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No paper discontinued until all arrearages are not kinds of work.

A Representation of six months.

Icss sensible furigue.

3. Where complicated tools are to be used, much time is lost in adjusting them to the different kinds of work.

vicinity.
All remittances and all communications designed practise. for publication, or in any manner relating to this paper, will be hereafter addressed, past paid, IF Storal or Library: Ann Arber, Mich. FR

#### PORTRY

DEATH OF CHILDREN. my J. Q. Adams. Sure to the mansions of the blest, When infant innocence ascends, Some angel brighter than the rest The spotless spirit's flight attends,

On wings of extrey they rise, Beyond where worlds material roll, 'Till some fair sister of the skies Receives the unpollurad soul.

There, at the Almighty Father's Land, Nearest the throne of living light, The choirs of infant scraphs stand, And dazzling shine, where all are bright.

That unextinguishable beam, With dust united at our birth, Sheds a more dim, discolored gleam, The more it lingers upon corth.

Closed in the dark shade of clay, The stream of glory faintly burns, Not enobscured the lorid ray To its own native fount returns.

But when the Lord of mortal breath Decrees his bounty to resume, And points the silent shaft of death. Which speeds an infant to the tomb;

No passion fierce, no low desire Has quenche I the radiance of the flame; Back to its God the living fire Returns, unsullied, as it came.

From the Boston Transcript.

A REPLY TO GAMPBELL. Every one 'remembers Campbell's lines to the American Flag, published some time since in all our papers. They ran thus:

United States! your banner wears Two emblenes; one of fame; Alas! the other that it bears Reminds us of your shame!

The white man's liberty in types Stands blazoned by your stars-But what's the meaning of your stripes? They mean your negroes scars.

George Lunt, in his new volume of poems just now passing through the press, thus gives the retort courteous to the English Flag;

England! whence came each glowing hue, That times your flag of "meteor" light-The streaming red, the deeper blue,

The blood and bruise-the blue and red-Let Asia's grouning millions speak; The white-it tells the color fled From starving Erin's sallid cheek!

#### MISCELLANY

NOTES ON POLITICAL ECONOMY. DIVISION OF LABOR.

Among savages, there is no division of labor Every man is warrior, statesman, hunter, fisherman, merchant, &c. He exercises each trade as streams, hurried on by the same impulses, and necessity requires. In civilized society, labor which, while he yet spoke to them, passed livation of letters? Why should I spoak of its is divided into the several departments of discov- out of sight. None knew what he could do, talismante power to avert the demon that lurks in ery, application, and operation. Labor is still but all were determined to do semething. He the train of excessive refinement and luxury when ses. There are betamists, astronomers; pointed sippl, and there he found the canal was harde! be considered? The intelligence of the members economists, &c. There are also lawyers, physicians, ministers, &c., and each separate trade is employed in the creation of a particular product. the continuous again replement of the brim, by every mountain-spring and every stream. Thus do the Besides this, the different parts of any operation little rills make stream, the stream the river. may be sab-divided. Thus the labor of making till the united waters of the whole pour on the tyrant aways the destiny of the nation, ig a pin may be divided into wire-drawing, wirestraitening, pointing, heading, tinning, &c. So is man to the mass, and the mass to the This division of labor increases the productive-

increased productiveness depends on the follow-

sary for learning an operation. The time spent in learning is uscless to society, so far as any value produced is concerned. That this is the case, is plain from a thousand instances. Suppose the making of nails to consist of seven distinct ope rations, and that each of these requires one year' practice before it can be successfully performed, Now if seven men were to learn this operation, the time required would be 7 × 7 = 40 years; whereas, if each were required to learn but one, the time would be 7 1 1 = 7 years of human labor, or six sevenths of the whole time. There would be 6 more years of productive labor in the life of each of these men; and having spent less time in acquiring their art, they could afford to without violating its engagements, since the company has completed its contract before exercise it for lower wages. Besides, every one, in learning an art, must, by unskilfulness, destroy a considerable portion of capital. Thus suppose each person to destroy ten dollars worth

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY the amount will be 7 × 10 = 70. If he learn contribute to it, be thoroughly explored.— lend his influence, his time and his money to as

2. He who works at one operation only can perwith less me scular effort, and consequently with

pard.

A. By performing only one operation, a degree
of dexterity may be acquired which cannot be
obtained in any other way. It is probable that
the Rio Grande, flows toward the Pacific Odevertisements inserted at the usual prices in this
vicinity.

which it is employed. One of the most im- or cutting necessary to unite the Atlantic found that by uniting that part of the machine on which he operated with another pan, the valve would open and shut without his assistance, and he could then play with his fellows. The more as parts in the canal, have, at the lowest wa-

most experienced workmen, while others can be will present no obstacle.

nerformed perfectly well by small children. By Although the construction of the canal of performed perfectly well by small children. By play precisely the kind of labor which he used s, at its actual worth. The manufacture of pius cambraces ten different operations, some of which are performed by men and others by women and works, as those for example, of the Caledonian children. These wages vary from six shiftings to four and a half pence sferling per day. If the labor were not divided, one person must under so called, will cost 14,321,300 frames, or about the state of the state stand the whole process; and hence he must be \$2,778,615. In these estimates are included paid at the rate of six shillings per day for later the cost of four steam tow boats, two folding

establishments of the large daily papers of this tion of which America will experience the ben country, are usually employed a number of editors, assistants, correspondents, news collectors. each of whom has his particular department of ineliectual labor.

IMPORTANCE OF INDIVIDUAL AC-

though it is only the mass which acts through the laws, it is the individual which moves the mass. - Mer. Jour.

"He said he bad a dream which like other

were harrying on to make the grand canal, in which the steamships of the West with their But why should I present sur Mississippi, he found thousands more of little ness of human labor to an extent incredible to a something in making up the mighty stream of eternity.

# CIFIC.

The company chartered by the Governmen of New Grenada to construct a Ship Canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, have completed their surveys, made a road over the Isthmus, and are proceeding to make the Canal. An authentic account in the Cincinnati Chronicle says:

The company having completed a provisional or temporary road from the bay of Charerson on the Pacific to the town of Chagres on the Atlantic Ocean, is not only freed from the necessity of requiring additional time, but the Republic of New Grenda could not refuse it even the expiration of the time limited for the construction of any communication whatever Besides this, it has caused the whole country which the projected canal is to pass, as well as

These explorations, conducted with great tal-ent by the Engineer, Morel, have demonstra-ted that the Isthmus of Panaum, instead of being a ridge of rocks, as many geographers have described it, is on the contrary a vally, form it with greater facility. He can not only from 4 to 13 miles in width, and scattered odo the some thing in less time, but he can do it
ver with conical heights of from 20 to 60 feet
ver with conical heights of from 20 to 60 feet elevation, which, on the east and west rest upon low chains varying from 110 to 415 feet in height. Among these small conical heights, wind in all directions various streams and rivers, which descend from the terminations of

practise.

5. Division of labor suggests the contrivance of tools for the performance of the operation in which it is a produced. One of the operation in the performance of the performance of the operation in the performance of the operation in the performance of the operation in the performance of the operation in the performance of the perfo portant improvements in the scann engine was Pacific Oceans, by means of the Rivers Vino made by a boy who was employed to open a Tinto, Bernardino and Fasfan, is only twelve communication between the boiler and cylinder, according as a piston ascended or descended. He found that by uniting that part of the marking of the water, and labor is divided, the simpler is the operation of ter,a depth varying from 8 to 15 feet; they will cach individual, and the ensier to contrive a tool or an adjustment by which it may be performed.

6. Some operations of industry vents greatly for the country through which the ca-6. Some operations of industry require greater and will pass presents a clayish and coalr soil, with no rock except at the mouth of the Chagres, where the formation is so slaty that it

the division of labor, the manufacturer can em-Panama will require no purchase of land, and hildren. These wages vary from six shillings | canal, of Scotland, and the Louisville canalwhich is worth only four and a half pence per bridges of cast iron, 140 feet in length, and

day. This would greatly increase the price of pins. By this means, et. of both sexes, and every age, can entu something.

Nor are the benefits of this division of labor.

Australia, Borneo, Sumatra, &c., some 4,000 Nor are the benefits of this division of labor confined to mechanical processes. The tesuits have been equally interesting where this principle, has been applied to intellectual labor. In the

#### COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Signal of Liberty. It is stated in the Cincinnetti Chronicle, that at an education meeting lately held in that city, the Rev. Dr. Reecher related the following 'dream,' being a beautiful illustration of the importance of individual action—and beautiful in our republican country, al-

Yours truly, Clinton Seminary, Nov. 14, 1819.

But one of the most prominent features of difference between the educated and uneducated is, dreams did not wholly express itself, and in the former by beholding the fathomless depths which some of the natural objects had the power of speech. He was travelling near the sources of the Monongahela, and, in passing spread out before him, perceives his own comover a rough country, at every short distance, parative ignorance, and is thus inspired with enmet a little stream, which he could step over; ergy to march onward and share in the honors of The streaming red, the deeper blue,

Crossed with the moonbeam's pearly white

Crossed and bruise—the blue and red—

The blood and bruise —the blue and red—

The bloo He came to another and asked the same 'y, and to pass through life as leaves float down postion, and received the same answer. All upon the bosom of the river which leave no ves-But why should I present such motives as these

heavy burdens were to be transported. On the to an calightened community? Why should I head of the Alleghany, the Scioto, and the mention the personal distinctions created, and the pure and reflect enjoyments afforded by the culfurther divided by a separation into distinct class passed on, till he came to the mighty Missis- there are higher and more worthy motives to be The nable steamships rode proudly on its sur-face, and, as its water diminished, they were need with its highest interest—with its true subject is a more vassal and where the voice of their way, rejoicing, to the glorious ocean .- norance is doubtless an indispensible qualification for a good citizen. The more ignorant he is the less he knows of the blessings of liberty and consequently the more readily he bows to the will person who had not examined the facts. This human events, as it roils on to the occan of of the oppressive despot. But it is not so in our every man is a sovereign. To us are committed who will deny that without intelligence we are are ignorant of the very principles on which that liberty is based? The child of ignorance knows not when his rights are encroached upon or when he is made the dupe of designing men. And ence we see that those parents, who withhold rom their children the means of a correct educaion deprive them of the only shield by which hey can defend themselves from the intrusion of errors and fanaticism, and the ruthless attacks of lemagogues and corrupt politicians, for which the resent age is so eminently distinguished.

The responsibilities that will devolve upon the rising generation call loudly upon every parent,

sist in urging forward the youth in the cultivation of their minds and in the acquisition of that knowledge which alone can prepare them to fill with honor, the high places of trust to which they will be called.

The youth of our nation will be summoned to perform a mighty work. There is a great refornation to be wrought in our political and religious economy before this nation will become what it professes to be a free and christian people. The tide of moral and political corruption that is sweeping in desolating waves through the length and breadth of our land, withering her ising energies, is to be met and rolled back by he supremacy of mind and the omnipotence of

The evils which exist in our nation and that are and ever will be at eternal variance with the principles of civil and religious liberty which like some dark portentous cloud, gather thick in our political horizon and darken the sun of our national prosperity must be destroyed and swept

Intemperance that hydra-headed monster, the fell destroyed of human happiness and social biiss, that has crushed, with its deadly fange, more victims than war and postilence combined. must be encountered and slain by the sword of truth.

Starory, the climax iniquity, the offspring of hell, that has for more than four conturies been preying upon the vitals of Africa that has kidnapped and dragged from the land of their nativity. more than thirty millions of the sons of Ham, and has, during that period, grasped in its meriless embrace more than two hundred millions of heinless victims and crushed them in honeless bondage-the canker worm that has been gnawing it the very root of the tree of our liberty unil its leaves are withering and its fruit immature, already beginning to fall-this body of living leath must be bound and hurled back to the infernal pit whence it arose.

But time forbids that I should enumerate all the evils under which our nation grouns and which will cause its final overthrow unless they ire removed.

Our country calls upon all without distinction o rally around the standard, to enlist under the sacred banner of intelligence and truth and march forward in one united phalanx to its deliverance and renovation.

For the Signal of Liberty. TO THE REV. JOHN SCOTFORD. Sin:-I see you have made some important ad-

language. Did you mean that; or did you not know what you wrote? Has it come to that!-One of the junior sons of the M. E. Church, pronounces, in the face of the sun, an act of ther nighest official body to be "highly iniquitous," and instituate; that a part of that body are "wicked men or hypocrites!"

B. STEPHENSON.

For the Signal of Liberty. THE LIBERTY PARTY IN PLYMOUTH.

Plymruth, Dec. 8, 1842. Massis Epirons:--Your readers probably conparty is losing ground in this town as there was a smaller number of votes polled this fall than last. This conclusion is not however correct .-own co mary. Here the people are rulers and This diminution in the number of votes is not because there are a less number of abolitionists, 1. Division of labor shortens the period neces UNION OF THE ATLANTIC AND PA- the great interests of our common country. And for I think that none have foreaken the party. while I know of several, myself one of them, unfit to protect the solomn interests committed to who did not help compose the fifty who voted the our charge? Who will pretend that we are qual- liberty ticket first fell. But I know of several ified to guard the heaven-born boon of liberty who did not go to the election at all, while some which we inherit as our richest legacy from the I am told, went, but returned without voting for toil and blood of our pilgrim fathers, when we want or tickets; not because there were not tickets enough in town, but because those who had them did not attend on the second day. The number of abolitionists in this town has increased, but the zeal and activity of some has diminished. They seem to think there is not much use in

and they are content to stay at home on election | detain an American ship on the high sess, even

LIBERTY.

For the Signal of Liberty. MARSHALL CONFERENCE.

