleville bk of Cleveland " Clinton Corning b'k of Columbiana of New Lisbon Commercial Dutchess county of Sciota Essex county " of Lake Erie Dayton Ex. & Saving Inst. Ex. Rochester of Genesee Far & Mechan.

Sackett's Harbor

Salina bank of

Seratoga county Schenectady

Seneca county

Staten Island

St. Lawrence

Oswego.

York Buffalo

Otsego county Owego bank of

Poughkeepsie Steuben County

Tompkins County

Trey, bank of

Ulster county

Utica Bank of

Vernon bank of

Waterford b'k of

Waterville, B'k

Wayne county

Watervliet

der \$10

Washington county

West'n N.Y b'k of 50

Whitestown b'k of de

NEW JERSEY.

Belvedere Bank un-

Burlington county

\$10 and upward par

Commer under \$10

" \$10 & upw'd pa Cumberland of N.J

Farmers of N.J. de Farmers & Mechan-

ics under \$10

810 and upw'd Fars & Mechan

\$10 and upw'd

Mechanics of Bur-

lington Mechan. Newark

Mechan & Manufac

b'k of Trenton

" \$10 & upw'd par

& Insurance com. par

Morris co. bank

Newark banking

N Hope & Del.

\$5 and under

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Whitehall, b'k of

Troy City U S b'k Buffalo

Syracuse, bank of do

Tonawanda b'k of 40

Phoenix Pine Planes

Silver Creek b'k of do

State bank of New

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37

do Farmers, of Troy par Franklin " Amsterdam Farmers & Mechan-" of Columbus 20 Geauga bank of Grandville Alexando ics Rochester do Farm. & Drov. " of Geneva drian Soc " of Orleans do Hamilton do Farmers & Mechan-Lancaster ics of Genesee Far's of Seneca co 30 Marietta Massillon bank of Mt Pleasant bk of do

25

" of Penn Yan Farm. & Manufac. of Po'keepsie Farm. Hudson Muskingum bk of do Norwalk bank of do Ohio R R com. Fort Plain Genesee bank of Ohio Life Insurance Genesee County Geneva bank of and Trust com-Sandusky Bank of do Urbana bkg com 75 West'n Reserve bk 5 Hamilton Herkimer county do Highland par Howard Trust and Banking Com. Hudson-River pa Wooster bk of Xenia, Bank of

Zanesville, bk of INDIANA. State bk of Ind. Ithaca bank of James Jefferson county and branch Notes on all other banks in this state un do Kinderhook b'k of par certain Lansingburgh b'k of 1 ILLINOIS.

> Illinois bk of IOWA. All the banks in this Territory uncertain MICHIGAN Bank of St Clair Far. & Mechan.

CANADA. Manufacturers' Mech. & Far's Bank of British N. America 4
Banque du Peuple do
B'k U. C. Toronto 4
City bank 6
Commer bl. U. C. Mechanics, Buff. Mer & Far's. Mer & Mechanics Mer. Exchange of Buffale Mercantile of Gore bank Schenectady banking com. Montreal bk of Millers of N. Y. 3a10 Mohawk

Mohawk Valley Monroe, b'k of Montgomery co. do New York State 1 Newburgh b'k of par Ogdensburgh Olean bank of Oneida Onondaga Ontario

B'k of the State ARKANSAS. B'k of the State R Es. b'k of Ark. do Small notes of Pennsylvania banks

Cairo, bk. of State bk of Illi. Livingston county Lodi b'k of real es " " Stock " B'k & trust com 9 Lowville b'k of Lyons bank of Madison county

Commer bk U. C Fars. joint stock and Niagara Suspension Bridge com. KENTUCKY. Louisville bk of MISSISSIPPI,

All uncertain MISSOURI. Orange co. b'k of

ANTI-SLAVERY PUBLICATIONS. The subscriber informs there members Anti-Slavery Societies, and all persons who desire to read the Anti-Slavery publications that have issued from the American press, that he has purchased all the books, pampillets, tracts, prints etc. lately belonging to the American Anti-Slavery Society, amounting to about eight thousand dollars, at old prices, which he offers.

