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COMMUNICATIONS.

Jackson, Dec. 2d. 1842 EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM S. B. TREADWELL.

"We have learned that some of the towns in our county from which we expected some support to our liberty ticket, did not receive their votes in season This accounts, we think, for the liberty votefin our county, not being as large as we anticipated. The friends of liberty here, however, appear to be very well satisfied, our vote being something more than double that of last year, and they seem encouraged to begin in good senson this winter to labor that it shall be double next fall to what it is this, notwobstanding the loud calls about these days for "whig abolitiouists" to vote for a certain slaveholder and duellist "this once," "as the only possible way to save the people from the condition of European seris and southern slaves." A pretty way one would think for a people to redeem them selves from "selife slavery" by choosing either black or white slaveholders to rule over them --Now I cannot but believe that were it not for the blinding power of party prejudice, and party interest, our fellow cinzens who advocate the election of Henry Clay to the Chief Magistracy of this nation would see clearly that the Henry Clays and the John C. Calhouns of the south. by the timely aid of their ever obedient "northern allies with southern principles, ' having so long pursued their exclusive sloweholding policy in the entire control of our nuisonal government for the benefit of slavery, have already reduced the laboring people of our country, in lact, pret ty nearly to a level with the "European serf or the Southern slave."

It is indeed strange that some can not, or will not see that the same men, the same principles, and the same policy that would make black ser/s or slaves, would make white ones, whenever any people can be sufficiently deluded to submit them selves to the operation, as the American people are now doing by the influence of the rival s ave ry and pro-slavery politicians of this country. Oh! the mockery of a name!! The laborer of

driven into a southern cotton field by the I sh of the slave driver. Neither is he yet actually bought and sold like the beasts of the field at the will of their owners. No. He is yet free to shoulder his axe and "fell the forest" and raise his wheat, take it to market sometimes from 3 to 4) miles and thea receive three saillings per bushel for it. He is yet tree to raise his beef na INTEREST, which prohibits the introduction of northern products into o eign ports. But as this relates in some manner to slavery he his free to see his "humble on I respectful" peritions laid under the public by virtue of the shaveholder's man. He is free to have a democratic SLAVE President, or, it it suits him better, occasionally he may have a "northern man with southern princ ples." Like the yankee clock pedlar's customer, free to have one worthless clock for \$25, and it that don't suit him, he is FREE to change it for a worse one. Many whole counties of people cal Led free, in Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin &c. are FREE to have a mail but once a week because our \$600,000 annual surplus Post office revenue at the North must go to give a DAILY over the slave plantations of the south. He is FREE to witness millions of the avails of his hard earnings go to support thout lound slave catching wars, and to remove PREZ Indians from their lands, to make room and safety for SLAVE ne-

land (most of which is the products of northern hands,) so divided by slaveholders and "northern men with southern principles" that every slave lions of money carned by northern hands have been drawn down into the southern gulph of slavery to sustain the equilibrium of this slaveholdported by northern money officered by Southers "gentlement!" He is free to see a Slaveholder President of the nation, President of the Senate. Speaker of the House, &c., &c., and if one set "hungry swarm."

and the nation and then "expunge" its indebted. Henry Clay of Kentucky, drawing a contrast lars.

ess by repudration and general Bankrupt laws te is then free to see American agents thumbly egging in foreign countries to negotiate a loan sustain a slavery-bankrupted government, but vithout success for want of credit. He is free to elong to pro-slavery ecclesiastical bodies (which old that the "system" of slavery may or man ot be a political evil, but the holding and sel- in advance of those slave States. ng men as brutes not a sin against God and nan;) and if he comes out from such bodies ne is free to be stamped by them as a "heretic and a leathen-man."

Finally, he is free, as often as slavery breaks lown the commercial and financial affirm of this whole country, to work, and suffer want, toil. privation and distress, to build them up again, to prepare in due time for another and still nore destructive break down until the Southern orediction is literally fulfilled, that the "LABOR-ERS OF OUR WHOLE COUNTRY, BLEACHED OR slavery. UNBLEACHED, MUST AND SHALL BE LAVES"!

With esteem yours for humanity and our S. B. TREADWELL. P. S .- While I value as highly as any one, high toned, thorough going Anti-slavery paper, nd trust the Signal will be widely extended, yes our cause would move forward much faster I think, if we had an able and efficient fecturer, constantly exploring the whole field, thus co-operating with the paper If Mr. Bement's services could be obtained, we all think in this DEFICIENCIES of their slave labor system. quarter, he is the man. He presents the subject

is a constant lecturer. But I do hope the friends will not wait a moment for agents, but every where during the long winter evenings, whether few or many, hold school district meetings to talk over the subject, and read able documents to their riends and neighbors.

happily, forcebly, and fully up to the times .-

Jacks in county would do her par: to sustain him

Selections.

(FWe commend to the attention of our readers the following extracts from an address to the voters of Massachusetts, published in from the foontains of your industry, to supthe Emancipator:

TO THE VOTERS OF MASSACHUSETTS politicians to the political evils and financial ums of this great narron, and constantly orged on, under political exchement, to apply the remedy, each political party solemni promising you to apply that remedy faithfully, provided, by your votes, you would place them in power. You have, consequently, faithfuland patiently tried each party, by placing first one and then the other over the affairs of he country; but you have not realized their promises. Each successive party and administration have squandered the public revenue, increased the distress of the people, and hurried us headling into bankruptcy and ruin.

Why have they thus failed, and so of en de ceived you? The secret is, political gambling and chicanery have been substituted for huncst tions, are all now languishing and suffering, as patriotism and good faith. Polincians have the result. either failed by ignorance to discover the true cause of our great national evils, and therethese Northern States is called "FREE"! But in fore could not apply the proper remedu; or, what sense is he free' It is true he is not yet having discovered it. have been too dishonest to apply the antidote; and, therefore in eithe case, have forfeited all claims upon the confi

dence of the people. We ask, then, your unbiassed and candid at tention to the following fact as the primary cause of our great national columnies, and to

THE TRUE CAUSE

tion are seen in the following considera-

erishing in its nature and practical opera. tions. In Massachusetts, one half the population are producers, and support the other half. One supports two on an average. We have done this between the years of 1330 and and 1840, met all our expenses, and added \$91,000,000 to our original taxable capital, which in 1350 amounted to \$203,000,000,... Thus, one supported two on an average, withn these ten years, and saved 4 1-3 per cent. annually on a dollar, simple in cres. To ac com lish this, all our intelligence, enterprise, industry, economy, skill, machinery and capital, were employed, and the laborers stimula revenue at the North must go to give a DAILY red by just wages. This, after all, was acmeil to a few aristocratic slaveholders scattered complishing but lettle. Now contrast this with the slave labor system Take 4,000.000 of the Southern population, who are dependent on the slave-labor sys em for their supp rt. (and set down the others, over 3,000,000 who are not dependent on slave labor, they being the poor class of free population and upuble to iold slaves, as barely supporting them-elves) He is free to see the many millions of the and it is found that only one third of the surplus revenue and the avails of the public slaves are the actual producers; these have to support the whole slave population, 2,500 .-000, and 1.500.000 white freemen; hence each producing slave has to support 5 persons, 4 besides himself. How can be do it? holder with 100 slaves has as much of the whole have neither intelligence, enterprise, industry. amount as 61 northern men called free. He is economy, skill, machinery, to aid, or wage free to know that more than eight hundred mil- to stimulate them. Every e-sential facility for producing wealth is withheld from then If then, under a free labor system, one Massachusetts freeman can only support two and save 4 2 3 per cent. annually on a dollar ing, bloodsucking government. He is free to with all our advantages, how, we ask, in the see our armies and our navies made up mostly name of common sense, can one producing poor slave support five under all his disadvanis impossible in the nature of things. Hence the almost universal practice in the South of mortgaging their crops in advance of their growth, to secure the means of present subsistence; hence the striking exterof these slaveholders does not suit him, he is nal contrast between the slave and free free to change them (if he can) for another more States, showing their poverty and wretched thungry swarm."

He is free to see slavery bankrupt the South As additional evidences, look at the speech of

between his own State and Ohie, in 1840, and The original purchase of Louisthat of T. F Marshall, same year, comparing Virginia and New York, and that of Mr. Barke of New Hampshire, between his own poor State and the rich State of Tennessee, in all of which, each gentleman proved from dens and horrors of slavery, statistics, that those free States were more They have cost since their purthan one hundred per cent., in every respect,

Look at these facts. The nation is divided into two great systems of labor. The free labor covering only two fifths, while the slave labor s stem covers THERE fifths of the territory of the United States. The free labor system more than supports itself, while the slave labor i poverishes, degrade-, ex-hausis, and sinks to wretchedness, three fifths of the geographical limits of the United States. Why is this? The South have greater natural resources for wealth and prosperity than the North; and yet there they are sinking under the withering, blasting curse of

SECOND, This has a disastrous effect upon the free States. A great interval trade is carried on between the North and South. We purchase their products for sale, sh p a portion to foreign countries, and keep the rest for our own use; but we sell many millions worth more to them, annually, than we buy of them. The balance of which is a total loss to the North. Their slave labor system, not producing enough annually to meet its expenditures, renders them incompetent to pay this balance. Indeed, it takes all this balance to supply the

The sums thus drawn from the surplus ear ings of Northern industry, through the channels of trade and our money institutions, every year, to meet their wants, are im-

A committee was formed after the great break-down in 1857, to ascertain as far as possible the amount that the North have lost in the South for an indefinite period; and the following facts have appeared. They are truly startling. Maine, New Hampsh re and Vermont have lost in the South 165,000,000. Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, 196 000,000. New York, 200,000,000. New Jersey, 152,000,000. Philadelphia. 70,000, 000. And Ohio, 27,000,000. Making an ag gregate of 856,000,000 of dollars; which have flowed like the waters of the Mississippi, port Southern idleness and arrogance. The breakers of Southern bankruptcy have made lars. a clean sweep over the North every five or FELLOW CITIZENS-You have been cited by six years during the last forty years. Our manufacturers, merch ats and capitalists, have been pros rated and ruined, and the effects have failen back upon the inchanics and la-horers. This originated that unserable and wicked bankrupt law. The South wishing to repudiate their Northern debts, have done it by cassing an ex post facto tane on bank-rup; cy, being aided by Northern men who had been ruined by Southern bankroptey. You are now suffering these heavy losses and disastrons consequences, by tolerating American slavery, and supporting political gamblers for office. Well bath God said, "When the wick ed bear rule, the people mount." Yes, your po-kets, your children, your schools of learnmg, your churches, your benevulent institu-

Tring. Look at another source of taxation iars, out of every \$5.000,000 that the govern-ment expends,—which is their constitutional quer the democrats, have done the same. proportion.—is, in fact, it not inform, thrown annually upon the free labor portion of the Slave holders have filled the Presidential in the impoverishing nature of the meeting its proportion of governmental ex-principles.

ding the vast powers of the government the South, and 3 from the North.

Look at the following facts. Five clave holding presidents have received the South, and 5 from the North.

300,000. For presidents, South over North, For vice do., " "
Judges of Supreme Court for ten

last appointments, South over Foreign ministers, 50 last appointments, South over North.

Foreign consuls, 33 last appointments, South over North, Navy, chief officers, 52 last appointments, South over North, Army, chief officers, 36 last appointments, South over North, Fortifications, South over North,

Secretaries and clerks of bureaus, South over North, For boilding six juits in the district of Columbia, to aid in the abominable slave trade,

Virginia claims for services performed in the revolution, overdrawn by forged paper, (see Mr. Hall's speech in Congress) over

Making an aggregate of not to have received as much; for our populahave shown above.

This is not ail. The Florida war, or nation in the world.

mno, and Fiorida, to break up asylums for the poor fugitive slaves, and to increase slave States, and thus add to the bur-20,000,000

chase as much more, The removal of Indians, that slave holders might get their rich lands, & recover fugitive slaves, in violation of the most solemn treaties with them on the part of the government, by a slave

United States Bank capital swnk in the South which was owned 21,000,000

\$108,000.000

hese items alone, Look at another fact. The post office department received from the free States last year, 600,-000 dollars more than it cost to carry the mail; while it cost to carry the mail in the South, over and above their recepts, 571.000 dollars. Thus it cost the North to pay the Southern

Look at another fact. When a surplus revenue accumulated in the treasury of the United States, it was so divided among the States that each slave hold-er able to own five slaves re-ceived as much as four Northern freemen; for every ten slaves, as much as seven Northern freemen; for every fifty slaves, as much as thirty one freemen; and each slave holder owning one hundred slaves, drew as much as sixty one freemen, and in that proportion for more or less in number. And thus they received of our proportion, about

8,400,000

Aggregate of Northern money appropriated to build up sla-

very, \$\\ \text{\$\\$\\$171,713,000}\$

Do not lose sight of the facts above developed. First. We have paid to supply the

pay in fact, as a consequence, the whole gov- | when fairly making headway in prespectly, he

that money to build up slavery, over and reduction of the tariff and the destruction of above what has been appropriated to the Nerthern manufactures, in 8 years, Henry North, more than \$171,000,000. This has Clay said, not in 8 years, Mr. Calhoun. been appropriated to enlarge the borders of if you will say 10 years, I will go with you slavery, to recover fagilive slaves, and to sup- the measure. It was agreed to by Mr. Calport an extra and undue proportion of slave houn on the part of the mulhifiers. The North holders in office, that they might rule us with apposed, but having committed the power of a rod of iron.

tod of iron.

Firth. How have the South secured the could not help themselves.