Messrs Editors:—After learning that it was found to be somewhat difficult to get an expression of sympathy for our colored brettree, in the "General Association of C n reget out maintain "General Association of C n reget out maintain the "General Association of C n reget out maintain the protect their flag from being used for purposes wholly forbidden by those laws, and objects and churches" lately organized at Jackson. you will be pleased to get the following, which | Tairing the Message as his letter of inde l'all de l'all de

lence in relation to existing national sins, and es-

reduced to universal practice, make clean work in the churches?

## MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of

profound gratitude to the great Creator of all things for numberless benefits conferred upon us as a People. Blessed with genial seasons, the husbandman has his gamers filled with abundance, and the necessaries of life, not to speak of its fuxuries, abound in every direction. While in some other rations, steady and industrious labor can hardly find the means of subsistence, the greatest evil which we have to encounter is a surplus of production beyond the home demand, which seeks, and with difficulty finds a partial market in

in dispute. were frankly set hypocrites, all these who voted for it." Indeed! only a part of them are "wicked men or hypocrites." This is the fair construction of your language. Did you mean that, or did you not have the construction of your language. Did you mean that, or did you not have the construction of your language. Did you mean that, or did you not have the construction of your language. Did you mean that, or did you not have the construction of your language. Did you mean that, or did you not have the construction of your language. The communication of the two constructions of the two constructions of the two constructions. The communication is the fair construction of your language. The construction of your language. The construction of your language. of the deepest interest, not only to themselves, but to the civilized world, since it is searcely possible that a war could exist between them without endangering the peace of Christen-dom. The immediate effect of the Treaty upon ourselves will be felt in the security of forded to mercantile enterprise, which, Musais Epirons; -- Your readers probably con-clude from the election returns that the liberty and freighted with the diversified productions of every land, reforms to bless our own .-There is nothing in the Treaty which, in the nity of either action. Next to the settlement of the boundary line, which must always be a matter of deficulty between States, as because individuals, the question which seemed 11th of April, 1859, made to the proper departslightest degree, compromits the honor or dig-

of capital in learning each of the seven operations, all the rivers and water courses which must upon every patriot and every patriot and

ay, although in principle sound to the core. They if found with a cargo of slaves on board, and seem not to have considered that to en rage in the restricted the British pretension to a mere cause of liberty, must be at the sacrifice, for years at least, of that pleasure which success affords to States how such visit and enquiry could be the human mind, that they were engaging in a made without detention on the voyage, and faborious, yet a fluidly triumphant contest. regarded as the right of search, presented only in a new form, and expressed in different words; and I therefore telt it to be my duty distinctly to declare, in my annual message to Merses Editors:-After learning that it was Congress, that no concession could be made,

structions, our then Manister at Paris felt him-"At a meeting of the Marshall Conference of self required to assume the same ground in a Congregational ministers, and churches recently remonstrance which he falt to be his duty to held at Vermontville, Rev. S. Cochrane in the King of the French, against what has been chair, Rev. S. Hebart, of Union City, scribe, the called the Quintuple treaty; and his conduct following preamble and resolutions were unani- in this respect met with the approval of this whereas special church action is often demanded by peculiar circumstances, and whereas si. keep affoat in the African seas a force not less pecially slavery, is often construid into come-vance, therefore to make known our sentiments frankly to the world, Resolved, That this Conference believe Ame- it will be seen that the ground assumed in the rican slavery to be a great moral, political, and secial evil; a homous sin equins! God and man, and that volumtary slaveholding is uttorly in output and that volumtary slaveholding is uttorly in output the two countries, and that all pretence is repaired with the spirit of the gospel, and with a patible with the spirit of the gospal, and with a moved for interference with our commerce for my purpose whatever by a foreign Government. While, therefore, the United States. N. B.—Will not the spirit of this resolution, have been standing up for the freedom of the dener to universal practice, make clean work seas, they have not thought proper to make that a pretext for avoiding a fulfillment of their treary stipulations, or a ground for giving countenance to a trade reprobated by our laws. A similar errangement by the other great powers could not fail to sweep from the ocean the slave trade, without the interpolation of any new principle into the maritime code.— Representatives of the United States:

We have continued reason to express our refound gratitude to the great Creator of all

We may be permitted to hope that the exam-

and with difficulty finds a partial market in the regions. The heal h of the country, with partial exceptions, has for the past year been well preserved; and under their free and missions, some broad assertions, to which I wish to call your attention.

I wish you to give book and page of your quotion from Wesley. You represent him as suying that "slavery is the sum of all villainies."—
This assertion needs proof, even if Mr. Wesley said it; and again, that "American Slavery is the vilest that ever saw the sun." This last assertion must be contradicted by every historian.

You say you are fully persuaded, that the resolution of the General Conference of the W. E. Church, on the subject of negro testimony "is a mation.

Lead us to unite in praise and thanksgiving to that Great Britania distinct the attention of our follow citzens, and the tide of population which has reclaimed what was so lately an unbroken which has reclaimed what was so lately an unbroken which has reclaimed what was so lately an unbroken which has reclaimed what was so lately an unbroken which has reclaimed what was so lately an unbroken which has reclaimed what was so lately an unbroken which has reclaimed what was so lately an unbroken which has reclaimed what was so lately an unbroken which has reclaimed what was so lately an unbroken which has reclaimed what was so lately an unbroken which has reclaimed what was so lately an unbroken which has reclaimed what was so lately an unbroken which has reclaimed what was so lately an unbroken which has reclaimed what was so lately an unbroken which has reclaimed what was so lately an unbroken which has reclaimed what was so lately an unbroken which has reclaimed what was so lately an unbroken which has repaired to flow our those vast districts which stretch from the Roeman tregions, is preparing to flow our those vast districts which stretch from the Roeman tregions, is preparing to flow our those vast districts which stretch from the latence what was so lately an unbroken which has relaimed what was so lately an unbroken which has relaimed what was so lately an unbroken which has relaimed what was so lately an unbroken which has relaimed what was so lately an unbroken whic Church, on the subject of negro testimony sis bigbly insquirous." This, sir, is a virtuous effort of yours if boldness constitutes virtue, for it must be acknowledged, that a man of your age and experience, who can make such an assertion united States and Great Beitain, which, attempt, for the time being, satisfactorily to determine those rights, would lead to a protracted discussion, which might embrace in its failure other more pressing must be acknowledged, that a man of your age of complaint at that time existed between the United States and Great Beitain, which, attempt, for the time being, satisfactorily to determine those rights, would lead to a protracted discussion, which might embrace in its failure other more pressing matters, and the Executive did not regard it as a nation. about such a body of men has no lack of bold-ness.

You say this resolution infracts the rights of a part of the membership of the Church. Sir, I wish yoh to fuform us what Bill of Regus gives to any man, white or black, an unqualified right to testify in his neighbor's case. In unking out a great canal, a thousand miles long, and fif- never beard of hbetty, necessity or laws of gravi- your "iniquious" case, I wish you to commercial importance to the two countries teen handred feet wide, and I going to help make it." "And p by what can you do?" "I don't knew what I can do; but I shall be there."—
And so saying, it hurried on.

The appointment of a special training of your become feet wide, and I going to help tation" thinks that he already sits on learning's tation" thinks that he already sits on learning to the following syllagism. A prejudiced person is late session. The appointment of a special tation the following syllagism. A prejudiced person is late session. The appointment of a special tation the following syllagism. A prejudiced person is l of America; and therefore the black people are part emically to adjust them, and that ministration have passed away, its competent witnesses against the white people.

You 'would not condemn, as wicked men of the Executive in the same to committee, the was met by the Executive in the same to committee, the wild people in the control of the causes of irritation have passed away, to coment the peace and unity of the two two words are the control of the causes of irritation have passed away.

With the other process of Europe our restations with the correspondence which accombanded it, is, berewill, communicated. First hat whilst you may see in it nothing objectionthat whilst you may see in it nothing objectionable, it may be the means of preserving, for an indefinite period, the aniceble relations happing the basis of the united States, should be seezed upon to enlarge the basis of commercial in ercourse. Peace with all the ly existing between the two Governments.—
The question of peace or war, between the world, is the true foundation of our policy, United States and Great Britain, is a question which can only be rendered permanent by the practice of equal and impartial justice to all. that rivalry which looks to the general good, in the cultivation of the sciences, the enlargement of the field for the exercise of the mechancal arts, and the spread of commercethat great civilizer-to every land and sea :questions exclusively referring to the political interests of Europe, we may be permitted to hope an equal exemption from the interference of European Governments, in what relates to the States of the American continent.

to threaten the greatest embarrassments, was that connected with the African slave trade.

By the 10th article of the Treaty of Glient pears that, the total amount awarded to the By the 10th article of the Treaty of Ghent it was expressly declared, that "whereas the traffic in layes is irreconcilable with the principles of humanity and justice; and whereas both His Mujesty and the United States are desirous of continuing their efforts to promote its entire abolition, it is hereby agreed that both the contracting parties shall use their best endeavors to accompish so desirable an object." In the enforcement of the laws and tractive stimulations of Great Bitting, a arec. They seem to think there is not much use in spending time to go to election when we know that not one of those for whom we vote will be its cruisers of subjecting to visitation ships hundred and twenty dollars and eighty eight elected. They consider not the effect a dimin- sailing under the American flag, which, while cents. Other claims, in which the amount ished number of votes in the election returns it seriously involved our maritime rights, sought to be recovered, was three millions may have upon the minds of others, or upon the would subject to vexation a branch of three hundred and thirty six thousand eight may have upon the minds of others, or upon the party in other sections of the country. Sore seem to have started with zeal and energy, but not meeting with immediate success, hope ceased not meeting with immediate success.

States in relation to those claims which were not disposed of according to the provisions of the convention, and all other citizens of the United States against the Mexican Govern-

He has also been furnished with other instructions to be followed by him in case the Govern-ment of Mexico should not find itself in a condition to make present payment of the amount of the awards, in specie or its equivalent. I am happy to be able to say, that information.

which is esteemed favorable, both to a just satisfaction of the awards, and a reasonable provision for other claims, has been recently received from Mr. Thompson, the Minister of the United States, who has promptly and efficiently execu-ted the instructions of his Government, in regard to this important subject.
The citizens of the United States who accom-

penied the late Texan expedition to Saita Fe, and who were wrongfully taken and held as pris-oners of war in Mexico, have all been libera-

A correspondence has taken place between the Department of State and the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, upon the complaint of Mexico that citizens of the United States were permitted to give aid to the inhabitants of Texas in the war existing between her and that Republic. Copies of this correspondence are herewith com-municated to Congress, together with copies of letters on the same subject, addressed to the Di-plomatic corps at Mexico, by the American Minster and the Mexican Secretary of State.

Mexico has thought proper to reciprocate the mission of the United States to that Government by accrediting to this a Minister of the same rank as that of the representative of the United States in Mexico. From the circumstances connected with his mission, favorable results are anucipated from it. It is so obviously for the interest of both countries as neighbors and friends that all just causes of mutual dissatisfaction should be removed, that it is to be hoped neither will omit or de-

lay the employment of any practicable and hon-orable means to accomplish that end.

The affairs pending between this government and several others of the States of this hemisphere, formerly under the dominion of Spain, have again, within the past year, been materially obstructed by the military revolution and conflicts

in those countries.

The ratifications of the Treaty between the U. States and the Republic of Ecuador, of the 13th of June, 1839, have been exchanged, and that instrument has been duly promulgated on the part of this government. Copies are now communicated to Congress, with a view to enable that body to make such changes in the laws, applicable to our intercourse with that Republic, as may be

deemed requisite.

Provision has been made by the government of Chili, for the payme at of the claim on account of the illegal detention of the brig Warrior, at Coquimbo, in 1820. This government has reason to expect that other claims of our citizens against Chili will be hastened to a final and satisfactory

The Empire of Brazil has not been altogether exempt from those convulsions which so constantly afflict the neighboring Republics. Disturbances which recently broke out are, however, now understood to be quieted. But these occurrences, by threatening the stability of the governments, or by causing incessant and violent changes in them, or the persons who administer them, tend greatly to retard provisions for a just to be its duty, however, to consent to no delayt not unavoidable, in making satisfaction for wrongs and injuries sustained by its own citizens. Many, years having, in some cases, elapsed, a decisive and effectual course of proceeding will be demanded of the respective governments against whom claims have been preferred.

The vexutions, harrassing, and expensive war which so long prevailed with Indian tribes in which it is a company of Elovide, has been provided with the language of the state of the state

inhabiting the peniusula of Florida, has happily been terminated; whereby our army has been relieved from a service of the most disagreeable character, and the Treasury from a large expenditure. Some casual outbreaks may occur, such as are incident to the close proximity of border settlers and the Indians; but these as in all other cases, may be left to the care of the local authorities, aided when occasion may require, by the forces of the United States. A sufficient number of troops will be maintained in Florida, so long as the remotest apprehensions of danger shall exist, yet their duties shall be limited rather to the garrisoning of the necessary posts, than to the maintenance of active hostilities. It is to be hoped that a territory, so long retarded in its evils incident to a protracted war, exhibiting, true evidences of returning wealth and prosperity. By the practice of rigid justice towards the numerous Indian tribes residing within our territorial limits, and the exercise of a parental vigilance over their interests, protecting them against fraud and intrusion, and at the same time using every proper expedient to introduce among them the arts of civilized life, we may fondly hope not only to wean them from their love for war, but to inspire them with a love for peace and all its With several of the tribes great progress in

civilizing them has already been made. The school master and the Missionary are found side by side, and the remnants of what were once numerous and powerful nations, may yet be preserved as the builders up of a new name for themselves and their posterity.

The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of interest of society.

