THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

Will be published every Monnay morning in Ann Arbor, Washienaw County, Michigan, by the Executive Committee, for the Michigan State Anti-Slavery Society. Anti-Slavery Society.

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DFPersons wishing to advertise will find this Paper a valuable medium of communication, as it circulates in nearly every county in the State of Advertisements inserted at the usual prices in this encamped on this very spot a few days previous forms.

POETET.

For the Signal of Liberty. THE CURSE OF SLAVERY. "This coil has proved upon the very vitals of the Union." - James Monrae.

What wails are these salute our ears? On Southern winds they're borne, Expressing dark and gloomy fears Like hearts with anguish torn.

What piercing shricks! Hark! hear that mour Like one in deep distress! Another-and another groan! There's sorrow to excess.

Is there a cause for grief so and Where Freedom holds her sway? Where Love and Peace, in mercy clad, - Extend their genial ray!

Ahl there's a gloomy prison-house On Freedem's soil sustain'd! Where demons of oppression pounce On human victims claim'd.

Beneath oppresion's direful reign Flow floods of bitter tears, And blood, and sighs, and groans, and pain, While nought the suff'rer cheers.

The Slave, o'erworked, halt-clad, half-fed, Is fetter'd-thought and limb, The bloody scourge his daily dread-Or daily felt by him.

Torn from his grasp-his wife and child, With him, in suff'rings share: Doom'd to perpetual servitude, Their cries are lost in air.

Sad human nature! O how great The anguish there endu 'd! What can remove, or mitigate Such malice-so matur'd.

"Tis not immoral," Churches say, "To trade in souls of men" Then lift their blood-stain'd hands and pray, And mock their God again.

Thus they the "sin of sins" partake And, subject to God's wrath, Themselves to God abhorrent make: O tell it not in Gath!

Our banner's bloody stripes protect This demon in discuir What can the suff 'rer then expect? From whence can hope arise?

O'er Congress Hall our banner floats-Freemen are gagg'd within! Slavery controls our northern votes! Such is the plight we're in.

And shall we thus supinely rest, And leave all means untried To have our grievances redress'd! This-Freemon must decide.

Springport, Mich.

MISCELLANY

TREMENDOUS CHASM. The last number of Kendall's interesting sketches of incidents connected with the San-baving executed a few such exercises, a secte Fe Expedition is as follows:

bright and cloudless, the sun rising out of the in the execution of the notes, and singing than prairie in all his majesty. Singula as it may in every possible combination of time, little appear, nearly every shower we had come in songs or melodi a composed of these three notes. Her disc pline has been modified and changed the night, from the time we left Austin until are presented to the pupils. Even in the we reached the Mexican seatlements. Again choice of these latte a clodes, M. Mainzer we spent a caugle of hours drying our blankets, then saddled up and pursued our journey, educational agency. and still in the northwest direction.

We had scarcely gone six miles, before we suddenly came upon an immense rent or cha to in the earth, far exceeding in depth the one we had so much difficulty in crossing the day before. No one was aware of its existence until we were unmediately upon its brink, when a spectacle, exceeding in grandeur any thing we had previously witnessed, came sudenly in view. Not a tree or bush, no outline whatever marked its position or course; and we were all lost in amazement and v. onder, as one after another left the double file ranks, and

rode no to the verge of the yawning abysss. In depth it could not have been less than eight hus ared or a thousand feet, and from three to five hundred yards in width; and at the point where we first struck it, the sides were nearly perpendicular. A sickly sensation of dizziness was felt by all, as we looked down as it were, into the very depths of the earth. Below, an occasional spot of green relieved the eye, and a small stream of water, now rising to the view then sinking beneath some huge rock, was bubbling and forming along. mense walls, columns, in some places that worn by the water undoubtedly, and so perfect in form that we could with difficulty be brought

an immense prairie, had here found a reservoir and their workings upon the different veins of earth and stone had formed toese strange and

fanciful shapes. Before reaching the chasm, we had crossed nunerous large trails leading a little more to the west than we were trave ling, and entered at a common crossing close by. In this con-TERMS. -Two Dollars per aunum, in advance jecture we were not disappoin ed; for a trot

We found a running stream at the bottom, Advertisements inserted at the desired executions, vicinity.

All remittances and all commutations designed for publication, or in any manner relating to this paper, will be hereafter addressed, port middle execution of the trees and other esting place. We, too, halted a couple of hours, to give our horses an opportunity to graze and rest themselves. The trail which led on the opposite ade was discovered a short distance above us, to the south, winding up

the steep and rugged sides of the precipice.

As we journeved along this deal, all were struck with admiration at the strange and fenciful figures in de by the washing of the waters during the rainy season. In some waters during the rainy season. In some places, perfect walls, formed of redish clay, were seen standing; and were they anywhere The vein of which these wal's were composed

were lost in wonder and admiration. In other places, the breast works of forts would be brows pillars of some mighty pile mised to rehgion or royalty, were scattered about; reg-ularity was strangely mixed up with ruin and disorder-and nature had done it all Ning ara has been considered one of her wildest freaks, but Niagara sinks into insignificance when compared with the wild granduer of this awith chasm, Imagination carried us back to Thebes, to Jalmyra, and to ancient Athens; and we could not help thinking that we were now among their ruins.

By the middle of the afternion we were all safely acros, after spending five or six hours completely shut out from the world. Again on looking back after proceeding some hundred yards, not a sign of the immense cavern was visible. The waste we were then upon. was at last two hundred and fifty miles in width; and the two chasms I have mentioned were the reservoirs, and at the same time the conductors, of the heavy quantity of rain which talls upon it during the wet season to the run ning streams. The prairie is undoubtedly the largest in the world, and the chasms are in perfect keeping with the size of the prairie.

NEW METHOD OF SINGING.

It is not generally known in this country that a new system of instruction in singing has been discovered by a Mr. Jo eph Mainzer, which has been attended with great success. It is a simple mode of teaching large classes to sing by note in perfect harmony in a few lessons. Several hundreds form into a single class, particularly working men, friends of temperance,-peasantry, and all who would derive a benefit from this innocent and social mode of passing the time. In an article from the Singing Magazine, we extract the follow ing brief synopsis of the mode of teaching:

The exercises are arranged in a series of prog essive lessons, in such perfect order of and almost imperceptibly, arrive from the adopting any of the artificial and arbitrary sys tems, he has followed that prescribed by nature and mos in accordance with the scientified calculation of our intellectual faculties and physical organs of voice and hearing. He first gives a clear and concise explanation of the musical sounds and of the manner in which they are represented in musical writings .-This exercise has the double object of cultivating the voice and preparing the eye for muscial reading. He commences with one note alone. This is the middle note, g. or sol, which is to Fe Expedition is as follows:

Ond note, and then a third is to be added.—

The morning of the 3d of September broke. After having obtained a certainty and facility.

CHANGES IN GREECE. There is no doubt that in Greece the appearace of the country has changed most materially ring the last twenty or thirty cen n ica; a hough the position of a ountains and rivers ve mains the same, even their aspect must have un dergone a complete clauge. Herodones says the acthemians hunted bears in the forest on A Lychettus, where now there is senreely a shrub to be senud a toot high. From other wri Parcassus, we e covered with forests They tams, bure rocks without any vegetation, or on! in vain for nourshment among the soille revices. The trees which formerly covered the ountains having died away by degrees, the kept together by their roots, and increased by the decomposition of their leaves, has in the course of time, been washed down by the heavy period ne don't considerably risen, as is abundantly proved by many antique turns baving been dis-covered in digging the countrions of modern houses. In the plant of Olympia the redestals of the columns of the temple of Jupiter, which have appeared to be arches, were seen standing, worn by the water undoubtedly, and so perfect in form that we could with difficulty be brought to believe that the hand of man was not upon the believe that the hand of man was not upon the live stream not sufficient for irthem. The rains of centuries, falling upon rigating the garden in the plain of Attica; and

yet at one time it was so deep as to form a barrier to he progress of Xerxes and to his whole army, who, not being able to cross it, encamped upon as banks. The classical Hyssus is now quite day bough the buttreecs of the magnificent bridge e Studium, still exist, showing the span of the the depth of water must have been at least twelve or fourteen feet. At Sparta are still to be seen the iron rings inserted in the stones formerly used for the purpose of making has the galles. The water in that river now does not reach to the anee in any port; and the Inachus, which was ormerly havingable up to Argos, is a dry torrent bed, except during the rainy season.—Strong's Greece.

COMMUNICATIONS.

ADDRESS OF THE WESLEYAN METH-ODIST ANNUAL CONFERENCE. To the Churches over which they exercise Pastoral duly throughout the State of Michigin, on the subject of slavery.

BELOVED:-A profitable review of the past

must be attended with a fervent desire to know

our duties, and the menner we should conduct ourselves respecting them. Most of us have been for years members of M. E. Church, and else, it would be impossible to believe that if consecration of reputation, toil and subother than the hand of man had formed them. stance give evidence of attachment to any class of institutions, then we were attached was of even the knees, very hard and mu per class of institutions, then we were attached to said church. During the last few years, had surrounded them was washed away, the in common with a goodly portion of our felveius still remained standing upright; in some low citizens in this country, we have been places one hundred teet high, and three or four aroused to the sin of slavery. We have been burded in length.

Columns, too, were there; and such was their architectural order, and so much off oppression, and the aggravated malignity chaste grandner as about them, that we peculiar to the evils it inflicts upon our race. as we have passed from page to page in tracing out its origin, extent and destructive inplainly visible; then, again, the frowning tur-rents of some castle of the olden time. Cum-floences upon millions of the human family.— How heart-sickening is the origin of the slave trade and its artendant-slaveholdingas found in the events of the two last centuries! Africa, on her western coast, invaded without provocation by bands of men who professed to emerge from the very seat of civilization and who opened upon the unoffending natives a war, as shameful as was ever waged against a people, since the earth's surface beame spotted with "habitations of cruelty."-So merciless and inhospitable was this war, we found ourselves upon the level prairie, and that the custom of treating captives with a degree of kindness and justice common to wars among all civilized people, was entirely inspended, and without regard to sex, age or rank, the captives, thousands in number, were chained, whipped and transported to this coninent and its neighboring islands, and sold and worked as slaves for life. We have seen the first third of the nineteenth century pass away and the fruits of this most villanous outrage exist in practical example in one half of our common country, and sanctioned more or

prices and gains of the most intolerant tyran ny that ever dared to brook the face of the sun. finds them gone forever from his embraces .-Our country for which we have the most ps- Had the grave covered them, or the sea triotic ander is cursed. Her boast of republicanism, of refinement, of education and religion, while this system of bondage is chergradation, that the aupils speedily, pleasantly, ished and protected by the government, gives the fullest proof of her hypocrisy, falsehood, barbarity and infidelity. The church, too, has given the most perfect abetment to this incalculable wrong. She has inducted into her chiefest and holiest councils the notorious happiness. She has given the fright hand of toil, souls and bodies of the poor. And she has taken to her bosom the impenitent man-

which most of us have held a connection for years, has not been behind in lending her most solemn aid in perpetuating this great wrong. until, as a shield, her power and influence is pledged to the support of the foulest tyranny, provided the tyrant only admits the prodent enforcement that their "chattels personal" "should read the word of God." Her holy ordinations are given to the plunderer of human rights if it is judged "imprac icable" for ferences have put their seal upon it as "not a moral evil." Her highest judiculory has joined the crustde of robbery and plunder upon the midst of thee the yoke, the putting forth the feebled and broken-hearted slave by cutting off his tes imony when he would tell the story of his flesh, lacerated with the scoorge, and his bones, broken with the bludgeon .-Her "officials" have plead warmly for its continuance, and poured forth a tirade of detraction and calumny upon those who refuse to make God and his revealed word the supporters of this concentration of every species of baseness. And new prerogatives have been created and added to her already overgrown aristocracy to facilitate the expulsion of every shred of real-sympathy from within her pale

and hearts from all participation in that which we know is abhorred by God, and hostile to every emotion of substantial and scriptural piety. On the contrary, every hour brings us fresh conviction that there never can be, there never ought to be a union, even formally, be tween "Christ and Belish." We feel, with respect to "political action," (as it is called) | South. that it is our duty to define particularly our position. We admit all the importance attached to it by its warmest supporters. We know that slavery will never be utterly extinct in practice, in this country, while it is created and guarded by civil law. We cordially give assent to the doctrine that all modifications and changes in civil enactments in our country are subject to the control of the people, and the people have but one way of expressing their will, and that is, the bestowment of suffrage at the polls. We have the fullest confidence in the patriotism and philanthropy of the leaders of the Liberty party. Their solf-denial, sufferings and toil in advocating the rights of the long-injured slave, is worthy of all praise. All this we most cheerfully concede to the friends of a distinct political anti slavery action. Yet as a church we disclaim all design on our part to carry out the object of any political party. We shall hold ourselves perfectly free to make whatever recommendation of any political party, or of any object, of any party, which in our judgment accords with the precepts of the gospel of