Thus our agriculture has prostrated, our power over the government, they being in the minority? We answer-though the North have a majority, yet by being divided in a two | twice round, two United States Books have great political parties, and each party stanggling for the ascendency over the other, both parties in their turn have agreed that slavery shall have all the important offices, provided as the consequence of that impoverishing slave the South would ad their party into power .lab a system. It renders them incompotent to Thus the democratic carty, to secure Southbear their proportion of the expenses of the een votes and come into power, has sucri-General Government. Hence 18,686,666 dol fixed your liberties, rights, and interests on the in fact, been fathers of these mad projects.

that if the slave labor system does not sup- twelve years; and four out of the twelve it so free "hamly and to part to break" petitions to a slaveholding Government to break" their unholy league with the land despois of the slave-labor interests to make the land despois of the slave-labor interests to make the south of the slave-labor interests to make the slave-labor interests to off the national slave-labor interests to make the slave-labor interests to make the slave-labor interests to make the slave-labor interests to off the slave-labor interests to make the slave-labor interests to make the slave-labor interests to off the slave-labor interests to o South keep up in prosperity with the North.

The evidences in support of this propositively? And has slavery no connection with the backrupteies, derangements, and evils un- ters Charge D'Affaires & Con als. They have, der which the people grown? Should we be consequently, proscribed Northern freemen. Finst, The Slave Labor System is impor- suffering to the extent we now are, could we however eminently qualified for office, and rishing in its nature and practical opera- have saved these immense sums sink in the nominated slave holding despots to fill most of Buyes of slavery, for its support? those important stations. Thus out of the Fourth. This is not all. When your last twelve Judges of the Supreme Court, ten money has filled the treasury, how has it been have been from the South, and two from the appropriated? To pay Southern despots for North. Foreign Ministers, 31 la t, 27 from o destroy your liberties, rights and interests. 33 last, 23 from the South, and 5 from the North. Navy, chief officers, 52 last, 47 from 1.000,000 dollars from the treasury; while my, chief officers, 36 last, 28 from the South, three Northern presidents have only received and 8 from the North. While the North have furnished, since the revolution, 1,422,485 sol-700,000 diers; the South only 235,738. The great 50,000 proportion of Secretaries and Clerks of Bureaus have also been from the South,

The South have all the Vice Presidents 100,000 either in the person of slave holders, or Northern men pledged to slavery, ever since 1,000,000 the Senate was equally balanced between the North and South. And the South have been 200,000 able thereby to control the Senate and sanction all the nominations that pleased them, of a 400,000 slave holding President, by the casting vote of the Vice President being given to the South. 200,000 Out of 77 elections of Presidents pro tem. of 12,000,000 the Senate, 61 have been from the South, and only 16 from the North. Ever since 1811, 2,000,000 every Speaker in the House of Representatives has been a slave holder but two. Thus they have been able to secure all the committees of the Senate and House, and thereby secure all the reports in favor of the slave interests. LOOK AT IT AGAIN -

The two political parties of the North have 3,000,000 of them the rankest despots, the entire power and control of the government, in its Legisla-\$19,847,000 tive. Executive, Diplomatic, and Judicial deover and above the North, while they ought partments. The vast power of each department has then been used to crush Northern ion exceeds theirs in numbers, and we ought liberties, rights, and interests, to support and STATES!!! to have had the majority of the officers; and build up that slave labor system, and to sup-we have to furnish, also, all the cash, as we port a class of the proudest aristocrats and most unfeeling despots that ever cursed any When, then, these two great negro hunt, got up by slave holders to great Northern parties have agreed to support catch their fugitive slaves, has cost the nation these haughty dictators, with all their blood from sover- (see Mr. Gidding's speech) 40,000,000 dol- guiltiness and their anti-republican principles Neither vote for any man, whether he is a persons. Three thousand five hundred dollars

destroyed in one half of the nation?

destroyed in one half of the mution?

Do you wonder that all our Northern Representatives and Senators in Congress bote at the bedding of their overseers? Their parties have pleeiged the services of these gentlement to the slave power and interests before they go; when they get there they must be fore they go, when they get there they must be fore they go, and if they are faithful to their matters all goes well; but if not, they fare hard, as did Mesars. Adams and Gudusos.

Again, the slave power having the control of the government, hey use its diplomatic powers abroad and its legislative powers at home, so to build up their slave-labor interests, as to make the South as presperous as the North. Hence the whole policy of the government has been adapted to their slave-labor interests. The South over late and never can prosper, under any policy, cought to the North, until slavery is anolished, and free labor, with all its accompanying impresentations. From the above it will be seen tel. That government has been dapted to their slave labor, with all its accompanying impresentations and moral, but in a financial and the norther, and when that furled another was tried, and then another, and so on until marability and experimenting has been the helders shall control every department of the government, and then they are constantly trying experiments in the policy to make slave helders shall control every department of the government, and then they are constantly trying experiments in the policy to make slave helders shall control every department of the government, and then they are constantly trying experiments in the policy to make slave helders shall control every department of the government, and then they are constantly trying experiments in the policy to make slave helders shall control every department of the government, and then they are constantly trying experiments in the policy to make slave helders shall control every department of the government, or the first of the free labor, and the first of the first

the previous policy. This is another item in Northern bases. The North, once invested all her capital in agriculture and commerce, and prespered under a free trade system prior to the last war. A transparent to the last war. The northern transparent to the last war. A transparent to the last war and the revolutions of time can never that the last war. tect free trade and salar's rights. But these were prestrated, and a tariff policy was forced upon us by John C. Cothoun and the South. This crushed our agriculture and commerc deficiencies in their slave labor system, in the shape of Southern losses, 258,000,000 dol- tional debt upon us, amounting at the close of the war, to 123.000,000. We then turned Second. We, in the North, are obliged to what capital we had into manufacturing, as tariff policy was clarged. Join C Calham when the national debt was paid off, started Thirdly, The South have then drawn out up, heading the nullifiers, and demanded the

> commerce twice edestroyed, our manufactories cen given to us and then destroyed; a subtreasury scheme invented and then destroyed. ladeed, there has been no stability in the government. And no two mea in the nation ave contributed so much to bong these dis ters apon the North as JOHN C. CAL-HOUN and HENRY CLAY. They have,

And now you are called upon by politicians to go to the polls and vote for these encourses of liberty and our free labor interests. Coons, barbecues, and clam bakes are invented to toll minor offices in the States and general govern- copulation a repre-

LABORER!" This is his democracy. And he ly fixed by the bill at 300, it is clear, the rela-now claims that you and the whole democratic party shall honor him with the PRESIDEN-UY!!! If the party so far abandons it princi-ples, it can have no farther claims on the support of houest democrats. Henry Clay said Chair 40 years, and the facility to continue in his speech on the Missouri compromise, this proposed range is now increased. Beides in his speech on the Missouri compromise.
"That if slavery were abolished, who shall the number of Presidential electors has been the number of distribution of all public monies, the black our boots and clean our horses? Shall the basis of distribution of all public monies, and daughters. Neither of these gentlemen already worked most unjustly in favor of the borer, who are spreading principles and exert-ing all their influence to reduce the laboring Again, all these acts were still the worse, tocracy to be found in the world.

that slavery monopolizes the rights, bodies, been deprived of some of its injurious power, souls and happiness of more that 2.500,000 of Instead of this, the whige starved representaimmertal beings, and has ground into their tion, when it would have power given to pop-graves, over and above the natural deaths, ulation but where it engendered that of aris-more than 400,000 of these deathless beings to cracy, they tenderly nurrured it to more am-Within the len years between 1330 and 1340. ple dimensions. In place of making increased Henry Clay estimated the capital invested in population check slave power, they used that that great monopolizing co-perstion to be 1, increase for its augmentation, and all this too, 200,000,000 dollars—more money he said than when federal population had swelled in the there was on the globe. [See his speech in North by 2,716,22, but in the South only the United States Senate, 1359.] Thus he 1,503,478, within the last 10 years. cooly calculates the value of deathless beings in dollars and cents! Now he asks you to make him PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED

Fellow citizens, do you ask what to do when you vote? We say, then, give your suffrages to no slave holder, for any office.— Give your vote to no party while will sustain slavery, by elevating slaveholders to places o trust and power, or by any other measure,and notions, in those great offices, do you won- professed abolititionist or not, who is connect- reward are offired for their apprehension.

der that the right of petition is destroyed, the ed with and supports a party that sustains freedom of speech crushed, and all our representatives gagged on the floor of Congress!

Slavery. In a word, vote for those only, who sentatives gagged on the floor of Congress!

Do you wonder that our rights as citizens are and who will tearlessly carry out the great Do you wonder that all our Northern Rep. | Indiamental principles of equal rights in all legislation - who will use their constitutional

holders shall control every department of the government, and then they are constantly trying experiments in the policy to make slave theorems, to secure the plection of these them system. This is the secret of those changes.

Each change has prostrated nearly all our capital in the North that was invested under shake or cisturb then. Hoping that these blessings may be secured, fellow citizens, we subscribe our-cives, your fellow laborers for liberty and equal rights to all men.

WHIG CONGRESSIONAL APPORTION. MENT.

Our national legislature consists of two branches; the Senate, conservative; the House popular; their tendencies are different and heir harmonious operation depend on their

just equipoise.
The increase of population from '30 to '40 had engendered now States and swelled the enate to 52 members while the House was estricted to the number fixed by the federal conduction in So-to wit, 242.

It is clear that the conservative branch of our legislature thus felt the impulse of in-creasing population, while the popular branch was covered to wait the census of '40 for its ist benefit, and meantime, the conservative cessarily, and it was hoped temporarily, on-

croached on the popular.

Now one half of the Senate consists of Southern men, and in the augmented weight of this legislative branch, the South gained

corresponding power.

But at last the time for remedy arrived and pportunity was offered, at once, to restore the equilibrium between conservative and popula-power, and at the same time, to give to popuation its due weight. Did the whigs the Senate power of the South in its proper place? No! they not only omitted the Nothing is plainer than the fac: choir forty years, and Northern men only ealaye labor system does not supthere takes notices have noted to the forty years, and Northern men only ealaye labor system does not supthere years; and four out of the twelve it ests into their hands. The political parties a number already too small they ent off 19, port itself, it cannot do a farthing towards was filled by a "Northern man with Southern have nominated a class of men for the various and for ten years to come left to an increase meeting its proportion of governmental expranciples." Thus 44 years out of 52 they minor offices in the States and general governpork by the same process and receive from one stave labor system, and its ruinous effects up penses. Besides, then, surplying the defi- have had all the nominations of Judges of the ment, who, if elected, will use all their power 242 to 223. On whom did the reduction op-

> friends of such a party? You cannot.
>
> Look at the principles of those distinguished shycholders. John C. Calhoun has pubbely declared that "THE PROPER CONDUTION OF members, against 242 electors equalling the THE LABORING CLASS IS SLAVERY, AND THAT House members—they now have 26 against THE CAPITALIST OUGHT ALWAYS TO OWN THE 225. Had the House members stood original-

> ur wives and daughters do it?!!!" He can as in the case of the surplus revenue and of see but a step between his sloves and his wife the land sales. This principle of division has have any just conceptions of Northern society, South giving to the Southern freemen two and of paying the laborer for his work? Will dollars for one of the Northern; but Wing you vote for those who despise you as a la- legislation has increased the measure of its

> class to a state of slavery. You hate, you because perpetrated in violation of every fair abnor an aristocracy, and if you vote for those principle. The whigh had but to give to inmen or others who will vote for them, or in creased population its meet representation, and any wise uphold slavery, you are voting to justice had been done all around. Southern build up the rankest and most dargerous aris- power would have been, where republican Do you detest all monopolies? Remember limits—and an injust measure of partition had at slayery monopolies the right, bade

> > Nord Scinction Case .- A case is now pendng before Alderman, Bullean, says the Philadel-bia Express, in which one young lady con plains another of having seduced, her husband; and thar, she committed no assault and battery up-her. The name of the defendant is Ann Har-

The National Intelligencer of Nov. 2d, contains

DUTY OF CHRISTIAN MINISTERS IN REGARD TO SLAVERY.

From a Sermon preached before the first Con-gregational church in Nantucket, Sept. 18, 1842, on the Duties and Dungers of the Clergy and the Church.

BY REV. J. S. C. ABBOT.

The most important moral revolution of the present century will doubtless be the abolition of elavery throughout christendom. The whole Christian world is roused by this question. The Christian world is roused by this question. The Congress of the United States, the Parliament of Great Britain, the Chambers of France, are agitated by its discussion. Custom, love of power, avarice and lust, are arrayed with determined energy to oppose all reform. In the south, professedly Christian ministers and associated churches have unblushingly defended the institution as authorized by the granel and in antice have a proper or the control of the thorised by the gospel, and in entire harmony with its principles. I say professed Christian ministers, for I can have but little charity for that ministers, for I can have but little charity for that spurious piety which can say to a fellow man, you were born to be my slave;—doomed to mental darkness and physical degradation from birth to death, that I may be pampered in luxury!

Our northern lawyers, merchants, physicians, farmers and mechanics, throng almost every steamboat that descends the Ohio. You meet with

those emigrants from the free states, in Missouri in Mississippi, in Louisiana-in almost every county and town in the boundless southwest. By marriage and industry, they become the owners of immense plantations. And it is a matter of public notoriety all thro' the south, and gives occasion to open exultation on the floor of Con-ress, that no persons in the southern states are

more ready to advocate the system of slavery by precept and practice, than those who were born and reared among the hills and valleys of the free north. We find all through the south the energy of northern intellect matured by the discipline of northern education prostituted to the slammeless defence of the bondage of the colored man. Under these circumstances it is impossible that the Christian ministry and the Christian church, as a Christian ministry and the Christian charch, as a body, should not feel intensely interested in a question, which has roused all christendom, and which involves in its issues the temporal and spiritual welfare of millions of our countrymen.—And hence it is that not only individual ministers and local associations have given loud utterance to their feelings, but the General Associations of General Resociations of the property and the feelings. Congregational ministers in nearly all of the New England states, have for several years appointed committees to correspond with ecclesiastical bo-dies at the south, in reference to this great evil. And so deeply and so extensively does interest in this subject pervade the minds of Christian minis-ters at the north, that scarcely can you read the minutes of any clerical convention in the New England states, without meeting with resolutions expressive of the severest condemnation of slavery, and of the most heartfelt sympathy in the temporal and spiritual wrongs inflicted upon the

We must all therefore learn to look at this subject calmly and steadily and firmly. We must speak of it with entire freedom, and resolve that we will never, never, never cease our efforts and our prayers, till the sin of slavery is effaced from our national escutcheon. There is no reason our national escutcheon. There is no reason why the Christian minister should not, in the way the Christian minister should not, in the pulpit, allude as freely to the condition of the southern slave, and thus endeavor to excite prayer and sympathy in his behalf, as to the degradation of the inhabitants of the Marquesas Islands or of Borneo. He must not allow any influences so to affect his mind that he shall neglect, in public prayer, carnestly and feelingly to plead for the slave. He must stand upon an eminence above ephemeral excitements of the popular mind and in the presence of the Great Eternal, the whole world spread out before him, with an expansion of affection eneircling in its embra the whole family of man, every nation and kindred and tongue and people, he must freely ex-postulate with all sin, and plead the cause of universal freedom and mercy and philanthropy.