January, 1842, (exclusive of the amount de The report of the with the States Trust Funds, and indemnities,) was \$230,483 63. The receipts into the Treasury during the three first quarters of the present year, from all sources, amount to \$26,616,593 73; of which more than fourteen millions were received from customs. and about one million from the public lauds. The receipts for the fourth quarter are estimated at eight millions; of which four millions are expected from customs, and three millions and a half from loans and treasury notes .-The expenditures of the first three quarters of the present year exceed twenty-six millions; and those estimated for the fourth quarter amount to about eight millions; and it is anticipated there will be a deficiency of half a million on the 1st of January next-but that the amount of outstanding warrants (estimated at \$800,000,) will leave an actual balance of about \$224,000 in the Treasury. Among the expenditures of the year, are more than eight millions for the public debt, \$500,000 on account of the distribution to the States of the proceeds of sales of the public lands.

The present tariff of duties was somewhat hastily and hurriedly passed near the close of the late session of congress. That it should have defects can, therefore, be surprising to no one. To remedy such defects as may be found to exist in many of its numerous pro-visions, will not fail to claim your serious attention. It may well merit enquiry, whether the exaction of all duties in cash does not call for the introduction of a system which has proved highly beneficial in countries where it has been adopted. I refer to the warehousing system. The first and most prominent effect which it would produce would be to protect

cording to the terms of the Convention, and the provisions of the act of Congress of the terms of the act of Congress of the 12th of June, 1340. He has also been instructed to communicate to that government the expectation of the Government of the U.

It was proposed to establish subordinate boards in each of the States, under the same tructed to communicate to that government of the U.

It was proposed to establish subordinate boards in each of the States, under the same try. And this is this Exchequer plan, so far as it dangerous obstructions in the river, make a load the importance of the power of the cause of such results and other values, they will constitute, to a certain extent, the general currency so neach the act of the States, under the same try. And this is this Exchequer plan, so far as it may operate in furnishing a currency. it would enable the importer, with an approach to accuracy, to ascertain the actual wants of the market, and to regulate himself accordingly. If, however, he should fall into error, by

importing an excess above the public wants, he could readily correct its evils by availing bimself of the benefits and advantages of the system thus established. In the storehouse the goods imported would await the demands of the market, and their issues would be governed by the fixed principles of demand and Thus an approximation would be made to a steadiness, and uniformity of price, which, if attainable, would conduce to the decided advantage of mercantile and mechanical operations.

The apprehension may be well entertained

that without something to ameliorate the rigor of cash payments, the entire import trade may fall into the hands of a few wealthy capitalists in this country, and in Europe. The small importer, who requires all the money he can raise for investments abroad, and who can but ill afford to pay the lowest duty, would have to subduct in advance a portion of his funds in order to pay the duties, and would lese the interest upon the amount thus paid for all the time the goods remain unsold, which absorb his profits. The rich capillist abroad, as well as at home, would thus possess, after a short time, almost exclusive monopoly of the import trade, and laws designed for the benefit of all, would thus operate for the benefit of the few, a result wholly uncongenial with the spirit of our institutions, and anti-republican in all its tendencies. The Warehousing System would enable the importer to watch the market, and to select his own for offering his goods for sale. A profitable portion of the carrying trade in articles entered for the benefit of drawback, must also be most seriously affected; without the adoption of some expedient to relieve the cash system. The warehousing system would afford that relief, since the carrier would have a safe recourse to the public storehouses, and might, without advancing the duty, reship within some reasonable period to foreign ports. A further effect of the measure would be to supercede the system of drawbacks, thereby effectually protecting the Government against fraud, as the right of debenture would not attach to goods after their withdrawal from the public stores. In revising the existing tariff of duties,

should you deem it proper to do so at our present session, I can only repeat the suggestions and recommendations, which upon several occasions. I have heretofore felt it to be my duty to offer to congress. The great, primary and controlling interest of the American people is union-not only in the mere forms of government, forms which may be ken; but union found'd in attachment of states and individuals for each other. This union in sentiment and feeling can only be preserved by the adoption of that course of policy, which, neither giving exclusive benefits to some, nor imposing unnecessary burdens upon others, shall consult the interests of all, by pursuing a course of moderation, and thereby seeking indemnity for losses and injuries suffered by in-individual subjects or citizens of other States.— The government of the United States will feel i he Government is careful of the interests of all alike. Nor is there any subject in regard to which moderation, connected with a wise determination, is more necessary than in the imposition of duties on imports. Whether reference be be had to revenue, the primary object in the imposition of taxes, or to the incidents which necessarily flow from their imposition, this is entirely true. Extravagant duties defeat their end and object, not only by exciting in the public mind an hostility to the manufacturing interests, but by inducing a system of smuggling on an extensive scale, and the practice of every manner of fraud upon the revenue, which the utmost vigilance of ernment cannot effectually suppress. An opposite course of policy would be attended by results essentially different, of which every interest of society, and none more than those of the manufacturer, would reap important advantages. Among the most striking of its benefits would be that derived from the general acquiescence of the country in its support, and the consequent permanency and stability which would be given to all the operations of industry. It cannot be too often repeated, growth, will now speedily recover from the that no system of legislation can be wise which is fluctuating and uncertain. No interest can in the increased amount of its rich productions, thrive under it. The prodent capitalist will never adventure his capital in manufacturing establishments, or in any other leading pursuit of life, if there exist a state of uncertainty as to whether the Government will repeal to-morrow what it has enacted to day. Fitful pro-fits, however high, if threatened with a ruinous reduction by a vacillating policy on the part of Government, will scarcely tempt him to trust the money he has acquired by a life of labor, upon the uncertain adventure. I, therefore, in the spirit of conciliation, and influenced by no other desire than to rescue the great interests of the country from the vortex of political contention, and in the discharge of the high and solemn duties of the place which I now occupy, recommend moderate duties imposed with a 'vise discrim' nation as to the several objects, as being not o nly most likely to be durable, but most advanta geous to every

The report of the Secretary of the War Department exhibits a very full and satisfactory account of the various and important interests committed to the charge of that officer. It is particularly gratifying to find that the expenditures for the military service are generally re-duced in amount—that a strict system of has been introduced into the service, and the abuse of past years greatly reformed.

The fortifications on our marine frontier have been prosecuted with much vigor, and at many points our territories on the Pacific, and to the surveys so essential to a knowledge of the re-ources of the intermediate country, are entitled to the most favorable consideration. While I would propose nothing inconsistent with friendly negoriations to settle the extent of our claims that region, yet a prudent forecast points out e necessity of such measure as may enable us to maintain our rights. The arrangements made for preserving our neutral relations on the bounary between us and Texas, and keeping in cheek he Indians in that quarter, will be maintained so

ong as circumstances may require.
For several years angry contentions have grown out of the disposition directed by law to be made of the mineral lands held by the government in several of the States. The government is con-stituted the landlord, and the citizens of the states wherein lie the lands, are its tenants. The re-lation is an unwise one, and it would be much more condusive for the public interest that a sale of the lands should be made than that they should any I onger to allowed to romain in their present condition. The supply of the ore would be more abundantly and certainly furnished when to be drawn from the enterprise and industry of the proprietor, than under the present system. recommendation of the Secretary in regard to the improvements of the western waters and certain prominent harbors on the lakes, mer-

cient measures for their removal.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy will bring you acquainted with that important branch of the public defences. Considering the already vast and daily increasing commerce of the country apart from the exposure to hostile inroad of an extended scabord, all that relates to the Navy is calculated to excite particular attention.-Whatever tends to add to its efficiency, without entailing unnecessary charges upon the Treasury, is well worthy of your serious consideration. It will be seen that while an appropriation exceeding by less than a million the appropriations of the present year, is asked by the Secretary, yet that in this sum is proposed to be included \$400,000 for the purchase of clothing, which, when once expended, will be annually reimbursed by the sale of the clothes, and will thus constitute a perpetual fund, without any new appropriation to the same

To this may also be added \$50,000 asked to cover the arrearges of past years, and \$250,000 in order to maintain a competent squadron on the cost of Africa; all which, when deducted, will reduce the expenditures nearly within the limits of those of the current year. While, however, the expenditures will thus remain very nearly the same as of the antecedent year, it is proposed to add greatly to the operations of the Marine, and in lieu of only 25 ships in commission, and but little in the way of building, to keep, with the same expenditure, forty-one vessels affoat, and to build twelve ships of a small class.

A strict system of accountability is established. delity, and economy, in every department of duquality of various materials, particularly copper, on and coal, so as to prevent fraud and impos

It will appear by the report of the Postmaster General that the great point which for several years, has been so much desired. has during the inditures of the department for the carrent year, have been brought within its income without les-sening its general usefulness. There has been an increase of revenue equal to \$166,030 for the year 1842 over that of 1841, without, as it is believed, any addition having been made to the number of letters and newspapers transmitted through the mails. The Postoffice laws have en honestly administered, and fidelity has been observed in accounting for the paying over, by the subordinates of the Department the moneys which have been received. For the details of the

service, I refer you to the report.

I flatter myself that the exhibition thus made of the condition of the public administration will serve to convince you that every proper attention has been paid to the interests of the country by those who have been called to the heads of the different Departments. The reduction in the annual expenditures of the Government, already accomplished, furnishes sure evidence that economy in the application of the public moneys, is regarded as a paramount duty.

At peace with all the world-the personal liberty of the citizen sacredly maintained, and his rights secured under political institutions deriving all their authority from the direct sanction of the people—with a soil fertile almost beyond exnumple; and a country blessed with every diversi-ty of climate and production, what remains to be done in order to advance the happiness and pros-perity of such a people? Under ordinary circumstances, this inquiry could readily be answered.— The best that probably could be done for a people inhabiting such a country, would be to fortify their peace and security in the prosecution of their various pursuits, by guarding them against invasion from without, and violence from within. The rest, for the greater part, might be left to their own energy and enterprise. The chief embarmasments which at the moment exhibit themselves have arisen from over-action; and the most diffi-cult task which remains to be accomplished, is that of correcting and overcoming its effects. Be-tween the years 1633 and 1838, additions were made to bank capital and bank issues, in the form of notes designed for circulation, to an extent enormously great. The question seemed to be not how the best currency could be provided, but in what manner the greatest amount of bank paper could be put in circulation. Thus a vast amount of what was called money-since for the time beon what was caned money—since for the time being, it answered the purposes of money—was
thrown upon the country, an over issue which
was attended, as a necessary consequence, by an
extravagant increase of the prices of all articles of property, the spread of a speculative mania all over the country, and has finally ended in a general indebtedness on the part of States and indi-viduals, the prostration of public and private credit, a depreciation in the market value of real and nd personal estate, and has left large districts of count y almost entirely without any circulating medium. In view of the fact that in 1830 the whole bank note circulation within the United States amounted to but \$61,323,898, according tion had been made thereto of the enormous sum of \$83,000,000 in seven years, (the circulation of \$83,000,000 in seven years, (the circulation on the first of January, 1837, being stated at \$140,185,800.) aided by the great facilities afforded in obtaining loans from European capitalists, who were seized with the same speculative mania which prevailed in the United States—and the large importations of finals from alread, the mann which prevailed in the United States—and the large importations of funds from alroad, the result of stock sales and loans—no one can be surprised at the apparent but unsubstantial state of prosperity which everywhere prevailed over the land; and while little cause of surprise should be felt at the present prostration of every thin felt at the present prostration of every thing, and the ruin which has befallen so many of our fellow tizens in the sudden withdrawal from circulation so large an amount of bank issues, since 1837 exceeding, as is believed, the amount added to the paper currency for a similar period, anteceder to 1837, it ceases to be a matter of astonishment hat such extensive shipwreck should be made of private fortunes, or that difficulties should exist meeting their engagements on the part of the nto account the immense losses sustained in the lishonor of numerous banks, it is less a matter of surprise that insolvency should have visited many of our fellow citizens, then that as many should rave escaped the blighting influences of the times

In the solemn conviction of these truths. and with an ardent desire to meet the pressing necessities of the country, I felt it to be my duty to cause to be submitted to you at the commencement of your late session, the plan of an Exchequer, the whole power and duty of maintaning which, in purity and vigor, was to be exercised by the Representafore, virtually by the people themselves. It was proposed to place it under the control and direction of a Treasury board, to consist of three commissioners, whose duty it should be to see that the law of its creation was faithfully executed, and that the great end of supplying a paper medium of exchange, at all times convertible into gold and silver, should be attained. The board thus constituted, was given as much permanency as could be imparted to it, without endangering the proper share of responsibility which should attach to all public agents. In order to insure all the advantages of a well matured experience, the commissioners were to hold their offices for the respective periods of two, four, and six years, thereby securing at all times in the management of the Exchequer, the services of two men of experience; and to place them in a condition to exercise perfect independence of mind and action, it was provided that their removal should only take

restrictions and limitations of the power of removal, which with the central board, should receive safely keep, and disburse the public moneys, and in order to furnish a sound paper medium of exchange, the Exchequer should retain of the revenue of the government a sum not to exceed \$5,000,000 in specie, to be set apart as required by its operations, and to pay the public creditor at his own option, either in specie or Treasury notes, of denominations not less than 5, nor exceeding \$100, which notes should be redeemed at the sev eral places of issue, and to be receivable at all times and every where in payment of Gov-ernment does, with a restraint upon such issue of bills that the same should not exceed the maximum of \$15,000,000. In order to guard against all the hazards incident to fluc tuations in trade, the Secretary of the Treasnry was invested with authority to issue \$5, 000,000 of Government stock, should the same at any time be regarded as necessary, in order to place beyond huzard the prompt redemption of the bills which might be into circulation. Thus, in fact, making the issue \$15,000,000 of Exchequer bills, rest sub stantially on \$10,000,000, and keeping in cir culation never more than one and one-half dollars for every dollar in specie. when to this it is added that the bills are not only every where receivable in Government dues, but that the Government itself would be bound for their ultimate redemption, no rational doubt can exist that the paper which the Exchequer would furnish, would readily enter into general circulation, and be maintained at all at or above par with gold and silver; thereby realizing the great want of the age and ful-filling the wishes of the people. In order to reimburse the Government the expenses of the plan, it was proposed to invest the Exchequer with the limited authority to deal in bills of exchange unless prohibited by the State in which only agency might be situated. having only thirty days to run, and resting on a fair and bona fide basis.