It must be a matter of no little importance to us to know that there is no emotion in the Divine mind but acco:ds with the spirit and principles embodied in our Anti-slavery character. An eminent statesman, whose name is embalmed in American history, has long ago declared that "there is no attribute of the Almighty which can take sides with us [meaning the supporters of American slavery] against the insurgent slave." This, with a little reflection upon his character, we know to be true. Omniscience and Omnipresence, in conjunction with his moral perfections, holiness, justice. goodnesss and truth; must give Him a most perfect knowledge of the slave's bate in the legislature? Dr. Humphrey has sorrows, and utterly forbids the idea that He remains unaffected by them. He has made them human beings and susceptible of all the sensibilities of our nature. When He beheld appears to the contrary, be considered as good the helpless revolt of our world against His righteous government and gave his Son to opinion in the hall of decate, and that he puts endure the agonies of the cross that He might bestow his love in our redemption, the richness of this boon alke fell upon the sable children of Ham, with other portions of the children of Ham, with other portions of the of the freest deliberative assembles in the human family. He sees the slave mother as world? How long will any but accomplished less by the laws and manners of the whole. she bends beneath the ardnous toil imposed by duellists be willing to occupy the seat of Dam-ocles under the dome of the Capitol, with the analysis of our race are bought, sold, leased, an unfeeling overseer and broken in spirit by the laws and manners of the whole. worked, mortga ed and inherited as property. the strokes of the lash. He sees the bereft unked sword of Dionysius suspended by a sin-The physical, intellectual and moral nature slave parent as he stretches his limbs upon the perfect immolation to meet the whims, caprices and gains of the most into meet the whims, caprices and gains of the most into meet the whims, caprices and gains of the most into meet the whims, caprices and gains of the most into meet the whims, caprices and gains of the most into meet the whims, caprices and gains of the most into meet the whims, caprices and gains of the most into meet the whims, caprices and gains of the most into meet the whims, caprices and gains of the most into meet the whims, caprices and gains of the most into meet the whims, caprices and gains of the most into meet the whims, caprices and gains of the most into meet the whims, caprices and gains of the most into meet the whims, caprices and gains of the most into meet the white meet the white meet the white meet the caprices and gains of the meet the white meet the caprices and gains of the meet the white meet the white meet the caprices and gains of the meet the white meet the caprices and gains of the meet the white meet the white meet the caprices and gains of the meet the white meet the caprices and gains of the meet the white meet the caprices and gains of the the caprices and gain of the whole man are compelled to a state of earthly floor of his hut, while despair broods swellowed them up, his sorrows would be comparatively light, than when he knows they are the v ctims of the degradation, ignorance and woes, incident to the American slave .-Omnipotence most certainly clothes Him with power to avenge the wrongs of his oppressed offspring. Will He not give the world to witness, sooner or later, tha "Ethopia shall" not in vain stretch out her hands unto God? maurauder upon human rights and human Brethren shall we ever forget "those in bonds" while we know that the God who has been fellowship' to him whose craven spirit can on- pleased to reveal himself in his sacred truth, as ly be gratified by the possession of the time, the God of the oppressed, hears prayer, and especially are we encouraged to pray when we know that the burden of our supplications accord with all the blessed emotions of his ho-That branch of professed christians with ly nature. Men may scorn our devotion to from the church meeting into the Association, this cause, but God will remember us in mercy when we consecrate our reputation, our substance, our pleadings, and our prayers, as far as we possess the ability in "breaking the yoke"-in "giving bread to the hungry," and

clothing the naked. He who has uttered the declaration is able o fulfil it, "Then shall thy light break forth as the morning, and thy health shall spring forth speedily; and thy righteousness shall go before thee; the glory of the Lord shall Lord shall answer; thou shalt cry, and he rope. shall say here I am. If thou take away from of the tinger, and speaking vanity."

But we must not forget the oppressor. We cannot remain unaffected when we throw our minds forward upon that fearful vengeance which awaits the impenitent extertioner and proud tytant in the world to come - We must labor and pray that he may find his greatest possible interest to live in obedience to God and the exercise of justice and kindness to-

Let those whom we have left behind, who have yet to wash themselves from the ecclesiastical pollutions of slavery-who have yet

G. J. BARKER, Sec'y.

Selections.

SOUTHERN SCENERY. A correspondent of the Morning Star, gives the following reminisence of a visit to the

"I am now removed from the influence of slavery, and can judge more impartially respecting it than previous to my visit to the South. The first thing that attracts the eye of the northerner is the general listlessness that prevade country society, and the dilapidation of agricultural possessions. To such an extent is this visible, that it is painful and depressing to the beholder. He is ready to conclude, that some fell melady has swept off the inhabitants, and left their estates to the blighting attacks of time. True, he may hear the rule laugh or song of the negro in the distant field, and some think this an indication

I collivated, might be an ornament to its race. Thor sands of acres are now common, grown up with hedge, sassafras, and dogwood, which were once fruitful fields. No other commentary is requiste to show the injurious results of slavery. But I rejoice that these dilapida-ted estates are being purchased by northern-ers, and, that under the magic influence of free labor, they are rapidly resuming their primitive truit falness. The influence exerted by these settlers is more effected in disminish by these settlers is more effectual in diminish-ing slavery than any other."

THE CHAMPION OF LEGISLATIVE IN-

DEPENDENCE. Mr. Clay is put forward as the champion of the constitutional independence of the legisla-ture from executive interference, yet we find that, when he was himself a member of the executive department, and the chief officer of the kingdom, he called a senator of the United States into the field, and fired two shots at him with a pistol, endeavoring with all his might to kill him in revenge for words spoken n debate. Is not shooting a brace of pistol balls at a man, on account of words spoken, in "interference" with him? And if this is done by the chief officer of the executive, towards a senator, what can you call it but "Executive Interference with the freedom of degiven a correct estimate (as far as it goes) of he effect of such a transaction upon

liberty, in his excellent sermon on duelling. "It may now, therefore, for any thing that gle hair over their heads?"

Let them elect the Prince of Doellists to mancipulor.

ADVANCED POSITION OF THE AME-RICAN ABOLITIONISTS.

The following eloquent paragraph, from one of George Thompson's late speeches, is becoming more and more realized every day, and is prophetic of future triumph of the holy

"They have, thank Heaven, lived through al, however, and are still working with vigor and success. They have passed the Runicon, The anti-davery question. The
movement is no longer invisible, or contemptihle. The question whether the slave shall be
free, is not now one which is discussed in a
garret in Boston, or a back room in New
York. (Great cheering.) It has found its
way into State Legislatures—into halls of
Congress—into the councils of the White
House. It is entering into every political
contest, great a d small. It has found its way
ciptor. and Synod, and General Conference, and As-It comes up when questions of trade are discussed. It is the first question on the opening of every new session. The farmer thinks of it when he sows his field .-The capitalist, when he lends his money .-The merchant, when he imports his goods .-The political oconomist lectures on the profit and loss of slavery. The student reads his Greek Testiment to understand it. The house-wife thinks of it when she buys cotton clothing for her children. The political canes, w on they nominate their candidates,han rights it is judged "imprac icable" for go before thee; the glory of the Lord shall The Governor, when he takes office. The han to be honest and God-fearing. Her con- be thy reward. Then shall thou call, and the minister thinks of it when he comes to Eu-The ambassador, when he is on his way to St. James. The present position of the abolitioni-is, therefore, is, in all circum-stances considered a groud position. They have stood thro gh every storm. They have worked an odious and hated topic into universal notice. They have made themselves heard and telt throughout the land. They mve compelled attention. They have steadly edvanced. They have in several pitched battles defeated their opponents.

They have constrained reluctant Sens-

tors to take sides. They have enlisted the sympathy of the civilized world. At first des-pised, they are now feared—where once they were scouted as infamous, they are now cour ed as an important body, often holding the lance of power between contending parties. There is now little talk, as of old, of straight tor the poor sufferer.

Having been banded together only a few months, it is natural to inquire whether our brief experience confirms or lessens our con
through inflexible attachment to our principal control of the Mississippi, and from the Atlantic to the for a person of color."

A strange Reason for Assa-Riag a Man.—
A successor for Assa-Ri

Lake. In this work you have in many ways honorably participated. It is a years and more since you resolved to aid your brethren and sisters across the ocean; and it is your satisaction to reflect this day, that you have had your share in enabling the abolitionists to gain their present prominent, encouraging position. [Cheers.] gain their present prominent, powerful, and

From the Philanthropist A PESTHENT FANATIC.

Who? Franklin-BERSAMIN FRANKLIN-and.

Who? Franklin—Berjamin Franklin—and, if you doubt, I give you the Democratic Enquirity of this city, as authority. That is the paper which denounces Ben Franklin as a postileat familia. Now for the proof.

The fundamental doctrine of Abolitionists is, that "every man of the commonalty (except infants, insame persons, and criminals) is of common right, and by the laws of God, a freeman, and entitled to the free enjoyment of Liberty." For insisting on this doctrine, and striving to enforce it in christian churches and parties, modern ababitionism is termed by the Enquirer, a postilent fanaticism. Of course, all who cherish the doctrine, or have mannamed it, are or have been postilent fanaticies.

Franklin is one of this number, and therefore we have made out the case—he is a postilent fanatic, the Enquirer being judge. Read the following extract from Spark's Life of Franklin. We find it in the Enquirer, with a few prefatory remarks.

"As an evidence that all who advectors free

of happ ness; but it is not the laugh or song of the freeman; it wants life and soul. It more resembles the cachinnations of the idiot, then the idiarity of a man. It is the indicotion of a mind shrouded in darkness, which,

'As an evidence that all who advocate free "As an evidence that all who advocate free auffrage, are not 'blustering domagogues,' we give the following, from Spark's Life of Frankin, vol. 2, page 472, being an arowal of that great man's blustering demagogueism.'

Declaration of those rights of the e-immonalty of Great Britain, without which they cannot be free.'

It is declared,

Secondly, That every man of the commonalty except infants, insone persons, and criminals) s, of common right, and by the laws of God, a reeman, and entitled to the free enjoyment of

herty.
Thirdly, That Liberty, or freedom, consists in having an actual share in the appointment of those who frame the laws, and who are to be the guardian, of every man's life, property, and peace; for the all of one man is as dear to him as the all of another, and the poor man has an equal eight, but more need to have representation in the Legislature, than the rich one.

right, but more need to have representation in the Legislature, than the rich one.

Fourthly, They who have no vote in the election of representances, do not enjoy liberty; but are absolutely enslaved to those who have votes, and to their representatives; for to be enslaved is to have Governors whom other men have set over us, made by the representatives of others, without having representatives afour own, to give

over us, made by the representatives of others, without having representatives of our own, to give consent in our behalt."

Now, we wish our neighbors of the Loquirer to bear in mind—There is not a single really Democratic doctrine you can sustain, without falling back on those very principles, for holding which you denounce abolitionists as pestilent families.

The democracy of the so-called Democratic party, being limited by complexion, may be called cutaneous democracy—the democracy of the anti-slavery men, is organic. There is the same difference between the two, that there is between a charm and a reality. sham and a reality.

SUPPORTING SLAVERY.

Keep it always in mind that the support of either of the old political parties is the sup ort of slavary and that the only way to withdraw your support from slavery is to vote against it, and the only way to vote against slavary is to vote for the Liberty party. The sooner we give strength to the Liberty party, the sooner we shall bring the great is see before the people, between liberty and slavary. And when once we get at that issue, our rriumph is close at hand. The mass of the people are anti-slavery, and will show themselves so whenever they take up the true issue. Every man, therefore, who votes against the Liberty, party helps to prolong the struggle, with all its avils. The sooner we meet it the soomer it will be over. Keep it always in mind that the support of either onner we meet it the soomer it will be over.

EQUAL JUSTICE TO ALL PARTIES.

Equal justice from the Liberty party to the proslavery parties does not require that they should be treated alike, but that they should be treated with impartial freedom and fidelity, according to the positions they severally assume. If one pary treats us and all our measures with un and open contempt, constantly repudiating both our principles and our objects, our relation to that earty is that of simple and direct opposition.—

Cholera in India .- In 14 days ending 22d of Choise a in Italia.—In 14 days ending 221 of May last, there died at Bombay, of Cholera, 1483 persons, being an average of 106 a day. From the 19th of March to the 30th of April, 119 men of her Majesty's 22d regiment, stationed at Kurrache, tied of the same disease; and the number was afterwards increased to about 250.—At Koleman, a major of regiment. was afterwards increased to about 200. At Kolapoor, the number of victims was said to be upwards of 5000. So great was the panic, that
several villages in the vicinity were almost abandoned by the inhabitants. In the Nizam's dominions the mortality was equity great, if not greater.
Since 1817, the Caulera has prevailed more or
less in Lalia ware year. Since 1817, the Cantera has prevailed more or less in India every year. It existed long before; but its raveges appear to have been less extensive. The Landen Quarterly Receive in 1831 is inated that in the previous fourteen years one with of the inhabitants of India had been carried off by Chapter. More than 1919 to 1919 the Chapter More than 1919 to 1919 the Chapter More than 1919 the 1919 the Chapter More than 1919 the off by Cho'era. M. de Jennes calculated the mor-traity in India by this disease, at 23 millions an-nually, on an average: which, in fourteen years, would amount to 35,000,000.—Journal of Com-

Mr. Walsh, in one of his letters, says, truly and justly, that nowhere is so much real deference paid to the female entracter, so much refinement practiced in the social relations between the sexes, as in the United States.

Joseph Smith has been arrested on the warrant of the Governor of Missouri as an accessory in the attempt to kill Ex-Governor Boggs, and taken before Judge Douglass. on a writ of habeas corpus, at Carthage, Hancock co., Ill.

A Strange Reason for Assauling a Man .-

From the Emancipator. N. E. RELIGIOUS SENTIMENT ON DUELLING.