Anti-Slavery Society, amounting to about eight thousand dollars, at old prices, which he offers. Anti-Slavery Society, amounting to about eight thousand dollars, at old prices, which he offers for sale by his agent in any quantity, at low prices for cash only. Samples will be kept at his office, corner of Hanover and Exchange streets, and orders will be promtly attended to. A catalogue of the principal publications is annexed, and the prices put against them are the present (reduced) retail prices. By the lumder of larger quantity, they will be sold lower properties of the principal publications is annexed, and the prices put against them are the present (reduced) retail prices. By the lumder of larger quantity, they will be sold lower properties for cash only. Samples which is described in section of the prices of the larger of the prices of the prices of the larger of the prices of n pamphlets, tracts and pictures, 50 per cent. iscount. 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. Cype diverse of newspapers are requested to copy this advertisement at length for three months, and their bills will be paid in books, etc. Please send a copy of the paper containing the advertisement.

LEWIS TAPPAN. New York, March 1st, 1842. BOUND VOLUMES. American Slavery as it is, muslin Anti-Slavery Manual 20 Alton Riots, by Pres. Beecher, of Ill. Coll. Alton Trials Anti-Slavery Record, vols. 1, 2 and 3 set 50 Appeal, by Mrs. Child
Anti-Slavery Examiner, bound vols.
Beauties of Philanthropy
Bourne's Picture of Slavery 57 1-9 88 1-8 Buxton on the Slave trade Cabinet of Freedom (Clarkson's history of the slave trade,) vols. 1, 2 and 3 set set 1,00 Chloe Spear Channing on Slavery Duncan on Slavery Eman, in the W. I. by Thome and Kimball muslin Do by do in boards with map 25 Enemies of Constition discovered 50 Fountain, plain binding, 04mo. 12 1-2 Gustavus Vassa Gustaves Vassa Grimke's Letters to Miss Beecher Jay's Inquiry 57 1-2: Jay's View Light and Truth Life of Granville Sharp 20 Mott's Biographical Sketches Memoir of Rev. Lemuel Hanes
Do of Lovejoy North Star, gilt edges Pennsylvania Hall Quarterly Anti-Slavery Magazine, 3vo. 1,00 Rankin's Letters, 18mo. 100 pp. 20 March 3d, 1842. Right and wrong in Boston Star of Freedom, muslin Slavery-containing Declaration of Sentiments and Constitution of the Amer. A. S. Society: Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery: Does the Bible sanction Slavery? Address to the Synod of Kentucky, Narative of Amos Dresser, and Why work for the Slave? bound in one Slave's Friend, 32mo. vols. 1, 2 and 3 set 50 Songs of the Free Thompsons Reception in Great Britain, Testimony of God against Slavery, 18mo.
Wheatly, Phillis Memoir of
West Indies, by Professor Hovey
West Indies, by Harvey and Sturge wesley's Thoughts on Slavery, in muslin, with portrait

12 1-2

RAMPHLETS.

Sets A. S. Almanacs, from 1836 to 1841
inclusive

71 1-2

Address to the Free People of Color
Ancient Landmarks

32 Apology for Abolitionists

33 Apology for Abolitionists

34 Address on Right of Petition
Address to Senators and Representatives of the free States

Address of Slavery (German)

Address of Slavery (German)

Address of National Convention (German)

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

Appeal to Women in the nominally free States

Appeal to Women in the of Jesus Christ, by the Swangelical Union A. S. Society

Authentic Anecdotes on American Slavery

Address to the Church of Jesus Christ, by the Swangelical Union A. S. Society, and the space of the machine.

The price will be an address of the sale of them.

The price will be one for examination at N. H. Wiscos's States

Appeal to Women in the nominally free States

Appeal to Women in Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery, in muslin, Authentic Anecdotes on American Slavery Address to the Church of Jesus Christ, by the Evangelical Union A. S. Society, New York city.