The legislative will on this point might be

so plainly announced as to avoid all pretext for partiality or favoritism. It was furthermore proposed, to invest this Treasury agent with authority to receive on deposit, to a limited amount, the specie funds of individuals, and to grant certificates thereof, to be redeemed on presentation, under the idea, which is believed to be well founded, that such certificates would come in aid of the Exchequer bills in supplying a safe and ample paper circulation. Or, if in place of the contemplated dealings in exchange, the Exchequer should be authorized not only to exchange, its bills for actual deposits of specie, but for specie, or its equivalent, to sell drafts, charging therefor, a small but reasonable premium, I cannot doubt but that the benefits of the law would be speedily manifested in the revival of the credit, trade and business of the whole country. Entertuning this opinion, it becomes my duty to urge its adoption upon Congress, by reference to the strongest considerations of the public interests, with such alterations in its details as Congress may in its wisdom see fit to

make. I am well aware that this proposed alteration and amendment of the laws establishing the treaand amendment of the laws establishing the treations, and that, among others, it has been proclaimed a govornment bank of fearful and dangerous and import. It is proposed to confer upon it no extraordinary powers. It purposes to do no more than pay the debts of the Government with the relaxable than payer of the Government with the relaxable than the control of the Government with the relaxable than the control of the Government with the relaxable than the control of the Government with the relaxable than the control of th ment with the redeemplde paper of the Govern-ment—in which respect it accomplishes precisely what the Treasury does daily at this time, in is suing to the public creditors the treasury notes which, under law, it is authorized to issue. has no resemblance to an ordinary bank, as furnishes no profits to private stockholders, and lends no capital to individuals. If it be objected to as a Government Bank, and the objection be available-then should all the laws in relation to the Treasury be repealed, and the capacity of

the Government to collect what is due to it, or pay what it owes, be abrogated. This is the chief purpose of the proposed Ex-This is the case purpose of the proposed Ex-chequer; and surely if, in the accomplishment of a purpose so essential, it affords a sound circu-lating medium to the country and facilities to trade, it should be regarded as no slight recom-mendation of it to public consideration. Properly guarded by the provisions of law, it can ru into no dangerous evil, nor can any abuse arise under it but such as the Legislatu e itself will be answerable for, if it be tolerated since it is but the creature of the law, and is susceptible at at the pleasure of Congress. I know that it has be abused by the Legislature, by whom alone it, could be abused in the party conflicts of the day.

That such abuse would manifest itself in a change of the law, which would authorize an excessive issue of paper for the purpose of inflating prices and winning popular favor. To that it may be answered, that the ascription of such a motive to Congress is altogother gratuitous and madmissible. The theory of our institutions would lead us to a different conclusion. But a perfect secuis to a different conclusion. But a perfect secu-rity against a proceeding so reckless, would be found to exist in the very nature of things. The political party which should be so blind to the true interest of the country, as to resort to such in expedient, would inevitably meet with a final er ceased to be convertible into specie, or other-vise promptly redeemed, it would become worth-ess, and would, in the end, dishonor the Govless, and would, it the end, distantly the cor-ernment, involve the people in ruin, and such political party in hopeless disgrace. At the same time, such a view involves the utter impossibily of furnishing any currency other than that of the precious metals; for, if the Government useff cannot forego the temptation of excessive paper issue, what rehance can be placed in corporations pon whom the temptations of individual ag-randizement would most strongly operate?— The people would have to blame none but themsolves for any injury that might arise from a course so teckless, since their agents would be the wrong-doers, and they the passive specta

There can be but three kinds of public curency: 1st, gold and silver: 2d, the paper of state institutions, or 3d, a representative of the state listitutions, or 3d, a representative of the precious metals, provided by the general government, or under its authority. The sub-treasury system, rejected the last in any form, and as it was believed that no reliance could be placed on the issues of local institutions, for the purposes of general circulation, it necessarily and unavoidably adopted specie as the exclusive currency for its own as its own use. And this must ever be the case un less one of the other kinds be used. The choice in the present state of public sentiment, lies be-tween an exclusive specie currency on the one h nd, and government issues of some kind on the other. That these issues cannot be made by a chartered institution, is supposed to be conclusively settled. They must be made, then, directly by the government agents. For several years past, they have thus been made in the form of treasury noises, and have answered a valuable state or kingdom. purpose. Their usefulness has been limited by their being transient and temporary; their ceasing to bear interest at given periods, necessarily and their createst and temporary; their ceasing to bear interest at given periods, necessarily and their createst and their c auses their speedy return, and thus restricts their range of circulation, and being used only in the disbursements of government, they cannot reach those points where they are most required. it, and I doubt not, will receive your serious attention. The great importance of these subjects trust, and to be followed by the President extent already mentioned, by offering no induce-

may operate in furnishing a currency.

I cannot forego the occasion to urge its importance to the credit of the general government, in a financial point of view. The great necessity of resorting to every proper and becoming expedient in order to place the treasury on a footing of the highest respectability, is entirely obvious. The credit of the government may be regarded as the very soul of the government itself-a principle of vitality without which all its movem are languid, and its operations embarrassed. this spirit the Executive felt itself bound by the most imperative sense of duty, to submit to congress, at its last session, the propriety of making a specific pledge of the land fund, as the basis for the negotiation of the loans authorized to be con-I then thought that such an applie of the public domain would, without doubt, have placed at the command of the government, ample lunds to relieve the treasury from the temporary embarrassments under which it labored. Ameri-can credit has suffered a considerable shock in Europe, from the large indebtness of the States, and the temporary inability of some of them to meet the interest on their debts. The utter and disastrous prostration of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania, had contributed largely to in-crease the sentiment of distrust, by reason of the loss and ruin sustained by the holders of its stock. a large portion of whom were foreigners, and many of whom were alike ignorant of our political organization, and of our actual responsibilities.— It was the anxious desire of the Executive that, in the effort to negotiate the loan abroad, the American negotiator might be able to point the money lender to the fund mortgaged for the redemption of the principle and interest of any loan he might contract, and therefore vindicate the government from all suspicion of bad faith, or inability to meet its engagements. Congress differed from the Executive in this view of the subject. It beame, nevertheless, the duty of the Executive to resort to every expedient in its power, to negotiate the authorized loan. After a failure to do so in the American market, a citizen of high character and talent was sent to Europe with no bet-ter success; and thus the mortifying spectacle has been presented, of the inability of this govern-ment to obtain a loan so small as not, in the whole, to amount to more than one-fourth of its ordinary annual income; at a time when the go-vernments of Europe, although involved in debt, and with their subjects heavily burdened with treation, readily obtain loans of any amount, at a greatly reduced rate of interest. It would be unprofitable to look further into

this anomalous state of things, but I cannot conclude without adding that, for a Government which has paid off its debts of two wars with the largest maratime power of Europe, and now ow a debt which is almost next to cothing when inpared with its boundless resources, a Gov ernment the strongest in the world, because ema-nating from the popular will, and firmly rooted in the affections of a great and free people, and whose fidelity to its engagements has never been questioned; for such a Government to have tendered to the capitalists of other countries an op-portunity for a small investment of its stock, and ret to flave failed, implies either the unfounded listrust in its good faith, or a purpose, to obtain which, the course pursued is the most fatal which could have been adopted. It has now become obvious to all men that the Government must ok to its own means for supplying its wants, and it is consoling to know that these means are and it is costing to arrow that those means are altogether adequate for the object. The Exchequer, if adopted, will greatly aid in bringing about this result. Upon what I regard as a well founded supposition that its bills would be readily sought for by the public creditors, and that the issue would in a short time reach the maximum. of \$15,000,000 it is obvious that \$10,000,000 would there by the added to the available means of the treasury without cost or charge. Nor can I fail to urge the great and beneficial effects produced in aid of all the active pursuits of iife. Its effects upon the solvent State banks, while it would torce into liquidation those of an opposite character through its weekly settlements would be highly beneficial; and with the advantage of a sound currency, the restoration of con fidence and credit would follow, with a nume rous train of blessings. My convictions are most strong that these benefits would flow from the adoption of this measure, but if the result should be adverse, there is this security in connection with it, that the law creating it may be repealed at the pleasure of the Legislature, without the slightest implication of its good faith.

I recommend to Congress to take in considertion the propriety of re-imbursing a fine imposed on General Jackson at New Orleans at the time of the attack and defence of that city and paid by him. Without designing any reflection on the ju licial tribunal which imposed the fine, the re-mission at this day may be regarded as not unjus or inexpedient. The voice of the civil authority was heard amidst the glitter of arms and obeyed by those who held the sword, thereby giving additional lustre to a memorable military achievement. If the laws were offended, their majesty were fully vindicated; and although the penalty incurred and paid, is worthy of little regard in a pecuniary point of view it can hardly he doubted that it would be gratifying to the war-worn vete ran, now in retirement and in the winter of his days, to be relieved from the circumstances in which that judgment placed him. There are cas es in which public functionaries may be called on to weigh the public interests against their own personal hazards, and if the civil law be violated from praise worthy motives, or an overruling sense of public danger and public necessity, pun-ishment may well be restrained within that limit which esserts and maintains the authority of the law, and the subjection of the military to the civil power. The defence of New Orleans, while it saved a city, from the hands of an enemy, placat saved a city, from the hands of an enemy, placed the name of General Jackson among those of the greatest Captains of the age, and illustrated one of the brightest pages of our history. Now that the causes of excitoment, existing at the time, have ceased to operate, it is believed that the remission of this fine, and whatever of gratification that remission might cause the eminent man who incurred and paid it, would be in ac-cordance with the general feeling and wishes of

I have thus, fellow entizens, acquitted myself of my duty under the Constitution, by laying be-fore you, as succincily as I have been able, the state of the Union, and by inviting your attention to measures of much importance to the country. The Executive will most zealously unit s efforts with those of the Legislative Depart. ment in the accomplishment of all that is required to relieve the wants of a common constituen cy, or elevate the destinies of a beloved country.

JOHN TYLER. Washington, December, 1842.

Despise not the small beginnings of fame or honor.—The fame which springs up on a sudden like the mushroom plant is seldom lasting. True fame and honor are of slow but generally sure growth, ascending by de-grees from the lowest offices to the highest stations—from the regard of a few to the ap-plause of a nation. But he who despises the lower steps of honor, because they are low, will seldem reach the higher; and he who spurns at the commendation of his own circle, as too small a thing to seek after, will never secure the esteem and renown of a

Abolition Grammar.—"I am opposed to slave-ry," although it has the passive form, it has the neuter signification entirely.

'I oppose slavery,' is quite another thing .-This has the active, transitive form, and active, abolition meaning. Note. Be careful of your neuter verbs.—Lib. Standard.

### SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1842.

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

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Our subscribers are aware that by the terms of our paper, we are entitled to Two dollar and fifty cents from all who have not yet paid their subscriptions; but as we are very much in 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.

THE MESSAGE.

We insert the President's message this week, to the exclusion of some other matters. We find in it nothing very remarkable.

The Florida war, we are assured, from the highest authority, is now ended. The expenditures of the year will amount to

about \$34,000,000, of which eight millions go to pay the public debt.

Mr. Tyler recommends a moderate Tariff for revenue, with incidental protection, as most likely to be permanent, satisfactory and beneficial.

According to the slaveholding policy recommended by the Secretary of the Navy last year, the operations of that department are to be augmented by commissioning sixteen more vessels, and building twelve. This, we suppose, is the first step towards making our navy half the size that of Great Britain-just to protect "our peculiar institutions."

Mr. Tyler's skeleton of a Government Bank. to be baptised an Exchequer, does not look very fascinating to us. We do not desire to see the Government turn banker. The people of the free States are now fleeced by the Slave Power through the customs, the naval, military, and postoffice departments, and a grand 'shaving machine' under the direct and absolute control of three of ITS commissioners, would be an addition to its former engines of power in no way to the advanage of the Northern people. But we apprehend that there is no danger of its adoption at this session, first, because there are but three months n which Congress can talk about it; secondly, because the Clay whigs will be adverse to it, and lastly, the Democrats will oppose it. But it will do very well as a subject of debate.

Mr. Tyler says, substantially, there can be but three kinds of public currency-specie, the promses of State Banks to pay specie, and the promses of the General Government to pay it. He admits that a National Bank of the old sort is out of the question, so far as National action is concerned, and he says truly that the issue is only between a specie currency on the one hand, and Government issues on the other.

The President bewails our loss of national credit in a most doleful manner; apparently not realizing that nations, as well as individuals, can only obtain credit by punctuality and good faith. The repudiation of the States has destroyed our national credit.

Finally, he winds off with a sop to the Democrate, in the shape of a reimbursement of the fine to General Jackson. The thing proposed is of very questionable expediency, and it certainly ooks quite gratuitous on the part of Mr. Tyler to urge on Congress a donation of doubtful utility, which in no way concerns the general prosperity of the country.

Col. R. M. Johnson is in New York State, holding forth about the Kentuckians, Indians, British, the killing of Tecumseh, &c .-They do not esteem him to be a very great man down there. It is not known that his concubine was with him.