The arrogance and recklessness which has led one of the great political parties in Massa-chussetts to nominate a slaveholder and professed duellist as their candidate for the first honors and the Cliving embodiment of their principles," will appear the more astounding the more it is examined. Nothing can be more explicit and full than the evidences which are at hand, the settled opinion of New England Christians has been in favor of the exclusion of duellists from office under every possible cir-cumstance. At Amherst I fell in with a copy of a sermon preached by President Humphrey, on occasion of the duel in which Cilley was murdered, in 1838. The Doctor's text is the 6th commandment, and he shows that the duellist is guilty of the most aggravated species of murder. That duellists are much more guilty and much worse than common murderers he argues because they are generally better edu-cated, hold a more influential rank in society, commit the deed with deliberation, and generally kill their associates and friends. He pro-

ceeds:
"In the fifth place; There is one other conaideration which enchances the criminality of avowed duellists, beyond that of common murderers, more than any thing which has yet been mentioned. THEY ARE MURDERERS BY PROFESSION. Not only

himself in jeopardy of personal violence, if he denies the right of any one to make the call. How long then will the representatives of the people be safe in speaking their minds in one of the freest deliberative assembles in the world. How long will any but accomplished world? How long will any but accomplished duellists be willing to occupy the seat of Dam-ocles under the dome of the Capitol, with the naked sword of Dionysius suspended by a sin-gle hair over their heads? who but the men that carry their rifles and pistols along with their credentials to Congress, will consent to place themselves in such circumstances, that, at the

form connected with the government, until you first subvert the usurped control of the

overseers in all political affairs. Dr. H. sug-gests the remedy as follows:

"With whatever incredulity the suggestion may at first be received, I have no doubt, that could only one-tenth part of the people of this country be united in a serious and settled determination to put an end to duelling, they would do it in a very short time without the aid of criminal law. It is my solemn conviction, that the means are within their reach,-The only difficulty is in pursuading them to unite in the use of these means. ask me wherein their great strenth lieth? I will tell you. It lies in the genius of our government, in the working of our free institutions; in the all controlling power of the elec-tive franchise. Let those who abhor honorable murder, as much as they do vulgar homicide, resolve, that they will NEVER give a vote for any man, for any office, who shall be concerned in a duel, as principal second surgeon, or friend, be his politics or other qualifications what they may. * And then, if we cannot hinder the election of duelists to Congress beyond our own limits, there is one election, and that is the highest office in the country in which the Constitution gives us a voice. And who can fail to see, that if New England, or New York were to say we WILL NEVER GIVE A VOTE TO ANY GAN-DIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY OF THE UNITED STATES WHO SHALL HEREAFTER BE ENGAGED IN A DU. EL, it would operate as a powerful check up-on the multitude of candidates, who do not regard the office at all above their reasonable anticipations? At any rate it will never do for professors of religion to mourn over the sin of duelling, as if there were was no hope, and flatter themselves that though it should fester till it destroys the body politic, they are guiltless, when their number is so great that they might make their influence felt in every important election from Arkansas to the disputed boundary of Maine."

There is one suggestion of the Doctor's not quoted here, which I quote by itself, begging that he will tell us at the present moment, how it can be done? He says, "Let luceums freely discuss the subject," which is all right, and I hope the hint will be taken by every lyceum and debating society in the free States.
And then he says, "And above all. let every And then he says. "And above all. let every companying the devil was his imps, one repmovement be kept. Heaven-wide of the disturbing influences of party politics." I should
like to know how a moral movement among
the religious people of Massachusetts, which should blast the political prospects of Henry Clay or John Davis and of their supporters, is to be kept "Heaven-wide from the disturbing influences of party politics." Why, the preaching of this very sermon, at this time, in any pulpit in Massachusetts, would raise a hue and cry in every whig caucus in the counparty politics. Here is a great party, which when great statesmen encourage such exhi-two years ago controlled the majority in 19 bitions,—N. Y. Herald. try, against the interference of the clergy with

States of the Union, and now has staked its hopes of success, may, of existence, upon its ability to elevate the greatest duelist of the nation to the first office in the republic. Keep it out of politics! It can never be out of politics, so long as all politics are governed by slavery, and so long as slavery governs by du cling as one of its instruments of power .-Liberty Party, if efficiently supported will alone, by subverting the dominion of slavery, give a death-blow to the reign of blood over the freedom of debate and the indepen ence of action, in Congress.

WOMEN SELLING AT WASHINGTON
From a late speech of J. R. Giddings in Ohio
About six weeks before I left Washington city, About six weeks bester her vashing and deepely immersed in thought upon some subject which greatly interested me, the waiter opened the door and anounced that a person wished to see door and anounced that a person wished to see me. I was somewhat petulant on being thus dis turbed, but told him to bring her up. She was accordingly ushered in. I spoke rather harshiy, and inquired what she wanted. I looked up and perceived I had wounded her feelings; I therefore spoke kindly, and told her to proceed with her business, which she did. She said:—

About three years gives. I contracted with my About three years since. I contracted with my master for my own freedom at \$350, of which I paid \$200 of my own labor. A short time since, while my master was absent and I was out at my sideration which epchances the criminality of avowed duellists, beyond that of common murderers, more than any thing which has yet been mentioned. THEY ARE MURDERERS BY PROFESSION. Not only do they cherish the purpose in their hearts, for a long course of years, of defending their honor with deadly weapons, but they proclaim it upon the house tops. They give every body to understand, that they hold themselves in readiness at all times to wash off an insult in the blood of him who offers it. Now what is this, in the eye of Him who hath said, Than shalt not kill, but HARITUAL MALICE AFORETHOUGHT?

* And how can a holy God regard him in any other light than as a murderer, from the moment that his contingent purpose [to fight] is formed? Is it not, in the language of the law, general malice, or malice against all mankind, which he cherishes in his heart, from youth to grey hoirs, whether an expectative of the cherishes in his heart, from youth to grey hoirs, whether an expectative of the cherishes in his heart, from youth to grey hoirs, whether an expectative of the criminality of the purpose in their hearts, for work, my master was absent and I was out at my work, my mister was absent and I was out at my work, my mister was absent and I was out at my work, my mister was absent and I was out at my work, my mister was absent and I was out at my work, my mister was absent and I was out at my work, my mister was absent and I was out at my work, my mister was absent and I was out at my work, my mister was absent and I was out at my work, my mister was absent and I was out at my work, my mister sealed and I was out at my work, my mister was absent and I was out at my work, my mister was absent and I was out at my work, my mister was absent and I was out at my work, my mister we are treatmed, \$20 and the colored people, I have worked and earmed \$20 and the olored people have given me \$25. Having head that you are a friend of colored people, I have worked and earmed \$20 and the olored have given me \$25. Having head that y

murderer, from the moment that his contingent purpose [to fight] is formed? Is it not, in the language of the law, general malice, or malice against all mankind, which he cherishes in his heart, from youth to grey heirs, whether an opportunity offers to shed blood or not? If the man who always stands ready to defraud his neighbors is an habitual cheat, or to steal his property, is an habitual thief, why is not he who always stands ready to shoot his neighbor, an habitual murderer?

He thus states the effect of this duelling system upon the freedom of debate in Congress:

"It may now, therefore, for any thing that appears to the coatrary, be considered as good duelling law, that any representative may be called to account for the free utterance of his opinion in the hall of debate, and that he puts himself in jeopardy of persanal violence, if he denies the right of any one to make the call.

CHANGE FOR THE BETTER.

(From Gidding's late speech in Ohio.)

There has been a great change in the House of Representatives: two years ago, the subject of northern rights could scarcely be mentioned there without exciting a broil. Now the subject of slargy and the rights of the free States are spoken of as any other subjects are, and the majority of southern members listen to what is said. On the occasion of these commotions which you have heard of, and which were caused by those who had no influence, I was listened to by slaveholders; they gathered close around me, whilst I themselves in such circumstances, that, at the peril of their lives, they must certify to the honor and integrity of every desperado who may choose to break into their lodgings, and offer them his bloody alternatives."

Dr. Humphrey evidently came short of a full exposure of the causes by which duelling is perpetuated in our country, by his perpetual caution in avoiding inquiry into the effects of slavery. Duelling is now, in fact nothing but a part of the grand overseer system, by which the slaveholders keep Northern Representatives in such abject subservience. And it is only by striking at the cause that duelling can ever be effectually subverted in our land.—And hence the remedy which Dr. H. proposed for duelling—the same that Dr. Beecher had so successfully urged thirty years before, in the State of New York, has come to nothing, from the impracticability of the application of moral influences so as to effect any moral reform connected with the government, until form connected with the government could not send the encroachments of the slave gathered close around me, whilst I was speaking. Two years god, what was the consequence when, an attempt was made to dilate upon the encroachments of the slave gathered close around me, whilst I was speaking. Two years god, what an upon two sends to dilate upon the enc must be maintained, or the government could not stand. I am so fully impressed with a faith in their progress, that I think two years will not have elapsed till the freedom of debate, &c., will will not be trammelled. [I. Pierce inquired, does not the nomination of a slaveholder for President seem like a retrograde step?] If every officer of the government were a slaveholder, it could not retard the revolution of public sentiment upon this subject. It would not retard it more than a little black fly upon a huge waterwheel [Laughter.]

I was speaking of the evidences we had of favorable changes within the past year, although

oble changes within the past year, although we have now a slaveholding President, and a taycholding Cabinet—notwithstanding the ef-erts of John C. Calhoun, and the part taken in ne matter by Wm. Allen, and a bluster about a war by a large portion of the presses—what has become of that case? Why. Lord Ashburton says he cannot enter upon it; if any thing is done, it must be done London: and that the instructions to the officers at Nassan, were to act in a manner becoming good neighborhood.

DISTRIBUTION ACT.

The Kennebee Journal remarking upon our secont article on the Distribution Bill, says: Suppose slavery was abolished at the South, in nat case the whole of what is now the slave popade accordingly.

True: it would then belong to them, and as we would not complain. Besides the unput slave no sectional controversy with the south we would not complain. Besides the unput slave would then obtain his share. We did not object to the amount the south get but to the amount they get unjustly—and in a certain new referre bitical power. The representation of the south would be greater if slavery were abolished than it is now, but with this vast difference; the representative would represent human beings, and not things—liberty and not slavery—would seek to bless, and not to curse the country necessarily. We are willing the slave states should have all the political Power they can justly claim, but not an unjust premium of power for destroying human liberty. -Lib. Stand.

Political Moral Tactics .- At the recent mass whig Convention, held at Dayton, Ohio, where Mr. Clay made a speech, there was the

following exhibition: "A picture was exhibited at the Headquarters of Warren county delegation," representing John Tyler [I give it as represented] un der a gallows, extending his hand, in which was a note subscribed, "my conscience," with a bag representing \$5,000 to the devil; accompanying the devil was his imps, one reprear of the devil are represented animals of similar description; near John Tyler stands Wise, holding the skirt of his coat (Tyler's) pulling him back; from the gallows extends a rope near Tyler preparatory to place it around his neck-over the gallows the words "two miles from the White House-one mile from This picture was exposed in one of the most public parts of the city.

No wonder the country is demoralized;

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1842.

THE LIBERTY TICKET. JAMES G. BIRNEY, OF MICHIGAN. THOMAS MORRIS,

OF OH10. STATE LEGISLATURE.

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

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

CALHOUN COUNTY. Senators, ERASTUS HUSSEY, VALORUS MEEKER. For Representatives, of Homer, DUDLEY N. BUSHNELL, of Le Roy.

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

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

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

> GENESSEE COUNTY. For Representative, JOHN PRATT.

INGHAM AND EATON COUNTY. JOHNSON MONTGOMERY.

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

ST. 10SIFH COUNTY.
For Representatives,
EDWARD S. MOORE, Three Rivers, HARRISON KELLY, of Bur Oak.

WAYNE COUNTY. Senators.
WILLIAM CANFIELD, of Macomb, HARVEY S. BRADLEY, of Wayne. Representatives, HORACE ALLOCK, of Detroit, ALONZO SHEELY, "GLODE D. CHUB, of Mankin, HIRAM BETTS, of Redford, RUFUS THAYER, of Plymouth, ANTHONY PADDOCK, of Livonia.

HILLSDALE COUNTY. Representatives.
LYMAN PEASE, of Wheatland,
NATHAN SMITH, of Litchfield.

WASHTENAW COUNTY. THOMAS G. DAVIS, of Sulvan, DANIEL POMEROY, of Sulvan, DANIEL POMEROY, of Sulvan, DARIUS S. WOOD, of Loti, SAMUEL B. NOBLE, of Ann Arbor. For Senators.
MUNNIS KENNY, of Webster,
FRANCIS M. LANSING, of Ladi. JUSTUS NORRIS. County Clerk, JAMES GIBSON. Register, CONVERSE J. GARLAND. Treasurer, SAMUEL D. McDOWELL. WILLIAM ALLEN, SQUIRE W. PATCHEN.

> Surveyor, SAMUEL W. FOSTER. A MAN RUINED.

Mr. Henson, a colored preacher of the Gospel, of Upper Canada, was present at the late State Convention. He gave an account of his

former situation as a slave which was listened to with much interest.

He was frequently employed to carry letters from his master to different persons; and was by the laws of his country. A decent respect to much astonished at the wonderful art he posessed of talking on paper; and he resolved to understand it. His master had a son who was studying at home whom they called Bill. Henson agreed to pay him five dollars to teach him to read. This sam of five dollars he obtained by selling apples and vegetables. He commenced his studies under Bill's tuition and repeated the alphabet, A, B, C, D, &c., as he daily followed the plough. But Bill informed him that he must have a spelling book; and he procured one the next time he went to but the store. He kept this in his hat, that he might look at it, at his intervals of leisure .-One morning as he was taking his horses from the yard, when his master was present, they became refractory, and his fell off, and the spelling book fell on to the ground. His een a serpent, demanded what that was.

"A book, Sir." "What book?"

" A Spelling book, sir."

"What are you going do with it?" "I am going to learn to spell, sir."

"What do you want to learn to spell for?" emanded he.

Henson dared not answer this, he knew it yould be almost death to him to say he wished to learn to read. He was therefore silent. "Where did you get the book?" resumed his interrogator.

"At the Store." "How much did you pay for it?" "A bit, sir." This was a York shilling. "Where did you get the money?" "I sold apples for it."