And he must never forget, that the defrauded

and helpless slave, toiling without compensation exposed to the lash of an unfeeling driver, liable to be robbed at any moment of his wife, to see his daughter set up at auction in the market, for price which avarice or lust may deem an equivalent, excluded from every intellectual privi lege and every ennobling enjoyment, is his broth-er, made of one blood with himself, susceptible of every intellectual joy. My brethren, I do now entreat you to beware how you allow any injuci-cious measures which others may adopt, to harden your hearts against the wrongs inflicted upon the suffering slave—the grossest wrong that mortal man can endure. Sympathize with him, pray for him, and be ever ready to exercise every influ-ence in your power in his behalf. Let abhorrence of the sin of slavery be part and parcel of your very soul. And let not any provocation whatever induce you to become an apologist for this system, so execrable and abominable in its every feature; such a heaven-defying outrage against the authority of God and the rights of man.

How are the crying evils of the world to be reached if the pulpit be unfaithful to its trust as

the reprover of sin, as well as the preacher of righteousness. There is unspeakable importance to be attached to a correct public opinion. And when its heart shall be faint through the fear of man, or its tongue shall be tied through the pow-er of wide spreading sin, then will immoralities roll in upon the world a desolating flood, and the only vestige of the church will be, a little speck

only vestige of the caurea will be, a infle speek buffeted about upon its shoreless waste.

And let us not imagine that the Christian min-ister may abandon those great moral questions, which involve the rights and the welfare of mankind, because those question are mingled in the strife of political parties. What would have be come of the protestant reformation had Luthe adopted the principle that he would be silent up on every subject which was mingled with the now have been in vassalage to the Pope; and instead of enjoying your present freedom and mental illumination, you might have been in the mental infundation, you might have been in the spiritual gloom of the miserable, servile, super-stitution crushed beggars of Naples and of Rome. Every sermon thundered forth from the pulpin of Luther in his tornado eloquence, fell like the

tabled bolt of Jove upon the myrmidens of despotic power. He, amid his coadjutors, defended the spiritual and civil rights of man, notwithkings, and dissolving courts, and upheaving the world.

The Christian is a citizen of the world as well as a member of the church, and he should be acas a memoer of the church, and he should be ac-tive in every thing which may promote the welfare of mankind. In every question in which right and wrong are involved, it behooves the Christian, and especially the clergyman, to place his influence, whatever it may be, in the right scale. He should feel that he is a man, and that every thing pertaining to the moral welfare of man should enlist his open and fearless advocacy. And there is no office of sacredness which he can hold, and no seclusion from the world in which he can indulge, which will warrant the forfeiture of these rights or the evasion of these duties. Let it ever be the great glory of the Christian church, that its members are always ripe and ready for every good work. Let us show that we are not unworthy sons of martyred sires: that we will testify against all sin: that the oppressed shall find in us a defender, the af-flicted and despised a comforter, the sinner, though never so strong in his pride and his pow-

These are principles, in the main, as it appears to me, which should govern the Christian minister and the Christian church. The pulpi is not to be silent respecting the wide spread in-iquites of the times. The Christian minister iquites of the times. The Christian minister should feel free and untrammelled in introducing among the instructions and illustrations of the culpit every great moral question which has a bearing upon the spiritual destinies of the world. Thus does he magnify his office. Thus does he give dignity to the pulpit. Thus and thus only does he compel the world to do homage to its usefulness and power.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1842.

THE LIBERTY TICKET. For President, JAMES G. BIRNEY, OF MICHIGAN. For Vice President,

THOMAS MORRIS, LECTURES.

G. BECKLET, of Ann Arbor, will lecture the principles of the Liberty party at the followin places, at half past six, P. M. At Plymouth Corners, Dec. 12. At Nankin, Dec. 13.

At Northville, Dec. 14.

At Farmingto 1, Dec. 15. At Novi, Dec. 16.

At Kensington, Dec. 21.

At Commerce, Dec. 17 and 18. At Highland, Dec. 19. At Milford, Dec. 20.

The friends in the above places are requested are in arrears, are earnestly requested to mak payment to the lecturer.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Our subscribers are aware that by the terms of our paper, we are entitled to Two dollars and fifty cents from all who have not yet paid their subscriptions; but as we are very much in of the M. E. Church in this State, we have rea- the wrong," and that "her highest judicatory has want of our dues, we will take two dollars in full for the year, if forwarded to us by the time of the Annual Meeting of the Society, which takes place at Ann Arbor, on the first of February. But do not wait till that time. Send immediately through your postmasters, who will transmit the pay without expense.

PETITIONS.

We publish to day a form of petition to our State Legislature to take measures for extending a continuance of the master's authority.' the elective franchise to our colored citizens. It the other Northwestern States. In Ohio, Indiored man to remain in the State, however large may be the amount of his property, unless he will give bail that he will not become a pauper; and at the same time, his property is left a prey ful authority. to every villain, because the laws deprive him of his oath in the courts of justice. The abolition of our Black laws has been effected by our Demoocratic Legislature. It was right. We ask them now to carry out the true Democratic principle of the political equality of men. We do not see any thing of weight they can allege against it. No Church in New England. one will be injured by doing justice in this case. The colored citizens of New England, except in Connecticut, have been legal voters for a long time. In Massachusetts, colored citizens have ces, as free the master from the just charge and Who has heard of any evil consequences resultng from it?

In this State are about a thousand colored persons. Considering the disabilities under which they have lived, through the force of popular prejudice, it is believed that in point of good morals and intelligence, the two main ingredients in the character of a good citizen, they will compare with the general average of our population. | ted. Probably as large a proportion of them as of the whites, can read and write. That many of them their disabilities are considered. They are shut lows as an indispensable consequence. out from the legal and medical professions, from mercantile business, and mechanical trades.-Notwithstanding, not a few of them, have become the owners of real estate, and are in a condition to live respectably.

But our Legislature exercises the same tyranny over them, that the British did upon our fathers. Their property, thus hardly acquired, is taken from them by tax gatherers, without their having the least political influence in deter- M. E. Church defends slavery from the "golden He was promptly liberated upon the receipt of one should read it, and learn the true cause of mining how much shall be contributed, or to rule." what purpose it shall be applied.

We hope also that the Legislature will be the nore disposed to comply with our wishes, from the consideration that we only ask an opportunity to submit the question to the people. We merely ask them to take the first-steps, which, if confirmed by two thirds of the next Legislature, and afterwards ratified by a majority of the people, the amendment we ask for will become a part of the Constitution. The amendment must be adopted by the people. All we ask of the Legislature is to let us lay it before them. Will they refuse this?

The Democrats are now in power. The leading men of the party, those who have been to Congress, and those who wish to go, will doubtless oppose the measure. How could they hold up their heads before their slaveholding masters after being guilty of acknowleding that a negro has the rights of a man! On the other hand, there is a considerable portion of the honest Democracy of the country, who would be gratified in seeing their noble principle of equal political rights faithfully carried out.

Were the Whigs in power, the same things would be true of them. The leaders would oppose the proposition, or stave it off. Gov. Woodbridge would be quite as much against it as Governor Barry. Yet they call themselves the "Northern Rights party." Equal Rights would be a much better sentiment.

Now we say to all the friends of liberty, Let. us try the Democrats. Let us see how much consistency they have. Do not say that they are incorrigible, and it will do no good .-Do not believe it. Let us make a general movement. Let the petitions be circulated at once in every town. No time should be lost. The Legislature meets on the second day of January, and the session will be short. Do not wait for each other, but cut out the form in this paper, and paste it on to a half sheet of paper, and when filled, send to some member of the Legisfature who will do it justice. Take a day for this business, and do it up at once. Again we

LI CIRCULATE THE PETITIONS. IN

IFIt is said Lord Morpeth is preparing for the press his observations on America.

REV. JOHN SCOTFORD.

notice, but had neither time nor room. As we endorsed the letter of the "Wesleyans." we feel ourselves called upon to enter upon its the following resolution was passed. other sins? Why not preach against licen- delegates voted for it. tiousness, fraud, larceny, or horse-stealing as a very, if we understand Mr. S., should be eradi- Bishops (as is the fact) refuse to put the quescated by political action, but should not be made tion, for the adoption of resolutions by Annual meetings. Our subscribers in those places who lany," but not on the villain. Our views on this it "not a moral evil," the inference is fair, the subject are well known.

and it ought to be a matter of the deepest shame as Mr. S. contends, is the "sum of all villanies," ters and members to buy and hold slaves if our laws did not forbid it. Would Mr. Scotford at- is pledged to the support of the foulest tyranny?" empt to justify such a state of things? That this is a true statement of the position of the M. E. Church a few facts will demonstrate.

METHODIST MINISTERS DEFEND SLAVERY If this should be denied her e follows the proof.

"The Counter Appeal." "The general rule of Christianity not only permits, but in supposable circumstances, enjoins

"1 Cor. 7, 20-23 .- This text seems mainly to is true that they are less oppressed here than in enjoin and sanction the fitting continuance of on account of their devotion to the principles of their present social relations; the freeman was to liberty, or their opposition to slavery, we shall ana, and Illinois, the law will not allow a col- remain free, and the slave, unless on ancipation take the liberty to defend the oppressed against should offer, was to remain a slave."

"The New Testament enjoins obedience upon the slave as an obligation due to a present right-

IV. Fiske. E. T. Taylor. John Lindsey, Jacob Sanborn, B. Otheman, H. H. White." H. S. Ramsdell.

All of these men were distinguished and highly talented ministers of the M. E. Testimony of Rev. W. Fiske.

"The relation of master and slave, may and does in many cases, exist, under such circumstancossessed the elective franchise for fifty years .- guilt of immorality."-Letter to Rev. T. Mer-

> Testimony of Rev. E. D. Simms, Professor of Languages, Randolph Macon College.

"These extracts from HOLY WRIT UNEQUIVO-CALLY ASSERT THE RIGHT OF PROPERTY IN SLAVES-together with the usual incidents of that right. The right to buy and sell, and to transmit to children by way of inheritance is clearly sta-

" Having established the point, that the first African slaves were legally brought into bondage, are poor, is a result not to be wondered at when the right to detain their children in bondage, fol-

"Thus we see, that the slavery which exists in Ameica, was founded in right.

Bishop Hedding.

The right to hold a slave is founded on this rule, "Therefore, all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them; for this is the law and the prophets."-Ch. Ad. and Journal, Oct. 80, 1837.

Here a Bishop, the highest officer in the

Georgia Conference.

Resolved, "That it is the sense of this Conference that slavery as it exists in these United States is not a moral evil." Passed unani mously, 1837.

The South Carolina Conference followed in the wake of the Georgia Conference; and came to the conclusion that "slavery was not a moral Dr. Capers, one of the most distinguished

members of this Conference, said "his intention was to convey the sentiment fully and unequivocally that slavery is not a moral evil." The Baltimore Conference in 1837 passed a

resolution directly sanctioning the slave trade. providing the "purposes are kind," and the "in tentions good." "The simple fact of the purchase or sale of a

lave or slaves," is not to be condemed. It is impossible to sanction the slave trade, without sanctioning slavery. So we think, The General Conference.

The General Conference of the M. E. Church of those ministers who have defended slavery has gress," we will agree that it is not in favor of been passed in profound silence, while those who are laboring for the "extirpation of the crying When you will say this, we will back square out evil of slavery," have been censured and con- and admit we were mistaken. Come, sir, what demned, as the following resolution abundantly | do you say? shows.

"Resolved, by the delegates of the annual conferences in General Conference assembled, That we are decidedly opposed to modern abolitionism, and wholly disclaim any right, wish, or intention, to interfere in the civil and political relation between master and slave, as it exists in the slaveholding states of this Union."

A motion was made to amend this resolution by adding the words of the discipline, of the great evil of slavery."

But the motion was lost and the resolution passed by a vote of 120 to 14. At this same Conference, which was in 1836.

the Rev. W. Winans, a popular preacher, and a southern delegate confessed himself a slavehold. er; and solemnly asserted that "it was important to the interests of the slaves, and in view of the head of the list. There is no accounting for the question of slavery, that there be Christians tastes, except on the old principle that "Birds of who were slaveholders. Christian ministers a feather," &c.

should be slaveholders and diffused throughout We intended to have given the letter of Mr. | the south." Yes, he repeated there should be Scotford published two weeks since, an earlier "members, and DEACONS, and ELDERS, and BISHOPS too, who were slaveholders."