ITThe Yearly Meeting of Friends was lately held at Baltimore. They adopted a long report on slavery, advising their members not to become entangled in political action against slavery, but to bear testimony against it purely on religious grounds; and to avoid all excitements and movements in which they do not feel themselves called to mingle by the immediate influences of the Holy Spirit.

Vermant.-In two of the four Congressional Districts, by the new apportionment, no one can be elected without the votes of the Liberty party. One of the other districts is very strongly Loco.

The Boonville Missouri Observer says, that, at the present term of our Circuit Court, Judge Morrow presiding, a negro slave was brought into Court, charged with having forged an order on one of our merchants; and the indictment was quashed, on the ground that a negro could not commit forgery. The reasons which determined this decision was not very clearly stated; but his honor was understood to say, that, by the Constitution and laws of the country, negroes are not recognized as persons, any more than any other ani-

ITMr. Brewster delivered his Introductory lecture on Tuesday evening He proposes to give a course of eight lectures, in which he will show that all the phenomena of creation can be reduced to three principles; Ponderable matter, or that which can be weighed and measured; imponderable matter, which includes Electricity, Galvanism, Calorie or Heat, Capillary Attraction, Cohesive Attraction, and Magnetism. He contends that these are one and the same agent governed by the same laws, but known by different names. The third principle is mind .-There is also an uncreated agent, who controls all substances and beings. He will explain the phenomena of the variation of the needle, the Northern and Southern Lights and the principle upon which volition acts upon the muscles of the body. He will also demonstrate the substantial truth of Animal Magnetism, and will show how one person can operate magnetically upon another. From this sketch of the topics of discussion, it is obvious that whether his theory be substanTHAT PETITION!

Have you cut it out of your last week's paper aud put it in circulation? If not, now is the time to do it. It is important that the movement be general, extending to all parts of the State. Thousands of signatures, of others as well as abolitionists, can be obtained to the petitions if the right means be used. A general movement from all quarters will make an impression which can not be effected by a few isolated petitions. If any thing is to be done, you are the man to do it, or see that it is done. Do not wait for your neighbor. He might with as much propriety, wait for you. Determine what you ought to do in the premires, what you will do, and 'do it quickly.'

CASE OF COL. WEBB.

Gov. Seward has pardoned Col, Webb on the express condition that he shall not again violate any laws of the State against duelling, or abet such violation, or print or publish any defence or justification of duelling. The reasons for pardoning him seem to be that he was not the challenger-the challenger has not been punished-the combat was not mortal-Webb did not harm Marshall in the encounter-he submitted himself to justice without legal defence-that while the laws against duelling have been often violated in forty years, only three convictions have taken place, and the three criminals were all pardoned by the Executive, and many offen ders against these laws have been subsequently highly honored by their fellow citizens; and, finally, it would be partial and unequal to enforce in the present case, penalties which MAY have been regarded as obsoletel

We apprehend these reasons will not be con sidered satisfactory in other States, or in accordance with the firm and independent course Gov. Seward has hitherto pursued. Our ex change papers, as far as they express any opinion ion are unanimous in disapproving of the pardon of Webb. At the same time that Gov. Seward pardoned Webb, he refused to pardon an obscure murderer named Douglass, and he was hanged. But Col. Webb was a gentleman! a prominent Whig leader, and a personal and political friend of the Governor; and therefore, on him, "it would be partial and unequal to enforce penalties which may have been regarded as obselete"!!!

Three of the persons concerned in the prize fight where M'Coy was murdered have been sentenced to fine and imprisonment-Sullivan to two years in the State Prison.

Mr. Preston, Senator from South Carolina, has resigned.

Masanchusetts .- The House stands 178 Whigs to 174 Democrats. It is said the Senate stands 15 Democrats to 10 Whige, leaving fifteen vacancies to be filled. The final result is uncer-

We copied from the Tocsin the announcement that William Jackson was elected to Congress from the ninth District. This is a mistake. Mr. Jackson is the Liberty candidate, and was taken up by the Whigs, after they found by the first trial they could not elect a man of their own. But part of the Whigs backed out, and magnanimously threw away their votes, and thus defented the election.

We mentioned last week the drawing lots for Representatives in Townshend, by the two purties, to see which candidate both parties should unite upon, so as to defeat the Liberty candidate.

The Emancipator remarks:

The Entancepator remarks.

The following paragraph, from the Concord Freeman, may show to what expedients we may yet drive the pro-slavery parties. Only think of Whigs and Democrats drawing lots, to see which shall govern the State, rather than elect a genuine Liberty man. Wonder if they would not draw lots between Henry Clay and John C. Calhoun, the unconvicted murderer and unpun-ished traitor, rather than see Birney, the Just, scated in the presidential chair.

The N. Y. Com. Advertiser has always iccred the folly of those who thought they could bring up the Liberty party so far above contempt as to

In an article, Nov. 10, on the causes of the defeat of the Whigs, after recurring to other reasons, it proceeds:

"However much we may regret to find this "However much we may regret to find this apirit [anti-slavery] mixing itself with the politics of the country—and the whole course of this journal shows that none more regret it than ourselves—it is needless to disguise the fact, that this new ingredient is hence-forward to form one of the elements of our Presidential controversies, and wise men will prepare to govern themselves accordingly. It is to the spirit of Anti-Slavery and THE INDEPENDENT POLITICAL ACTION of that party, that we have to attribute the loss to the Whigs of the great State of Ohio. In the State of New York, the Abolition party commands strength enough to defeat any Whig candidate who is a holder of slaves. It is owing to the same spirit, and the SAME ACTION OF THAT SPIRIT, that we have not carried the State of Massachusets." State of Massachusets.

"This new ingredient will form one of the elments of our Presidential controversies, and wise men will prepare to govern themselves accordingly." This is well said. It is conceded that the Whigs have lost three large States to begin with. We shall see who will be "wise."

Calho un County .- The Liberty vote by towns

or Representatives w	Champion.	Bushne
Albion,	10	10
Athens,		2
Bedford,		
Burlington,	16	12
Convis,	1	
Clarenden,	2	2
Eckford,	10	10
Emmett,	4	4
Fredonia,		
Homer,	23	21
Leroy,	34	35
Marshall,	10	10
Battle Creek,	16	10
Marengo,	11	- 11
Newton,	4	3
- Pennfield,	2	2
Clarence,		100
Sheridan,	6	6
Tekonsha,	2	2
Lee,		
THE WALL STREET	THE RESERVE TO SERVE THE PARTY OF THE PARTY	-

151 In Burlington and Leroy, the Liberty vote is larger than the Whig vote. In Leroy the aver- change for the better may be anticipated.

34. What town will beat that next year?

The bill to repeal the Fugitive law, of Ohio, which was passed several years since, at the request of Commissioners from Kentucky. has passed the House of Representatives, by a vote of yeas, 46-nays 24. This large majority in the House augurs well for its passage through the Senate. The reason assigned by the author of the bill was, that the people of Kentucky had sent agents there to interfere with their domestic concerns, (referring, we suppose, to Mr. Clay, and other whig orators) and he thought it no more than justice to let them take care of their own negroes, without calling for the aid of a party which had been treated in bad faith. We cannot very highly commend the motive of their action, but the action itself is a favorable one, and evinces a little more independence of feeling than

TThe Liberty vote of Macomb County wa for Senators, for W. Canfield, 46-for H. S. Bradley, 40. We are not aware that any Liberty votes have been given in this county previous

IPMr. Clay is on a visit to New Orleans. Like him of Kinderhook, he goes to see his relatives.

D'Some idea of the intensity of feeling excited in behalf of Latimer may be inferred from the fact that there was probably no moment, night or day, during the two weeks or more that Latimer was imprisoned, in which the jail was not watched, lest he should be smuggled away.

An Address, as we learn, to the electors of Senatorial District No. 4, was prepared, agreeably to the appointment of the Liberty District Convention, but it failed of reaching us in time for its seasonable publication.

The vote in Russin, Ohio, (of which Oberlin is a part,) stood thus: For Shannon, 57: for Corwin, 72; lor King, 173. The Liberty vote exceeded both the others by 44.

does not modify individual atrocity. Nero's was a court of mercy compared with the savage tri-bunal of Judge Lynch.—Rochester Democrat.

The last proposition is true. Do not Lynch Committees abound most among slaveholders?-Thry live by robbery and cruelty, and where robbery is the general law of the community, cases of 'findividual atrocity" will of course abound.

Law.-Judge Shaw has in effect decided that if a man, and especially a negro, though born in Boston and never out of the State, 1s only CLAIMED as a slave, he loses that moment the right of being tried by a jury-must be sent, on prima facie evidence merely, to the shambles of New Orleans, and there he will-bless the mark!-be entitled to have the thing properly examined into!! As if the first presumption of law in a free State was not that a man is free.

#### CONGRESSIONAL

A quorum of the Senate was not present.

In the House, after the usual formal pro ngs, Mr. Evereit of Vermont, gave notice that he should ask leave to bring in a bill to repea the Bankrupt Act. Mr. Adams also gave notice that on the next day he would offer a resolution to rescind the 21st Rule, prohibiting the reception of Abolition petitions.

On the 6th, Mr. W. C. Johnson, in the House, rave notice of an Act for the relief of the several States and Territories of the Union.

Mr. Halsted, gave notice of a bill to regulate he taking of testimony in cases of contested elections, being the same that was pocketed by Mr. Tyler at the close of the last session.

Mr. Adams, then offered his resolution to reseind the 21st rule, excluding Abolition petitions. Mr. Wise again made his point of order, but it moved to lay it on the table, but his motion of Mr. S. B. Noble of this place, aged 20 was lost, 85 to 93. The previous question on years, in full assurance of blissful immortality. he resulation was then called for and seconded, and being put, was lost, 84 to 99.

In the Senate, Dec. 7 .-- Mr. Benton gave notice of his intention to bring in a bill to repeal the act establishing a uniform system of bankruptcy. Exchequer .- Mr. Tallmadge gave notice of his utention to introduce a bill embracing the Exchequer system he has bereto fore proposed.

4,500 copies of the President's Message were rdered to be printed.

In the House, the first in order was a resoluon offered by Mr. Adams, for rescinding the twenty-first rule. It was settled by the Chair, that the first question to be considered to-day was "Shall the main question be now put?"

Mr. William Cost Johnson moved to lay the whole subject on the table; and the yeas and nays having been ordered.

Mr. Bidlack, of Pennsylvania, asked to be excused from voting, and requested leave to state his reasons. They were, in substance, that he had heretotore always voted with the South on this subject, but regretted that Southern gentlemen themselves were not united on so important a question. Mr. Bidlack afterwards withdrew his motion for being excused, and voted to lay the resolution on the table.

The motion of Mr. Johnson was negativedayes 90, nays 91.

So the House refused to lay on the table the resolution of Mr. Adams.

The question then recurred, "Shall the main question (on the adoption of the resolution) be now put?" which was negatived-ayrs 91, nays 93. So the subject was removed from the power of the House for this time.

#### FOREIGN NEWS.

SIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE The Royal Mail Steamship Columbia, arrived at Boston on the 6th, with news from Europe, fifteen days later. ..

There is no favorable change in commercial affairs. In the manufacturing districts the greatest possible distress prevails, and it is impossible to form any opinion as to the period when any

The new A nerican Tariff has occupied no inonsiderable degree of public attention of late, and the increased stagnation of trade is owing in a great degree to its operations. The British Journals say that unless it be speedlly repealed, a good deal of British capital heretofore engaged in American commerce will be in future invested in other channels. The freight of the Columbia from New York did not amount to more than one hundred and eighty pounds.

The importations of foreign cattle and salter provisions is increasing, and there is every reason to expect that this will become a great trade.

In the interior of India, tranquility prevails with the exception of the mountain districts of Bundelkund, whither a strong force was about to be sent, in order to put down the disturbance effectually, by destroying the forts of the petty

Loss of an Indiaman, with One Hundred Lives .- A letter from Boulogne-Surmer, dated Nov. 12th gives an account of the loss of the East Indiaman Reliance, of 1000 tons burthen Only eight or ten persons out of one hundred and ticenty-tico were saved. The number of persons on board was-75 Englishmen, 27 Chinese, and 20 Dutchmen. Total 122.

Loss of the Conrect Ship Waterloo and too hundred and fifty Lives .-- The convict ship Waterloo was wrecked on the 17th of Angust, in a storm in Table Bay. When the vessel got mong the breakers the hatches were opened and the convicts let upon deck, about fifty jumped overboard; about fifteen gained the shore, and the remainder were drowned. Each sea, as it made a breach over the unfortunate vessel, carried a dozen or so into the water, who of course were drowned. Thousands of people were on the beach, but could not render the least assistance, while two or three hundred persons were drowning. Eight only were saved out of 330

In India some regiments of troops had suffered severely from the cholers, and from storms and accidents. Gen. Polluck had been success ful in routing some bodies of the enemy. The British have abandoned Candahar.

Iu China, the British have been successful .-The fleet sailed up the Yang-tre Klang, a most magnificent river, the banks of which were strongly fortified by the Chinese. The ships enced an attack on the batteries, and after a heavy cannonade, the seamen and mariners landed and drove the Chinese frem their works, with the loss of 3 killed and 25 wounded. A part o the fleet then proceeded up the river and attacked other batteries, which were also carried. In this expedition no less than 364 pieces of ordnance were taken, of which 76 were brass .-The troops took possession of the city of Shung hat, where they destroyed the public buildings and distributed the contents of the granaries among the people.

MARSHALL PRESBYTERY.

The next annual meeting of Marshall Prestery, will be held at Homer, Calhoun Counon the last Tuesday, in January next January Sist.,) at two o'clock, P. M. and will be opened with a sermon by the last Moderator. Seasonable notice is given, that the Narratives of Religion, Statistical Reports, and Church Records, may not fail of being ready. ELIAS CHILD, Stated Clerk.