"Where did you get your apples?" "Out of our orchard, sir."

Our orchard; eh? Our orchard! Well, Sir, come here and take up this book."

Henson saw that his master, who was a arge, powerful man was grasping his cane n that peculiar manner in which it might de seend over his head and shoulders according the most approved style of the South: and he had experienced its efficacy too often to voluntarily wish for a renewal of his lessons in that science.

"Take up this book!" Sternly repeated his master, intending to apply his cane as the slave stooped over to execute the command.

But Henson hesitated. He was not quite sure that he could act his part in this dodging match between master and servant, so as to escape the direful consequences he anticipated: and he accordingly concluded to make the best use of his locomotive powers, and leaving horses, book, and master, he decamped as fast as possible.

This sketch had considerably excited the risibility of the audience; and Henson assured them that ludicrous as the scene might appear to them, it was to him a period of indescribable anguish. The recollection of the miseries he had endured, and of the distressing situa-tions in which he had been placed while a rights of man." slave, sometimes filled him with sadnesss and

While he lived with his master, one of his arms was broken, and having become a cripple for life, he was allowed the privilege of purchasing himself for \$350. But after he had of State, and finally reach to royal ears. They paid this amount, his master intended to sell him | can see no reason for such ado. It is but an oragain; and his friends, who had compassion on his situation, helped him to escape.

Here then, said Henson, you see a man ruined for life-rained in body, and raired in mind-not through any fault of his-but through the injustice and tyranny of others. Yet there were multitudes who were ready to reproach him with his ignorance, his poverty and mental inferiority, without ever considering that his condition had been shaped, not by his own wishes, but by circumstances which he could not control. He was but one-a single specimen of the vast multitudes that were thus ruined in body, in intellect, & in their moral feelings, and the white people of our country were ready to point to this very degradation, which their own laws and institutions had produced, as conclusive evidence that the victims of their cruelty were really stupid by nature, and scarcely within the pale of human-

THE SENATORIAL CANDIDATES. Senators are fewer in number than Representatives, their influence is greater in the government, and it is therefore more impo tant that they should be right in all respects.

The nominees of the Liberty party from this ry Clay for President? District will bear inspection. Mr. Lansing is a resident of Lodi, and Mr. KENNY of Webster .-Both have been citizens of the county for a considerable time, both are farmers by occupation, of mature years, of sound judgment, and unexceptionable morals. Mr. Kenny has a liberal education, and formerly practiced at the bar. He was a member of our legislature several years since, and became favorably known through the State as a friend of temperance by an able legislative report on the subject. Both the nominees are strict temperance men. It seems to us that this it? Will not the government, as a matter of ty, not to the eradication of Southern slavery; should have some weight with the friends of that cause. Suppose that our Senators are the pairons of intoxicating drinks-that they use the accursed poison personally, and provide it for held out to them which they considered valuableothers, entice them to use it, and interpose But in the result they have been disappointed .to the community? We ask the voters of this county, of both parties, to look to it that this supposition become not a reality. It will not be pretended but that the influence and practice of some of the candidates is decidedly hostile in these abolitionists? respects to the best interests of community,-Ought they then to receive support?

One objection is alleged against one of the whig nominees for the Senate, which it may not be improper to mention. It is generally understood that he openly and habitually dis-egards the observance of the Christian Sabbath, as enjoined those laws, as well as to the feelings of the Christian part of the community, would not, in the estimation of many, be at all unbecoming in an honorable legislator.

We now put the question to the voters of the ounty, what substantial benefit can be gained by the election of the other nominations, which would not result from the election of the liberty ticket? and if there be none, and it be unexeptionable in every particular, why not bestow on it your suffrage?

DEMOCRACY-PRINCIPLES vs. PRAC-TICE

We invite the attention of our readers to the following extract from the Boston Post. Read over these democratic privciples carefully, and then think how completely they reverse them in practice. Think of the tens of thousands of colored men in the free States who have a natural right master approached it, and pointing at it with to the elective franchise, belonging them "beas much apparent horror as though it had cause they are persons and not things"--these multitudes are deprived of their rights, perseveringly and systematically, by the same democracy that so fully asserts them. Then think how ready this democracy has ever been to support the annual gags of Congress, thus invading the rights of white men. By these principles every southern slave has a natural, inherent right to vote, and in those States where they are a majority, as in South Carolina, they may rightfully alter the established form of government, provided they think it fails to secure the ends for which the government should exist. Yet the democracy (1) of South Carolina hold slaves!

can support a party that thus condemns itself evbry time it attempts to speak out its principles?

ory time it attempts to speak out its principles?

"But to democrats—real democrats—who desire government only for security of person and property, and not for privileges it may endow them with—these simple democratic principles are full of life,—and are the guides in political action.—A legislator should ever follow them with the confidence with which he would trust a friend.—Those that lay at the foundation of sound democracy are as follows:

"1. That the people are the only legitimate course of lawful political power.

"2. That the people have a right to institute, her or abolish forms of government, whenever hay fail to secure the ends for which they were established; and that this right is inherent, inaltenable and supreme.

tenable and supreme.

43. That the definition of the people is all

ien: that to enable all men to exercise their right to institute government, they should enjoy the right of suffrage: that this right is a natural right belonging to man because he is a person and not a thing—an accountable being and not a brate: that institutions making it depend on the accident of property are absurd and unjust, and should be abolished.

"44. That government is a trust to be executed for the benefit of all: that its legitimate ends are, the preservation of peace, the establishment of justice, the punishment of crime and the security of rights; and that the legitimate ends of government are perverted whenever it is used for the purpose of conferring upon a few privileges that are injurious to the mass of the people. "These principles war eternally against politi-cal injustice, in all its protean shapes. They con-demn all legislation riolating the spirit of equal-ity: all which tends to foster extravagance rather than economy: all which tends to nurture a gambling spirit rather than a healthy industry; all which magnifies the fortunes of men above their

Nelson Hackett .- Some of the papers wonder that the case of this poor despised fugitive should have been made known to hunderds of thousands in both continents-that it should be discussed in Parliaments, and be talked over by Ministers dinary case, they think-nothing more than the recovery of a fugitive. The true reason why this case has excited so much attention, is because HE IS A MAN, and was the victim of real or supposed injustice. It is an encouraging circumstance to those who labor for the benefit of mankind, that a knowledge of the wrongs of a single human being, through the mighty agency of the press, can be conveyed to the minds of unnumbered multitudes, and their united sympathy and sense of justice can be concentrated in his behalf, and made to tell on the minds of Governors. Ministers and Parliaments.

TO WHIG ABOLITIONISTS.

expect to gain by supporting the whigs in the coming election? It may be said that they are power. But our inquiry was addressed to abolitionists-what advantage will accrue to your cause from having the whigs in power, and Hen-

Will the slave be freed?

Will the national man-market be closed at Washington?

Will gags be abolished? Will the General Government be freed from

the dominion of the Slave Power? A slight recollection of the events of the last two years will, we think, compel every abol irionist

to answer these inquiries negatively. Let the character of the party be considered. Do not slaveholders compose a large portion of posed, and they openly avow it, not to liber-

course, be conducted to suit them?

Abolitionists generally were honest in their ics." support of the whigs in 1840. Inducements were them in 1844; and how can you do this, and be ness in acknowledging it.

ANOTHER BURSTIFICATION!

The Secretary of War in the Field! Hon. J. C. Spencer, Secretary of War, has me out with a letter seven columns in length to the Tyler Committee in Rochester. It seems to be an elaborate defence of Mr. Tyler, and the Citizen says the conclusion proves clearly that he fifth trial has not reached us. will be found with Mr. Webster and Gen. Scott in opposition, to the election of Mr. Clay. That paper speaks of it thus:

"The political world hereabouts is thrown in-to considerable excitement by the "last card" played by one of the prominent politicians of the day.

The demonstration made by Mr. Webster

and Cushing is resolutely sustained by a thunder-ing broadside from the Secretary of Warl In this voluminous and important document, the Secretary of War marches boldly with seven mortal columns of type for the rescue of President Tyler-out-Webstering even the great Dan-

dent Tyler—out-Webstering even the great Daniel himself in support of the present national administration.

So that, so far from backing out from the President, the warlike Secretary has virtually levelled the thunders of his artillery against the Whigs who called upon him to abandon his post in the Tyler Cabinet. This, as may well be supposed, is considered rather a "cut direct"—by those who, as Antimasons and Whigs, have been in a lingue with Mr. Stencer for the last ten or a linguistic state. in alliance with Mr. Spencer for the last ten or a dozen years, since his abandonment of the Jackson party—to which latter event Mr. Spencer himself alludes in the course of his Address.— The tone of the Rochester [whig] Democrat may probably be taken as an evidence of the feeling created here among the politicians with whon that journal is in alliance—"This letter of Mr Spencer will take many by surprise." says the Editor—"but it will excite no astonishment in the minds of those who are particularly acquainted with the vascillating character of the man. He has been alternately a Jackson man, Anti-Mason, a Clay man, an Adams man, and a Whig. He is now a Tyler man-a deep to which there is

The Detroit Advertiser says:

"The secretary of war has written a letter of or John Tyler, and against Mr. Clay. It apand stable basis for free institutions in the world!! out upon such hypocrisy! What honest man any thing of Mr. Spencer's character. He is a local control of the most sale pears in the Rochester Advertiser, a thoroughby 76 votes of abolition whigs, withheld from the whigh tickets, FIVE WHIG SENATORS have been defeated, and FIVE LOCO FOCOS

man of high talent, great industry, implacable temper and unbounded ambition."

TThe Philanthropist not having come to hand, we are unable to give an account of the Liberty vote in Ohio. It is stated in the Whig papers at 4,000, but we apprehend it will coniderably exceed that number.

Henry Clay an Abolitionist-almost!-The Detroit Advertiser says; "He laments as much as any one the existence of slavery." That will

Many of the Whig and Democratic papers propagate falsehoods and perversions of the truth respecting each other. But in their warfare they not unfrequently speak very important truths. Witness the following from the Detroit Advertiser:

"The loco focos are the most inveterate enemies of every portion of the anti-slavery creed and purpose. Their alliance with the South and the subserviency to southern leaders, under all circumstances are notorious.—
For this they are always ready to sacrifice every northern principle, and every northern interest. The most bigoted advocate of slavery in the United States, John C. Calhoun one who regards slavery as a "divine institu-tion," and as desirable for its own sake—will be their candidate for the Presidency."

Mr. Binney, the distinguished Abolitionist, delivered on address on the subject of Abolitionism, at the City Hall last evening .-Whatever may be said of Mr. Birney's opinions, every candid man will concede that he is a chaste, elegant and gentlemanly speaker .-Det. Free Press.

A Proposition to Mr. Clay .- Our readers will remember the proposition Mr. Clay made to the Abolitionists of Indiana respecting his slaves. C. T. Torrey makes him one as follows:

"I will make Mr. Clay a "proposition."— Let him bind himself to emancipate his slaves, and never own any more, and I will raise the \$15,000 for the use of his slaves, provided, al-\$15,000 for the use of me staves, permanents so, he will pay back to them an equal sum from the vast amount of their hard earnings, the big terrany has wrong from them. If he will not accede to this liberal proposition, I must hold his own illiberal one funder advisement.

The Northern Slavery Party .- In proportion as the anti-slavery principles progress in the North, we shall find their opponents taking sides more directly with the Southern We should like to present a few conside- despots. The indications of this are seen erations to those abolitionists who have hitherto more and more distinctly. The New York noted with the whigs. We would respectfully Planet, a paper which has as a motto, "Equal inquire of them what object, as abolitionists, they and exact justice to all men," has the following specimen of good feeling:

"Daniel O Connell must not meddle with interested in the continuance of a Tariff. This the slave population of the South. That sysmay be a good answer for a whig, although we tem has a remedy in itself, and will in course think it might be easily be shown from the pres-ent situation of the country that a large tariff "Agitator's" philanthropy upon the question will be continued, whatever party may be in of slavery, we regard him in a light an hundred times more favorable than those American madmen of the north, who would at all hazards ave, even at the hazard of an end to the Union! These men deserve the pillory, and the lex Lynchibus-and, should the question come to an issue, they will get both at the hands of the majority. Slavery is a curse—but the ef-forts of certain men in this country to abolish it, in a certain way, is a far more intolerable one. Public opinion in the north, in the south, in the east and in the west is yet sound upon this subject."

> Position Defined .- The Mich. Times says: "The Democrats, as a political party, are opbut to the interposition of Northern fanat-

This 'open avowal' our readers will remember. All their efforts for the removal of slatheir official influence between the grogsellers, Now, no inducements are even offered. You very, whether by moral or political means, is and that public sentiment which would frown are indeed, asked to support that party: but it is an interposition, to which the Democrats, as on their shominable traffic -is not this of moment on grounds entirely different from those of a party are opposed. The Times thus coinabolitizn! On that subject, they say nothing: cides with the Washington Globe, that one of they do not wish to be encumbered with it. If the main principles of Democracy is "OPPOyou go with them now, you will also sustain SITION TO ABOLITION!" We like their frank-

> Maine.-The Democratic majority is said to be about 10,000. The Liberty vote excerds 4000. The result of the fourth trial for Representatives in Bangor was. Whig 531, Democratic 371, and Liberty 171consequently no choice. The result of the

> Vermont .- The official canvass of votes for Governor resulted as follows:

Williams, Libert y, Paine, Whig, Smilie, Democrat, 24,150 Scattering,

The Emancipator remarks concerning this: "Pretty close rurning for "the star that never sets." For Lieutenant Governor, Barber, the Liberty candidate, [who was also on the Democratic ticket,) received 25,154 votes, being a gain of only 1,024 over his associate. This riding double with the Democrats, is just as bad as practising the same game with Whigs, Let us now abandon it with both."