At the last session of the General Conference

defence. Mr. S. proposes to make war, on the "That it is inexpedient and unjustifiable for system of slave holding, but let the slaveholder any preacher to admit the testimony of colored alone. He calls American slavery (in the lan- persons in church trials in those States where guage of Wesley) "the rilest that ever saw the they are prohibited from testifying in cases at ""-"THE SUM OF ALL VILLANIES," yet he law." This resolution was passed for the accom- ry that Latimer is free. But then he does not would not have us commence a labor with the modation of slavchelders; for surely it would be villains, nor have them expelled the church. An of no interest to the colored man to have it pasadmirable way this of affecting reform in the sed, and the church in the non-slaveholding earth! Why not extend this system to all states did not not ask it, though many of her Now we would ask Mr. Scotford in all sobersystem, and let all those engaged in these crimes ness, if the above facts do not irresistibly force

remain in the communion of the church? They us to the conclusion that the M. E. Church in could then enjoy a reputation for piety which United States sanctions and tolerates slavery .would "embalm their memory in the hearts of the pious for ages to come," and could go down at moon-day as to deny the fact. Now if the Can he be entitled to respect? We would not do would "embalm their memory in the hearts of As well might he deny the shining of the sun to their graves after a life of adultery or theft in church by her ministers and her annual conferfull fellowship with the Christian Church. Sla. ences contend for the right of slavery, if the a disciplinable offence in a Christian church .- Conferences declaring slavery a sin, and at the to make the necessary arrangements for the The rod of correction should be laid on the "vil- same time permit southern conferences to declare fact is known and read of all men, that the church This great abomination, our country's curse, of which Mr. Scotlord is a Minister designedly is to be removed by moral and political action, tolerates and sanctions slavery. And if slavery, to Christian churches that they tolerate in their and American slavery "the vilest that ever saw midst an iniquity which some of our corrupt the sin," is it too much to say that she "has legislators have abolished. From what we know given the most perfect abetment to this incalculason to believe, that she would permit her minis- joined the crusade of robbery;" &c., and that the "power and influence of the M. E. Church We think not. And if friend Scotford should review the subject, and become familiar with all the facts in the case [but a small part of which are given above] we doubt not but he would come to the same conclusion with ourselves. sA it respects our "jaining the crusade against the government of the M. E. Chnrch," we have to say, that when the power vested in the hands of the authorities of the church is brought to bear unjustly upon any its ministers or members the cruelties and abuses of the oppressor.

We have no controversy with any one respecting the secession from the M. E. Church .-Whether the warfare on the part of the old church is defensive or not, is not our province to determine. Those who go for humanity and equal rights have our sympathies wherever they are

IPOn the 23th ult. Col. Webb received his sentence for leaving the State to fight a duel .-The Recorder observed that this was the only offence in which a mere intent was punished. It was punished, too, in one State, while the act was committed in another.

It was the first conviction that had occurred under the law. The Court then pro nounced the sentence, which was imprisonmen in the State Prison at Sing Sing for two years, the shortest term allowed. A petition for his pardon, with fourteen thousand signatures, has in their own territory, we believe the free been presented to Governor Seward. We apprehead his Excellency will not interpose to rescue the Colonel from the hands of strict justice His firmness in refusing to pardon in the case of Rathbun, Colt, and others, has received the approval of the best citizens of our country.

We should like to inquire of our Whig friends, whether this incarceration of Webb is just? If you answer yes, will you not agree that your favorite candidate for the Presidency deserves to be sent to the same place, for a much longer period? What do you say?

Since the above was in type, we have received the following:-

Col. Webb Pardoned -- A message arrived the pardon, and had the pleasure of leaving his place of confinement at the Tombs, for the comfortable fireside of his wife and children .- New York Express, November 29.

"Remember that the Whigs of this State are in favor of continuing the accursed s stom (slavery) at Washington. Not a single Whig paper will dare deny it."—Signal of Liberty. Our neighbor in his desire to find a phantom to ght, has a little overleaped the mark in his de-

nunciations of the whig press. We undertake to say that there is not a whig paper in the State that would not lend a helping hand to abolbut throughout the United States, could it be done by their efforts. They have on all occa-mons been the advocates of the right of petition, and sustained members of Congress in all legal of the slave -State Garette

Let us see whether we have overleaped the mark. Slavery will only cease to continue in Washington by the action of the Federal Government. If you are not in favor of that action, you must be in favor of its continuance. Let us have no dodging-when the Gazette will say, "We has positively refused to take exceptions to the are in favor of the immediate discontinuance of doings of the above conferences. And the course slavery in Washington, by authority of Concontinuing it. There can be no middle ground.

TRev. John Pierpont lately preached a sermen on the occasion of the imprisonment of Latimer, from this text: "And they covenanted with him for thirty pieces of silver." He showed that this covenant of Judas, and that by which we have agreed to return fugitives from slavery, are on the same footing, both equally void. All oaths, covenants, or agreements, which require us to disobey the commandments of God, or to "Although we are as much as ever convinced do any thing contrary to fundamental, morality, are of no binning force whatever. A covenanto enslave a man is no more binding than one to murder him.

> Dawson, of the Rochester Democrat, in enumerating "the noblest spirits of the great Whig party," in 1840, puts Henry A. Wise, at

IFE. G. Austin, Attorney for Gray, in the Latimer case, has come out in the Boston Atlas with two columns in vindication of his course in assisting the slave catcher, and narrating the cucumstances of the case. He says he only acted in his professional capacity! He declares he "has no more favorable opinion of the institution of slavery than the most ardent of those who seek its abolishment"-no, not hel He has no ill feeling towards the abolitionists, nor is he sorconceive it to be a crime to counsel a stranger how to exercise his constitutional rights. No crime at all to help a slave-catcher in his infernal operations! If it be not a crime, it ought to be a disgrace; and this apology of Mr. Austin is strong evidence that he feels it to be so. By his own showing, it appears that he is willing, and desirous to reduce a man who is in fact free, to a state of horrid and unjust servitude. He volunhim injustice, but it would be right were he labelled in large letters

THE SLAVE CATCHER. IN and then let every one yield him that esteem and confidence to which they might think him entitled. He should be welcome to all he could get.

The Case of Latimer .- Last week we menioned that Latimer had been set free by the payment of \$400 to his claimant. It seems, however that he would have been freed without the payment of any money. Coolidge, the jailor, held Latimer on his private responsibility, by an order from the claimant, in the public jul. Eveleth, the Sheriff, consulted Judge Shaw, and sent an order to the jailer to dismiss Latimer next day at 12 o'clock, and thereafter not to reheld to service in another State, without a warrant from competente judicial authority of the State, or the United States. Mr. Gray's agent is no bar to the introduction of slavery to any then fell in the price of Latimer from \$1500,-800, then to \$600, and \$400 were finally paid for his lib rty.

The Latimer Journal, which was published every other day while his case was pending has been suspended until the next case occurs, when it will be resumed. In the mean time, the following petition is in circulation, and will doubtless be extensively signed. To the Senate and House of Representatives

of the State of Massachusetts :

The undersigned, citizens of the State of Massachusets carnestly desiring to free this Commonwealth and themselves from all connection with domestic slavery, and to secure the cit-izens of this State from the danger of enslavement, respectfully pray your honorable body,

1. To forbid all persons holding office, un

any law of this State, from, in any way, officially or under color of office, siding or abetting the arest or detention of any person claimed as a fugitive from slavery.

2. To forbid the use of our jails or public

property, of any description whatever, within the Commonwealth, in the detention of any alleged Commonwealth, in the determine of all fugitive from slavery.

3. To propose such amendments to the Constitution of the United States, as shall forever separate the people of Massachusetts from all connection with slavery.

Thus the abhorrence of slavery in the free States is augmented by every attempt to enslave a man within their limits; and however long the outhern menstealers may hold on their victims, States will soon renounce all fellowship with

ITIn his Braintree speech, Mr. Adams com mented on the disproportion of offices held by Southern and Northern men, and among others referred to the present commander of the army. Gen. Scott, although without naming him .-Gen. Scott has since written to Mr. Adams, informing him that he is not a slaveholder. This was given in Oneida, being 622. single straw shows the change in public feeling. The time is hastening on when a manstcaler will be held in greater abhorrence than a sheep

the abomination, and become "free indeed."

IJWe have omitted our miscellaneous defrom Governor Seward, this morning, giving a partment on the first page, to make room for the free and unconditional pardon to Col. Webb .-- Address to the Massachusetts voters. Every

> TRead the extract from Bro. Treadwell's letter, and find how free you are. Your northern freedom consists in a choice between two for we can choose our own masters!!

IT The Liberty vote for Governor in New-York, according, to the official returns, was 7,-351; the vote for other officers was larger avereging about 8,000. The great rain probably kept about 500 liberty voters at ho ne.

Free Suffrage. - The last State Journal comes out distinctly for extending the right of suffrage in our State to the colored population. The Journal, we believe, is the first paper in the State of either party that has taken that ground. It says: "It seems probable that all political distinctions founded on color will be abolished in Rhode Island. It is a disgrace to our own constitution that a distinction is made in the color our voters. Nothing strikes the mind as more ab surd than that those who are amenable to the laws and contribute to the support of the government, should be excluded from all participation in making those laws on account of the color of their skin. It is an outrage on the rights of man, and ought to be remedied. We rejoice that the people of other Territory, in which slavery exists. Rhode Island take a right and generous view of this subject. People of color will be permited to the power, by the constitution of the United vote under their constitution. They are however, required to own real estate to the amount of \$134, to constitute them legal voters. This erase it from the constitution."

Deorge W. Lore, a gentleman of New Jersey, who has resided for some years in Alabama, was murdered there by a party of his personal enemies, because the Courts tween the several States in this Union, and would not order him executed for a crime of to make such laws as shall effectually prevent which he was not guilty. So much for slave. this trade, and ought to exercise this power. holding ferocity.

IF Lilly, who killed McCoy in the prize fight, the existence and maintenance of savery the United States in any form or manner. has escaped to England. According to the late treaty, he is liable to be arrested in any part of erate rigorously on the rogues.

The people of Rhode-Island have been voting on their new Constitution. There is little opposition to it. The question whether colored men should be voters under it, was left to the people. To admit them to vote, were 3,157against it 1,004. This is another evidence that iberal principles are advancing.

IFIn Townshend, Mass., last year there was no election for Representatives. This year an election was again defeated by the abolitionists; and some of the Whigs and Democrats agreed to draw lots to see which of their condidates should be supported on a union ticket. The lot fell to the candidate of the Democratic party-the whigs voted for him, and he was elected. Even so let it be. Let us have the issue drawn as soon as may be-a Liberty and Slavery party.

IFMr. Chipman's Temperance lecture on Tuesday evening was well attended. The Court House was full. Mr. C. give an interesting lecture. He spoke of our foolish system of licensing drunkeries with indignation. It is u wicked absurdity. Dr. Sewall's plates of the drinking man's stomach, in the various phases of disease, were exhibited. They are horrid looking pictures, but are said to be faithful delineations of the human stomach.

IFThe State Gazette (Whig) asks in reference to Webb, what less is a duel than an attempt to commit murder? Well, he who deliberately attempts to commit murder is a murderer is he not? Of course, the Gazette cannot take excepions to the language of the Abolitionists when they call Mr. Clay a murderer.

IFMr. Adams says that the Constitution of the republic of Texas virtually repudiates the ceive any persons claimed as a slave or person sublime doctrine of the natural rights of man by saying, "All men, when they form a social compact, have equal rights." This, it will be seen, extent. The same instrument prohibits emancipation without the consent of the Legislature, and forbids a free colored person to enter the nation without the permission of the Legislature.

> Whig National Economy .- The purser of a ship of War receives a daily compensation of eleven dollars, or \$3,500 a year. Of this sum Michigan pays her part. Our farmers now receive for their wheat on an average about thirty three cents per bushel. Supposing this purser to be paid in wheat, he would receive ten thousand five hundred bushels of wheat every year .-Allowing it requires the labor of one man to raise 250 bushels, it follows, that forty two farmers are constantly at work to pay the salary of a very inferior officer in the navy. Will the farmers think of this, and consider how much they have gained by Whig Reform? The salaries of the pursers are reduced according to the size of the vessel, the purser of a sloop of war receiving \$1500 a year, equal to 4,500 bushels of wheat, which would require the labor of eigheen far-

The Detroit Advertiser is for continuing to enslave those in the Federal District, who are already slaves. We are about asking our Legislature for the preparatory steps to an extension of the right of suffrage to the colored population of this state. What say you, gentlemen, do you approve the measure? Pray, let us know how your "excessive" northern attachment will be manifested in this case.

LPThe Liberty vote in Maine is stated to be 4,200-last year about 1,700.

CF Liberty votes were given in every county in New York except four. The highest

The Liberty vote of Genesee county is said to be nearly a hundred. The vote in Livingston for Representatives was for Daniel Cook, 53-for Isaac Smith, 51. The average vote in the County was 54.

Our citizens were entertained for three evenings last week, by General Bennett, formerly of Nauvoo, who gave a detailed account of the city of the Latter Day Saints, its population, geographical position, the extraordinary privileges conferred on the people slaveholding parties and Presidents. If you do by the Illinois Legislature, and the outlines of not like one upon trial, you can exchange it for the Mormon government, civil, military, and the other. Glorious privilege this! We are not religious. He detailed various instances of yet reduced to a level with the southern slave, fraud, intemperance, licentiousness, murder and other crimes, which he alleged were perpetrated by Joseph Smith and his followers.-He was listened to by very full houses.

> Charles T. Torrey, the present Editor of the Tocsin, at Albany, proposes to publish on the first of January, a daily Liberty paper, to be called the Daily Patriot. The terms are \$5 per year, or \$3 for six months, in advance. Albany is an excellent location for a daily Liberty paper. Success to it.

> Vermont on Slavery .- The annexed resolutions were adopted unanimously by both branches of the Vermont Legislature: Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives,

1. That as the Representatives of the people of the State of Vermont, we do protest against the admission into the Union, of any State whose constitution tolerates domestic slavery, or the annexation of Texas, or any

2. That we believe that Congress have States, to abolish slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and in the Territories of the United States; and that if Conqualification is wrong, but time will peaceably of Columbia, that the seat of General govgress refuse to abolish slavery in the District ernment ought to be removed from that trict, to a place where slavery and the slave trace do not exist.

3. That we believe Congress has constitutional power to prohibit the slave trade be-

4. That the Constitution of the United States ought to be amended, so as to prevent the existence and maintenance of slavery in

5. That our Senators in Congress be inthe British dominions. This provision will op- ted to present the foregoing resolutions to structed, and our Representatives be requestheir respective Houses in Congress, and to thereof. 6. That the Governor of this State be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolutions to each of our Senators and Rep. resentatives in Congress .- Adv.