ANN ARBOR YOUNG MEN'S LYCEUM. A public meeting of the Lyceum will be ing, (Dec. 22nd) at half past 6 o'clock, when the following question will be again dicussed, "Ought Common Schools to be supported by a property tax."

Affirmative. Negative.

F. SAWYER, Jr. S. ABEL, ESQ. Dr. H. R. Schetterly, Joseph Drown,

The ladies of Ann Arbor, especially those onnected with the young Ladies Seminaries and all persons who are interested in common school education, and are favorable to the prosperity of the Lyceum, are earnestly re-quested to favor us with their presence. B. FRANKLIN BROWN, Sec'y.

DIED.

At Pontiac, on the 12th inst. Mrs. ADELIA was overruled by the Speaker. Mr. Weller then | A. DEAN, wife of Julius Dean, and daughter

MAP OF WASHTENAW. BY THE STATE GEOLOGIET.

THE Subscriber is appointed agent for the State, to seil the Map of Weshienaw county. He will have those maps in his store for sale in a few weeks. Price about 63 cents.— 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 State. JONATHAN LAMB.

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

NEW GOODS!!

P. DENISON, is now receiving as usually well selected assortment of tall and winte GOODS, which will be sold chenp for each of

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

# WOOD! WOOD!

OUR Subscribers are requested to bring a any quantity of DRY WOOD, immediate! nt of their subscription

DR. BANISTER'S CELEBRATED FE DVER AGUE PILLS.—Purely Legislable A safe, speedy, and sure remedy for fever an ague, dum ague, chill fever, and the bilious discusses peculiar to new countries.

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

The proprietor having tried them in a great variety of cases confidently believes that they are perior to any remedy that has ever been offer

adjector to any female, the desired to the public for the above diseases.

It is purely Vegetable and perfectly harmless and can be taken by any person, male or female. with perfect safety.

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

ull 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-mil at the store of Beckley & Co. Orders from ail at the store of Deckey, the country promptly attended to. Ann Arber, (lower town) May 29th 1842. L. BECKLEY,

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

Having procured the assistance of two exper of the community by giving a thorough English and Classical education.

Tuition, for studies pursued by small children. in the Primary Department, \$2,00—for commo English branches \$3,00—for the higher Englis 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,

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 cesonable price. A few may obtain board with the teachers. A short lesson in the theory and practice of vocal Music will continue to form a

oart of the daily exercises.

No pains will be spared to preserve the youth.

the may be intrusted to our care, from immoral isluences, 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 Edors who have favorably noticed us. vill 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 Hebrito. 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 har her place can be permanant.

G. W. B. har her place can be permanently filled before the

Clinton Seminary, Nov. 16, 1842.

PASHIONABLE HAIR DRESSING .- T Freeman returns his sincere thanks to the stitzens of Ann Arbor and its vicinity for the lib-tral patronage they have extended to him, and rnestly 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

urpose of manufacturing ringlets.

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

T. FREEMAN.

YPSILANTI ACADEMY

Teachers Seminary.

THE tenth term of this Institution will commence on Monday, Nov. 28, and continue it 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 inerals, or otherwise.

Apparatus.—The Institution is furnished with

Chemical, Philosophical, and Astronomical apparatus, Surveying Instruments, Geometrical solds. &c. to the amount of \$300; also, a good Cabinet of Minerals worth \$50. Tailion in the English branches, from \$2,50 to

Tailion in the English branches, from \$2,50 to \$5,00 per term; Latin and Greek, \$3,00; French, \$3,00; English and Classical studies united. \$6,00 only; Mezzotinto and Chinese or Theorem painting, \$3,00 each for 12 lessons, taught by Mrs. Griffin.

The tuition 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.

Recent including room and washing, for \$1.50

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,

Ypsilanti, Nov. 16, 1842. CREAT BARGAINS.-R. Banks respect fully informs the farmers and others visit ing Detroit, that he still continues at his old stand on Woodbridge st., adjoining Wardell's block, and keeps on hand a general assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING.

which he is determined to sell cheaper than the

which he is determined to sett cheaper than the cheapest for Cash.

R. B. has just received from the East on assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts and Vestings, which will be made up to order in Vestings, which wat be made. R. BANKS.

Detroit, Sept. 5, 1842. GRAVE STONES. MONUMENTS, TOMB TABLES, &C.

The subscriber has a large assortment of Mar Woodstock do ble, of the best Quality, suitable for Grave Store Monuneurs, &c. which he will sell cheap to Adams bank ROWLEY'S, C.C. Which he will sell cheap to 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 place.

cannot fail to please.

WM. E. PETERS.

Detroit, Oct 27, 1842.

29—Iv NEW YORK WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Dec. 9, 1842.

	1940 Value 197		Dit, 3, 1047.	
e	ASHES,	Pearls, 100 lbs.	€5,50 to	Beverly
8+	The state of the same	Pots,	5,62 to —	Blackston
	COFFEE,	St. Domingo, 1b.	6 to 79	
		Other kinds,	8 to 115	Brighton
in.	COTION,	Upland, lb.	51 to 91	Bristol Co
a	1 1 1	New Orleans,	54 to 101	Bunker H
er		Texas.	7 to 81	
or	Fish,	Dry Cod, 100 lbs.		Central
	The same of the last	Salmon, bbl.		Charles R
	-1 AMSESS 7	Mackerl No. 1 and		
	FRUIT,	Raisins, bunch, pr		Chickopeo
	I Kuiij	Figs, lb.	51 to -	Cit'ens N
	FLOUR,	Genesee,	\$5,00 to-	do Worce
IB	L'Eden	Ohio,	4,87 to -	City Bosto
12		Michigan,	4,87 to -	Cohannet
12	STATE OF THE PERSON	Baltimore,	to-	Columbian
	GRAIN,	Wheat Northern b	THE COURSE STREET, STR	Commerci
3	GRAIN	do Southern	to	o ESalem
		Rye,	55 to —	Concord
d		Oats,	31 to —	Danvers
8-	STATE OF STATE	Corn, Northern,	54 to —	Dedham
		do Southern,	50 to —	Dorch. &c?
e	Mariane	Havanna, gal.	15 to 17	Duxbury
0		Porto Rico,	16 to 24	Eagle
r	The Spinster	New Orleans,	16 to -	E. Bridgev
wil.	Daggragove	Beef, mess bar.	\$7,00 to 7,75	Essex N.
e	I KOVISIONS,	Prime,	5,00 to -	Exchange
0		Pork, mess,	7,50 to 8,50	Fair Have
8		do Prime,	5,25 to 6,00	Falmouth
		Lard, lb.,	6 to 7	Fall River
é				Fitchburgh
		Smoked Hams,	41 to 7	Framingha
4		Butter,	12 to 17	Freemans
n	Charles	Cheese,	6½ to 7	General Int
1	Sugars,	New Orleans, lb.	S to 41	Globe
		St. Croix,	6 to 81	Goucester
r		Havanna, brown,	5 to 6	Cond

Hayanna, brown Loaf, white, Young Hyson, lb., Imperial, Am. Sax. flc. lb.] Full blood Merino,

51 to 90 Hamilton 61 to 51 Hamden 34 to 33 Hampshire Manf'rs do S0 to 34 Haverhill 13 to 20 Higham Native and & blood,

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

enced and successful Teachers, the principal is cented and successful Teachers, the principal is better prepared than heretofore, to meet the wants are to be found in this Table. All other Bills of these States not found here may be considered worthless.

MAJNE. Housatome Agricult'l B'k. no sale. Ipswick Androscoggin Lancaster Le icester Augusta Bangor Commer'l Bangor b'k of Lynn Mechanics Belfast Brunswick Calais Mechanics Manufacturers Canal Marblehead Casco Central (Vassalbo Marine City 20 to 25 Massachusetts Mechanics New Cumberland b'k of buryport do N. Bedford Eastern Ellsworth do Exchange do S. Boston do Mercantile Frankfort Merchants Boston Franklin " N Bedford Freemen's 44 Salem " Newburyport Gardnier Merrimac Granite do Millbury Kenduken Lime Rock Naum Keag Lincoln New England Manufacturers Maine (Cumberl'd) Northhampton Machias Ocean Mariners' do Old Colony Medomac Oxford Megunticoo do Pacific Merchants Pawtucket People's Phænix Ch'rlst'n Neguemkeag Northern Plymouth Powow River Portland Quinsigamond Sagadahock Quincy Stone Railroad South Berwick Randolph St Croix 10 Salem Shoe & Leather Thomaston dealers Southbridge Ticonic Vassalborough S. b'k Boston Westbrook York Springfield NEW HAMPSHIRE. State Suffolk Cheshire Taunton Claremont Traders' Commercial Tremont Union b'k of Weymouth & Braintee Connecticut River Derry Union, Boston Exeter Waltham Farmers Warren Boston Warren Danvers Gratton Washington

Wareham Lancaster Winnisimmet Lebanon Winthrop Mechanics Wrentham Merrimac Nashua do Hampshire American bank H. Upion. Arcade Bristol bank of Pemigewasset Blackstone canal Portsmouth Bristol Union Rochester do Barrilville Agricult'l Rockingham Centerville Winnipisioge Citizens' Umon do VERMONT City Bennington Bellows Falls Cranston Poultney b'k of Brattieboro b'k of Comberland do Burlington b'k of Engle b'k, Bristol Caledonia b'k of Exchange Commercial no sale Farmers Exeler do & Mechanics Fall River Union Montpelier b'k old Franklin do b'k new Freeman's Middlebury b'k of Globe High street Newbury Orleans Co Kent do Landholders Orange Co Rutland Manufacturrs 1 Mechanics St. Albans do Mer. Providence " Newport Mount Hope Adams bank Mount Vernon Narragansett

American

Amherst

Andover

Asiatic

Atlas

Atlantic

Barnstable

Bunker Hill

Cambridge

Charles River

do Worcester

Chickopeo do Cit'ens Nantucket do

Commercial Boston do

Dorch. & Milton

E. Bridgewater

Essex N. Andover do

Charlestown

City Boston

o ESalem

Fair Haven

fa to 81 Grand 12 to 13 Granite

27 to

Framingham

General Intere

Falmouth

Attleborough

Bedford Commerc'l do

National

Newport

Pacific

Pascong

Pawtuxet

Providence

" Centra " Union Central

" Bank of

Smithfield Ex.

" Providence

" Union

Union

Village

Warren

Warwick

Washington

Woonsocket falls do Wakefield do

CONNECTICUT.

City b'k N. Haven do

Conn. River Bank-

Weybosset

Connecticut

Hartford

Jewett city

Mechanics

Merchants

Meriden

Eng Company

ast Haddam

do Fairfield company do

ar's & Mech.

Housatonic Rail

Middlesex com.

Road company

do

N. Kingston

Newport Ex.

N. Providence

Association Mechanes b'k Mech. & Traders Merchants Ex. N. York bank of " B'kg. com. N. Y. State Stock North River Seventh ward Tenth word Union b'k of N. Y Washington N. YORK STATE Agricultural b'k Albany City Albany do Allegany county Albany b'k of Albion America Attica Auburn Commerce Watertown Ballston Spa Binghampton Buffalo bank of Brockport b'k of Broome County Worcester, Wrenthdo Canal, Albany " Lockport Cattaraugus co RHODE ISLAND. Cattskill Cayuga county Chautauque co. Chenango b'k of & Manufacturers' do Chemung canal Clinton county Commercial, Troy Albany Buffalo Commer. Bristol do Providence 40 Rochester 66 Corning b'k of Dansville Delaware Dutchess county Erie county Essex county Ex. Rochester of Genesee do Amsterdam Farmers & Mechanics Rochester Farm. & Drov. " of Geneva " of Orleans ics of Genesee of Po'keepsie Farm. Hudson N. Eng. Commer. do
" Pacific Prov. do Fort Plain Genesee bank of Genesee County Geneva bank of " " Smithfield N. America b'k of do Herkimer county Highland par Howard Trust and do Banking Com. Hudson River Ithaca bank of Phomx Westerly James " Providence Providence Co. Kingston R. I. Aricultural Lewis county Livingston county do | Lodi b'k of real es " " Stock Roger Williams do Lockport Lime Rock Long Island Lowville b'k of Lyons bank of Madison county Traders, Newport do do Manufacturers Mech. & Far's Mechanics, Buff. do Mer & Far's. Mer & Mechanics

do State bank of New York Buffulo do St. Lawrence Thompson Tolland company Oswego Otsego county Owego bank of do Pheenix Pine Planes " county do Poughkeepsie NEW YORK CITY. Steuben County America b'k of par Syracuse, bank of do American Ex. Tompkins County Tonawanda b'k of do Troy, bank of Troy City S b'k Buffalo do Ulster county do Union Utica Bank of Vernon bank of Washington county par Waterford &'k of Waterville, B'k Watervliet\* Wayne county Weschester co. West'n N.Y b'k of 27 Whitehall, b'k of do Whitestown b'k of do do Yates county do NEW JERSEY. Belvedere Bank under \$10 \$10 and upward par do Burlington county Commer under \$10 h " \$10 & upw'd Cumberland of N.J par Farmers of N.J. do do Farmers & Mechanics under \$10 do \$10 and upw'd 10 Fars & Mechan \$10 and upw'd \$10 and upw'd par Mechanics of Bur-40 lington Mechan. Newnik par Mechan & Manu b'k of Tr on Morris co. " BIC &ck w'dpar Newark baning 52 & Insurance om.par N Hope & Del. Bridge com 25 to Se Orange b'k par 25aS0 under 85 97 Princeton Salem bk'g com. State Camden State Elizabeth'tu par under 25 State b'k at Morris do \$10 and upw'd State, Newark under 85 State N Brunsw'k par under 85 par \$10 & upw'd par Trenton Bk'g com. do "small bills Union OHIO. do par do

do Rome, bank of

Schenectady

do Silver Creek b

Seneca county

New London

Hartford

Quinnebaug

Stonington

Thames

Whaling

Windham

Chemical

Clinton

Dry Dock

Lafavetto

do

Norwich

Salina bank of

Saratoga county

Sackett's Harbor do

Silver Creek b'k of do

B'k of commerce Bank of the state of New York B'k of U.S. in N.Y do Butch. & Drov. Delaware & Hud canal company Fulton b'k of N. Y par Greenwich Leather Manufac. par Manhattan com. Mechanics Banking Atlantic, Brooklyn par Cen Cherry Valley do Farmers, of Troy par Far's of Seneca co 30 " of Penn Yan Farm. & Manufac. Lansingburgh b'k of 1 20 " B'k & trust com 3

Belmont St. Claursville: 3 Chillicothe bk of 5 to 4 " pay at Philad \_\_ Circleville bk of Cleveland " Clinton Columbiana of New Lishon Commercial " of Sciota " of Lake Erie 50 Dayton Ex. & Saving Inst. Far & Mechan. Franklin " of Columbus 10 to 15 Genuga bank of Grandville Alexandrian Soc 50 to 40 do Hamilton

Marietta Massillon bank of Mt Pleasant bk of do Muskingum bk of do do Norwalk bank of do Ohio R R com. Ohio Life Insurance and Trust com. 4 Sandusky Bank of do Urbana bkg com -West'n Reserve bk 4 Wooster bk of Xenia, Bank of Zanesville, bk of INDIANA.