Had there been an efficient Liberty paper in the State, no one of the candidates would have had a majority. As it is, the effects of the Liberty party are considered very deplorable. The Vermont State Journal commences an editorial homily to this contrary tribe as fol-

LOUD WARNING TO WHIG ABOLI-TIONISTS.

We bespeak the attention of every whig bolitionist-we would say in the State and in the Union, could we reach them-to the official canvass of votes for Senators, in another column. In Bennington county the whigs lose two Senators—one by 42 votes, and the other by 36 votes, and there were 77 third party votes cast. In Chittenden, the Senator is lost by 23 votes, and there were 46 third party votes cast.

elected in their places. Such—we say it in sorrow, not in anger—have been the butter minutes.—Buff. Adv. fruits of third partyism. Six more votes, thus thrown away, would have defeated another whig in Franklin, and given the loco focos HALF OF THE SENATE, with a mejoriy run off the red coats; under the second we of more than 6,000 in the popular vote against | ran of the red noses.

Important truth .- "The only way to produce a just, equal, consistent, and permanent union among anti-slavery men is to unite on that ground, on a common platform, each one alike agreeing to waive any maintenance of his own distinctive peculiarities, which would impair the cordiality of our union, or jeopard our common object."-Emancipator.

Carrying the Joke too far .- A late number of the Tennessee Review, states that a bill of indictment had been found against Geo. Smith. John H. Tobb, Loften Duke, James Pearce and Leroy Brown, for the marder of a slave belonging to a Mr. Miller. They had all got into a drunken spree, and under the influence of liquor, enticed the negro into a loft, and hung him for fun, intending to cut him down in a moment or two, before life should be extinct. Their drunken frolic was carried too far-the negro died.

This is one of the horrid consequences of making a human being in to property. These hangmen would scarcely have ventured their experiments on a free white man. But a slave can obtain no legal redress against any personal vio-

WASHTENAW LIBERTY NOMI-NATIONS.

We ask the attention of the voters of this county to the Liberty nominations. The candidates are deserving of support for their intelligence, their moral worth, their fitness for the situations for which they are nominated, and their steady devotion to the rights of man. In these respects, we invite a comparison with either of the other tickets. We trust these men who have consented to have their names used in the infancy of our cause, will receive a liberal, and steadily increasing support. Surely every Liberty man who can, will attend at the polls long enough to vote. It is a very simple thing, but it often carries with it a train of important consequences. The election in this county will be closely contested, and now is the time to make your influence felt on both parties. If the Liberty principles are worth any thing, they are surely worth voting for. Let no Liberty man absent himself from the polls.

IT Next Monday the election comes on. Are you prepared? Have you procured your tickets? Let some one be present with them at the polls on the days of elections. Very much depends on these matters-small in themselves, but important in their results.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the latest arrival from Europe news has been brought that Liverpool has recently suffered immensely from fire. The destruction of cotton was 46,000 bales; of flour, 800 sacks and 2,-200 barrels. The amount of loss is estimated at £500,000! Eighteen or twenty men were buried in the ruins.

When will city builders be taught by such expensive lessons to build their fabrics of materials that defy the flames?

The reduction of the British Tariff has greatly reduced the cost of grain to the consumer and enabled the starving population to eat and live .-The Canadian flour speculators are suffering great losses in consequence of the reduction .-They bought high and sell low, loosing about ten shillings on a barrel.

The times in the manufacturing districts were improving and most of the laborers had retuned to their work.

The Russian arms are still un successful in Circassia, and the brave Circassians are beating back the invaders.

In the Russian dominions two great fires have occured. In Kason 1200 houses and 12 churches were destroyed, and in Jasoflaff 40 warehouses

with a great amount of goods.

The news from Texas is that San Antonio was completely surprised on the 11th ult., by 1300 Mexicans, under General Wall, Fifty-three o the principal citizens were taken prisoners. President Houston issued a proclamation, or dering the marching forthwith of militin of Brazoria, Austin, Fort Bend, Victoria, Gonzales, Jackson and Matagorda counties against San Antonia; and the counties of the upper Brazos and Colorado to march to Austin, and the citizens of the other counties to hold themselves in readiness. The orders of the Excutive are direct, that in the event of the evacuation of San Antonio by the Mexicans, they are to be pursued beyond the Rio Grande and chastised as "their andacity deserves." In the event of a formal invasion, the western counties are to hold them in check until the rest of the Repub-

lie can rally to the rescue. When San Antonia was taken, the circuit court was in session, and the judges and officers of the court were made prisoners.

General Intelligence.

Church of Scotland .- The population of Scotland is about 2,600,000: the nation establishment of the Presbyterian church contains 1200 churches, 1190 ministers, 16 Syneds, and 80 Presbyteries. The Congregationalists have 100 churches, and above 80 min-

Episcopal Church in the United States .-The increase of ministers from 1832 to 1842 has been 587; the number has more than doubled in ten years.

FJohn Quincy Adams has been unanimously nominated for re-election to Congress by the Whigs of the Norfolk district, Mass. The votes was viva voce, and the decision was spontaneous. We trust the Patriarch of the Pilgrim District will long be spared to aid the Country by his counsels and his patri-otism.—N. Y. Tribune,

one o'clock yesterday, was brought in 44 hours from New York. The time occapied in com-

FJohn G Whittier, one of the noblest poets of the day, has been nominated as the Abolition candidate for Congress from the third District of Massachusetts .-- N. Y.

National Blessing .- Mr. Walsh, in his last letter to the editor of the National Intelligencer, puts the European ban on our cred-

"French and British writers concur, universally, in the opinion that Europe neither will nor should lend any more money to America n financial agents, until your national and State finances be placed on a secure foundation .--We wonder that the least hope of negotiating loans could be entertained.'

New Balloon,-A metallic balloon, to be worked by steam, has been projected by a mechanic at Nuremberg, Germany. It is calculated to carry fifty persons, with fitteen days'

came on to aid them, and they gave bail in in favor of carrying their principles to the polls. \$1,000 to appear and take their trial at the they will prefer to forfeit their recognizances!

Generosity .- Dr. Mercer, of Adams county, Mississippi, has lately erected at his own expense, and for the advantage of his vast plantation, and the people who till his land, a neat church and parsonage house at a cost of over \$30,000. He pays the salary of the minister, \$1200 a year, besides his "meat and bread." How much does this liberal Chris. tian (?) pay "the people who till his lands" for their toil? See James v. 4. Be just before you are generous. I hate robbery for an offering .- Peoples Advocate.

A great Punishment for a small Crime —A colored boy, named Lacy, stole a hundful of chesnus from the store of Charles Gautier, in Washington city, on Saturday last. The owner ran from the store, struck the boy a blow and

they will add to the pile of their "glorious vic-tories." If the Whigs succeed, they will have and from Kentucky. It is thought that he something substantial to set up against the cannot survive the wound.—N. O. Picayune. late tremendous strides of the Democratic party: A Governor, Lieutenant Governor, thirty four members of Congress, a House of Repre- York, last Tuesday, decided that the indictsentatives, and 9 Senators, to be elected .-

General Duff Green .- It is said that this gentleman, now in England, has entered into an arrangement with some ship owners there to open a barter commerce between England and Illinois. Vessels are to go direct from London to Cairo, at the mouth of the Ohio returned laden with western produce. There are to be no money transactions whatever .-Aurora.

We mentioned some time since, that a lard oil factory was in process of erection at Marshall. We learn that there is also one going into operation at Ypsilanti, and that in two or three weeks it will be at work .-Times.

Despotism can no more exist in a nation, until the liberty of the press be destroyed, than the night can happen before the sun is set .- Lacon.

Clay Clubs.—The nominating convention for uyahoga county was held at Cleveland, Sept.

On motion of Edward Wade, Esq,—

1. Resolved, That we recommend to our Whig friends who seem determined to organize "Clay Clubs," to promote the election of Henry Cley to the Presidency, the model of a "Clay Club," organized under the eye of Henry Clay be to the reception of a bountiful supply of the best quality of cake; and in return, they tender the same and the same himself, upon his piantation at Ashland, consisting of about sixty men, women and children, all

under the complete management of an overseer, who is ex-officio chairman of the club, 2. That we recommend to them, as suitable mottos for their banners, selections from the great speech of their leader in 1829, such as the fol-

wing f
"Whatever the laws declare to be property, property: 200 years of legislation have sauction and sanctified negro slaves as property." would continue to oppose every scheme of eman pithy sayings, showing how much their champi-on deserves the gratitude of those of the Clay Club. whom the laws do not declare to be prop-

The Croton Aqueduct cost more than the Erie canal, and yet the one is the work of a single city, while the other was constructed by the whole State. Both were, in fact, when commenced, gigantic enterprises, either for a city or a State.

They measure libraries by the mile in the old world. A London paper states that the length of the shelves in the new portion of the British Museum is eight miles, those in the library at Munich fifteen miles, and those of the King's library at Paris, twenty. The first commis 260,000 volumes, the second 500,000, and the third 650,000.

Contentment .- The Captain of a whale ship. in allusion to the severe climate and various pri vations suffered by the inhabitants of Spitzber gen, told one of them that he sincerely piried the miserable life to which he was condemned. "Miserable?" exclaimed the philosophic savage, "I have always had a fish-hone through my nose, and plenty of train oil to drink; what more could I possibly desire?'

Coll's Submarine Battery .- At a few minutes past 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the experiment with Mr. Colt's Sub-marine battery too place and was completely successful. The last signel gun had not been fired when the brig which was moored in the North river for the purpose, was blown into the air. But little noise accompanied the explosion, although the destruction was most complete. A few moments after numerous boots were seen the anot where the numerous boats were seen on the spot where the ressel had been, collecting the scattered and bro ken fragments, and afterwards towing them to the shore .- Cour. & Enq.

A lady in Norfolk, says the Gazette, who has Going it Fast.—The mail received here at for some time past been suffering with dropsy, a few days since submitted to the operation of tapping, and the enormous quantity of ten and a half gallons, equal to 84 pounds of water, was taken from her This, we are informed by one of the physicians who performed the operation, is tha

The Convict Candidate -- Henry Clay of Kenander circumstances which would certainly have constrained an impartial court to award the highest sentence of the law. Consequently, every vote given for Henry Clay, is given for a man, who, if he had what the laws of Massachusetts declare would be his deserts, would at this moment be hammering granite in the State Prison at Charlestown, with at least three years anexalt Charlestown, with a least three years anexalt Charlestown, with at least three years anexalt Charlestown, with a least three years anexalt Charlestown, which is the charlest Charlestown at the charlest Charlestow pired of his term of punishment. And his inca-pability of being elected to office by the people of Massachusetts, on which our laws leave no discretion to the court, will not expire until the year 1847, which will be too late for his hopes of election to the Presidency. What n ust be the moral effect of such a proceeding, as for Massachusetts to give her votes for a man who, she says by her own laws, ought to be in the penitentiary !-

Folitical action seems to be regarded as proper for all classes of men who wish for an alteration of the laws, except adolitionists. It is esteemed almost a crime in them to vote for men of their own principles. Whigs vote for the support of their political principles, and the Democrats also; and why should not Libirty men?-The imprisoned kidnappers, at Albany, The following resolution adopted at a military have been released. Their Maryland friends convention at Monroe, show that the military are

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to our fellow citizen soldiers throughout the state, next term of the Common Pleas Court. Guess to sustain for the legislature only such men as tion a system for the organization and discipline of the militia calculated to secure its efficiency and respectability.

> (It is understood that arrangements are in progress to make a thorough exposure of Mr. Henry Clay's Moral character, on the trial of Abel Brown for libel. Several of the most eminent lawyers in New England and defence. If the political whigs who procured the indictment dare to stand it, it will prove worse for Mr. Clay than ten such cases as Callender's did for Jefferson's fame, in other days .- Peoples Advocate.

Duel .- A duel was fought yesterday evening, at Livaudais, just above the city, between two midshipmen of the Texan navy, named White and Colp. Weapons, pistols—distance ten paces. At the first fire, White's ball took effect near the left groin of his adversary, very important one. If the Democrats gain it, and passed through his body. Culp is a routh

Case of Cal. Webb .- The recorder of New ment to which Col. Webb had plead guilty charged no offence known to the statutes of Suicide .- At Clinton, Miss., Mrs. Kirney, this State, and that consequently the court cannot full to please. a lady of high standing and formerly the wife could pass no sentence. The statute requires ings, Sept. 20, 1842. of Judge Caldwell, who fell in a duel in 1356, that the intent of the party in leaving the blew out her brains with a pistol. No cause state, shall be consummated by the actual giving or receiving a challenge. The indictment does not charge this consummation. Col. Webb was accordingly discharged:

Compliment to the Abolitionists and Locas -Col. Webb says he should not have been indicted by the grand jury for duelling, had it river, freighted with manufactured goods and not been composed in part of Abolitionists and Loco Focos. This is a charge upon his own party which of course, it will not be proud of at all-and which will not be credted by a very great number of any class.

NO FICE.

The subscriber regrets that in consequence of ill health he was not able to meet his appointments as published in the Signal. The friends may expect he will visit soon in those places where the disappointments occurred. Notice of the time will be published in the Signal.

G. BECKLEY.

MARRIED,

On the 27th of October, inst, by REV. HENRY COLCLAZER, JAMES B. LEWIS to ELIZA S. SCHETTERLY, daughter of Dr. H. R. Scher-

to the parties their cordial wishes that prosperity and every blessing may attend them.

At Saline by the Rev. Elder Keyes, on the 16th of Oct. Mr. HENRY J. CUSHMAN, of Marshall, to Miss MAYETTE C. BURNHAM, of the former place.