Anti-Slavery Catechism, by Mrs. Child 6 1-4
Adams', J. Q. Letters to his Constituents 4 Adams', J. Q. Speech on the Texas Ques-Annual Reports of Am. A. S. Society, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th Annual Reports of N. Y. city Ladies' A. 12 1-2 S. Society
Appeal to the Christain Women of the South 3
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, are acquainted. by Beriah Green Chipman's Discourse Charning's Letters to Clay Condition of Free People of Color Crandall, Reuben, Trial of Dissertation on Servitude Dickinson's Sermon Does the Bible sanction Slavery? Dec. of Sent. and Constitution of the Am. A. S. Society Discussion between Thompson and Breckinridge Dresser's Narrative Extinguisher Extinguished
Elmore Correspondence 6; do in sheets 4to. 2
Emancipation in West Indies Thome and Emancipation in West Indies in 1838 Freedom's Defense
Garrison's Address at Broadway Tabernacle
Guardian Genius of the Federal Union Generous Planter
Generous Planter
Gillett's Review of Bushnell's Discourse
Immediate, not Gradual Abolition
Jay's Thoughts on the Duty of the Episcopal Church Laberty, 8vo. 25; do; 12mo Morris's Speech in answer to Clay

Mahan's Rev. John B. Trial in Kentucky 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 Broadway Taber nacle Anti-Slavery Societs Pro-Slavery Rural Code of Haiti

Roper, Moses Warrative of a Fugitive

Slavery in America (London); do. (Ger-

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

War in Texas, by Benjamin Lundy Why work for the Slave Wilson's Address on West India Emancipation

> No. 1. St. Domingo, No. 2, Caste, No. 3, Colonization, No. 4, Moral Condition of the Slave, No. 5, What is Abolition?

No. 6, The Ten Commandments, No. 7 Danger and Safety, No. 8, Pro-Slavery Bible, No. 9, Prejudice against Color, No. 10, Northern Dealers in Slaves, No. 11, Slavery and Missions No. 12, Dr. Nelson's Lecture on Slavery

The above Tracts are sold at 1 cent each. PRINTS, ETC. Illustrations of the Anti-Slavery Almanac for 1840

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

venson
Do. do. Clay and Calhoun 12 1-2 Printer's Picture Gallery Letter paper, stamped with print of Lovejoy

sheet 15
Do. with Kneeling Slave sheet 1
Payer for Slaves, with Music, on cards 1-2
Potrait of Gerrit Smith 50s
In addition, are the following, the proceed of which will go into the Mendian fund. Argument of Hon. J. Q. Adams in the case

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

Threshing Machines.

THE undersigned would inform the public that they continue to meanifacture Horse Pownsand Theresis No. Macrines, two and a half. asnad Theresa we Machines, two and a half miles from the village of Ann Arbor, on the railroad. The Horse Power is a late invention by S. W. Foster, and is decidedly superior to any other ever offered to the public, as will appear by the statements of those who have used them during the last year. It is light in weight and small in compass, being carried together with the Thresher, in a common waggon box, and drawn with ease by two horses. It is as hitle liable to break, or get out of repair, as any other Horse Power, and will work as easy and thrash as much with fire horses, as will appear from the recommendations below. New patterns have been made for the cast Iron, and additional weight and strength applied wherever it had appeared to be necessary from one year's use of the machine.

bar cylinder; and \$130 for a horse power with a threshing machine with an iron bar cylinder.

The attention of the reader is invited to the fol-

lowing 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 8000 bushels, and believe it is constructed on better principles than any other Horse Power.—One of the undersigned has owned and used eight the property of the Power of the construction of the property of the power. different kinds of Horse Powers, and we believe that four horses will thrush as much with this Power as five will with any other power with which we

H. CASE, s. G. IVES.

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

which I am acquainted.

A. WEEKS.

Mount Clemens, Sept. 8, 1841.