3 State bk of Ind. and branch Jefferson county do Notes on all other Kinderhook b'k of par tanks in this state un do certain Cairo, bk. of

State bk of Illi. 60 Illinois bk of IOWA. All the banks in this Territory uncertain MICHIGAN Bank of St Clair 12 Far. & Mechan. 10

CANADA. do Bank of British N 40 America 4
1 Banque du Peuplo do
B'k U. C. Teronto S City bank Commer bk U. C 37 Gore bank Fars, joint stock and banking com. Montreal bk of Millers of N. Y. 8a10 Niagara Suspension Bridge com. KENTUCKY.

Mohawk Valley Monroe, b'k of do Kentucky bk of Montgomery co. New York State Louisville bk of MISS ISSIPPI. Newburgh b'k of par Ogdensburgh Olean bank of B'k of the State Orange co. b'k of do R Es. b'k of Ark. -

Mer. Exchange

Schenectady Middletown

of Buffalo

do Mercantile of

Mohawk

Oneida Onondaga

Ontario

Powell

Rochesterb'k of

do Orleans

do

do

25

do

do

All uncertain MISSOURI. B'k of the State ARKANSAS... do Small notes of Pennsylvania banks do

ANTI-SLAVERY PUBLICATIONS.

The subscribes informs there member Anti-Slavery Societies, and all persons who describes for each the Anti-Slavery publications that Ruggier's Antidote sire to read the Anti-Slavery publications that have issued from the American press, that he has purchased all the books, pamphlets, tracts, prints etc. lately belonging to the American Anti-Slavery Sectety, autounting to about eight thousand dollars, at old prices, which he offers for sale by his agent in any quantity, at low prices for cash only. Samples will be kept at his office, corner of Hanover and Exchange streets, and orders will be promtly attended to. A catalogue of the principal publications is annexed, and the prices put against them are the present (reduced) retail prices. By the hundred or larger quantity, they will be sold lower—say for bound yolumes 25 per cent. decount: -say for bound volumes 25 per cent. discount: many)
on pumphtets, tracts and pictures, 50 per cent. The Martyr, by Beriah Green discount. With respect to most of them this s below the actual cost to me in cash. They were not purchased with a view to sell at a porfit but to subserve the Anti-Slavery cause.

The Martyr, by Beriah Green
Things for Northern Men to do
Views of Colonization, by Rev. J. Nourse
Views of Slavery and Emancipation, by
Miss Martineau Such an opportunity has not previously occurred to obtain Anti-Slavery publications at these reduced prices, and probably will not again.

(Feditors of newspapers are requested to copy this advertisement at length for three months, and their bills will be paid in books, etc.

Please sand a copy of the paper containing the

Please send a copy of the paper containing the advertisement, LEWIS TAPPAN. advertisement. New York, March 1st, 1842.

BOUND VOLUMES. American Slavery as it is, muslin
Anti-Slavery Manual
Alton Riots, by Pres. Beecher, of Ill. Coll. 12mo. Alton Trials Anti-Slavery Record, vols. 1, 2 and 3 set 50 Appeal, by Mrs. Child S7 1-2 Appear, by Mrs. Child Anti-Slavery Examiner, bound vols. Beauties of Philanthropy Bourne's Picture of Slavery Buxton on the Slave trade Cabinet of Freedom (Clarkson's history of set 1,00 the slave trade,) vols. 1, 2 and 3 Chloe Spear Channing on Slavery Duncan on Slavery Eman, in the W. I. by Thome and Kimball muslin 50
Do by do in boards with map 25
Enemies of Constition discovered 50
Fountain, plain binding, 64mo. 12 1.2

Gustavus Vassa Grimke's Letters to Miss Beecher Jay's Inquiry 37 1-2: Jay's View Light and Truth Life of Granville Sharp Mott's Biographical Sketches Memoir of Rev. Lemuel Hanes of Lovejay North Star, gilt edges Pennsylvania Hall Quarterly Anti-Slavery Magazine, 2vo. Rankin's Letters, 18mo. 100 pp. Right and wrong in Boston Star of Freedom, muslin Slavery-containing Declaration of Sentiments and Constitution of the Amer.
A. S. Society: Wesley's Thoughts on

Slavery: Does the Bible sanction Slavery? Address to the Synod of Kentucky, Narative of Amos Dresser, and Why work for the Slave? bound in one Slave's Friend, 32mo. vols. 1, 2 and 3 set 50 Songs of the Free Thompsons Reception in Great Britain,

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,

PAMPHLETS.

Sets A. S. Almanacs, from 1386 to 1341 inclusive Address to the Free People of Color Ancient Landmarks Apology for Abolitionists American Slavery as It Is—the Testimony of a Thousand Witnesses Address on Right of Petinon Address to Senators and Representatives of the free States Address on Slavery (German) Address of Congregational Union of Scot-

Address of National Convention (German)

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

Do. of Mass. A. S. Society 12 1-2

Appeal to Women in the nominally free

States

6 1-4

Authentic Anecdotes on American Slavery

Address to the Church of Jesus Christ, by the Evangelical Union A. S. Society, New York city.

New York city.

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

Adams', J. Q. Letters to his Coperition of the season of those who have used them.

Ali who wish to buy are invited to examine them have used them.

The discress my mids, in this war of mankind, Are subdued by this Peters, what help can we lind?

The will be one for axamination at N. H. Wing's, Daxter village; and one at Markin William's genelment of these in B. to sit—both these gentlement of them.

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

The King of terrors looked a while,

As though his

Ali who wish to buy are invited to examine them and to examine them.

Are subdued by this Peters, what help can we lind?

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

While musing in cogneil what course to pursue.

The King of terrors looked a while,

As though his

Anti-Slavery Catechism, by Mrs. Child 6 1-4
Adams', J. Q. Letters to his Constituents 4
Adams', J. Q. Speech on the Texas Ques-Annual Reports of Am. A. S. Society, 3d,

4th, 5th and 6 h Annual Reports of N. Y. city Ladies' A. S. Society
Appeal to the Christain Women of the South 5
Bible against Slavery
Collection of Vakuable Documents
6 1-4

Birney's Letters to the Churches Birney on Colonization Chattel Principle—a Summary of the New Testament argument on Slavery, by Beriah Green

Chipman's Discourse Channing's Letters to Clay Condition of Free People of Color Crandall, Reuben, Trial of Dissertation on Servitude Dickinson's Sermon Does the Bible sanction Slavery?
Dec. of Sent. and Constitution of the Am.

A. S. Society Discussion between Thompson and Breckinridge Dresser's Narrative

Extinguisher Extinguished 3 Elmore Correspondence 6; do in sheets 4to. 2 Emancipation in West Indies Thome and Kimball 12 1-2 Emancipation in West Indies in 1858

Freedom's Defense Garrison's Address at Broadway Tabernacle Guardian Genius of the Federal Union Generous Planter Gillett's Review of Bushnell's Discourse

Immediate, not Gradual Abolition Jay's Thoughts on the Duty of the Episcopal Church Laberty, 8vo. 25; do; 12mo

Morris's Speech in answer to Clay 5 Mahan's Rev. John B. Trial in Kentucky 121-2 Martyr Age in America, by Harriet Mar-Modern Expediency Considered

Power of Congress over the District of Co-

Plea for the Slave, Nos. 1, 2 and 3
Proceedings of the Meeting to form Broadway Tabernacle Anti-Slavery Societs Pro-Slavery Rural Code of Haiti

starcs, or for pay by the yard, on reasonable arms. They have employed experienced workmen and feel confident that work will be well done. They therefore respectfully ask a share

No. 1. St. Domingo,

No. 8, Colonization,

No. 5, What is Abolition?

No. 7 Danger and Safety, No. 8, Pro-Slavery Bible,

No. 4, Moral Condition of the Slave,

No. 10, Northern Dealers in Slaves, No. 11, Slavery and Missions No. 12, Dr. Nelson's Lecture on Slavery.

The above Tracts are sold at 1 cent each.

PRINTS, ETC.

Illustrations of the Anti-Slavery Almanac

Argument of Roger S. Balwin, Esq.

Trial of the Captives of the Amistad

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

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Scio. April 11, 1842.

SMUT MACHINES.

worth as much as most of the machines that cost from 150 to \$300.

Scio, April, 18, 1842.

Woolen Wanufactory

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

E. S. SMITH.

No. 6, The Ten Commandments,

No. 9, Prejudice against Color.

No. 2, Caste,

for 1840

do do

The Emancipated Family

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

done. They therefore respectfully ask a share appablic patronage, especially from those who are in favor of semicinoustry. Wool may be left

Peters pills. 'Tis fun they say to get well with them,

A LL mankind throughout their wide and immense circulation that ever try them contable; they work no miracles, nor do they pross to cure all diseases, because they are the scientific compound of a regular physician, who has made his profession the study of his life. Dr.
Peters is a graduate of Yale College, also of the
Massachusetts Medical College, and has somewhat distinguished himself as a man of science
and genius among the family of the late Gov.
Peters: Peters' Vegetable Pills are simple in their
preparation, mild in their action, thorough in
their operation, and unrivalled in their reaults.—
The town and country are alike filled with their
praise. The palace and the poor house alike
ueho with their virtues. In all climates they will
retain their wonderful powers and exert
them unaltered by age of situation, and this
the voice of a grateful community praclaimed.—
Peters' Pills prevent—keep off diseases if timely
used, and have no rival in caring billious fever,
lever and ague, dyspepsia, liver complaints, group,
sick headache, jaundice, asthma, dropsy, rheumatism, colargement of the spleen, piles, colic, fomale obstruction, heart burn, furred tongue, nausea, distention of the stomach and bowels, incipisea, distention of the stomach and bowels, incipi ent diarrhoan, flatulence, habitual constiveness loss of appenie, bloched, or sallow complexion, and in all cases of torpor of the bowels, where

Slave Market of America

Slave Market of America

Correspondence between O'Connel and Stevenson

Do. do. Clay and Calhoun 12 1-2

Printer's Picture Gallery

map 25

Letter paper, staroped with print of Lovejoy
sheet

Do. with Kneeling Slave

Sheet 1

Do. with Kneeling Slave

Sheet 1

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

Potrait of Gerrit Smith

Do. In addition, are the following, the proceed of which will go into the Mendian fund.

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

Letter paper, staroped with print of Lovejoy
sheet

The Emancipated Family

Letter to immortalize and hand them down to post terity with the improvements of the age in med lead science. Dr. Peters was bred to the heal-ing art, and in order to supply demands, he has originated and called to his aid the only steam eleven machinery in the world for pill working.

The Emancipated Family

Slave Market of America

State of Americ Argument of Hon. J. Q. Adams in the case of the Amistad Africans 25 that they believe they owe their salvation from disease and death to Peters' Fill, and if calomel and knives are getting partially into disuse we are only mistaken,

Trial of the Captives of the Amistad
Congressional Document relating to do.
Portrait of Clinquez
March 3d, 1842.

Threshing Machines.

Threshing Machines.

The confine to menulacture Horse Powarand Thereshing the correct of the public that miles from the village of Ann Arber, on the railroad. The Horse Power is a late invention by S.
W. Foster, and is decidedly superior to any other ever offered to the public, as will appear by the statements of those who have used them during the last year. It is light in weight and small in compass, being carried together with the Thresher, in a common waggon box, and drawn with ease by two horses. It is as hitle liable to break, er, in a common waggon box, and drawn with
20 ease by two horses. It is as little liable to break,
20 or get out of repair, as any other Horse Power,
25 and will work as easy and thrash as much with
50 four horses attached to it as any other power with
for horses, as will appear from the recommendations help.

New patterns have been under for without in the slightest degree incurring the haz-ard of an abortion; which facts are of the utmost importance. Pimples: a young lady sent her love to Dr. Peters, and says she feels more gratefor horses, as will appear from the recommendations below. New putterns have been made for the east Iron, and additional weight and strength applied wherever it had appeared to be necessary from one year's use of the machine.

The subscribers deem it proper to state, that a number of horse powers were sold last year in the village of Ann Arbor which were believed by the purchasors to be those invented by S. W. Foster, and that mest or all of them were either made materially different, or altered before sold, so as to be materially different from those made and sold by the subscribers. Such alterations being decidedly deir menta to the unity of the machine.