WOOL, Wheat, Flour, Grass Seed, Butter VV Cheese, Pork, &c. wanted; also, Bla Salts and Ashes. F. DENISON. Sept. 24, 1842.

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

ses peculiar to new countries.

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

The proprietor having tried them in a great variety of cases confidently believes that they are superior to any remedy that has ever been offer-ed to the public for the above diseases. It is purely Vegetable and perfectly harmless, and can be taken by any person, male or female

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

full directions.

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

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

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

L. BECKLEY.

SALARATUS—A prime article in boxes or barrels, for sale at the lowest prices by F. DENISON

GRASS LAKE ACADEMY & TEACH-TERS' SEMINARY.—The Winter term of this institution will commence on the first Monday of November, under the instruction of Mr. Barris, A. B. Good board can be had, with use of room and washing, for one dollar

Turrion-from 3 to \$5. Nore .- Mr. Barris is an experienced teacher, and will, doubtless, give general sansfaction.
ALONZO BREWER,

Chairman of Truste

CLINTON SEMINARY.

THE fifth term of this institution will com-

Androscoggin Augusta Bangor Commer'l

Students will be charged tuition in advance, from the time they enter till the close of the term, but it will be refunded to any who

nay be detained by protracted sickness.

Board may be had in good families at a very bord may be had it good man obtain board with casconable price. A lew may obtain board with the teachers. A short lesson in the theory and practice of vocal Music will continue to form a City No pains will be spared to preserve the youth. Commercial Commercial

who may be intrusted to our care, from immoral influences, and to render them wiser and better.

Other information will be cheerfully given to Eastern Ellsworth Such as address us by letter for that purpose.

We would express our gratitude to those Editors who have favorably noticed us. These who will insert this advertisement shall be entitled to Frankfort Franklin

uition to the amount of their bill.

GEO. W. BANCROFT, Principal.

JAS. S. SEDLY, Teacher of French
and Hebreto.

Miss HARRIET DU BOIS, Assistant. Clinton, Oct. 4, 1842.

PASHIONABLE HAIR DRESSING .- T. Freeman returns his sincere thanks to the card patronage they have extended to him, and garn 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-nfter his shop will be closed during the Sabbath day. He will be very enxious and happy to accommodate them, by working a little later an more industriously on Saturday evenings.

T. FREEMAN.

October 3, 1842.

Store

DICKINSON & COGSWELL

selected assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods, adapted to the fall and winter trade, and are constantly receiving fresh supplies, which enable them to offer great inducements to all who

wish to purchase.

Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts. Full'd 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 he ore in Michigan: Neigh-boring Merchants are particularly invited to call and examine their stock and prices, both of which

5000 yards Brown Sheeting and Shirtings, for sale low at the Ann Arbor Store, in the N. H. Union. Exchange Building by

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

COTTON Yarn & Batts, Jaconett and Sarsenet, Cambrics and Prints, in great variety, for sale low Poultney b'k of at the Ann Arbor Store, exchange building, by

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

TIMOTHY SEED. THE highest price paid for Timothy seed at the Ann Arbor Store, by DICKINSON & COGSWELL Ann Arbor, (Upper Town) Sept. 20th, 1842.

MULL'D Cloth and satinetts, forsale by the vaid 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.

	C	oct, 22, 1842.
SHES,	Pearls, 100 lbs.	\$5,50 to -
	Pots,	5,62 to -
OFFEE,	St. Domingo, lb.	6 to 73
	Other kinds,	8 to 113
TION,	Upland, lb.	51 to 91
The same of	New Orleans,	59 to 101
	Texas.	7 to 81
SH,	Dry Cod, 100 lbs.	\$2,50 to 2,62
	Salmon, bbl.	\$14 to -
5 5 5 5 5 5	Mackerl No. 1 and	2 89 to 11,25
UIT,	Raisins, bunch, pr	
	Figs, lb.	51 to -
oun,	Genesee,	\$4.25 to-
TO THE STATE OF	Ohio,	4,18 to -
	Michigan,	4,25 to -
-	Baltimore,	to-
AIN,	Wheat Northern bu	ish. 57 to -
	do Southern	to 80
	Rye,	58 to —
	Oats,	24 to —
	Corn, Northern,	54 10 -
	do Southern	50 to -
OLASSES.	Havanna, gal.	15 to 17
	Porto Rico,	16 to 24
	New Orleans,	16 to -
OVISIONS	Beef, mess bar.	\$7,00 to 7,75
30	Prime,	3,00 to -
	Pork, mess,	7,50 to 8.50
	do Primer	5,25 to 6,00
	Lard, lb.,	6 to 7
	Smoked Hams,	41 to 7
A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	Butter,	12 to 17
	Cheese,	61 to 7
GARS,	New Orleans, lb.1	S to 41
	St. Croix,	6 to 81
5 Tan 2	Havanna, brown,	5 to 6
	do white,	(4 to 81
	Tool	10 10 10

Young Hyson, lb.,

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

Native and & blood,

Imperial,

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

The Convict Candidate —Henry Clay of Kentucky, has been convicted, not indeed by process of law, but by notorious facts, of fighting a duel with a Senator for words spoken in debate,

MAINE.

Brunswick

Freemen's

Gardnier

Granite

Kendukeag

Lime Rock

Manufacturers

do & Traders'

Maine (Cumberl'd)

incoln

Machias

Mariners'

Medomac

Megunticoo

Merchants

Mercantile

Northern

People's

St Croix

Negnemkeng

Sagadahock

Skowhegan

Thomaston

Westbrook

Ashuclot

Cheshire

Vassalhorough

Canal

Casco

ered worthless. Housatonic. Agricult'l B'k. no sale. Ipswick do Thames Lancaster Leicester Lowell do Lynn Mechanics do Lee do Manufacturers and Mechanics Manufacturera Marblehead-Central (Vassalboro)do Marine Massachusetts Mechanics New buryport do N. Bedford do S. Boston do Mercantile Merchants Boston N Bedford Newburyport Merrimac Millbury Naum Keag Neponset New England N. b'k of Boston Northhampton Old Colony Oxford

do Pacific do Pawtucket People's Phœnix Ch'rlst'n 10 Plymouth do Powow River Quinsigamond Quincy Stone Railroad Randolph 10 Salem; Shoe & Leather dealers

Southbridge S. b'k Boston Shawmut Springfield NEW HAMPSHIRE. State Suffolk Taunton Traders do do Tremont

Claremont Commercial Union b'k of Wey-Connecticut River mouth & Braintee do Derry Union, Boston Dover do Village Exeter Waltham Farmers Warren Boston Gratton Warren Danvers Granite Washington Wareham ancaster Winnisimmet Lebanon Winthrop Manufacturers

Mechanics Worcester, Wrenthdo Wrentham Merrimac RHODE ISLAND. Nashua do American bank Arcade Pemigewasset Bristol bank of Blackstone canal Piscataqua Bristol Union

Portsmouth Rochester do Burrilville Agricult'l Rockingham do & Manufacturers' do Centerville Citizens' Union VERMONT City Bennington Commer, Bristol do

Newbury

Cranston Brattleboro b'k of Comberland Eagle b'k, Bristof Burlington b'k of Caledonia b'k of Providence Commercial no sale Exchange Farmers Exeter Fall River Union do & Mechanics Montpelier b'k old Franklin do b'k new Freeman's Middlebury b'k of Globe do Manchester High street

do

Hope

Pascoag

Pawtuxet

Providence

66

do

Phœnix Westerly

" Providence

R. I. Aricultural

Central

Union

Roger Williams

· Lime Rock

Traders, Newport do

Woonsocket falls do

CONNECTICUT.

Bridgeport 1 City b'k N. Haven do

Conn. River Bank-

gng Company East Haddam

xchange Fairfield company

Far's & Mech.

Housatonic Rail

Road company

Hartford

Jewett city

Mechanics

Merchants

do Middlesex com.

Meriden

do

Union

" Providence

Smithfield Ex.

" Bank of

Scituate

Union

Village

Warren

Warwick

Weybosset

Wakefield

Washington

Orleans Co. do Kent Landholders Orange Co do Rutland Manufacturrs Mechanics

" & Manufac. St. Albans Vergennes do Mer. Providence Newport MASSACHUSETTS Mount Hope Adams bank Mount Vernon

Agricultural Narragansett American N. Eng. Commer. do Amherst do Andover do " Pacific Prov. Asiatic " Smithfield Atlantic Newport N. America b'k of do N. Kingston do Atlas Attleborough do Newport Ex. Barnstable Bedford Con merc'l do N. Providence Beverly do Pacific do Blackstone

Boston Brighton Bristol Co do Bunker Hill do Cambridge do Centra! do do Charles River Charlestown Chickopee do Cit'ens Nantucket do do Worcester City Boston do Cohannet do

Columbian Commercial Boston do do Salem Concord Danvers Dedham Dorch, & Milton do Duxbury do E. Bridgewater Essex N. Andover do Fair Haven do

Falmouth Fall River Fitchburgh Framingham Freemans General Intere Globe Goucester Grand

1º to 18 Granite 27 to 85 Greenfield 51 to 90 Hamilton Hamden 61 to 74 34 to 85 | Hampshire Manf'rs do S0 to S4 Haverhill 18 to 20 | Higham

Tolland company Windham " county do NEW YORK CITY. America b'k of American Ex. B'k of commerce do Bank of the state of New York de B'k of U.S. in N.Y do Butch. & Drov. par Chemical do City Commercial Clinton Delaware & Hud. canal company par Dry Dock Fulton b'k of N.Y par Greenwich Leather Manufac. par Manhattan com. Mechanics Banking do Mechanes b'k Merchants

do Rochester city

do Salina bank of

New Haven

New London

Phonix bank of

Hartford

Quinnebaug

Stonington

Thompson

Stamford

" county

Rome, bank of Sackett's Harbor

Seratoga county Schenectady

do Silver Creek b'k of do

State bank of New

45

Seneca county

Staten Island

York Buffalo

St. Lawrence

Owego bank of Phoenix

Poughkeepsie Steuben County

Tompkins County

Troy City U S b'k Buffalo

Ulster county

Utica Bank of

Vernon bank of

Waterford b'k of

Waterville, B'k

Watervliet Wayne county

Weschester co.

Yates county

der \$10

Washington county 1

West'n N.Y b'k of 27

Whitehall, b'k of a Whitestown b'k of do

NEW JERSEY.

Belvedere Bank un-

Burlington county 1 Commer under \$10

" \$10 & upw'd par Cumberland of N.J 1

Farmers of N.J. do

do \$10 and upward par

par Farmers of N.J.
do Farmers & Mechando ics under \$10
do ics under \$10

\$10 and upw'd Fars & Mechan

\$10 and upw'd S10 and upw'd par Mechanics of Bur-

Mechan. Newark

b'k of Trenton

Morris co. bank

Newark banking

N Hope & Del. Bridge com 25 to 30 Orange b'k par

Salem bk'g com.

State Elizabeth'tn par

State Camden

\$3 and under

under \$5

under 85

Princeton

Mechan & Manufac-

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Syracuse, bank of do

Tonawanda b'k of 34

Oswego

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do Otsego county

Pine Planes

de Troy, bank of

Mech. & Traders Merchants Ex. N. York bank of " B'kg. com. N. Y. State Stock Security b'k. North River Seventh ward Tenth ward Tradesmens do Union b'k of N. Y. do Washington do Wool growers par N. YORK STATE. do Agricultural b'k Albany City Albany

Allegany county 52 Atlantie, Brooklyn par Albany b'k of Albion America Attica Auburt Commerce Watertown Ballston Spa. Binghampton do Buffalo bank of do Brockport b'k of Brooklyn do

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" " Stock

Long Island

Lyons bank of Madison county

Manufacturers'

Mech. & Fars

Mer & For's.

of Buffalo

Middletown

Mohawk

Mercantile of

Schenectady

Mohawk Valley

Monroe, b'k of

Ogdensburgh

Olean bank of

Rochestera'k of

Oneida

Ontario

Orleans

Powell

Onondaga

Montgomery co. New York State

Mechanics, Buff.

Mer & Mechanics

Mer. Exchange

Lockport

do Providence

State b'k at Morris do \$10 and upw'd Canal, Albany State, Newark " Lockport under #5 Cattaraugus co State N Brunsw'k par 27 Cattskill under 85 Cayuga county 1 Cen. Cherry Valley do "NYb'k of do Sussex \$10 % upw'd Trenton Bk'g com. de Chautauque co.

" small bills Chenango b'k of Union Chemung canal OHIO. Belmont St. Clairs-Clinton county ville S to 4 Chillicothe bk of 28 Commercial, Troy Albany " Buffalo 25 " pay at Philad. -Circleville bk of " Rochester " Oswega Cleveland " 25

Clinton Corning b'k of Dansville Columbiana of New Delaware do Lisbon Dutchess county par Commercial Erie county " of Sciota " of Lake Erie 50 Essex county Dayton Ex. Rochester Ex. & Saving Inst .of Genesee do Farmers, of Troy par Far & Mechan. -

Franklin 4 of Columbus 10 to 15 " Amsterdam Farmers & Mechanics Rochester do Geauga bank of Farm. & Drov. par Grandville Alexan-" of Geneva a drian Soc —
" of Orleans do Hamilton 50 to 40 Farmers & Mechanics of Genesee do Far's of Seneca co 30 Lafavette Marietta

" of Penn Yan Massillon bank of Farm. & Manufac. Mt Pleasant bk of do par Muskingum bk of do of Po'keepsie Farm. Hudson Norwalk bank of do do Fort Plain Ohio R R com. Genesee bank of Genesee County and Trust com-Geneva bank of Hamilton Herkimer county do

Highland Highland par Howard Trust and Xenis, Bank of Banking Com. Hudson River Zanesville, bk of Ithaca bank of and branch Jefferson county do Kinderhook b'k of par Kingston

Lansingburgh b'k of 1 Cairo, bk. of Lewis county Livingston county State bk of Illi. Lodi b'k of real es Illinois bk of IOWA. 20 " B'k & trust com 3 Lowville b'k of

> do CANADA. Bank of British N America City bank Commer bk U. C Gore bank Niagara Suspension Bridge com. KENTUCKY.