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of this REPRESENTATIVES late, action -U of Sio political respectfully thus

The affairs of Texas seem to be approach ing a crisis. A correspondent of the Mobile Advertiser writes from Galveston that they have a bankrupt treasury, a feeble Executive, disunion and general stagnation of business, and concludes with saying, that on the whole it would be difficult to imagine a more crit'cal and inauspicious state of things. Santa Anna is preparing an invasion by sea and land, and the alternative may soon be presented to the Texans of annexation to the United States, or destruction. President Tyler is supposed to be in favor of their admission to to the Union, and "the natural allies" will doubtless be ready to second his suggestions.

Dickens' new work on America, containing a choice selection of slave advertisements, slaveholding affrays, assaults, murders, &c. is having an extensive run in Europe .-The Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer predicts that the book will be a great injury to our national character. No doubt we shall be hissed and sneered at just in proportion as our shameful defection from freedom becomes known among the nations of

Gov. Hubbard, of New Hampshire, in his Message to the Legislature, recommends that a certain amount of property, both real and personal, belonging to females, should be exempt from taxation, because their wages are very small, and there is no danger of their becoming rich, and because such taxation is inconsistent with the foundation principle of our government-the consent of the governed.'-According to these principles, Gov. Hubbard ought to be an ultra abolitionist.

General Intelligence.

In the next State Senate of Maine, consisting of S1 members, there will be but one whig.

rapidly increasing in England. There are law. over 600 Associations in the United Kingdom, comprising over 200,000 members, who pay a not be surprised if Lard Oil and Corn Sugar penny per day to carry forward the objects of manufacturing would become, in a year or two their association. We wish them all success.

We should like to see some good reason assigned; if any can be assigned, for regulating the hire of money any more than the hire of horses or the price of pork.

The whole number of insane persons and tire hog" race! idiots, in the United States is 17,434.

The whole number of blind persons in the United States, is 6,916.

The whole number of Deaf and Dumb per-White Deaf and Dumb under 14 years

of age, Over 14 and under 35 years of age, Over 25 years of age, Proportion of Deaf and Dumb to 2,707

population, Proportion of Blind, to population, 1, to 2,467 Proportion of insane and Idiots to population

-American Almanac.

It is stated, in a communication from Gen. A. H. Brisbane, of Georgia that he has constructed a rail road in that State, 76 miles in length, with 150 laborers, and only a cash owners of the road. The cash was applied to the support of the workmen. The road connects the Qelmulgee and Flint rivers. The cars are to be run for a time on wooden rails, capital of \$15,000-the laborers being the which have been laid down, and with horses soon to expect the superstructure to be put on.—
at the rate of ten miles an hour, until, out of We must learn to understand one another, and to the profits of the road, iron rails can be substifeel secure of the fidelity of every other, so that
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feel secure of the 1uted. In addition to this the stockholders of the road own large tracts of land. Thirty of persuaded to abandon his principles, or lose sight these stockholders were poor Irishmen, who of his great object, even long enough to give a single vote. When we become a perfect army, had been thrown out of work, and whom Gen. Brisbane collected in Charleston, S C. This road was commenced in 1839.

The Prospectus of a Liberty party paper is issued in Vermont, by Messrs. St. Clair and Briggs. That is right,

DOGS AND SHEEP

A late address before a South Carolina Agicultural Society says: "I think I can say with truth, that the agriculture of no country can be considered as prosperous, when more dogs are to be found than sheep." But if the interest of agriculture require more dogs than sheep, then the greater number of dogs would indicate the highest prosperity. They understand in South Carolina how to obtain wool from the backs of northern sheep with the paper of bankrupts; and as for dogs-they have to fence in the whole plantation with them, against their own laborers, besides a corps of Body Guard for special emergencies. Southern agriculture needs far more dogs than

Florida Tigers .- One of these ferocious animals (says the St. Augustine News, of the 12th inst.,) which are very numerous in our Territory, was killed a few days since, about eight miles from our city. He measured from the tip of the tail to the nose, eight feet six

There are large manufactories of oil from lard in different parts of the country; at Cincinnati, Philadelphia, New York, one or two places on the Mississippi river, and also at Rochester and Cleveland; and we understand that manufactories will soon be in operation in two or three towns in Wisconsin. The demand that will soon be Wisconsin. The demand that will soon be created for lard must give it a steady market and a price which will make it an object for the farmers of the west to engage in its production as a more permanent business.

FURTH DISTRICT—Edward A. Warren, William J. Moody, Edward Bradley.

FIFTH DISTRICT—Digby V. Bell, Lewis F. Starkey, George Redic'd.

SIXTH DISTRICT—Isac Wixom, Daniel B. Walredold Starkey. and a price which will make it an object for the farmers of the west to engage in its production as a more permanent business.

Lard Oil, dec .- Kalamazoo is never far behind in any important enterprize. We understand the Messrs, Clarkes of this village, have in progress of erection, a building intended for manufacture of oil, and stearine from lard. Kal. Gaz.

The Slave Case .- The Norfolk Herald is very indignat at the result of the case of the slave Latimer, in Boston. It says:

"Thus, then, the compact between the states has been violated by Massachusetts; and of, upon an application, by the party aggrieved. to the Supreme Court of the United States. for redress against the State of Massachusetts to the full amount of his loss and damage, his claim shall be rejected, the great compact which binds these States together in one Federal Union, will be to all intents and purposes

One would think that the only valuable purpose of the Union, in the estimation of such persons, was its security to slave proper-We are for standing by all the compromises and guarantees of the constitution, as it has been handed down to us from our fathers; but we cannot but think that its wise framers had some other object in view than merely to furnish the means of catching and sending

back runaway negroes .- Det. Adv. Texas .- We have the Texas Farmer, pubshed at Washington, of the 5th instant. says that the Indians did not appear at the Waco village on the 24th ultimo, to negotiate a treaty, as they had promised, but the Texan commissioners report'd that the Indians about 5,000 in number, were on their way to the treaty ground.

The Congress was to assemble at Was! ington on the 15th, and thereby, it seems, the citizens of Austin have been doing a piece of

naughtiness very little to their credit. The President sent a messenger to Austin, somewhere about the 1st, in a two-horse wagon, with instructions to bring certain quanti ties of Government paper, quills, &c., then lying at Austin; but the citizens, after consulting in public meeting, protested against the removal of any of the Government property, and not content with that, cut off the ears, manes and tails of the unoffending horses!

The New Orleans papers have Galveston advices to the 16th, but there is little or noth-Commercial Advertiser.

Bankrupts .- It is estimated that about 25,000 persons in the United States have al-Chartism in England .- The Chartists are ready applied for the benefit of the bankrupt

The Wabash Courier, says, "We should the staple business of the Wabash Valley."

Lard Oil .- A Mr. Bebee of Missouri, advertised for five thousand hogs, at Hannibal in that state, and proposes to manufacture them into lard oil! Trying times these for the "en-

Dickens says, whenever an Englishman would cry "All right!" an American cries "Go ahead!' which is somewhat expressive of the national character of the two countries.

\$10,059,056,12 of Treasury notes were outstanding on the 1st ult. The Florida war debts are not yet paid, in fact. The people must be taxed more heavily yet.

American Tastes .- Rev. Theo. Parker says, "We are a grave, a very sober people we have no national amusement, except Banking and the Credit System.

WE MUST CONSOLIDATE .- When a great edifice is to be erected, the architect first lays the foundation, and then gives it time to settle, and become consolidated, before he puts on the supermogeneous mass. Until this is done, it is too when we learn to trust ourselves and trust one another, or, in other words, as soon as we have proved ourselves trust worthy, the public will believe that we are sincere and determined, and then they will see the necessity of taking up the Liberty question, to have it finally disposed of, that the other great questions may then come up, with a chance of being settled.—Emancipator. Comparative statement of the annual expense of the police force of Birmingham and the government of America.

BIRMINGHAM POLICE-PER ANNUM. Chief Commissioner. Chief Superintende Superintendents, 150%. each, 10 Inspectors, 100l. each, Sub-Inspectors, 701. each, 12 Sergeants, 60L each, 12 Com. Seargeants, 52l. 10s. each, 8 Horse Patrol, & accourrements, &c. 320 Privates, 401. 16s. each, Contingent expenses, 11,000

United States of America-per as President of America. Vice-Presid

Dollars.

6,000

6,000

30,000

Secretary of State, Secretary of War, Secretary of Navy, A Chief Justice, Six Judges,

Being in English Money, £20.812 "Excess of the Birmingham police force over the entire charge of the civil Government of the whole of the United States of America, 9,034L

From the Free Press. MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE. The following we believe is a correct list of the members of the Legislature of this State for 1848:

SENATORS. First District—Jonathan Shearer, Ly-man Granger, Neil Gray, Jr. SECOND DISTRICT-Edwin M. Cust, Robert S. Wilson, Henry Compton.
THIRD DISTRICT-William L.

John Burch, William T. Howell.

Wakefield, Sanford M. Green. The Senators whose names are in Italic are new members REPRESENTATIVES

WAYNE.—George A. O'Keeffe, Peter God-froy, David H. Rowland, Archibald Y. Murray, James C. Vaughan, Daniel Goodell. Washtenaw-Thomas J. Rice, Robert Purdy, William Moore, Daniel Hickson,

John King, Orrin Howe. OAKLAND-William Poppleton William A. Pratt, William Snell, William Gage, Harvy Seeley, Daniel S. Lee. LENAWER-Joseph H. Patterson.Guy Car-

penter, Francis H. Hagaman, Fielder S. JACKSON-James Videtto, Fidus Liverore, Peter C. Lawrence.

Mongor,—Robert McClelland, George

Younglove. HILLSDALE-John S. Brown, Henry Wal-

MACOMB-Samuel Axford, Horace H. Cady LIVINGSTON-Charles P. Bush, Ely Barnard. ST. Joseph-Joseph Mottram, Washington Weld.

Cass-Samuel F. Anderson, John Andrews, Calhoun-Justus Goodwin, Sands Mc. KALAMAZOO-Ećwin H. Lothrop, Stephen

Vickery.
BRANCH—Martin Olds. Berrien-Obed P. Lacey.
ALLEGAN, &c-Flavius J. Littlejohn. KENT, &c-Simeon M. Johnson. SHIAWASSEE. &c-Francis J. Provost. INGHAM, &c-Hiram H. Smith. SAGINAW, &c-Nosh Beach. LAPEER-John M. Lamb.

GENESEE-John L. Gage. ST. CLAIR-OEL RIX. Mackinaw—McLeod, William Norman Chippewa—James L. Schoolcraft. The Representatives whose names are

In Ann Arbor, on the 7th instant, at the house of Deacon Roswell Parsons, FREDERICK A. PRUDDEN, aged 13, son of Ephraim P. Prudden, of Enfield, Conn., deceased

DIED,

in italics are whigs.

MAP OF WASHTENAW. BY THE STATE GEOLOGIST.

THE Subscriber is appointed agent for the A State, to sell the Map of Washtenaw county. He will have those maps in his store ing new. Nothing whatever from the scat of for sale in a few weeks. Price about 63 cents.—war—if any such seat there is.—New York He is also agent for several other counties in the state. An elegant map of each county may be expected in a short time, and a map of the entire JONATHAN LAMB.

Ann Arbor, Dec. 4th, 1842. Editors who will copy the above notice will be entitled to an elegant engraved map of their re-

NEW GOODS!!

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

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

TREAT BARGAINS. -R. Banks respect I fully informs the farmers and others visiting Detroit, that he still continues at his old stand on Woodbridge st., adjoining Wardell's block, and keeps on hand a general assortment o READY MADE CLOTHING,

which he is determined to sell cheaper than th cherpest for Cash.

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

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

 ${
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OUR Subscribers are requested to bring us any quantity of DRY WOOD, immediately in payment of their subscriptions. Dec. 2, 1842. DR. BANISTER'S CELEBRATED FE-

A safe, speedy, and sure remedy for fever and ague, dum ague, chill fever, and the bilious disses peculiar to new countries.

These pills are designed for the affections of the liver and other internal organs which attend the liseases of the new and miasmatic portions of our The proprietor having tried them in a great

variety of cases confidently believes that they are superior to any remedy that has ever been offerl to the public for the above diseases It is parely 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.

rked No. 1 and No. 2. and acccompanied with full directions.

A great number of certificates might be procu-red in favor of this medicine, but the proprieter has thought fit not to insert them, in as much as he depends upon the merits of the same for its The above pill is kept constantly on hand by

the proprieter and can be had at wholesale and re-tail at the store of Beckley & Co. Orders from the country promptly attended to. Ann Arber, (lower town) May 29th 1842. 9

L. BECKLEY.

CLINTON SEMINARY. THE fifth term of this institution will com-mence on Monday, Nov. 14, and continue

12 weeks. enced and successful Teachers, the principal is better prepared than heretofore, to meet the wants of the community by giving a thorough English and Classical educat

Tuition, for studies pursued by small children, in the Primary Department, \$2,00-for common English branches \$3,00-for the higher English branches, as Algebra, Geometry, Astronomy, Book-Keeping, Chemistry, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, Logic, Rhetoric &c. \$4,00, Latin, and Greek, \$5,00, French, and Hebrew, \$6,00 £29,846

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 may be detained by protracted sickness. Board may be had in good families at a very Canal greasonable price. A few may obtain board with the teachers. A short lesson in the theory and Central (Vassalboro)do practice of vocal Music will continue to form a City part of the daily exercises.

No pains will be spared to preserve the youth,

who may be intrusted to our care, from immoral nfluences, and to render them wiser and better. Other information will be cheerfully given to uch as address us by letter for that purpose.

We would express our gratitude to those Ed-

tors who have favorably noticed us. Thoselwho will insert this advertisement shall be entitled to tuition to the amount of their bill. GEO. W. BANCROFT, Principal.