They have good tenson to believe that every one of those returned by the purchasers as unsatisfactory were of this class. They are not aware that any Power that went from their shop, and was put in use, as they made it, has been condemned or laid aside as a bad machine.

All who wish to buy are invited to examine them and to provide the machine.

All who wish to buy are invited to examine them and to provide the machine.

All who wish to buy are invited to examine them and to provide the machine.

The discases my mids, in this war of mankind, ful to him for the restoration of her beauty than if he had saved her life. 'Tis fun to get well with Peters Pills, for they cause the blood to course

At that unsparing scourge of ills,
By all men 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 dying there at all; For soon the cheeks, so marked for doom,

Begin like any rose to bloom. One of the undersigned has owned and used eight different kinds of Horse Powers, and we believe that four horses will thrash as much with this Power as five will with any other power with which we are acquainted.

H. CASE.
Scio, January, 12, 1849.
This is to inform the public that I have purchased, and have now in use, one of the Horse Powers recently invented by S. W. Foster, &Co., and believe it be constructed upon better principles, and requires less strength of horses than any other power with which I am acquainted.

A. WEEKS.
Mount Clemens, Sept. 8, 1841.
This is to inform the public that I have purchesed one of the Horse Powers, recently invented by S. W. Foster, and used it for a number of months, and believe it is the best power in use, working Look here! all who try continue to buy them. Mount Clemens, Sept. 8, 1841.

This is to inform the public that I have purchesed one of the Horse Powers, recently invented by S. W. Foster, and used it for a number of months, and believe it is the best power in use, working with less strength of horses than any other power with which I am acquainted, and being small in compass, is easily moved from one place to another. I believe 4 horses will thresh as much with this power as 5 will with any other power. The plan and the working of this power have been universally approved of by furners for whom I have thrashed. Oct. 19, 1842

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

THE subscriber has on hand and offers for sale at low rates, a large and general as sortment of Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils-Varnish, Dye Stoffis, &c. &c., with every article in the Drug and Paint line. Persons wishing to purchase any articles in the above line are requested before archives and the story of the st requested, before purchasing elsewhere, to call at The subscribers make very good SMUT MA-CHINES which they will sell for \$60. This machine was invented by one of the subscribers, who has had many year's experience in the milling business. We invite those who wish to buy a good machine for a fair price to buy of us. It is PIERRE TELLER'S,

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

ESSTEA OF ELLEN WILMOTDECEA-TED. Notice is here by given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Hon. George Sedgwick, Judge of Probate in aud for the County of Washtenaw, administrator on the estate of Ellen Wilmot, late of Saline in said County, and has given bondsaccording to law.— The subscribers have recently put in operation a woollen manufactory for manufacturing woollen all persons indebted to said estate are requested to cloth by power looms, two and a half-side woollen cloth by power looms, two and a half miles west from Ann Arbor village, on the railroad, where he wish to manufacture wool into cloth on ISRAE.

Ann Arbor, June 30, 1842.

ISRAEL WILLIAMS. Ann Arbor, June 30, 1842.

TO FAMILIES & INVALIDS.

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

Comstates on the wrappers, as all others by the same names are base impositions and counterfeits. If the merchant nearest you has them not, urge him to procure them at 71 Maiden-lane, the next time he visits New York, or to write for them. No family should be a week without these remedies.

BALDNESS

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

in schools, are prevented or killed by it at once.-

Find the name of Comstocksles on it, or never try it. Remember this always.

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

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

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.

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

BURNS & SCALDS

LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS. made. All should wear them regularly.

on the principle of substituting the tonic in place of the stimulant principle, which has reformed so many

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 CLin

DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY

DR. SPOHN'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH, for the certain prevention of the certain prevention of general sickness; keeping the stomach in most per-

fect order, the bowels regular, and a determination to the surface. FOOLDS COUCLS

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



hair any shade you wish, but will not color the skin.

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

IDERO IL IN 955 CELESTIAL BALM

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

EXPECTORANT will prevent or cure all incipient consumption.

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

eradicate all WORMS, in children or adults with a certainty quite astonishing. It is the same as that made by Fahnestock, and sells with a rapidity almost incredible, by Comstack & Co., New York.

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

be put off with any stories, that others are a good. HAVE THESE OR NONE, should be your motto-and these never can be true and genuine eithout our names to them. All these articles to be

Comstockato Wholesale Druggists

HOL MANS, Hone Ointment.

TVIIS Our men't stands at the head of all re-medies for the following diseases which na-ure is heir too, viz:—RHEUMATISM both chronic and inflamitory—Gout—Sprains—Bru-ses and contracted TENDONS of long stand-

It discusses all tumours-renders stiff joints mber by producing a healthy muscular action.
It assuages pains in Boils and Anexses.—
othing equals it in swelled and inflamed Breast Femnles, if applied in early stage, prevents apperation or matter forming, and gives in all uses immediate ease from pain. Certificates of

is fact could be given if necessary.

This remedy is offered to the Public with the This remedy is offered to the Public with the full assurance that it for excels the Opodeldoc's and Liniments of the present day, for the above lisenses. A trial is only wanted, to give it the lecided preference to every thing else. Many Physeians of eminence have used this ointment and extols its merits.

The above ointment is for sale wholesale and retail by the property of the

L BECKLEY.

TO PHYSICIANS AND COUNTRY

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

100 oz Salph. Quinine, superior French and

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

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

S casks Epsom Salts, 15 casks Fall and Winter strained Sperm Oil.

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

of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

PIERRE TELLER.

TAILORING BUSINESS!

A. NOBLE, would respectfully inform the citizens of Ann Arbor and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the Lower Town, immediately over the late merchanile stand of Lund & Gibson and opposite the space of I. Beathle on, and opposite the store of J. Bookley & where he is prepared at all times to do work is line, with promptness, and in a neat and

urable manner.

Particular attention will be paid to cutting garants. Produce will be taken at the usual prices, for work done at his shop. Those who have Ann Arbor, April 27, 1842.

DR BANISTER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

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

ent advantage.

By the frequent and repeated selicitations of my sends, I have consented to offer them to the ablic as a most efficacious remedy for all those

Ann Arbor, (lower town) June 15th 1842. 9

THE subscriber is just in receipt of a fur-ther supply of Clothier's stock, consistng of MACHINE CARDS of cory distrip-ion: GLOTHIER'S JACKS. AT TIMET WARP, CARD CLEANSERS and PICK-ERS, SMUTTLES, REEDS, KETTLES, SCREWS, PARSON'S SHEARING MA-CHINE, EMERY, (ctery size,) TENTER HOOKS, PRESS PAPER, together with a well selected as oriment, of DYE WOODS, and DYE STUFFS of the very best growth and manufacture.

therefore solicits the attention of firms in the clothing business, to the examination of his stock and pices before going east or purchasing else. E.ALL AND WINTER

Wholesale and Retail Druggist, 129 Jefferson Avenue, sign of the Gilt Mortar, Detroit.

acob Lawton. Dated, Ann Arbor, May 7, 1842.

BY BORERT & TERRIUNE. CORNER OF MICHIGAN AND WASHINGTON AVENUES,

DETROIT.)

THE above House is pleasantly simated near the Central Railroad Depot, and is now us dergoing therough repairs. The rooms are plea, ant, the Beds and Bedding all new, and the Tabn will be supplied with the choicest of the market and the proprietors assure those who will favoe them with their custom, that all pains shall be taken to make their stay with them agreeable. ken to make their stay with them agreeable.

FARE, very low, and accommodation good.—

Carriages to convey passengers to and from the Hotel free of expense.

Detroir, April 27, 1842.

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

Ann Arbor, April 27, 1842.

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

Ann Arbor, June 1, 1842.

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

F. DENISON.

Sept. 24, 1842.

J. R WALKER respectfully informs him friends and the public in general, that has recently commenced business, in the tailos ing line, one door east of Bower's dry goods store where he is presented to execute orders in the

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

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

charge.

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

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

Cutting done at shortest notice.

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

J. R. WALKER.

Ann Arbor, July 25th. 1842. n14—3m.

June 10, 1842.

UMBER constantly on hand and for sale
F. DENISON.

PARSON'S SHEARING MACHINES." Timeo. H. Eaven & Co. 138, Jefferson avenue, arethe sole agents of these very celebrated machines. 12-8w

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

Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce to the citizens Ann Arbor and vicinity, that they are prepared to card wool and dress cloth for cus tomors, 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 extistingtion.

Ann Arbor, April, 25, 1842. "Be days of definiting EEine forgot."

JACKSON TEMPERANCE HOUSE,

BOTANIC MEDICAL STORE, With Hot and Cold Baths Dr. J. T WILSON,

East end of Main Street, Jackson, Mich. River Raisin INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution is located in the town of Raisin, near the north bank of the beautiful river whose name it bears, one mile east of the direct road from Tecumseh to Adrian. This eligible site has been selected for its soil, its pure and healthful atmosphere, and pleas

ant scenery.

Rooms.—There are now on the premises suitble rooms for the accommodation of forty students; which are designed to be occupied for private study and lodging. Other necessary building are provided for recitations and boarding.

EXPENSES.

Tuition per Term of cleven weeks,
Board "with 4 hours work each week,
7,57
Room Rent, Incidental,

50 There will be an additional charge of one dol-

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

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

IF The second term of this summer will com-

mence Wednesday July 20th.

It is very desirable that all who design to attend 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 Institu, tion, of by addressing, post paid, J. S. Dixox, Principal, Raisin, Lenawee Co Mich. Raisin, May 19th, 1842. n5—2m

NEW GOODS!! N. Y. CHEAP STORE.

TASTATE OF JACOB LAWTON DE CEASED.—Notice is hereby given, that the undersigneds have proved the last will and testament of Jacob Lawton, deceased, and have taken letters Testamentary thereon, and have given bonds according to law. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment without delay, and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same to the subscribers, well authenticated, for payment.

GEORGE E. LAWTON, DEVIOUS SUBSTRATE OF YORKER V. BOOTS & SHOES, AND YANKEE NOTIONS, ever brought into this market, purchased previous to the tariff which will emble him to sell for cash, as cheap as any establishment west of Buffalo. As we do business on the READY PAY SYSTEM we will not be undersold by any one in this market, which will be for the interest of the purchaser and dealer. We would say to the farmers that we sell goods in proportion to the price of wheat—a er. We would say to the farmers that we sell goods in proportion to the price of wheat—a bushel of wheat will purchase as many goods at the present low prices as it did last fall. Now the time for people to buy goods if they want buy them cheap. The assortment consist in att of the following articles:

BROADCLOTHS, FILOT do. BEAVERD SATINET and CASSIMERE, KENTUCKY JEANS, FULL'D CLOTHS, FILANNELL (of all kinds.)

SATINELT and CASSIMERE,
KENTUCKY JEANS, FULL'D CLOTHS,
FLANNELL. (of all kinds;)
SHEEP'S GREYS, UMBRELLAS,
SILKS, MUSLIN DE LANES.
ALAPINES, MERINO TAGLIONE,
CASSIMERE SHAWLS, VICTOR A do
VICTORIA do. CARLISE do.
ROBROY and BROCHEA, do.
BRASS CLOCK, SHEETINGS, HOSE,
SHIRTINGS, TICKINGS, CRAVATS,
TWILLED JEANS, COTTON YARN,
CANTON FLANNELS, GINGHAMS,
COTTON BATTING, HDKF'S,
DIAPER and Table Cloths, MITTENS,
CALICOES, (of all kinds,)
LADIES DRESS HD'KFS,
GLOVES, (of all kinds,)
LOOKING GLASSES, &c. &c.
A choice assortment of Groceries, such as
ea s, Sugars, Molasses, &c. &c., all of which
ill be sold at wholesale or retail.
Pedlars can be supplied at this establishment
low as to astonish them.
The subscriber deems it useless to go into for

low as to astonish them.

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

Ann Arbor, Sept. 20, 1842. 3m

Ann Arbor April 20th, 1842.

VV Cheese, Pork, &c. wanted; also, Black Salts and Ashes. F. DENISON. Sept. 24, 1842.

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

MERCHANTS.

English, 20 oz. Salph. Morphia,

50 lbs. Calomel,

A casks Linseed Oil,

Dentists Instruments and Stock Gold, Silver
and Tin Foil Platina Ware, Porcelain Teeth.

A general assortment of Patent Medicines, all

189 Jofferson Avenue, sign of the Gilt ch 13. Mortar, Detroit. March 13.

sh to pay for services of this kind, are particu-

The above pill is for sale wholesale and retail

TO CLOTHIERS.

These goods (coming as they do direct from first hands) the subscriber is enabled to sell lower than any other house west of New York, he

PIERRE TELLER.

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

TEMPERANC HOTEL,

or themselves.

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

WOOL, Wheat, Flour, Grass Seed, Butter

PILES &c

come on, if you use the only true HAYS' INVINENT, from a cathartic or aperient is indicated, producing neither nausen, griping nor debility; and we repeat all who buy them continue to try them.

The most triumphant success has ever attended their use and enough is already known of them to immortalize and hand them down to positive with the injury expects of the age in mediant. Horself, that have Ring Rose Spanish

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

A better and more nice and useful article never was LIN'S TEMPERANCE RETTERS:

will effectually cure sick headache, either from the or bilious. Hundreds of families are using it with great joy.

Dr. Bartholemew's

COUCHS & COLDS

KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE will

TOOTH DROPS. KLINE'S-cure effectually.

95- Se sure you call for our articles, and not

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

had wholesale and retail only of us.

Wm. S. & J. W. Maynard, Agents, Ann Arbon