B'k of the State ARKANSAS. B'k of the State sylvania banks

Millers of N. Y. Sa 10 MISSOURI. 70

Orange co. b'k of do R Es. b'k of Ark.

Bank of St Clair

do Newburgh b'k of par

Ohio Life Insurance Sandusky Bank of do Urbana bkg com 75 West'n Reserve bk 4 Wooster bk of

INDIANA. State bk of Ind. Notes on all other banks in this state un. certain ILLINOIS.

All the banks in this Territory uncertain MICHIGAN

Far. & Mechan. 10 Banque du Peuple do B'k U. C. Toronto S

Fars, joint stock and banking com. do Montreal bk of

MISS ISSIPPI.

Kentucky bk of Ja Louisville bk of do

ANTI-LAVERY PUBLICATIONS. The subscriber informs there membeof Anti-Slavery Societies, and all persons who deare to read the Anti-Slavery publications that have issued from the American press, that he has purchased all the books, pamphlets, tracis, prints etc. lately belonging to the American Anti-Slavery Society, amounting to about cight thousand dollars, at old prices, which he offers

To the work of the books pamphlets, tracis, Shade's Speech in Congress in 1883 Smith's Gerritt Letter to Jas. Smylie Do. Letter to Henry Clay 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 reportly attention. streets, and orders will be promily attended to.

A catalogue of the principal publications is annexed, and the prices put against them are the present (reduced) retail prices. By the hundred or larger quantity, they will be sold lower -say for bound volumes 25 per cent, discount: meny)
The Martyr, by Periah Green on pumphlets, tracts and pictures, 50 per cent. discount. With respect to most of them this is below the actual cost to me in cash. They Things for Northern Men to do Views of Colonization, by Rev. J. Nourse were not purchased with a view to sell at a porfit but to subserve the Anti-Slavery cause. Views of Slavery and Emancipation, by Such an opportunity has not previously occur-red to obtain Anti-Slavery publications at these reduced prices, and probably will not again. Wesleyan Anti-Slavery Review (F Editors of newspapers are requested to

copy this advertisement at length for three months, and their bills will be paid in books, etc. Please send a copy of the paper co LEWIS TAPPAN. New York, March 1st, 1842.

BOUND VOLUMES. American Slavery as it is, muslin
Anti-Slavery Manual
Alton Riots, by Pres. Beecher, of Ill. Coll. Altin Trials
Anti-Slavery Record, vols. 1, 2 and 3
Appeal, by Mrs. Child
Anti-Slavery Examiner, bound vols.
Beauties of Philanthrepy
Bourne's Picture of Slavery

50
50
50 Buxton on the Slave trade Cabinet of Freedom (Clarkson's bistory of the slave trade,) vols. 1, 2 and 3 Chloe Spear Channing on Slavery Duncan on Slavery Eman, in the W. I. by Thome and Kimball muslin Do by do in hoards with map 25 Enemies of Constition discovered 50 Fountain, plain binding, o4mo. Gustavus Vassa Grimke's Letters to Miss Reecher Jay's Inquiry 87 1-2: Jay's View Light and Truth Life of Granville Sharp Mott's Biographical Sketches Memoir of Rev. Lemuel Hanes Do of Lovejoy North Star, gdt edges Pennsylvania Hall Quarterly Anti-Slavery Magazine, 8vo. Rankin's Letters, 13mo. 100 pp. 1.00 Right and wrong in Boston Star of Freedom, muslin - 1 Slavery—containing Declaration of Sen-timents and Constitution of the Amer. A. S. Society: Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery: Does the Bible sanction Slavery? Address to the Synod of Kentuc-

Slave's Friend, 32mo. vols. 1, 2 and 3 set 50 Songs of the Fren Thompsons Reception in Great Britain, Testimony of God against Slavery, 18mo. Wheatly, Phillis Memoir of

ky, Narative of Amos Dresser, and Why work for the Slave? bound in one

West Indies, by Professor Hovey
West Indies, by Harvey and Sturge
Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery, in muslin, with portrait PAMPHLETS.

Sets A. S. Almanacs, from 1886 to 1841 inclusive Address to the Free People of Color Ancient Landmarks Apology for Abolitionists American Slavery as It Is-the Testimony of a Thousand Witnesses Address on Right of Petition Address to Senators and Representatives of the free States Address on Slavery (German) Address of Congregational Union of Scot-Address of National Convention (German)

Ann. Rep. of N. Y. Committee of Vigilance 25.
Do. of Mass. A. S. Society 12 1-2
Appeal to Women in the nominally free 6 1-4 States Authentic Anecdotes on American Slavery 2

the Evang-lical Umon A. S. Society, New York city.

Anti-Slavery Catechism, by Mrs. Child 6 1-4

Adams', J. Q. Letters to his Constituents 4

Adams', J. Q. Speech on the Texas Ques-Annual Reports of Am. A. S. Society, Sd.,

4th, 5th and 6th Annual Reports of N. Y. city Ludies' A.

S. Society S. Appeal to the Christain Women of the South S. Bible against Slavery 6. Collection of Valuable Documents 6.1-4 Birney's Letters to the Churches Birney on Colonization Chattel Principle—a Summary of the

New Testament argument on Slavery, by Beriah Green Chipman's Discourse Chaening's Letters to Clay Condition of Prec People of Color Crandall, Rouben, Trial of

Dissertation on Servitude Dickinson's Serm n Does the Bible sanction Slavery? Dec. of Sent. and Constitution of the Am. A. S. Society Discussion between Thompson and Breck-

Mount Ciemens, Sept. 8, 1841.

This is to inform the public that I have purchased one as of the House Powers, recently invented by S. W. Foster, and us distor a number of mouths and believe it is the best power in use, working with less strength of horses than any other power in with the strength of horses than any other power in compass, is easily aboved from one place to another. I believe 4 horses will threatens much with this naver as 5 will with an other content. inridge Dresser's Narrative Extinguisher Extinguished
Elmore Correspondence 6; do in sheets 4to.
Emancipation in West Indies Thome and
Kimball 12.1-

Emancipation in West Indies in 1853 Freedom's Defense Garrison's Address at Broadway Tabernacle Guardian Genius of the Federal Union

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

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Liberty, 3vo. 25; do; 12mo
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Proceedings of the Bleeung to form Broadway Tabernacle Anti-Slavery Societa Pro-Slavery Rural Code of Haiti

n, aleses Narrat ve of a Cogitive Rights of Colored Men 12 1-9 Ruggles's Antidote Right and Wrong in Boston

Star of Freedom

Slaveholder's Prayer

Miss Martineau

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for 1340

cheet

The Emaccipated Family

lave Market of America

of the Amistad Africans

Portrait of Clinquez March 5d, 1842.

Argument of Roger S. Balwin, Esq.

Trial of the Captives of the Amistad

Congressional Document relating to do.

and es from the village of Ann Arbor, on the railroad. The Horse Fower 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
satements of those who have used them during
the last year. It is light in weight and sport in
compass, being carried together with the Thresher, in a common waggon box, and drawn with
ease by two lorses. It is as little hable to break,
or set out of rease.

or get out of repair, as any other Horse Power, and will work as easy and thrash as much with four horses attached to it as any other power with not horses, as will appear from the recommenda-

he purchasers to be those invented by S. W. Fos er, and that most or all of them were either made

They have good reason to believe that every of of those returned by the purchasers as unsatisfa-tory were of this class. They are no aware the

y Power that went from their shop, and was pu

use, as they made it, has been condemned or

All who wish to buy are invited to examine them

nd to enquire of those who have used them --here will be one for examination at N. H. Wike's,

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 8 100 hushels, and believe it is constructed on feller principles than any other Horse Power.—

one of the anderstand has wined and used eighterent kinds of Horse Powers, and we believe the

four horses will thrush as much with this Power as fire will with any other power with which we

This is to inform the public that I have purchas

ed, and have now in use, one of the Horse Paw-ers recently invented by S. W. Foster, made by S. W. Foster, & Co., and believe it be construct ed upon better principles, and requires the strength of horses than any other power with

Mount Ciemens, Sept. 8, 1941.

with this power as 5 will with any other power. The plan and the working of this power hav

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 who has had many year's experience in the million husiness. We invite those who wish to buy

from 150 to \$300.

S. W. FOSTER & CO.

See April, 18, 1849.

Woolen Wanufactory

trees have recently put in ope

on universally approved of by fermers for whom

S. G. IVES.

E. S. SMITH.

are acquainted.

Scio. January, 12, 1842.

which I am acquainted.

Scio. April 11, 1842.

Slaveholding Weighed

Schmucker and Smith's Letters

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

War in Texas, by Benjamin Lundy Why work for the Slave

No. 1. St. Domingo,

No. 5, What is Abolition?

No.7 Danger and Safety,

No. 8. Pro-Slavery Bible,

Wilson's Address on West India Emanci-

TRACTS.

No. 2. Caste. No. 3, Colonization, No. 4, Moral Condition of the Slave,

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 Pencis are sold at I cent each.
PRINTS, erc.

Illustrations of the Anti-Slavery Almanac

Correspondence between O'Connel and Ste-

Printer's Picture Gallery

In ablition, are the following, the proceed

of which will go mee the Mendian fund.

Argument of Hon. J. Q. Adams in the case

Letter paper, stamped with print of Lovejoy

No. 6, The Ten Commandments,

traces, or let pay by the yord, on reasonable cross. They have employed experienced work on and feel confident that work will be wellone. They therefore respectfully cek a share of public parronage, especially from those who are a saver of rems is to a start. Wood may be left a Sein yilliage.

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

Peters pills.

'Tis lun they say to get well with them, A i.l. mankind throughout their wide and im-mense circulation—that ever try them con-mue to buy thent. Peters' Piles are purely vegenable; they work no miracles, nor do they pro-ess to care all diseases, because they are the see to the air diseases, because they are the second for compound on a regular physician, who has made his profession the study of ms life. Dr. Peters is a graduate of Vale College, also of the Missiachusetts Medical College, and has some what distinguished himself as a man of science and genus among the family of the late G of occess; l'eters' Vegetable l'als are simple in their preparation, mild in their action, therough it neir operation, and univalled in their results— The rown and country are aske filled with their praise. The pulses and the poor house aske con with their virues. In it climates they we retain their wonderful powers and exemen undered by age or stantion, and the the voice of a grate il community proclaimed.—Peters' Yills prevoit—accy off diseases it timely used, and have no rivat in curing billious level lever and ague, dyspepsia, liver complaints, g ou sick headache, pandine, action, dropsy, racuman, enlargen ent of the splen, pries, colle, formals oberaction, heart barn, furred tengue, nausse, distention of the stomach and bowels, incepted darriege, flatulance, habitual constituences. loss of a perior, blacked, or sallow complexion, and in all cases of orpor of the howels, when reatherness a perion is indicated, producing neither nauses, griping nor debility; and we re-

The most triumph n success has ever attener meir use and enough is already known of tany with the improvements of the age in med ic lecience. Dr. Peters was bred to the heaig ort, and in order to supply dem nes, he has nignated and called to his and the only steam r ven machinery in the world for pill working. The perfect, and its process imparts to the pi wrought, all the pills' hidden virtue is revealed when embed into action, and here also it is Persone to its all the world and takes all the premiums Do. with Kneeling Slave sheet 1
Payer for Slaves, with Music, on cards 1-2
Potrait of Gerrit Smith 50s medals and diplomas. So clear the tract for the Engine—Peters' Pdis are coveng—a million o witnesses can now be herd for them—resistless -do you hear that! while a host can ton hat they believe they owe their salvation from sease and death to Peters' Pil, and if calonic and knives are getting partially into disuse we

are only mistaken.

Charliforns.—This paper could be filled with them by residents of Michigan, by your friends and neighbors—ask our agents. It is now whown that the people will have Peters' Pilis, and to hinder would be to stop the rushing wind. The resistless force of these truths—their universal reception, added to the testimony of millions, "keep it before the people' must and whe heard throughout this vale of tents.

Their happy influence on young ladies while suffering uncer the usual changes of life as discreted by the laws of nature, they impart a busy

Threshing Machines.
The undersigned would inform the public that they continue to monufacture House Poward Transmisse Machines, two and a light miles from the village of Ann Arbor, on the mileroad. The House Power is a late invention by S.

ected by the laws of nature, they impart a buo relvet check, filly and carnetion complexion been action on the chyle, &c. and ladies in e cate situations always admit their power and in occase, and take them two or three et a time without in the slight is degree in utring the hazard of an abortion, which tacts are of the arrange portance. Plungles: a young lady sent heave to Dr. Peters, and says she feels more grate at to him for the restoration of her beauty that he had saved her life. "Tis fan to get well Peters Pills, for they cause the blood to cour is limple and gentle through the veins as a mountain rivulet; 3 or 4 is a common dose, hence t atient is not compelled to make a meal.

nos abrees, as will appear from the recommenda-sions below. New patterns have been made to the cast Iron, and additional weight and strength applied wherever it had appeared to be necessary from one year's use of the machine. The subscribers deem it proper to state, that a number of horse powers were sold last year in the village of Ann Arber which were believed by TROUBLE IN PLUTO'S CAMP. Quite astonished Old Plato come to New York Hearing Peters had got his Pill Engine at work aterially different, or diered before sold, so as he materially different from those made and ld by the subscribers. Such alterations being endedly detrements to the wality of the machine To resign his commission, his hour glass an

I have come to deliver them all up to you-Sir, my calling is over—my business is through I have been for three years in a terrible siew. And I really don't know what on earth I'am o

do:-Not of your mighty sire do I come to complain But a tarnal New Yorker, one PETERS ! be discuses my side, in this war of mankind, Are subdued by this Peters, what help can w

I would yield him N. York, sir, if there h would stay: But, sir, Peters will have the whole world for his

Dester will be one for examination at N. H. Wike's, Dester will age; and one at Marris William's stockings for the sole of them.