JAS. S. SMEDLEY, Teacher of French

and Hebrere Clinton, Oct. 4, 1842. NOTICE. - As some young ladies regard it as a matter of consequence to attend school where one of the teachers is a female, we wish to say that we have very unexpectedly been deprived of the labors of our female teacher, and know not that her place can be permanently filled before the commencement of the spring term.

Clinton Seminary, Nov. 16, 1842.

FASHIONABLE HAIR DRESSING.-T. Freeman returns his sincere thanks to the itizens of Ann Arbor and its vicinity for the liberal patronage they have extended to him, and arnestly 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 hereafter his shop will be closed during the Sabbath day. He will be very anxious and happy to accommodate them, by working a little later and more industriously on Saturday evenings. T. FREEMAN.

October 3, 1842.

YPSILANTI ACADEMY

Teachers Seminary.

THE tenth term of this Institution will commence on Monday, Nov. 28, and continue 11 weeks.

Having procured the assistance of two competent and successful Teachers, the principal is pre-pared to give a thorough English and Classical education. He will devote his whole attention to the English department as heretofore. From 20 to 30 minutes is daily occupied by the principal in lecturing, with the aid of the apparatus and minerals, or otherwise.

Apparatus.—The Institution is furnished with semical, Philosophical, and Astronomical apparatus, Surveying Instruments, Geometrical solids, &c. to the amount of \$300; also, a good Cabinet of Minerals worth \$50.

Taition in the English branches, from \$2,50 to \$5,60 per term; Latin and Greek, \$3,00; French, \$3,00; English and Classical studies united, \$6,00 only; Mezzotinto and Chinese or Theorem pointing.

Theorem painting, \$3,00 each for 12 lessons, taught by Mrs. Griffin.

The tuitton is to be paid at the middle of the term. No deduction for absence will be made, except for protracted sickness, and no one will be received for less than five and a half weeks.

Board, including room and washing, for \$1,50

per week. For further particulars enquire of the H. H. GRIFFIN, Principal. CHAS. WOODRUFF, Teacher of Latin, Greek and French.

Miss CAROLINE A HAMMOND, Assistant. Ypsilanti. Nov. 16, 1842.

GRASS LAKE ACADEMY & TEACH-ERS' SEMINARY,-The Winter term of this institution will commence on the first Monday of November, under the instruction of Mr. BARRIS, A. P. 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 sanisfaction.
ALONZO BREWER, Chairman of Trustees.

F. TUCKER. Clerk. 27 - 3wGRAVE STONES, MONUMENTS, TOMB

TABLES, &C. The subscriber has a large assortment of Mar ble of the best Quality, suitable for GRAVE STONE MOSUMENTS, &c. which he will sell cheap fo cash, or exchange for produce, at his old stand No. 90, Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

Persons wishing to buy will do well to call, as they will be sold much cheaper than have ever been afforded in this State, and of a Quality that cannot fail to please.

WM. E. PETERS.
Detroit, Oct 27, 1842. 29-1y NEW YORK WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

1	2300 T	N	ov. 30, 1342.
s f	ASHES,	Pearls, 100 lbs.	€5,50 to
f		Pots,	5,62 to
	COFFEE,	St. Domingo, lb.	6 to
0		Other kinds,	8 to 1
	COTTON,	Upland, lb.	51 to 1
		New Orleans,	59 to 10
I		Texas.	7 to 1
1	FISH,	Dry Cod, 100 lbs.	
		Salmon, bbl.	\$14 to -
	3 12 57 03	Mackerl No. 1 and	2 89 to 11.5
	FRUIT,	Raisins, bunch, pr	
		Figs, lb.	St to -
	FLOUR,	Genesee,	\$5,00 to-
		Ohio,	4,87 to -
ø		Michigan,	5,00 to -
۹		Baltimore,	to-
	GRAIN,	Wheat Northern by	
		do Southern	to -
ā		Rye,	58 to -
		Oats,	24 to -
9		Corn, Northern,	54 to -
8		do Southern,	50 to -
đ	MOLASSES,	Havanna, gal.	15 to 1
ğ		Porto Rico,	'18 to 9
3		New Orleans,	16 to -
	PROVISIONS	Beef, mess bar.	\$7,00 to 7,7
		Prime,	5,00 to -
1	745 200	Pork, mess,	7,50 to 8,5
ł		do Prime.	5.95 to 6.0

Lard, lb., 6 to 7 | Fall River Smoked Hams, 41 to 7 Butter, 12 to 17 Framingham 61 to 7 Freemans Cheese. SUGARS, New Orleans, lb. S to 41 General Intere St. Croix,

Havanna, brown. do white, Loaf. Young Hyson, lb., Imperial, TALLOW. Woody

Am. Sax. flc. lb. Full blood Merino, Native and & blood,

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

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

ered worthless. Housatome Agricult'l B'k. no sale. Androscoggin Lancaster Leicester Bangor Commer'l Lowell Bangor b'k of Lynn Mechanics Belfast do Manufacturers and Calais Mechanics Manufacturers Marblehead Market 20 to 25 Commercial Massachusetts Cumberland b'k of Mechan cs New buryport do N. Bedford Easter Ellsworth Exchange do S. Boston do Mercantile Merchants Boston do Franklin Freemen's " N Bedford 66 Salem Gardnier " Newburyport do Merrimac Granite Millbury Kendukea Naum Keag Lime Rock Lincoln Neponset Manufacturers New England N. b'k of Boston Maine (Cumberl'd) Northhampton Machias Ocean Mariners' do Old Colony Medomac Oxford Megunticoo do Pacific Merchants Pawtucket Mercantile People's Neguemkeag Phœnix Ch'rlst'n Northern Plymouth Powow River Portland do Quinsigamond Sagadahock do Quincy Stone Railroad South Berwick do Randolph 10 Salem St Croix Shoe & Leather Ticonic dealers do Southbridge Vassalborough Waldo do S. b'k Boston Westbrook Shawmut Springfield do State Suffolk Taunton do do Traders do Tremont Union b'k of Wey-

NEW HAMPSHIRE. Cheshire Claremont Commercial Concord Connecticut River mouth & Bramtee do Derry do Union, Boston Dover Village do Waltham Farmers Warren Boston Warren Danvers Gratton do Granite Washington Lancaster Wareham Winnisimmet Lebanon do Winthrop Manufacturers Merrimac do Wrentham Nashua do RHODE ISLAND. American bank H. Union. Arcade Pemigewasset do Bristol bank of Blackstone canal Piscataqua Bristol Union Rochester Burrilville Agricult'l do & Manufacturers' do Rockingham Strafford do Centerville Citizens' Union do VERMONT City Bennington 85 Commer. Bristol Bellows Falls Poultney b'k of do do do & Mechanics do b'k new do

do Providence Cranston Brattleboro b'k of Comberland Burlington b'k of Eagle b'k, Bristol Caledonia b'k of Providence Exchange Commercial Farmers Fall River Union Montpelier b'k old Franklin Freeman's Middlebury b'k of Manchester High street do Hope Orleans Co Kent Landholders Orange Co do Rutland do Manufact urrs 1 Mechanics Windsor do Mer. Providence " Newport MASSACHUSETTS Mount Hope Adams bank Mount Vernon Agricultural Narragansett American do National Amherst Andover Asiatic Atlantic Newport Atlas Attleborough N. Kingston Barnstable Newport Ex. Bedford Commerc'l do N. Providence Beverly Pacific Blackstone do Pascong Boston do Pawtuxet Brighton Bristol Co Bunker Hill do Providence Cambridge Providence Co. Centra! Charles River do Charlestown do Chickopee Cit'ens Nantucket do Roger Williams do Worcester do Scituate City Boston Smithfield Ex. Cohannet do " Union Columbia 1 Comn ercial Boston do Traders, Newport do do Salem

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Jewett city

Mechanics

Merchants

Middlesex com.

Meriden

Ontario

Powell

'do Orleans

Concord

Danvers

Dedham

Duxbury

Exchange

Fair Haven

Falmouth

Globe

6½ to 5½ Hamden do 34 to 38 Hampshire Manf'rs do

5 to 6 Goucester fa to sa Grand
12 to 13 Granite
27 to 8 Greenfield

51 to 90 Hamilton

S0 to S4 Haverhill

18 to 20 Higham

6 to 81

27 to

Dorch. & Milton

Essex N. Andover do

E. Bridgewater

do do & Manufac. do do do N. Eng. Commer. do Fort Plain " Pacific Prov. Genesee bank of do Genesee County " " Smithfield Geneva bank of N. America b'k of do Hamilton Herkimer county do Highland par do Howard Trust and Banking Com. Hudson River Ithaca bank of Phœnix Westerly James " Providence do Kingston R. I. Aricultural do Lewis county Central Livingston county Union do Lodi b'k of real es Bank of " " Stock Lockport 2 "B'k & trust com 2 Long Island Lime Rock Lowville b'k of Lyons bank of " Providence Union Village Warren Warwick Washington Weybosset Woonsocket falls do Wakefield do CONNECTICUT. Bridgeport City b'k N. Haven do Mohawk Connecticut do Conn. River Bankdo East Haddam do Fxchange do Fairfield company do Newburgh b'k of par ar's & Mech. Hartford do Housatonic Rail Oneida Road company 25

New London Saratoga county Norwich Schenectady Seneca county Hartford Silver Creek b'k of do Quinnebaug Staten Island State bank of New do Stonington York Buffelo do Thames St. Lawrence Oswego do Tolland company Otsego county do Owego bank of Whaling do Phoenix Windham Pine Planes Poughkeepsie NEW YORK CITY. Steuben County America b'k of Syracuse, bank of do par American Ex. Tompkins County B'k of commerce do Bank of the state Tonawanda b'k of do Troy, bank of U S b'k Buffalo Ulster county Union Utica Bank of Vernon bank of Washington county 1 Waterford b'k of Waterville, B'k Watervliet Wayne-county Weschester co. West'n N.Y b'k of 27 Whitehall, b'k of Whitestown b'k of do do NEW JERSEY. Belvedere Bank under \$10 \$10 and upward par

Rome, bank of

Salina bank of

Sackett's Harbor

of New York B'k of U.S. in N.Y do Butch. & Drov. par Chemical City Commercial Clinton Delaware & Hud. canal company Dry Dock Fulton b'k of N.Y par Greenwich Lafayette Leather Manufac. par Manhattan com. Mechanics Banking Association Mechanes b'k Merchants Mech. & Traders Merchants Ex. Burlington county National b'k N. York bank of Commer under \$10 } " B'kg. com. " \$10 & upw'd par N. Y. State Stock Cumberland of N.J 1 Security b'k. Farmers of N.J. North River Farmers & Mechanics under \$10 Phoenix \$10 and upw'd Seventh ward Tenth ward Fars & Mechan 10 Tradesmens \$10 and upw'd Mechanics of Burmion b'k of N. Y. Washington lington 40 Wool growers Mechan. Newark par N. YORK STATE Mechan & Manu b'k of Tr on Agricultural b'k Albany City Morris co. " 810 &cck w'dpar Albany 52 Orange b'k under \$5 Princeton 27 under \$5

par

Newark baning Allegany county Atlantic, Brookiyn par & Insurance om. par Albany b'k of \$5 and under N Hope & Del. Bridge com 25 to 30 America Attica Auburn Commerce Watertown Ballston Spa. Salem bk'g com. Binghampton State Camden State Elizabeth'tn par Buffalo bank of Brockport b'k of State b'k at Morris do Brooklyn Broome County \$10 and upw'd Worcester, Wrenthdo | Canal, Albany Strte, Newark " Lockport under \$5 State N Brunsw'k par Cattaraugus co Cattskill under 85 Sussex Cayuga county \$10 & npw'd Cen. Cherry Valley do Trenton Bk'g com. do " NYb'k of Chautauque co. " small bills Chenango b'k ot Union OHIO. Chemung canal Belmont St. Claurs-Clinton county ville 3 Chillicothe bk of Commercial, Troy 3 to 4 Albany ee pay at Philad-Buffalo Circleville bk of 66 Rochester " Oswego Claveland Corning b'k of Clinton Dansville Delaware

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Columbiana of New Lisbon do Dutchess county Commercial of Sciota Erie county " of Lake Erie 50 Essex county Dayton Ex. Rochester " of Genesee Ex. & Saving Inst .-Far & Mechan. Farmers, of Troy par Amsterdam " of Columbus 10 to 15 do Farmers & Mechan-Geauga bank of ics Rochester do do Farm. & Drov. par Grandville Alexan-" of Geneva drian Soc Hamilton " of Orleans 50 to 40 Lancaster Farmers & Mechan-15 Lafayette ics of Genesee do Far's of Seneca co 30 Marietta Massillon bank of " of Penn Yan Farm. & Manufac. Muskingum bk of of Po'keepsie par Farm. Hudson

Mt Pleasant bk of do Norwalk bank of do Ohio R R com. Ohio Life Insurance and Trust com. cb Sandusky Bank of do Urbana bkg com do West'n Reserve bk Wooster bk of Xenia, Bank of Zanesville, bk of INDIANA. State bk of Ind. and branch Jefferson county do Notes on all other Kinderhook b'k of par lanks in this state un

do certain ILLINOIS. Lansingburgh b'k of 1 Cairo, bk. of State bk of Illi. Illinois bk of IOWA. All the banks in this Territory uncertain MICHIGAN Bank of St Clair 12 Far. & Mechan. 10

do Manufacturers' CANADA. do Bank of British N do Mech. & Far's Mechanics, Buff. Mer & Far's. America 40 Banque du Peuple do Mer & Mechanics B'k U. C. Toronto S City bank Mer. Exchange Commer bk U. C of Buffalo Mercantile of Gore bank Fars, joint stock and Schenectady Middletown banking-com, do Montreal bk of 4 Millers of N. Y. 2a10 Ningara Suspension Mohawk Valley Bridge com.

KENTUCKY. Monroe, b'k of Kentucky hk of 3 Louisville bk of do Montgomery co. New York State MISS ISSIPPI. Ogdensburgh All uncertain Olean bank of B'k of the State Onondaga Orange co. b'k of do R Es. b'k of Ark.