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

I have thrashed. E. S. SMITH. Seio, April 11, 1842.

SMUT MACHINES.

The subscribers make very good SMUT MA-CHINES which they will sell for \$50. This machine was invented by one of the subscribers, machine was invented by one of the subscribers, who has had many year's experience in the milling business. We invite those who wish to buy a good machine for a fair price to buy of us. It is worth as much as most of the machines that cost from 150 to \$300.

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

Woolen Manufactory

weed Synashar Mak

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 he wish to manufacture wool into cloth on

shares, or for pay by the yard, on reasonable terms. They have employed experienced work men and seel confident that work will be we done. They therefore respectfully ask a share of nublic patronage, especially from those who are in avor of flome industria. Wood may be left a Scie village.
S. W. FOSTER & Co.
Scie, April 18, 1812.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND THE

- PUBLIC GENERALLY. THE subscriber has on hand and offers for A sale at low rates, a large and general as, ortheat of Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils Vernish. Dye Staffs, No. No., with every article in the Drug and Paint line. Persons wishing to purchase any articles in the above line are requested, before purchasing elsewhere, to call at PIERRE TELLER'S, Wholesale and Retail Druggist 139, Jefferso. Avenue, sign of the Gilt Mortar, Detroit.

DR. BANISTER'S CELEBRATED FE VER AGUE PILLS .- Purely Vegetable A safe, speedy, and sure remedy for fever and es peculiar to new countries. These pills are designed for the effections of the

liver and other internal organs which attend the iscases of the new and miasmatic portions of our The proprietor having tried them in a great variety of cases confidently believes that they are

superior to any temedy that has ever been offered to the public for the above diseases.

It is purely Vegetable and perfectly harmless, and can be taken by any person, male or female with perfect safety.
The pills are prepared in two separate boxes

marked No. 1 and No. 2, and accompanied with full directions.

A great number of cert firstes might be procu-

red in favor of this medicine, but the propriet he depends upon the merits of the same for it

reputation.

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

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

La. BECKLEY

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

AND FASHION.

[The Casket and Gentleman's United.]

A new volume under the above title, of the well established and Fashonable Magazine. The Philadelphia Casket in conjunction with the Gen-deman's Magazine, which has been every where pronounced to be the most readable and popular of the day, with be opened on the first day of January, 1812, with an array of contributors secured by the union of talent, of fame, which no periodical in the country can boast or pretend to revite. The December number will however, be a specimen of the new volume. The volume will be The December number will however, be a specimen of the new volume. The volume will be opened with a new and beautiful type, the finest-white paper, and with the first of a series of embellishments unsurpassed by any which have yet appeared in any Magazine. The style of elegance the beauty and finish of these illustrations, and the evtensive improvements which will be made in its typoraphical appearance, and above all the tone of its literary department, by the brilliant array of contributors, whose articles have carriched the pages of each number, will give it a character, second to no Magazine in the Union. The character of the articles which shall appear in its pages, of the articles which shall appear in its pages, will be equally removed from a sickly senti-mentality, 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

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

the author of 'Leaves from a Lawyers fort Folio-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 arunder the new arrangement. With such an array of talent, a Magazine of unrivalled attractions,

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

TIME OF PUBLICATION.

The work will be published on the first of the 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 Philadelphia. In all the principal cities, agents have been established, to whom the Magazine is forwarded, prior to the time of issuing it, so that they may be delivered to resident subscribers by the first of the month. This is an important arrangement to distant subscribers, who become tired, importunate and eventually discontinue many works, in consequence of the great delay by publishers.

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

without the money, or the name of a responsible agent. For the accommodation of those who may

agent. For the accommodation of those who may wish to subscribe for either of the following Philadelphia periodicals, this

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

GEO.R. GRAHAM, South west corner of Chestrut and Thi Street Philadelphia.

Street Philadelphia.

WOOL.-F. Denison will buy any q of Wool, at fair prices, if deliverd June 10, 1

TO FAMILIES & INVALIDS.