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

The attention of the reader is invited to the following recommendations. While musing in cogneil what course to pur. That Engine of Peters broke forth into view.

The King of terrors bolted a while,
As though his soul was tur ed to bile,
At that masparing scourge of ills,
Ey all men known us Peters' Pills.

These Pills of Peters' stop the slaughter.
And leaves the blood as pute as water.
Now Peters makes, I've heard him say,
Five hundred thousand pills a day;
So that the chance is very small
Of people dying the eat all:
For soon the cheeks, so marked for doom,

Begin like any rese to bloom.

Begin like any rese to bloom.

Look hard all n her try 'em cont une to buy then For sale as ollows, by Mossis Beach & Ale G. Grenville, F. J. B. Crane, Maynard & Ca. G. Grenville, F. J. B. Crane, Maynard & Ca. G. Ward, S. P. & J. C. Jewett, J. H. Lunit Becker, Dick mann & Cogswell, and S. K. Jones, Ann Arbor: Geo. Warner & Cos. and Millerd & Son, Dexter, Win A. L. Shaw, L. M. J. C. Winans, Sylvan: Hole & Suigh Grass Lake; W. Jackson, Lenni: D. T. Merriann, Jackson; M. A. Shoemaher, Michiga Genze Lake; W. Jackson, Lenni: D. T. Merriann, Jackson; M. A. Shoemaher, McKing Genze: Benherson & Co. L. B. Kel & G. Latt, Manchester; D. S. Haywond, Saline, Shaw & Keys, Clinton: J. Sentergood & Co., Plymuth Stone, B he sek & Co., and Jalius, Mov. as & Co., Vissian it; Fierre Teller, Libroit: J. J. Bidwell, and Dr. Undeswood, Addion [but & Mosher, Springville; Harmen & Coak Brookiger Smith & Co., Jonesville: L. & Oct. 19, 18-2 27

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND THE

PUBLIC GENERALLY. THE subscriber has on hand and offers for sale at low rates, a large and general usortment of Drugs and Medicaces, Pinais, Oris Varnish. Dye Stuffs, &c. &c., with every reicle in the Drug and Paunt line. Persons wishing to purchase any articles in the above line are requested, before purchasine elsewhere, to call at PIERRE TELLER'S,

Wholesale and Retail Drupeist 130, Jefferso Avenue, sign of the Git Morter; Detroit.

ESTIEA OF FLLEN WILMOIDFCEA.
SED. Notice is here by given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Hon. George Sedgwick, Judge of Probate in and in he County of Washtenaw, administrator on the estate of Ellen Wilmot, late of Saline in said County, and has given bonds according to law—All he sons having demends against said estate are requested to present them for adjustment, and all persons indepted to said estate accounts indepted to said estate accounts. a woo len 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 I persons indeped to said estate are requested to make payment without delay.

ISRAEL WILLIAMS. Ann Arbor, June 30, 1812.

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

Cometakstes 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,

PALDNESS

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 Comstockstee on it, or never try it. Remember this always.

RHEUMATISM, and positively cured, and all shrivelled murcles 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.

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

and every thing relieved by it that admits of an out ward application. It acts like a charm. Use it. HORSES that have Ring-Bone, Spavin

Wind.Galls, &c., are cared by Roors' Specific; and Foundered horses entirely cured by Roofs Founder Ointment. Merk this, all horsemen.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CORNS.-The French Plaster is a sure cure.



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

IDUE O IL INVES CELESTIAL BALM

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

Dr. Bartholemetris

alten in time, and is a delightful remedia.

ber the name, and get Comstock's.

KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE will eradicate all Management in children or adulta with a certainty quite astonishing. It is the same as that made by Fuhnestock, and sells with a repidity almost meredible, by Comstock & Co., New York.

TOOTH DROPS. KLINE'S-cure effectually.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1842, by Cometeck & Co., in the Clerk's office of the Southern Patrict of New York. By applying to our agents in each town and sillage, papers may be had free, showing the most a 'cectable names in the country for these facts, so that to one can fail to believe them.

83. Re sure you call for our articles, and not be put iff 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.

Comstociation Wholesale Druggists, "I Maiden-Lane, New York, and of our agents. Wm. S. & J. W. Maynard, Agents, Ann Arbor, lich, n15-1y.

HOLMANS, Bone Cintment.

It IS Charanar stands at the head of all remedies for the following diseases which name is here too, viz:—RHEUMATISM both brong and inflamitory—Gout—Sprains—Bruda and contracted TENDONS of long stand-

It discusses ell tumours-renders stiff joints mber by producing a healthy inuscular action. It messages purns in Bous and Arcasses—
totaling equals it in swelled and inflamed Breasis a Females, it applied in early stage, prevents upperation or matter forming, and gives in all as immediate case from pain. Certificates of as free could be given if necessary. This remedy is offered to the Public with the

and Liminents of the present day, for the above assesses. A trial is only wanted, to give it the acided preference to every thing else. Many byscians of eminence have used this obtained

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

TO PHYSICIANS AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

THE subscriter invites the attention of Phy sicians and Country Merchants, to hiresent stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Varnish, Brushes, &c. &c. comprising one of the largest and fullest assortments brought to the country. In his present stock will be found:

100 oz Sulph. Quinine, superior French and English,

20 oz. Sulph. Morphin,

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

1 bbl. Powdered Chubarb, 1 Chest Ranbarb Root, 1 bbl. Powdered Jalap,

50 lbs. Calomel, S casks Epsom Salts, 15 casks Fall and Winfer strained Sperm

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

nd Fin Foil Plating Ware, Porcelain Teeth.
A general a sortmen of Patent Medicines, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable erms.

PIERRE TELLER. 130 Jefferson Avenue, sign of the Gilt ch 13. Mortar, Detroit March 13.

A . NOBLE, would respectfully inform the citizens of Ann Arborsud describing, that ins opened a shop in the Lower Town, in arely over the late mercantile stand of Lund & ibson, and opposite the store of J. Backley & o., where he is prepared at all times to do work his line, with promptness, and in a neat and

Particular attention will be paid to cutting gar-ients. Produce will be taken at the usual pri-es, for work done at his shop. These who have ash to pay for services of this kind, are particu-arly invited to call. Ann Arbor, April 27, 1842.

DR BANISTER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

self, but by a number of Physicians of th standing, both in this and other States, to

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

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

TO CLOTHIERS.

THE subscriber is just in receipt of a further supply of Clothier's stock, consisting of MACH NE CARDS of complex the CLOTHIER'S JACKS, AT THET. WIRE, CARD CLEANSERS and PICK. S. SHUTTLES, REEDS, KETTLES, CREWS, PARSON'S SHEARING MACHINE, EMERY. (carn size,) TENTER HOOKS, PRESS PAPER, together with a well scheduled as o ment, of DYE WOODS, and BYE STUFFS of the very best growth and manufacture.

These goods (coming as they do direct from irst hands) the subscriber is enabled to sell low-r than any other house west of New York, he erefore solicits the attention of firms in the lathing business, to the exactination of his stock p ices before going east or purchasing else-

PIERRE TELLER,

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

STATE OF JACOB LAWTON DE CEASED.—Notice is hereby given, that to undersigned have proved the last will and as undersigned have proved the last will and estament of Jacob Lawton, deceased, and have aken letters Testamentary thereon, and have given bonds according to law. All persons in lebted to said estate are requested to make payment without delay, and all persons having claims said estate are requested to present the stime to the subscribers, well authenticated, for averagent.

GEORGE E. LAWTON, DAVID T. M'COLLUM, Executors of the last will and Testament Dated, Ann Arbor, May 7, 1849.

TEMPERANC HOTEL,

EDDERT & TERMUNE. CORNER OF MICHIGAN AND WASHINGTON AVENUES,

DETROIT.)

LIE above House is pleasantly situated non the Central Roilroad Depot, and is now an ergoing thorough repairs. The rooms are pleasant, the B ds and Bedding all new, and the Table. I be supplied with the choicest of the market, if the proprietors assure those who will favor an with their custom, that all pains shall be ta-FARE. verul ve. and accommodation good— arranges to convey passengers to and from the lotel free of expense.

Detroi, April 97 1842.

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH." THE Sunscribers will pay pay two cents per pour d in Goods or Paper for an quantity of tool clean SWINGLE TOW, delivered at the und Arbor Paper Mill
JONES & ORMSBY.

Ann Arbor, April 27, 1-42. NEW GOODS!

P DEMISON has just received a complete stack of DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES An Arbor, June 1, 1842.

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

Ann Arbor April 20th, 1842.

R WALKER respectfully informs his R WALKER respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has tevently commenced business, in the folloring inc., one door cast of Bower's dry goods store, where he is prepared to execute orders in the neatest and most fashionable style.

Carments will be made to order, in strict conformity with the present prevailing fashion and insic of the day, and warranted to fit or not

ste of the day, and warranted to fit or no

Ludies' Riding Hobits made in the latest New

Ludies' Riding Hibits made in the latest New York or Philadephia mashions.

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

Cutting done at shortest nonce.

All kinds of Miluary Uniform and undress coats and pantaloons, made agreeable to the pres-

ent military or regimental order.

J. R. WALKER.

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

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

F. DENISON. DARSON'S SHEARING MACHINES."

THEO. II. EATEN & Co. 138, Jeffer-son avenue, arethe sole agents of these very cel-brated machines. 12-8w SATTINETT WARPS ON BEAMS.—
THEO. H. EATON & Co., 138, Jefferson evenue, offer for sale a large stock of Suttinett Walps, 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 plane.

Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce to the critzens Ann Arbor and vicinity, that they are prepared to card wool and dress cloth io. cus omers, in the best style, and at the shortest notice. Having good machinery, experienced workness, and long practice in the business, they have be uteness, considered that they shall give comis utmost considence that they shall give com-lete satisfaction.

J. BECKLEY & CO.

Ann Arbor, April, 25, 1-42.

"Be tags of trinking & ine longot."

JACKSON

TEMPERANCE HOUSE, BOTANIC MEDICAL STORE, With Hot and Cold Baths Dr. J. T. WILSON, East end of Main Street, Jackson,

Liver Laisin INSTITUTE.

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

This eligible site has been selected for its quiet sectusion, the terrility and elevation of its soil, its pure and healthful atmosphere, and pleasant security.

nt scenery.

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

EXPENSES. Tuition per Term of eleven weeks, with 4 hours work each week, 7,57 Room Rent,

Total, 12,95

There will be an additional charge of one dellar for those pursaing 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 tooms, also, with lights, fuel, and washing—none will hereafter board them selves.

Incidental,

Bills to be settled in advance.

The school is open to all applicants of suitable age and moral character irrespective of complexon or condition.

BT The second term of this summer will com-It is very desirable that all who design to at

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

NEW

FALL AND WINTER GOODS!! N. Y. CHEAP STORE.

THE subscriber has just returned from New 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 each, as cheap as any establishment west of Emerato. As we do business on the Realy Pay System we will not be underseld by any one in this narket, which be undersold by any one in this market, which will be for the interest of the purchaser and deal-er. We would say to the farmers that we sell er. We would say to the farmers that we sell goods in proportion to the price of wheat—a bushel of wheat will purchase as many goods at the present low prices as it did last fail. Now at the time for people to buy goods it they want to buy them cheap. The assortment consist in att of the following etticles:

BROADCLOTES, FILOT do. BEAVE Rd SATINET and CASSIMPER, KENTUCKY JEANS, FULL D CLOTHS, FLANNELL, (ot all kinds.)

KENTUCKY JEANS, FULL'D CLOTHS,
FLANNELL (of all kinds.)
SHEEP'S GREYS. UMBRELLAS,
SHEEP'S GREYS. UMBRELLAS,
SHEEP'S GREYS. UMBRELLAS,
SHEEP'S GREYS. UMBRELLAS,
SHEEN DE LAMES,
ALAPINES. MERINO 'TAGLIONE,
CASSIMERE SHAWLS, VICTORIA do,
VICTORIA do CARLISE do.
ROBROY and BROCHEA, do.
BRASS CLOCK. SHPETINGS, HOSE,
SHIETINGS, TICKINGS, CRAWATS,
TWILLED JEANS, COTTON YARN,
CANTON FLANNELS, GINGHAMS,
COTTON BATTING HDKF'S,
DIATER and Table Cloths, MITTENS,
CALLEGES, (of all kinds,)
LADIES DRESS HD'KFS,
GLOVES, (of all kinds,)

LADIES DRESS IID KES,
GLOVES, (of all kinds.)
LOOKING GLASSES, &c. &c.
A chaice is prument of Greceries, such as
Teas, Sugars, Molasses, &c. &c., all of which
will be sold at wholesale or retail.
Pedlars can be supplied at this establishment

to low as to astonish them.

The subscriber deems it useless to go into furuer detail, but asks them to call and EXAMINE.

r themselves. Ann Arbor, Sept. 20, 1842. 3m

NEW GOODS!!

P. DENISON, is now receiving as usually a well selected assortment of fall and winter GOODS, which will be sold cheap for cash or

N. B. As cheap as any in town.

September 24, 1842.