MISSOURI. ARKANSAS. B'k of the State 70 Rochestero'k of

do Small notes of Pennsylvania banks 10

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| Roper, Moses Narrative of a Fugitive ANTI-SLAVERY PUBLICATIONS. The subscribes informs there membeof An-ti-Slavery Societies, and all persons who de Rights of Colored Men ti-Slavery Societies, and all persons who desire to read the Anti-Slavery publications that have issued from the American press, that he has purchased all the books, paniphlets, tracts, prints etc. lately belonging to the American Anti-Slavery Society, amounting to about eight thousand dollars, at old prices, which he offers for sale by his agent in any quantity, at low prices for cash only. Samples will be kept at his office, corner of Hanover and Exchange streets, and orders will be promitly attended to.

A cast logue of the principal publications is an-A cats logue of the principal publications is an- Schmucker and Smith's Letters nexed, and the prices put against them are the present (reduced) retail prices. By the hundred or larger quantity, they will be sold lower Slaveholding Weighed Slaveholding Weighed Slavery in America (London); do. (Gerdred or larger quantity, they will be sold lower slavery in America (London); do. -say for bound volumes 25 per cent. discount: many) The Martyr, by Beriah Green on pumphlets, tracts and pictures, 50 per cent.

discount. With respect to most of them this below the actual cost to me in cash. They

Views of Colonization, by Rev. J. Naurse were not purchased with a view to sell at a Views of Slavery and Emancipation, by porfit but to subserve the Anti-Slavery cause. Miss Martineau porfit but to subserve the Anti-Slavery cause.

Such an opportunity has not previously occurred to obtain Anti-Slavery publications at these reduced prices, and probably will not again.

Wiews to Suvery and Emancipation Miss Martineau

Wesley an Anti-Slavery Review War in Texas, by Benjamin Lundy Why work for the Slave reduced prices, and probably will not again.

(I) Editors of newspapers are requested to copy this advertisement at length for three patien months, and their bills will be paid in books, etc. Please send a copy of the paper containing the advertisement.

LEWIS TAPPAN. No. 1. St. Domingo, No. 2, Caste, No. 3, Colonization, No. 4, Moral Condition of the Slave, New York, March 1st, 1842. BOUND VOLUMES. No. 5, What is Abolition? American Slavery as it is, muslin No. 6, The Ten Commandments, Anti-Slavery Manual No. 7 Danger and Safety, No. 8, Pro-Shivery Bible, Alon Riots, by Pres. Beecher, of Ill. Coll. 12mo. Alton Trials No. 9, Prejudice against Color. No. 10, Northern Dealers in Slaves, No. 11, Slavery and Missions Anti-Slavery Record, vols. 1, 2 and 6 set 50
Appeal, by Mrs. Child
Anti-Slavery Examiner, bound vols. 57 1-2 No. 12, Dr. Nelson's Lecture on Slavery. The above Tracts are sold at 1 cent each.
PRINTS, erc. Beauties of Philanthropy Bourne's Picture of Slavery Boxton on the Slave trade Illustrations of the Anti-Stavery Almanac Cabinet of Freedom (Clarkson's history of for 1340 The Emancipated Family the slave trade,) vols. 1, 2 and 3 Sla e Market of America Correspondence between O'Connel and Ste-Channing on Slavery Dancan on Slavery Eman, in the W. I. by Thome and Kimball veuson Do. do. Clay and Calhoun 12 1-Printer's Picture Gallery muslin
Do by do in hoards with map 25 Letter paper, stamped with print of Lovejoy sheet Enemies of Constition discovered Do. with Kneeling Slave Fountam, rdain bending, v4mo. Payer for Slaves, with Music, on cards 1-2
Potrait of Gerrit Smith
In addition, are the following, the proce d Gustavus Vassa Grunke's Letters to Miss Beecher Jay's Inquiry 37 1-2: Jay's View Light and Truth of which will go mto the Mendian fund. Argument of Hon, J. Q. Adams in the case Life of Granville Sharp Nott's Biographical Sketches Memoir of Rev. Lemuel Hanes of the Amistad Africans Argument of Roger S. Balwin, Esq. Do of Lovejoy North Star, gilt edges Pennsylvania Hall Trial of the Captives of the Amistad 53 1-5 Congressional Document relating to do. Portrait of Clinquez Quarterly Anti-Slavery Magazine, 8vo. 1,00 March 8d, 1842. Rankin's Letters, 13mo. 100 pp. Right and wrong in Boston Threshing Machines. Star of Freedom, muslin Slavery-containing Declaration of Sen-WHE indersigned would inform the public that they continue to include ture Hense Powistal Transmiss Machines, two and a least timents and Constitution of the Amer. A. S Society: Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery: Does the Bible sanction Slavery? Address to the Synod of Kentucroad. The Horse Fower is a late mention by S. W. Foster, and is decidedly superior to any other ever offered to the public, as will appear by the statements of those who have used them during the last year. It is light in weight and small in compass, being carried together with the Thresh ky, Narative of Amos Dresser, and Why work for the Slave? bound in one Slave's Friend, 82mo, vols. 1, 2 and 3 set 50 ongs of the Free Thomosons Reception in Great Britain, r, in a common waggon box, and drawn with age by two horses. It is as little liable to break, r get out of repair, as any other Horse Power, Testimony of God against Slavery, 18mo. Wheatly, Phillis Memoir of West Indies, by Professor Hovey West Indies, by Harvey and Sturge Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery, in muslin, with portrait PAMPHLETS. The subscribers deem in proper to safe, this a number of horse powers were sold last year in the village of Ann Arbor which were believed by the purchasers to be those invented by S. W. Foster, and that most or all of them were either made naterially different, or altered before sold, so as Sets A. S. Almanucs, from 1836 to 1841 inclusive Address to the Free People of Color Ancient Landmarks materially different, or altered before sold, so as to be materially different from those made and sold by the subscribers. Such alterations being decidedly dotr mental to the utility of the machine. They have good reason to believe that every one of those returned by the purchasers as unsatisfactory were of this class. They are not aware that any Power that weat from their shop, and was put in use, as they made it, has been condemned or laid saides a head machine. Apology for Abolitionists American Slavery as It Is—the Testimony of a Thousand Witnesses Address on Right of Petinon Address to Senators and Representatives of the free States Address on Slavery (German) Address of Congregational Union of Scot-Address of National Convention (German) Ann. Rep. of N. Y. Committee of Vigilance Do. of Mass. A. S. Society 12 Appeal to Women in the nominally free Authentic Anecdotes on American Slavery Address to the Church of Jesus Christ, by the Evangelical Union A. S. Society, New York city. The attention of the reader is invited to the fol-Ann-Slavery Catechism, by Mrs. Child 6 1-4 owing recommendations.
S. W. FOSTER & CO.
Seio, April 20, 1842. Adams', J. Q. Letters to his Constituents 4 Adams', J. Q. Speech on the Texas Ques-HEL OMMENDATIONS Annual Reports of Am. A. S. Society, Sd. This is to certify that we have used one of S. W. Foster's newly invented Horse Powers for 4th, 5th and 6th
Annual Reports of N. Y. city Ladies' A. 121-2 about five months, and threshed with it about 8000 bushels, and believe it is constructed on better privileges than any other Horse Power.—
"ne of the understanded has a wind and used eight different kinds of Horse Powers, and we believe that Appeal to the Christain Women of the South S Bible against Slavery Collection of Vakiable Documents fuer horses will thrush as much with this Power as fire will with any other power with which we Birney's Letters to the Churches Birney on Colonization Chattel Principle—a Summary of the are acquainted. New Testament argument on Slavery, by Berish Green Seio, January, 12, 1842. Chipman's Discourse T is is to inform the public that I have purchas-Charning's Letters to Clay Condition of Free People of Color Crandall, Reuben, Trial of ed, and have now in use, one of the Horse Powers recently invented by S. W. Foster, made by S. W. Foster, & Co., and believe it be constructed upon better principles, and requires less strongth of horses than any other power with which I am acquainted.

A. WEEUS Dissertation on Servitude Dickinson's Serm in Does the Bible sanction Slavery? Dec. of Sent. and Constitution of the Am. A. S. Society Discussion between Thompson and Breck-Dresser's Narrative Extinguisher Extinguished
Elmore Correspondence 6: 1 in sheets 4to. 2
Emancipation in West Indies Thome and Kimball Emancipation in West Indies in 1858 Freedom's Defense Garrison's Address at Broadway Tabernacle heen universally approved of by furners for whom I have threshed. Guardian Genius of the Federal Union Generous Planter Gillett's Review of Bushnell's Discourse Scio. April 11, 1842. SMUT MACHINES. Immediate, not Gradual Abolition 12-2 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 your's experience in the million business. We invite those who wish to have good machine for a fair price to buy of its. It is worth as much as most of the machines that cos from 150 to \$300. Jay's Thoughts on the Duty of the Episcopal Church Liberty, 8vo. 25; do; 12mo 15 Morris's Speech in answer to Clay 8 Mahan's Rev. John B. Triai in Kentucky 121-2 Martyr Age in America, by Harriet Mar-Modern Expediency Considered Power of Congress over the District of Co-Plea for the Slave, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 The subscribers have recently put in operation a woodlen manufactory for manufacturing woodles cloth by power looms, two and a half miles we from Ann Arbor village, on the rai road, where Proceedings of the Meeting to form Broad-way Tabernacle Anti-Slavery Societa Pro-Slavery Raral Code of Haiti he wish to manufacture wool into cloth on

terms. They have employed experienced work and and feel confident that work will be we have. They therefore respectfully ask a share spublic patronage, especially from those who are a layor of home importay. Wood may be let t Ecto village.

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

Feters pills.

'Tis fun they say to get wel, with them,

A LL mankind throughout their wide and im-monse circulation that ever my them con-A LL mankind throughout their wide and immense circulation that ever try them conmouse to buy them. Peters' Pills are purely vastable; they work no unracies, nor do they proess to care all discuses, because they are toscientific compound of a regular physician, who
mas made his profession the study of his ble. Dr.
Peters is a graduate of Yale College, also of the
Massindiuseus Medical College, and has somewhat distinguished himself as a man of science
and genius among the family of the late G by
Peters; Peters' Vegetable Pills are simple in their
preparation, mild in their action, thorough ithair operation, and unrivalled in their results—
The town and country are diske filled with their her operation, and unrivalled in their results—
The town and country are alike filled with their
praise. The pulses and the poor house alike
scho with their virtues. In all cinnates may win
retain their wonderful powers and exethem malitared by age or situation, and this
the voice of a grateful community proclaimed—
Peters' Pills prevent—heep off discusses if timely
used, and have no rivil in caring hillous fever
tives and many discusses all layer count, loss grounever and ague dyspersia, liver complians, group sick headache, pundice, asthma, dropsy, recurri-ism, enlargement of the spleen, piles, colic, funde obstruction, heart burn, furred tangue, nau centarine or specient is indicated, product wither nausea, griping for debility; and we recent all who buy them continue to try them.

TRACTS.

The most triumphon success has ever aften ed their use and enough is already known a cen to immortalize and hand them down to pos tem to immortalize and hand them down to pos-erity with the improvements of the age in need eal science. Dr. Peters was bred to the heal-ag art and in order to supply deminds, he has originated and called to his sid the only steam over machinery in the world for pill working. The perfect, and its process impuris to the pill essential virtue, because by being perfectly wrought, all the pills hidden virtue is revealed when called into action, and here also it is Peters
when called into action, and here also it is Peters
exc is all the world and takes all the premiums
medals and diplomas. So clear the tract for the
Engine—Peters' Fills are coming—a million of
witnesses can now be herd for them—resistless—do you hear that! while a loss can testify int they believe they owe their salvation from souse and death to Peters' Pili, and if colone and knives are getting partially listo disuse ware only mistaken.

CERTIFICATES.—This paper could be filled with them by residents of Michigan, by your friends and neighbors—ask our agents. It is now we known that the people will have Peters' Pil's, and to hinder would be to stop the rushing wind Price 25 or 50 cents per box.

The resistless force of these truths—their universal reception added to the testimony of millians, "heep it before the people' must and wit be leard throughout this vite of tears.

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

rected by the laws of nature, they impact a buoby horses, as will appear from the recommendaiona below. New patterns have been made for
the cast Iron, and additional weight and strength
applied wherever it had appeared to be necessary
from one year's use of the machine.

The subscribers deem it proper to state, that a
make a flate mayor ware all less against a not compelled to make a meal.

(Hearing Peters had got his Pill Engine at work, To resign his commission, his hour glass and

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 stew.

And I really don't know what on earth I'am to

Not of your wighty size do I come to complain. But a turnal New Yorker, the FET+RS by

Begin like any rose to bloom

S. G. IVES.

E. S. SMITH.

Look herel all who try continue to buy them
For sale as follows, by Messre, Beach & Abel
G. Granville, F. J. B., Crane, Maynard, & Co.,
G. Ward, S. P. & J. C. Jewett, J. H., Lund
H. Becker, Dick moon & Coeswell, and S. K.
Jones, Ann Arbor: Goo, Warner & Co., and J.
Millerd & Son, Dexter, Wm. A. L. Shaw, L.
mar J. C. Whans, Sylven, Hele, & Smith,
Grass Lake; W. Jackson, Leonit D. T. Merriman, Jackson; M. A. Shaemaler, Michigar
Centre: Brotherson & Co., L. B. Kiel & Gibert, Manchester; D. S. Haywood, Schne, Sanw
& Kees, Chinan; J. Scattergood & Co., Plynurb: Ston., B. becck & Co., and Julius, Movins & Go., Vestland: Pierre Teller, Betroit; J.
& J. Lidwill, and Dr. Underwood, Addionitant & Mosher, Springville; Harmen & Cook
Brooklyn Smith & Co., Jonesville; L. M.
Blovec, Chicagos—and almost every where else.
Ger. 19, 18-2 which I am acquainted.

A. WEEKS.

Mount Clemena, Sept. 8, 1841.