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

Comstates on the wrappers, as all others by the same names are base impositions and counterfeits. If the merchant nearest you has them not, urge him to procure them at 71 Maiden-lane, the next time he visits New York, or to write for them.

No family should be a week without these remedies.

BALDNESS

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

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

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

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

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

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

Foundered horses entirely cured by Roofs Founder Ointment. Mark this, all horsemen. Dalley's Wagical Pain Extractor Salve .-- The most extraordinary

BURNS & SCALDS and sores, and sore I It has delighted

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

remedy ever invented for all new or old

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. Octor O Chin 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,

of most of the principal writers in America, with a respectable number of English authors.

In addition, the distinguished services of a host of anonymous writers of no ordinary abilities have given worth and character to the pages of the Margarines. The series of well known nautithe surface. COLDS COUGHS

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



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 superior to all others. It does not require puffing.

EDERO ELETOS 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,

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

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

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

TOOTH DROPS. KLINE'S-cure effectually.

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

De sure you call for our articles, and not be put all 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.

ComstockAbo Wholesale Druggists, "I Maiden Lane, New York, and of our agents. Wm. S. & J. W. Maynerd, Agents, Ann Arbo array of the same and nib-ly.

all assurance that it for excels the Opodeldoc's and Limments of the present day, for the above liseascs. A trial is only wanted, to give it the lecided preference to every thing else. Many Physeians of eminence have used this ointmen and extels its merits.

The above continent is for sale wholesale and stail by

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

TO PHYSICIANS AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

HIE 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 assortnents 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, 8 casks Epsom Salts, 15 casks Fall and Winter strained Sperm

40 boxes Sperm Candles, 2000 ibs. White Lead, dry and ground, 4 casks Linseed Oil, Dentists Instruments and Stock Gold, Silver

and Tin Foil Platina Ware, Porcelain Teeth. A general assortment of Patent Medicines, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

PIERRE TELLER. 180 Jefferson Avenue, sign of the Gilt ch 18. Mortar, Detroit.

TAILORING BUSINESS!

A. NOBLE, would respectfully inform the citizens of Ann Arbor and its vicinity, that te has opened a shop in the Lower Town, immehately over the late mercantile stand of Lund & libson, and opposite the store of J. Beckley & lo., whore he is prepared at all times to do work a his line, with prempiness, and in a neat and line him manner. urable manner. Particular attention will be paid to cutting gar-

ments. Produce will be taken at the usual pri-es, for work done at his shop. These who have eash to pay for services of this kind, are particu-arly 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 gh standing, both in this and other States, to By the frequent and repeated solicitations of my riends, I have consented to offer them to the public as a most efficacious remedy for all those allious discasses originating in a new coun-

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

TO CLOTHIERS.

HIE subscriber is just in receipt of a fur-ther supply of Clothier's stock, consisting of MACHINE CARDS of wory descrip-WARP, CARD CLEANSERS and PICK. WARP, CARD CLEANSERS and PIPK-ERS, SHUTTLES, REEDS, KETTLES, SCREWS, PARSON'S SHEARING MA-CHINE, EMERY, (own size,) TENTER HOOKS, PRESS PAPER, tagether with a well selected as original, of DYE WOODS, and DYE STUFFS of the very best growth and wanningtons renulacture.
These goods (coming as they do direct from

er than any other house west of New York, he therefore solicits the attention of firms in the clathing business, to the examination of his stock and plices before going east or purchasing elsewhere. PIERRE TELLER,

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

TATATE OF JACOB LAWTON DE L'ACTOR DE CEASED.—Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned have proved the lest will and testament of Jacob Lawton, deceased, and have taken letters Testamentary thereon, and have given bonds according to law. All persons indebtades and extreme represented to make parts delited to said estate are requested to make pay-ment without dolay, 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 acob Lawton. Dated, Ann Arbor, May 7, 1842.

TEMPERANC HOTEL, BY MOBERT & TERMUNE.