This is to inform the public that I have purchased one of the Horse Pawers, recently invented by S. W. Foster, and used it for a number of months, and believe it is the heat power in use, working with less strength of horses than any other power with which I am acquainted, and being small in compass, is easily moved from one place to another. I believe 4 horses will thresh as much with this power as 5 will with any other power. The plan and the working of this power have been universally approved of the grant of the plan and the working of this power have been universally approved of the grant of the plan and the working of this power have been universally approved of the grant of the plan and the working of this power have been universally approved of the grant of the plan and the working of this power have been universally approved of the grant of the plan and the working of the plan and the working of the plan and the working of this power have been universally approved of the plan and the working of the plan and the working of this power have been universally approved of the plan and the working of the plan and th

Wholesale and Retail Draggist 139, Julierson Avenue, sign of the Gilt Mortar, Detroit.

E STEA OF ELL EN WILMOTDECEA TED. Notice is here by given that the andersigned has been appointed by the Hon-seerge Sedgwick, Judge of Probate in and to be County of Washeman, administrator on the state of Ellen Wilmot, late of Saline in said ourly, and has given bonds according to law — Washeman has given bonds according to law— Seio, April. 18, 1849. Woolen Manufactory

ISRAEL WILLIAMS.

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

Cometalestes 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.

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.

in schools, are prevented or killed by it at once .-Find the name of Comstocksto on

RHEUMATISM, and positively cured, and all shrivelled muscles and limbs are restored, in the old or young, by the Indian

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

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

Dalloy's Wagical Pain Extractor Salve,-The most extraordinary remedy ever invented for all new or old

and sores, and sore It has delighted Warch 13. thousands. It will take out all pain in ten minutes, and no failure. It will cure the

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

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

LIN'S BLOOD PILLS, superior to all others for cleansing the system and the humors affecting the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the general health Coctor- O Chiev nature, thus:

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 or any general sickness; keeping the stomach in most per-

feet order, the bowels regular, and a determination to the surface. pains in the bones, hourseness, and

are quickly cured by it. Know this by trying.

CORNS .- The French Plaster is a sure cure. hair any shade you wish, but will not color the skin.

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

DDEC BLUNSES CELESTIAL BALM

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

Wr. Bartholemew's

will prevent or core all incipient

taken in time, and is a delightful remedy. Kemember the name, and get Comstock's.

KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE will eradicate all in children or adults with a certainty quite astonishing. It is the same as that made by Fahnestock, and sells with a rapidity almost incredible, by Comstock & Co., New York.

TOOTH DROPS. KLINE'S-cure effectually.

Entered according to not of Coogress, in the year 1842, by Comstock & Co., in the Clerk's office of the Southern District of New York. By applying to our agents in each town and village, papers may be had free, showing the most n postable names in the country for these facts, so that no one can fail to believe them.

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

Comstockato Wholesale Druggists, "I Maiden-Lane, New York, and of our agents.

HOL MANS, Bone dintiment.

THIS CHARMENT amands at the head of all remedica for the following diseases which na-are is heir too, viz;—RHLUMATISM both bronic and inflamitory—Gout—Sprains—Bru-es and contracted TENDONS of long stand

It discusses all tumours-renders stiff joint ober by producing a healthy muscular action. It assuages pains in Coins and Ancesses -othing equals it in swelled and inflamed Broas-Females, if applied in early singe, praven ppermiss or matter forming, and gives in a sessimmediate case from pain. Certificates of

ses immediate case from pain. Cornhentes or its fact could be given if necessary.

This remedy is offered to the Public with the il assurance that it for excels the Opodeldocad Liniments of the present day, for the above senses. A trial is only wanted, to give it the model preference to every thing else. Many scians of eminence have used this oin me The above cintment is for eale wholesale and

onl by L BECKELY
Ann Alber, (lower nwn) June 15th, 1829 9

TO PHYSICIANS AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

THE subscriber invites the attention of Phy A icians and Country Merchants, to his resent stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, bils, Dve Stuffs, Varnish, Brushes, &c. &c. mprising one of the largest and fullest assortcents brought to the country. In his present ock will be found:

100 oz Sulph. Quinine, superior French and English. 20 oz. Salph. Morphia,

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

1 bbl. Powdered Rhuberb, 1 Chest Rhubarh Root, 1 bbl. Powdered Jalap,

50 ibs. Calemel, S casks Epsom Salts, 15 casks Fall and Winter strained Sperm

40 boxes Sperm Candles, 2000 dis. White Lead, dry and ground,

A casks Linseed Oil,
Dealists Instruments and Stack Gold, Silver and Tin Foil Platina Ware. Parcelain Teeth.
A general a sortment of Putent Medicines, all which will be sold on the most reasonable With Elot and Cold Baths erms.

PIERRE TELLER. 189 Jefferson Avenue, sign of the Gilt ch 13. Mortar, Detroit.

A. M. NOBLE, would respectfully inform the citizens of Ann Arbor and its vicinity, that has opened a shop in the Lower Town, imne-ely over the late mercantile standed Lund & son, and opposite the store of J. Beckly & , where he is prepared at all times to do work ine, with promptness, and in a neat and

continuous attention will be paid to cutting garants. Produce will be taken at the usual prists, for work donn at his shop. These who have the pay for services of this kind, are particular invited to call. Ann Arbor. April 27, 1842.

If Ann Arbor. April 27, 1842.

If Constant in the recommodation of forty students: which are designed to be occupied for private study and lodging. Other necessary building are provided for recipations and boarding.

EXPENSES.

WHS pill has not only been used by my Board "wi self, but by a number of Physicians of Room Rent, oh standing, both in this a d other States, to Incidental, quant and revented solicitations of my

THE subscriber is just in receipt of a further supply of Clothier's stock, consistas of MANTH Nº CARDS of av y as supthe CLOTHER'S JACES. AT TIMET.
WARP, CARD CLEANSERS and PICK.
ES. SUUTTLES. REEDS, KETTLES,
CHEWS PARSONS SHEARING MA.
CLINE, FYERY. (crea size,) TENTER
HOCKS PRESS PAPER, legislies with a
at telescol as a mining DYE WOODS, and
DYE STUFFS of the very best growth and handacture.

seives.

Bills to be settled in advance.
The school is open to all applicants of smitable one and moral character irrespective of complexnew or conditions of this summer will commente Wedne stay July 26th.

It is very desirable that all who design to at tend the school, should be on the ground—have their bills settled, and their rooms prepared, before the first day of the Term. Any further in formation can be obtained at the Institution of by addressing, post paid, J. S. Dixon, Frincipal,

han any other house west of New York refere solicies the attention of bruss in the thing bus ness, to the exal mation of his stock

holesale and Remil Drangist, 179 Jefferson Avenue, sign of the Gir Mortar, Denost,

Executors of the last will and Testament of Dated, Ann Arbor, May 7, 1842

TEMPERANC HOTEL,

HOREST & TERRIUNE. CORNER OF MICHIGAN AND WASHINGTON AVENUES, DETROIT-)

I the Central Railtond Depot, and is now unlergoing thereuch repairs. The recome are pleature, the B de and Bedding all new, and the Tahn cill be supplied with the shareest of the market and the proprietive assert these who will be supplied. d the proprietors assure those who will lavoe on with their custom, that all pains shall be tan to make their stay with them agreeable.

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

Detroit, April 97 1842.

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH." THE Susscribers will pay may two cents per post d in Goods or Paper for an quantity of good clean SWINGLE TOW, delivered at the

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

NEW GOODS!!

DENISON has just ensived a complete stock at DRV-GOODS, GROCERIES

No CROCKERV, which will be said very chan for money or most kinds of produce. Descriptions and prices will be given at the Store.

Ann Arbor, June 1, 1842.

R WALKER respectfully informs him friends and the public in general, that has recently commenced business, in the tailor in gime, one door east of Bower's dry goods store where he is prepared to execute orders in the acutest and most fashionable style.

Garmen's will be made to order, in strict con with with the present prevailing fashion and R WALKER respectfully informs him

ormity with the present prevailing tashion and sate of the day, and warranted to fit or no

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

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

Cutting done at shortest nance.
All kinds of Military Uniform and undress coats and pantaloons, made agreeable to it e pres-ent military or regimental order. J. R. WALKER.
Ann Arbor, July 25th, 1842. n14-3m.

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

DARSON'S SHEARING MACHINES." -Theo. H. Earon & Co. 138, Jeffer-on avenue, nicihe sole agenis of these very celbrased machines.

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

Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce to the citizens Ann Arbor and vicinity, that they are prepared to card wool and dress cloth to cus tomers, in the best style, and at the shortest notice. Having good machinery, experienced workmen, and long practice in the business, they have the utmost confidence that they shall give complete satisfaction.

J. BECKLEY & CO.

"33, taps of brinking &2 ine forgot."

JACKSON TEMPERANCE HOUSE,

BOTANIC MEDICAL STORE. Dr. J. T WELL SANK, East end of Main Street. Jackson, Mich.

River Raisin INSTITUTE.

THIS institution is located in the town of Ruisin, near the north bank of the heautiful tiver whose name it bears, one mile east of the direct road from Tecumsel to Adrian.
This eligible site has been selected for its

with 4 hours work each week, 7,57

The above pill is for sale wholeste and renal L. BUCKLIY.

Ann Ashor, Clower town Land 15th 1542.

TO CLOTHERS. 12.95

Phese goods (coming as they do direct from by addressing, post paid, J. S. Dixox, Principal, Rusin, Lenawee Co Mich.

d p ices before going east or purchasing else- FALL AND WINTER GOODS!! N. Y. CHEAP STORE.

The subscriber has just returned from New CEASED—Notice is hereby given. that the un ersigned have proved the last will and estament of Jacob Luwton, deceased, and have taken letters Testamentary thereon, and have ayen bands according to law. All persons intelled to said estate are requested to make payen without delay and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the subscribers, well authenticated, for myment.

GEORGE E. LAWTON, DAVID T. MCCILLUM,

GEORGE E. LAWTON, DAVID T. MCCILLUM, goods in proportion to the price of wheat—a bushel of wheat will purchase as many goods at the present low prices as it did last fall. Now the time for people to buy goods if they want buy them cheap. The assettment consist in

art of the following articles:
BROADCLOTES, PILOT do. BEAVERd SATINET and CASSIMERE KENTUCKY JEANS, FULL'D CLOTHS,

KENTUCKY JEANS, FULL'D CLOTHS, FLANNELL (ot all kinds,)
SHEEP'S GREYS, UMBRELLAS, SILKS, MUSLIN DE LANES,
ALAPIN'S, MERINO TAGLIONE, CASSIMERE SHAWLS, VICTOR 'A do VICTORIA do, CARLISE do, ROBROY and BROCHEA, do, BRASS CLOCK, SHEETINGS, HOSE, SHIETINGS, TICKINGS, CRAVATS, TWILLED JEANS, COTTON YARN, CANTON FLANNELS, GINGHAMS, COTTON BATTING, HDKF'S.

COTTON BATTING, HDKF'S.
DIAPER and Table Clobs. MITTENS,
CALICOES. (of all kinds.)
LADIES DRESS HD'KFS, GLOVES. (of all kinds.) LOOKING GLASSES, &c. &c.

A choice assurance of Groceries, such as cas, Sugars, Molasses, &c. &c., all of which He surs can be supplied at this establishment low as to astonish them.

The subscriber deems it useless to go into fur

ber detail, but asks them to call and EXAMINE

D. D. WATERMAN.

Ann Arbor, Sept. 22, 1842. 3m75

PR J. B. BARNES, PHYSICIAN AND
SURGEON.—House and Office, 1 few
doors south of the Lafayette House, where he can
be found night and day.

Ann Arbor April 20th, 1842.

Maiden-Lane, New York, and of our agents.

Wm. S. & J. W. Maynard, Agents, Annarbor iich.

St. ARATUS—A prime article in boxes of Cheese, Pork, &c. wanted; also, Black F. DENISON.

Salts and Ashes.

F. DENISON.

ft23 Sept. 24, 1842.

ALL VERMIN that infest the heads of children it, or never try it. Remember this always.

VEGETABLE ELIXIB AND NERVE AND BONE LINIMENTbut never without the name of Comstock & Co. on it.

and every thing relieved by it that admi's of an outward application. It acts like a charm. Use it.

ancy of heart, feeling and action, an elastic stavelvet cheek, lilly and carnation complexion nocence, and take them two or three at a tim without in the slightest degree incurring the hazwithout in the sagmest degree incurring the hazard of an abortion; which tacts are of the drate importance. Piniples: a young haly sent below to Dr. Peters, and says she feels more grate ut to him for the restoration of her beauty that it he had saved her hig. 'Tis fun to get we' with Peters Pills for they cause the blood to course the drate of the drate in the drate of the course the standard of the course the course the standard of the course the cours

TR . E IN PLUTO'S CAMP. Quite estonished Old Ploto comoto New Y rk

All who wish to buy are invited to examine them and to enquire of these who have used them—
There will be one for examination at N. H. Wire's.

Device village; and one at Marris William's.

I would yield him N. York, sir, if there he

The price will be \$120 for a four horse power with a threshing machine with an iron bar cylinder.

The King of terrors looked a while.

The King of terrors looked a while.

The King of terrors looked a while.

A though his soul, was our ad to hile.

the different cognetic what course to pursus the Lugice of Perers broke forth and view. The King of terrors looked a while, As though his soil was fur ed to bile, At that unsparing scourge of ills.

By all wen known as Peters' Pills.

These Pills of Peters' stop the slaughter.

And leaves the blood as pure 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 dving there is all:

Of people dying there well: For soon the cheeks, so marked for doom,

Look herel all who try cominue to buy then

or ment of Drugs and Medicanes, Farms. Ods farmsh. Dye Stuffs. &c. &c., with every article in the Drug and Paint line. Persons wishing to purchase any articles in the above line are equested, before purchasing elsewhere, to call a PIERRE TELLER'S, sile at low rates, a large and general as

and y, and a great state and a state of the requested to present them for adjustment, and I persons indicated to said estate are requested to take payment without delay.

Ann Arbor, June 30, 1842.