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 vill be supplied with the choicest of the market, nd the proprietors assure those who will favor them with their custom, that all pains shall be ta-ken to make their stay with thom agreeable.

FARE, very less, 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.

tf

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

Ann Arbor April 20th, 1842.

NEW GOODS!!

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

Ann Arbor, June 1, 1842.

HOLMANS,

BONE OF MEMBER 11.

THIS ONTMENT stands at the head of all return is heir too, viz:—RHEUMATISM both Chronic and inflamitory—Gout—Sprains—Bruises and contracted TENDONS of long standing.

It discusses all tumours—renders stiff joints himber by producing a healthy muscular action. It assuages pains in Boils and Abenses.—Nothing equals it in swelled and inflamed Broasts in Females, if applied in early singe, prevents supperation or matter forming, and gives in all bases immediate case from pain. Certificates of this fact could be given if necessary.

This remedy is offered to the Public with the full assurance that it for excels the Opodeldoc's and Liminguis of the present day, for the shear

where he is prepared to execute orders in the neatest and most fashionable style.

Garments will be made to order, in strict conformity with the present prevailing fashion and taste of the day, and warranted to fit or no charge.

charge.
Ladies' Riding Habits made in the latest New York or Philadephia fashions.
Friends, or Quakers' garments will be made in the neatest and plainest style.

Cutting done at shortest notice.

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

J. R. WALKER.

Ann Arbor, July 25th. 1842. n14—3m.

June 10, 1842.

UMBER constantly on hand and for sale

PARSON'S SHEARING MACHINES. PARSON S SHEATHER BANGERS.

THEO. H. EATON & Co. 138, Jeffer on avenue, are the sole agents of these very celebrate and the second statements. brated machines.

SATTINETT WARPS ON BEAMS.—
STIESO, 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 each, at a small advance.

12-8w

NEW GOODS!! CHEAP FOR CASH.

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

PERS, SHAKER AND LEGHORN BONNETS, &C. &C. Muslin De Lane at two shiflings per yard; cal-icoes at six cents per yard, and other goods at prices to correspond. To be convinced, just call and see the glods and prices.

and see the goods and prices.

4 900 pounds good butter wanted; 99099 bushels of house ashes wanted, at 10 cents per bushel. Likewise field ashes, delivered at my ashery, near Chapin's iron foundry.

N. B. —All kinds of Furs taken in exchange H. BOWER. Ann Arbor, (upper town) June 2, 1842.

Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing.

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

J. BECKLEY & CO.

"Be tays of brinking Wine forgot." JACHSON

TEMPERANCE HOUSE. AND BOTANIC MEDICAL STORE,

With Hot and Cold Baths Dr. J. T. WILSON. East and of Main Street, Jackson, Mich.

River Raisin INSTITUTE.

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

This eligible site has been selected for its quiet seclusion, the fertility and elevation of its

soil, its pure and healthful atmosphere, and pleas-Rooms.—There are now on the premises suit-ble rooms for the accommodation of forty sudents; which are designed to be occupied for private study and lodging. Other necessary building are provided for recitations and boarding.

EXPENSES. Tuition per Term of eleven wecks, \$4.00 Board— with 4 hours work each week, 7,57 Room Rent, and the Carolina and Incidental,

There will be an additional charge of one dol

The second term of this summer will com-

mence Wednesday July 20th.

It is very desirable that all who design to at tend the school, should be on the ground—have their bills settled, and their rooms prepared, before the first day of the Term. Any further information can be obtained at the Institution, of by addressing, post paid, J. S. Dixon, Principal, Raisin, Lenawee Co Mich. Raisin, May 19th, 1842.

UNIVERSITY BOOK-STORE.

TAS 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 ehusetts School library, the best work of the kind

Ann Arbor, July 30th, 1842.

Please call at the University Book Store. WHEAT AND WOOL

WANTED, by F. Denison, any quanty-Wheat and Wool, delivered at Ann Ar or (Upper Town)
Aug. 5, 1, 542.

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

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